

# A.S.D.GOV'T. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN



(Autonomous), Jagannaickpur  
Kakinada, E.G. Dt. (AP) – 533 002  
(NAAC 'B' Grade 3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle)



**UGC Sponsored**

(Autonomy Grant)

**Two Day National Seminar on**

**“India’s Economic Slowdown: Dynamics and Perspectives”**

**6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> March 2020**



**Organized by**

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS & DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**SEMINAR REPORT**

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## **1. Report on Inaugural Session**

A two-day National Seminar on “India’s Economic Slowdown : Dynamics and Perspectives” was organized by Department of Economics and Department of Commerce of ASD Government Degree College for Women(A), Kakinada. The inaugural session began with the Welcome Speech delivered by Prof. Dr D.Chenna Rao, the worthy Principal of ASDGDCW(A), Kakinada. In his welcome address, Dr D.Chenna Rao highlighted the issue of Slowdown in India’s Economy and various measure in the hands of the government. He also touched upon concepts like Repo rate, Reverse Repo rate and its dynamics in present senario.



Dr K.Yamuna Who is the Convener of the Two Day National Seminar presented the convener’s message. In her message she explained the main aim of the seminar is to sketch out the issues in economic slowdown, dynamics and prospectives.

Our keynote speaker Prof. M.Sundara Rao opened a key of his knowledge and enlighten the participants about the cyclical and structural issues which are the main factors behind the current Economic Slowdown in India. He introduced the key Concepts to the participants. He also explained the linkages that causes for spreading of Slowdown from one sector to another sector and from one countries economy to the other country's economy. To state, Economy of the world is cyclical. It fluctuates between periods of expansion and contraction i.e between the growth and recession. It's true what goes up must come down. However, the timing of that cycle is far less certain. There is no set cycle for when recession occur. Hence the effectiveness of any national economy depends on the corrective measures taken by the Government and its people at the time of economic crisis. If we observe the India's GDP Growth rate for last few years, it is continuously declining. This slowdown is not a bolt from the blue. The signs of economic slowdown are visible to us. Our statistics are proving the slowdown in growth rate.



Chief Economic Advisor K Subramanian said, “The economic slowdown which India is facing at present is only cyclical in nature, and the country has not lost its growth potential, which signifies that the economy will bounce back”. There has been no change in the demographics, there has been no change in the demand in the

medium term and the ability of companies to supply. We are now doing a lot of reforms, and reforms enhance the productivity of the economy. The potential growth rate of the country was unaltered, the reason why the economy will come back on track. So the steps we are taking, be it the corporate tax rate cut, the code on wages and industrial relations, is trying to create a more favourable environment for investment, which is what we require for sustained growth. The laws of economics are quite strong and what basically takes us down, also brings us up. Our Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman also said that while the growth rate had come down but there was no fear of recession. As per the latest RBI reports and others, current slowdown in India is only cyclical in nature and the economy will bounce back. But the economy fails to check the economic slowdown at its early stage. Or else it leads to recession and then we may fall into deep Depression. All the corrective measures taken and planning to take are all like a stitch in time which saves nine. That means it's our responsibility as an economist and civil citizen to think on this issue.



Dr T.V Ramana, Dr J.Pandu Rangarao shared their views about the need and relevance of the Two Day National Seminar on Current Burning issue of the economy. At the end of the inaugural session Ms R.R.D Sirisha, Co-Convenor of the Seminar delivered the Vote of thanks for inaugural session.



## 2. Report on Technical Sessions

### I. Technical Session I: (11.45 A.M to 1.15 P.M):

In the Technical Session ONE Prof V.V.S Ramakrishna, Asst Prof in Economics, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam acted as resource person and Dr J.Panduranga Rao, Associate Professor in Commerce, PRGC (A), Kakinada acted as Rapporteur.

Dr Ramakrishna concluded that Economic slowdown in India is the consequence of global slowdown as most of the countries experienced lower growth rate. The balance of payment position of India has undergone considerable amount of periodic pressures and evolved through the instabilities arising out of various internal and external crisis. There have been structural changes to address volatility in foreign capital, exchange rate movements, and current account deficits and to have a stronger forex reserve. India's external sector gained further stability in the first half of 2019-20, witnessing improvement in Balance of Payments (BoP) position. The

improvement in BoP was anchored by narrowing of current account deficit (CAD) from 2.1 per cent in 2018-19 to 1.5 per cent of GDP in H1 of 2019-20. The contraction of CAD has emanated from easing of crude prices. Export growth remains subdued with external demand weakened by slowdown in global investment, output and heightened trade tensions, notwithstanding resilient service exports. Increase in service imports is inevitable with increasing foreign direct investment (FDI) and 'Make in India'. India's top five trading partners continue to be USA, China, UAE, Saudi Arabia and Hong Kong. Further improvement in BoP was contributed by easing of external financial conditions, impressive FDI, rebounding of portfolio flows and receipt of robust remittances. Net FDI inflows have continued to be buoyant in 2019-20 attracting US\$ 24.4 billion in the first eight months, higher than the corresponding period of 2018-19. This reflects a global sentiment that increasingly believes in India's growth story and reform measures being undertaken by the government.

## II. Technical Session II: (2.15 P.M to 3.30 P.M):

In Technical Session Two Dr V.V.S Ramakrishna Assistant Professor in Economics, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam acted as chairperson for the Session , Dr N.Udaya Bhaskar, Assistant professor in Management Studies, Dean, Student Affairs, Adikavi Nannaya University Acted as the Resource Person and Dr P.Devi Asst Professor in Management Studies Acted as Rapporteur.

Dr V.V.S.Ramakrishna introduced the concept of Demonitisation in India and Dr Udaya Bhaskar enlightened the participants various effects of demonetisation on Indian economy. He explained the sectoral impact of Demonitisation by stating that demonetisation had negative impact of Auto &Auto ancillary, hospitality, infrastructure and real estate sectors. Demonetisation had relatively neutral impact on Consumption and Oil & Gas, Marginally positive impact on banking sector. He stated that Demonitisation as one of the causes for economic growth slowdown.

He explained the five R's Concept.





In Technical Session Three Dr T.V.Ramana, Assistant Professor in Economics, MSN PG Centre, Adikavi Nannaya University, Kakinada acted as Resource person and Dr J Panduranga Rao, Associate professor in Commerce, PRGC(A), Kakinada as Rapporteur. Dr T.V.Ramana Explained the impact of Agriculture Sector on Current Economic Slowdown. Decrease in demand for agricultural products and low productivity in agricultural sector are the major causes for slowdown of agricultural growth rate in recent years. The process of economic development in India as with other developing economies has resulted in the inevitable declining share of agriculture and allied sector in Gross Value Added (GVA).



However, the declining share does not undermine the significance of this sector as it continues to sustain employment/livelihood and food security of the Indian economy, which has implications for the factor incomes received. Besides, the absorptive capacity of the other sectors in terms of livelihoods or employment opportunities is rather limited. Agriculture and allied sectors grew at 3.5 per cent per annum during 2005-06 to 2018-19 as compared to 2.4 per cent per annum during the previous decade (1995-96 to 2004-05). Real GVA at Basic Prices is estimated to increase from Rs 129.07 lakh crore in 2018-19 to Rs 135.40 lakh crore in 2019-20.

Estimated growth of real GVA in 2019-20 is 4.9 per cent as against 6.6 per cent in 2018-19. GVA at Basic Prices for 2019-20 from 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing' sector is estimated to grow by 2.8 per cent as compared to growth of 2.9 per cent in 2018-19. Economists said that the GDP deflator for agriculture is negative for the first time in many years. In other words, farmers are earning less than what they were before. As one of the world's fastest growing economies, India, is now facing sluggish growth, with the Reserve Bank of India sharply cutting GDP growth forecast to 6.1 percent for 2019-20, which is lowest in last six years. There has been a sharp decline in the performance of key sectors. Whatever the reason for the slow down, the opportunity to speed up must accommodate a diverse body of opinion and options for sustainable and inclusive growth.

#### IV. Technical Session IV: (07-03-2020, 10.00 A.M to 11.15 A.M):

In Technical Session Four of the Two Day National Seminar, Dr P.Mohan, Principal, Sree Kavitha Institute of Management, Khammam acted as Resource person and Dr T.V.Ramana, Assistant Professor in Economics, MSN PG Centre, Adikavi Nannaya University, Kakinada acted as Chair person and Dr J Panduranga Rao, Associate professor in Commerce, PRGC(A), Kakinada as Rapporteur. Dr P.Mohan elucidated The impact of banking technology has changed the fundamentals of the banking business model and the nature of the work.



The sector that was one of the biggest employers is moving in the direction of technology-enabled services. The emergence of Block Chain, Robotics, and Artificial Intelligence is expected to alter banking fundamentals. Surely this progressive technological change could benefit the banking sector. These developments initially offer alternative forms of banking services such as mobile wallet, peer-to-peer lending, and other digital payment services.

Banks are impertinent in adopting every new technology that arises. At the same time, the adoption of new technology presents different workforce related challenges. The depth, breadth, and complexity of future banking workforce will bring in some completely new challenges. Talent management will take on an entirely new dimension and will require different, innovative practices. Behavioural change needs to be embedded in managers so that in this rapidly changing environment the right cultural shifts can happen. Managers must be equipped with the intermediaries or interactive tool sets to handle the external workforce.

The various issues pertaining to the workforce lined out in this challenge also represent opportunities. Through adopting a concentrated and agile workforce strategy, and building a customer-focused and digitally capable organisation, an investment bank may create its brand internally as well as externally. It is important to create an environment that encourages workers to establish their career identity across functions while at the same time promoting integration of work-life, innovative work cultures, demanding job opportunities and advancement opportunities. In addition, digital innovations will require a more diversified and agile workforce to adapt over time to new roles and banks will need to focus on hiring those with broader skill sets. Banks will need to foster a vibrant and innovative image in order to attract and retain the workers they want.

V. Technical Session V: (11.30 A.M to 1.15 P.M):

In Technical Session Five of the Two Day National Seminar, Dr J.Pandurangarao, Associate Professor in Commerce, PRGC (A), Kakinada delivered his views on Industrial Sector Development and its impact on present Economic Slowdown in India. He elucidated how the handicraft industry affected in India during the period of Economic Slowdown. He focused on International lace trade centre which was established at Narsapur of West Godavari District. He stressed the importance for women entrepreneurs in economic development of a country. If any country properly utilised the services of women and their contribution to GDP will definitely prosper the economy.



He also focused on auto industry slump which coincides with an overall economic slowdown in the industrial sector that has affected almost all segments. Amid this gloom, the industry needs immediate government intervention to spur demand for vehicles on several fronts such as clear policy on EVs, transition from BS-IV to BS-VI standards, tax deduction under GST, liquidity crunch, among others. Hence, government intervention is needed before there is further deterioration in sales because the auto industry has a multiplier effect on the economy, with linkages to consumer demand and industrial demand. The need of the hour is a corrective course of action by the government that will at least stop vehicle sales from falling further. Further, the outlook for the rest of the year will depend on multiple factors, including the progress of the monsoon and the festive season off take, as well as improvement in the liquidity situation.



VI. Technical Session VI: (1.45 P.M to 2.30 P.M):

In Technical Session VI Dr J.Panduranga Rao, Associate Professor of Commerce, PRGC (A), Kakinada acted as resource person and Dr T.V.Ramana Assistant Professor of Economics, M.S.N P.G. Centre, Adikavi Nannaya University, Kakinada as Rapporteur. The session held on the theme of Service Sector and India's Economic Slowdown. The service sector in India has the highest employment elasticity among all sectors. Thus, it has the potential for huge growth as well as the capability to deliver highly productive jobs - leading to revenue generation. To address the challenge of job creation, the Skill India program aims to achieve its target of skilling/ up - skilling 400 million people by 2022.

It aims to do this mainly by fostering private sector initiatives in skill development programs, and by providing them with the necessary funding. Similarly, the Make in India program - while attempting to bolster the manufacturing sector - will cause a multiplier effect in adding to the portfolio of the Service Sector. In this context, the Startup India initiative is a key enabler for both the manufacturing as well as service industry in India - by offering to support innovative startups.

## VII. Technical Session VII: (2.50 P.M to 3.50 P.M):

In Technical Session Seven of the Two Day National Seminar , Dr P.Mohan, Principal, Sree Kavitha Institute of Management, Khammam acted as Resource person and Dr T.V.Ramana, Assistant Professor in Economics, MSN PG Centre, Adikavi Nannaya University, Kakinada acted as Rapporteur. Dr P.Mohan explained the India's Foreign Trade barriers as the cause for economic Slowdown in India. There are important risks to foreign firms during a period of economic instability in India, including:

- Expanded Domestic Manufacturing Mandates:** A slowdown in manufacturing may add momentum to India's existing mindset of adopting local content mandates in sectors with high levels of imports.
- New Trade Barriers:** Like domestic content mandates, a manufacturing slowdown could cause the creation of new trade barriers notably customs duties in sectors India wants to protect.
- Enlarging Price Controls:** A slowing economy could trigger populist moves that harm the business environment, notably through the establishment of price controls. While controls on pharmaceutical products and medical devices get the most attention, India has also adopted price controls in areas such as credit card fees, airline ticket prices to small cities, and other sectors.
- Regulatory Interventions:** Beyond price controls, Indian regulators may look to intervene to control other perceived harms that stem from a slowing economy. As we saw after the 2008 financial crisis, a depressed stock market triggered India's financial regulator to intervene on behalf of consumers to regulate fees and commissions for the sales of products.
- Regulatory Tilt Towards Domestic Players:** Some sectors already see regulations that impair foreign investors even beyond foreign domestic investment (FDI) limitations, such as marketplace e-commerce. As India's market cools, India's domestic conglomerates could use their clout to further tighten competition rules to their benefit.
- Tax Harassment:** If tax revenue is depressed, tax assessors could become incentivized to pursue higher collections. Foreign firms can become significant targets of aggressive tax practices, as we saw during the last substantial slowdown. However, an economic slowdown can create interesting opportunities for foreign firms. Particularly those firms that believe in India's longer-term economic prospects.
- Lower Asset Prices:** If the rupee begins to weaken and the stock market dips, asset prices become cheaper for foreign investors.

Lower Land & Labor Costs: Wage pressures should be reduced, and acquiring other inputs such as land could become less expensive. Presumably, such prospects are fueling India's continued ability to attract relatively high levels of foreign investment, even in an economic downturn. Exporting from India: A weaker rupee can make exports out of India more competitive for firms that use India as a global manufacturing base. Improving the Foreign Investment Climate: Foreign investment can provide a quick "shot in the arm" for sector growth. India still has FDI limitations in many sectors such as insurance, retail trade, e-commerce, and more. The government would also be more proactive in reducing frictional impediments to investment, such as slow licensing approvals.

Dr P.Mohan also enlightened the participant about the Non-performing Assets and their impact on Economy .The increase of non-performing assets is always a problem to the banks and it has a direct impact on the profitability of banks. The bank and government must take steps to affect the process of recovery from bad loans and other problems related to bad loans. This paper reflects about the causes and impact of non-performing assets, and this article public sector banks with regard to gross NPA. The banks and government must adopt a various adequate policy to reduce the NPA. The banks must take precautionary measures before the borrower obtain a loan, which the borrower can affect to create a bad loan to banks. The author concludes by the suggestion to reduce NPA and formal methods to control the NPA. The bank must provide loans to those who have better creditworthiness so if then only the bad loans can prevent.

### **3. Report on Valedictory Session:**

The valedictory session began with the welcome speech made by Dr D.Chenna Rao, Principal. In his welcome speech Dr D.Chennarao warmly welcomed all the guests, faculty of the college and the student participant for the final session of Two-day National Seminar on "India's Economic Slowdown: Dynamics and Perspectives".





The Co-Convenor Ms R.R.D.Sirisha presented the Seminar Report that covered all the events which took place in all the prior sessions of this seminar. Dr P.Mohan, Principal, Sree Kavitha Institute of Management, Khammam shared his views on the seminar theme and encouraged the organizers to conduct such productive events in future. He also suggested us faculty of this college and other undergraduate colleges to encourage the students to undertake small research projects. and Dr Panduranaga Rao , Associate Professor of Commerce, PRGC (A), Kakinada shared his views on the seminar. He again stressed on the need for women entrepreneurship in India and the role of women in economic development of India. The feedback from the participants is welcomed in this session. Many of the participants gave feedback on the Two Day National Seminar and requested the organizers to conduct more such activities on current issues. The President and the chief guest presented certificated to the participants. Dr K.Yamuna, Convener Proposed the formal vote of thanks and concluded the seminar with the resolutions and recommendations.



#### **4. Recommendations of the Seminar:**

1. Focus on higher support prices for crops, through MGNREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme); lower taxes on manufacturing sectors; reduction of GST on basic consumers' products except luxury products; government need to encourage PPP in company's business cycle; execution of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act under the supervision of District level independent Authority; labor reforms; cyclical position and the structural design, technology driven system; increase domestic production; reduce imports and high duties on imports; encourage exports through trade exhibitions; encourage domestic investment and full utilization of Natural and Human resources lead a country more economical growth and development.
2. The government should liberalise FDI policy, take measure to create ease of doing business and provide world class infrastructure to rise in FDI inflow.
3. In a welcoming move, government revised GST for the automobile sector, opened up FDI in contract manufacturing sector and even announced the recapitalization of the banking sector.

4. Together with these, it should also focus on optimum utilization of funds granted by RBI and direct them to boost investment in the economy both infrastructural and research investment. Further, structural shifts over the long run can be achieved through tapping into the health and education sectors that long for quality improvements.
5. In September 2019, the Central Government of India announced slashing the corporate tax from 30% to 22% for companies not availing other tax breaks, and from 25% to 15% for new manufacturers.
6. The state governments, Union territories and the Centre would need to ensure quick disbursement of payments due to the private sector, so that liquidity improves in the economy.
7. There should be correction in salary offerings rather than job cutting corporate sector.
8. In real estate the builders should drop prices, so as to bring back buyers in to the market.
9. Aggregate demand can be increased by spending more in rural India which can help in fast moving of consumer goods sector.
10. The RBI, for its part, has already lowered its benchmark interest rate (repo rate) five times during this calendar year, taking the cumulative cuts to 135 basis points, from 6.5% in January to 5.15% in October, even as the Consumer Price Index (CPI)-based inflation shot up from a paltry 1.97 to a mildly worrisome 4.62
11. To avoid further economic turbulence, the Centre has pressed the pause button on banning single-use plastics as well as the quick replacement of fossil fuel-guzzling automobiles with electric vehicles. The present state of economy has clearly reversed the government's intent of being environmentally smart.

## మహిళా డిగ్రీ కళాశాలలో జాతీయ సదస్సు

కాకినాడ కల్చరల్, ప్రభన్యూస్ : జగన్మోదీ పురంలో అన్నవరం సత్యవతిదేవి ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాలలో డిపార్ట్‌మెంట్ ఆఫ్ ఎకనామిక్స్ మరియు కామర్స్ విభాగముల వారు రెండు రోజుల జాతీయ సదస్సును కళాశాల ప్రీన్సిపాల్ డా.డి.చెన్నారావు అధ్యక్షతన ప్రారంభించారు. ఈ సదస్సులో ముఖ్య అతిథిగా ప్రొఫెసర్ శ్రీ ఎమ్.సుందరరావు ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థలో తిరోగమనం మరియు ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థ ఆటోమెటైజ్ సెక్టార్‌లో డౌన్‌ఫాల్ అయ్యిందని వివరించారు. డాక్టర్

వి.వి.యస్ రామకృష్ణ “ఎక్స్‌టర్నల్ సెక్టార్ ఇండియన్ ఎకనామిక్స్ స్లో డౌన్” అనే అంశంపై విశ్లేషించడం జరిగింది. డాక్టర్ ఎన్.ఉదయభాస్కర్ డిమోనిట్రిజేషన్-ఇండియన్ ఎకనామీ స్లో డౌన్ కి సంబంధించిన ముఖ్య కారకాలను ప్రసంగించారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమం డా.టి.వి.రమణ, డా.జె.పాండు రంగారావు రిపోర్టర్‌గా వ్యవహరించారు. మరియు కళాశాల విద్యార్థులు, ఉపాధ్యాయులు పాల్గొన్నారు.



# ముగిసిన జాతీయ సదస్సు



సదస్సులో మాట్లాడుతున్న వక్త

**డెయిరీ ఫారమ్ సెంటర్ (కాకినాడ), మార్చి 7:**

భారతదేశ ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థ మందగమనం- సవాళ్లకు కారణాలు అనే అంశంపై స్థానిక అన్నవరం సత్యవతీదేవి మహిళా డిగ్రీ కళాశాలలో రెండు రోజులపాటు నిర్వహించిన జాతీయ సదస్సు శనివారం ముగిసింది. ముగింపు సమావేశంలో పాల్గొన్న ఖమ్మం కవితా ఇన్ స్టిట్యూట్ ఆఫ్ మేనేజ్మెంట్ ప్రిన్సిపాల్ డాక్టర్ పి.మోహన్ మాట్లాడుతూ అంతర్జాతీయ వర్తక అడ్డంకులు అనే అంశంపై వివరించారు. ముఖ్య వక్తలుగా నన్నయ్య యూనివర్సిటీ పీజీ సెంటర్ కు చెందిన డాక్టర్ జె.పాండురంగారావు, జేఎన్టీయూకేకు చెందిన డాక్టర్ ఆలపాటి శ్రీనివాస్ ప్రసంగించారు. సదస్సుకు కళాశాల ప్రిన్సిపాల్ డాక్టర్ చెన్నారావు అద్యక్షత వహించారు. కన్వీనర్ గా అర్థశాస్త్ర విభాగాధిపతి డాక్టర్ కె.యమున, కో కన్వీనరుగా వాణిజ్య శాస్త్ర విభాగాధిపతి ఆర్.ఆర్ శిరీష వ్యవహరించారు. సదస్సులో 175 మంది పాల్గొనగా, 35 మంది పరిశోధన పత్రాలు సమర్పించారు.

# ఉమన్న కాలజల ముగిసిన జాతీయ సదస్సు

కాకినాడ కల్చరల్, ప్రభన్యూస్ : అన్నవరం సత్యవతీదేవి మహిళా డిగ్రీ కళాశాల నందు 'భారతదేశ ఆర్థిక మందగమనం - సవాళ్ళు కారణాలు' అనే అంశంపై రెండు రోజుల జాతీయ సదస్సు మార్చి 6, 7వ తేదీలలో జరిగింది. మొదటి రోజు సదస్సుకు ముఖ్యవక్తగా ప్రొఫెసర్ సుందరరావు హాజరయ్యారు. భారత ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థ ఎదుర్కొంటున్న మందగమనం అనే సమస్యను చేదించడంలో ద్రవ్యవిధానం, కోర్ విధాన చర్యలను వివరించి చెప్పారు. ఆంధ్రా యూనివర్సిటీ నుంచి అసిస్టెంట్ ప్రొఫెసర్ వి.వి.యస్. రామకృష్ణ మాట్లాడుతూ విదేశీ చెల్లింపు శేష సమస్యలను నేటి మందగమనానికి సూచికగా చెప్తూ ఎగుమతుల డిమాండును పెంచుకొనుట ద్వారా సమస్యను అధిగమించవచ్చునని తెలిపారు. నన్నయ యూనివర్సిటీకి చెందిన స్టూడెంట్ ఎఫ్ఐర్స్ డీన్ డా॥ ఉదయభాస్కర్ మాట్లాడుతూ డీమానిటైజేషన్ యొక్క ప్రభావం ఆర్థిక వ్యవస్థ పనితీరును వివరిస్తూ డిజిటలైజేషన్ యొక్క ఆవశ్యకతను వివరించి చెప్పారు. రెండవ రోజు సమావేశానికి శ్రీ కవితా ఇన్స్టిట్యూట్ ఆఫ్ మేనేజ్మెంట్, ఖమ్మం నుంచి డా॥ పి. మోహన్, ప్రిన్సిపల్ భారతదేశ అంతర్జాతీయ వర్తక అడ్డంకులు అనే అంశంపై ప్రసంగించారు. నన్నయ యూనివర్సిటీ పిజి సెంటర్ నుండి డా॥ టి.వి. రమణ, స్థానిక పిఠాపురం రాజా కళాశాలకు చెందిన డా॥ జె. పాండురంగారావు, జెన్టీయుకె కి చెందిన డా॥ ఆలపాటి శ్రీనివాస్ ముఖ్యవక్తలుగా హాజరయ్యారు. ఈ సదస్సుకు ప్రిన్సిపాల్ డా॥ చెన్నారావు అధ్యక్షత వహించారు. కన్వీనర్ గా ఆర్థశాస్త్ర విభాగాధిపతి డా॥ కె. యమున, కో-కన్వీనర్ గా వాణిజ్య శాస్త్ర విభాగాధిపతి ఆర్.ఆర్.శిరీష వ్యవహరించారు. ఈ సదస్సులో 171 మంది పాల్గొని 95 మంది పరిశోధనా పత్రాలను సమర్పించారు.



