

Rapporteur Report

FOURTEENTH INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON “ECONOMICS, POLITICS, AND CIVIL SOCIETY”

JANUARY 02 - 03, 2013 AT INDIA HABITAT CENTRE, NEW DELHI, INDIA

THE Fourteenth International Seminar organized under the joint auspices of Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (DSPSR), Approved by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Ministry of HRD, Government of India, New Delhi affiliated to GGS Indraprastha University, Dwarka, New Delhi and accredited as a premier college by Accreditation Services for International Colleges (ASIC), UK, American University Accreditation Council (AUAC), USA, Rotary Club of Delhi Maurya, Divine Education Trust, Korba (C.G.), and Divine International Group of Institutions, Gwalior (M.P.), sponsored by Petronet LNG Ltd, Micromax, and GGS Indraprastha University.

Inaugural Session

January, 02, 2013, 10:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Venue: Gulmohar Hall, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi.

Chairperson: Dr. B.P. Joshi, Registrar, GGS Indraprastha University, Dwarka, New Delhi.

Chief Guest: Rtn. Vinod Bansal, District Governor Elect, Rotary International District 3010.

Guest of Honour: Rtn. J.K. Gaur, District Governor Nominee 2015-16, Rotary International District 3010.

Guest of Honour: Rtn. Sanjay Khanna, District Governor Nominee, Rotary International District 3010.

Key Note Speaker: Prof. B.P. Singh, Chairman, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, and approved by GGS Indraprastha University, New Delhi, India.

Welcome Address: Dr. Ajay Kumar Singh, Secretary General, Organizing Committee.

Vote of Thanks: Col. G.K. Mediratta, CEO, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, and approved by GGS Indraprastha University, New Delhi, India.

Coordinator: Ms Meha Joshi, Assistant Professor, Delhi Technological University, Delhi, India.

At the very outset the distinguished panel along with the participants, students and faculty members of DSPSR paid a condolence to the victim, Damini by observing two minutes of silence.

Inaugural Session started with the welcome by the Master of Ceremony Ms. Meha Joshi followed by lighting of auspicious lamp of knowledge by dignitaries.

Dr. Ajay Kr. Singh, Secretary General, Organizing Committee, was then invited to deliver the welcome address wherein he introduced the theme of the seminar, and threw light on different issues related to

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Indian Economy, Sustainability, its importance from economic perspective as well as other parameters like gross happiness index. He emphasized that the civil society should not only raise voice but also make the world a better place to live in. He reminded the civil society as well as the government that human being is the most important element in the universe. He encouraged everyone to spend at least one hour to serve society to fulfill his/her duty towards society. He also talked about unique contributions of Rotary toward society like making India polio free by January 13, 2014, and also praised the mission and role of different NGOs and Rotary towards development of civil society.

Rtn. J.K. Gaur, Guest of Honour, came up with his various thoughts related to economics, politics, and civil society, and shared how Rotary works from urban to rural areas. He briefed about how various schemes get enacted and implemented for benefiting the bottom level people. He conveyed the contributions and ventures adopted by Rotary Club for facilitating the deprived people with basic amenities. He informed that Rotary is working in more than 200 countries, and having 34000 clubs in different countries, 1.2 million Rotarians are working for the betterment of the society. The Rotarians are working not only for urban people, but also, the rural and poor people in various villages. The main areas which are being focused by the Rotarians are health, education, and employment. He narrated the quote of Amratya Sen, "If we want to eradicate the poverty from the country, we need to literate each and every person of the society".

Rtn. Sanjay Khanna, the other Guest of Honour, emphasized on the very vital issues of globalization, liberalization, and privatization. He also talked about the central problem of the economy, i.e., What to Produce? How to Produce? and For Whom to Produce? He moreover, highlighted about the growing concerns like, the gaps between the rich and the poor are increasing rapidly, and what may be the catastrophic result of this event. He emphasized to adhere to moral duty, and to make the development of the world sustainable. He also distinguished bookish education from real knowledge and education. While explaining the relationship between economics and politics Rtn. Khanna said that the economy of the country is connected with the economies of the world. Further he explained the connection of politics and civil society by producing the justification theory.

Rtn. Vinod Bansal, Chief Guest, expressed his grief on condemnable issues of rape cases, assaults, and molestation. He moved ahead to praise the banged achievement of Rotary Club's performance in 262 countries. He explained how politics adjoins economics in day to day functioning. He further emphasized that a country can prosper only if the economic policies formulated by the politicians are benefiting each and every one in the civil society. Rtn. Bansal urged that as a civil society, our role is not to protest only but also, to work for the society, and make efforts to reduce corruption.

Prof. B.P. Singh, Key Note Speaker, presented his view on the theme "Global Trends 2030: Alternative Worlds". He cited the core features of Indian economy by comparing it with different flourishing economies of the world. He mentioned that while India is the fourth largest economy and the third in terms of purchasing power parity, it's current place in Human Development Index is 134. He moved ahead to suggest some valuable measures to improve the quality of education, health, and income scenario in India. He talked about the overdose of regulations in Indian Economy, and said that Indian Economy would have been number one economy of the world, if, this overdose of regulations would not have been made. He also explained that the air we breathe also connects the economy and civil society by saying that the economic activities in factories and industries are polluting the air and water, if we want to keep these pure, these economic activities are needed to be efficient and effective.

In a very critical note, Prof. Singh reproduced the famous saying, "when the US economy sneezes, the whole world catches cold", to emphasize the influence of US economy.

Dr. B.P. Joshi, Chairperson, Registrar, GGS Indraprastha University, Dwarka, New Delhi, highlighted the growing challenges faced by civil society. He mentioned that Indian Economy is facing threats from civil society as well as from politicians, and urged their solutions. He emphasized on changing the

mindset of civil society to make economic and political growth in civil society. He seemed worried about the Indian political system which has lost its credibility in their words and actions, thus, there is social unrest amongst the society. Thus, he explained the need to be conscious in choosing our leaders to run the country in the best way.

Release of Delhi Business Review

Delhi Business Review (DBR): An International Journal of Society for Human Transformation and Research (SHTR), Vol. 13, No. 2, July-December, ISSN: 0972-222X, was released officially by all the present luminaries on the dais.

Conferring of “The Best Entrepreneurial Initiative Award”

Prof. B.P. Singh, Chairman DSPSR, presented the best entrepreneurial initiative award to Mr. Rajesh Agarwal, Managing Director, Micromax. A representative from micromax received this award on behalf of Mr. Rajesh Agarwal.

Vote of Thanks

Col. G.K. Mediratta, CEO, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (approved by AICTE), Delhi, extended a warm vote of thanks for the lucid and apt presentation made by the distinguished speakers present on the dais.

Col. G.K. Mediratta highlighted, and also endorsed the views of Prof. B.P. Singh that the regulations insolated by the government are neither adequate nor properly utilized for the welfare of the society. He further raised some burning questions on the capability and performance of the fast track courts in India.

Presentation of Mementos

After this initiation of the theme by the accomplished academicians, guest, dignitaries were presented mementos by organizing committee members.

With this, the XIV International seminar was inaugurated. The session ended with National Anthem.

Rapporteur for the Session:

- **Dr. Mandeep Kaur**

Associate Professor, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, and affiliated to GGS Indraprastha University, New Delhi, India.

Post Lunch Session

Panel discussion on the theme “**DYNAMICS OF ECONOMICS, POLITICS, AND CIVIL SOCIETY**”.

Chairperson: *Prof. K.V. Bhanu Murthi, Head, Faculty of Commerce and Business, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi, India.*

Panel Speaker: *Prof. Jagdeep Chhokar, Former Dean and Director in charge, IIM, Ahmedabad, India.*

Panel Speaker: *Mr. Mahmood Khan, Managing Trustee of Rasuli Kanwar Khan Trust.*

Prof. K.V. Bhanu Murthi, Chairperson of the session described the theme of the session in the most lucid fashion. He said that politics is about power which includes three main powers i.e., legislative power, economic power, and people power. Further, he emphasized that politics is based on four principles which include justice, liberty, right, and recognition. He also added that any civil society is based on fundamental principles which is democracy, and concluded by saying that economics and market are the two sides of the same coin.

Prof. Jagdeep Chhokar, the distinguished panel speaker, opined that there has emerged a gap between

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the power and the need of state, and that the state is responsible for regulating the civil society. He also discussed the main emerging issues of liberalization, privatization, and globalization, and the need of all three in the special context of India.

Prof. Mahmood Khan emphasized that pace of change in India is very fast, but resistance to change is very pronounced. He cited that the favorable factors, such as, rising disposable incomes, favorable demographic changes, increasing number of nuclear families with double incomes, and technological changes in the form of growth of IT industry, etc., have changed the meaning of civil society in the modern era.

Rapporteur for the Session:

● **Dr. Mandeep Kaur**

Associate Professor, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, and affiliated to GGS Indraprastha University, New Delhi, India.

Post Tea Break Session

January 02, 2013, 3:30 p.m. to 4:55 p.m.

Panel discussion on **“TURBULENT BUSINESS SCENARIO: ROLE OF HR”**

Chairperson- Mr. Subhash Jagota, CEO, Global Business Solution.

Panel Speaker- Ms. Meenakshi Dua, GM-HR, Air India, Mumbai.

Panel Speaker- Mr. H.C. Sharma, Former VP-HR, Reliance Energy.

Panel Speaker- Mr. Bharat Mehta, VP-HR, Trident India.

Panel Speaker- Mr. Anil Gaur, GM-HR, Maruti Suzuki India Ltd.

The Chairperson, Mr. Subhash Jagota initiated the session by elucidating the turbulences in business since 1970s to present, and the changing role of HR. While in 1970s the existent concept was of Labor Officers, and later Personal Officers, 1980s saw training officers, and it was in 1990s that the concept of HR officers came up. The latest concept, a further development of HR officers, is People Management. Mr. Jagota advocated the need for innovative HR practices in the current business scenario. He gave four innovative concepts, the first was creation of multi skilling, multi tasking, and multi layered HR. As per his view, it is important for an HR to be a super specialist but, at the same time multi skilling is also equally important.

The second concept given by Mr. Jagota was to add knowledge to oneself as “experience is replaced by knowledge”. One must firstly acquire knowledge, then store, refine, track, and finally utilize the knowledge.

Thirdly he stressed the need for shifting from functional management to business management, and the need for HR to align with the business.

Lastly Mr. Jagota said that we must shift from Exit Interviews to Retention Interviews in order to meet the aspirations of people.

Mr. Anil Gaur, the GM-HR of Maruti Suzuki India Ltd. shared his experience of dealing with young employees in the company. He brought out the principle of People Engagement, and said that the engagement, model must touch the hearts of people. The HR practices suggested by Mr. Gaur were – the concept of stay interviews instead of exit interviews to obtain timely feedback from people; the concept of Reverse Mentoring to identify the gaps, if any, in the personality of leaders so that they can be overcome; and Umbrella Mentoring which means every supervisor, team leader, line manager or any other person of high rank will provide an umbrella (mentor) to other people. Mr. Anil Gaur also

stressed the need to think in terms of Business, and align the people's mission and vision with that of the company.

Mr. H.C. Sharma stated that with the change in technology, the mindsets of people are also changing, and so are the expectations from the HR. Human Resource are the drivers of Business, and thus, HR should be on the Board. He talked of the competencies that an HR should develop, which included – clarity of thoughts, business acumen i.e. understanding each element of business, patience, fairness to deal with any situation, self discipline, and risk taking ability.

Mr. Bharat Mehta explained the journey of Business Scenario, and how with every decade the focus of business changed. While in 1960s the focus was on volumes of production, in 2010 the focus shifted to people, and speed. Mr. Bharat quoted “tough time never lasts, but tough people do”. He said that there is a need to acquire, develop, and retain the right talent. He brought out the concept to acquire the ‘right’ candidate instead of the ‘best’ candidate for a job, and ensure that the right talent stays by identifying their needs. Mr. Mehta also stressed on the ethical and moral obligation of giving back to the society.

Ms. Meenakshi Dua shared her experience of Air India, and the changes that they brought with changing environment. Ms. Meenakshi also advocated the importance of a positive attitude in life by narrating the story of a cancer patient and her positive attitude.

“DEVELOPING A POSITIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS LIFE”

Speaker: *Mr. Vijay Batra, Motivational Speaker and Corporate Trainer, Think Inc.*

Mr. Vijay Batra started his session by eloquently quoting that, “more challenges because of more expectation”, He spoke about two powers that people have (1) Personal Power, (2) Positional Power, by providing relative examples. Mr. Batra very categorically announced the work hard is the only way to be successful, and one cannot get away with that.

He further continued with an example of Mother Teresa. Once Mother Teresa went to one business man for raising funds. She rushed into manager's office after waiting for hours at the reception, onto which the manager got very upset and angry. He asked Mother Teresa that why was there? When Mother Teresa gave him a reason, and spread her hands to collect money, manager spitted on her hands. Mother Teresa very politely told him that entering in to his office without his permission shouldn't have made him spit on her hands. To which she asked the reason of his anger. Manager told her that his partner was mad at him because he had lost all money which he had invested in share. Mother Teresa kindly explained him that he had only lost what he had invested, and not all what he has. Manager realized his mistake, and later on he turned out to be her top most life time donator.

Mr. Batra elucidated that to be a successful person one must learn how to switch his/her self on. He then demonstrated how to switch oneself “ON”, and further educated everyone on the power of switch on and off.

TECHNICAL SESSION I: “GLOBAL PROTESTS: EMERGING DIMENSIONS”

January 03, 2013, 9.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Venue: Kadamba Hall, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.

Session Chair: *Dr. H. J. Ghoshroy, Director and Dean, IMSAR, Maharashi Dayanand University, Rohtak, Haryana, India.*

Co-Chair: *Dr. Sanket Vij, Head & Dean, Faculty of Management Studies, BPS Mahila Vishwavidyalaya, Khanpur Kalan, Sonapat, Haryana, India.*

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Coordinator: *Mr. Mohd. Amir, Assistant Professor, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, and affiliated to GGS Indraprastha University, New Delhi, India.*

The session started with the welcome address by the Session Coordinator, and then was handed over to the session chair and co-chairperson. Session chair, Dr. H.J. Ghoshroy then firstly introduced the topic “Global Protest: Emerging Dimensions”, and then shared his views about the political issues and civil society, and also its connection to economics.

TOPIC: “THE ERRORS OF NEOLIBERALISM”.

Prof. Andrzej Szahaj, *Professor, Nicolas Copernicus University, Poland.*

Prof. Szahaj highlighted that Neoliberalism is an economical and political doctrine which has ruled the world for thirty years. In his paper he tried to present main economical and political errors of neoliberalism, as well as some of the visible consequences at the level of economics, and cultural patterns being present in the media, society, and in everyday life. To add to it, as an example of errors of neoliberal thinking, he used the views of Prof. Leszek Balcerowicz, the leading Polish economist who had been an author of neoliberal reforms in Poland in 1989. One of the goals of his paper was to show that although neoliberalism has tried to present itself as a necessary continuation of liberalism, as such, it has only been a certain marginal variant of it.

TOPIC: “TROUBLES WITH LIBERALISM IN EAST-CENTRAL EUROPE AFTER THE FALL OF COMMUNISM”.

Prof. (Dr.) Marek N. Jakubowski, *Professor, Nicolas Copernicus University, Poland.*

Dr. Jakubowski elaborated the meaning and concept of the liberal societies as those societies which reflect liberal ideas, ideas implemented in the democratic societies, and not in others. The author tries to establish why it is worth assessing the state of liberalism in the contemporary Poland.

TOPIC: “POST-COMMUNIST CENTRAL-EAST EUROPEAN POLITICAL CULTURE IN THE ERA OF NEOLIBERALISM”.

Dr. Martin Stefek, *Graduate Student, Department of Political Science at the Faculty of Arts, Charles University, Prague.*

Dr. Stefek discussed both the aspects of contemporary political culture of Central-East European countries in the period after the breakdown of communist dictatorship and some theoretical assumptions. Firstly, he examined the question of how the legacy of non-democratic regimes before 1989 influenced today’s attitude of citizens toward politics. Finally, he focused on some crucial theoretical problems that significantly sway his research.

TEA BREAK: 11:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

The session resumed after the tea break with a small continuing speech of Dr. H. J. Ghoshroy, wherein he said “corruption has spread on a large scale in all the countries, it’s not only an issue of India but the world too.”

TOPIC: “DEMOCRACY, PROTEST AND THE CULTURE OF CORRUPTION IN INDIA”.

Dr. Shiladitya Chakraborty, *Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Kalyani, West Bengal, India.*

Dr. Chakraborty stressed over the subtle changes taking place in our democratic political culture in

the post-globalization period in India, and helped in analyzing the role of the civil society in shaping it. He eloquently verbalized the rapid changes brought by globalization in the value system and thought process in India. He explained that this has gradually transformed the Indian culture and created a neo-liberal dream especially amongst the Indian middle class. He concluded by saying that this in turn has seriously undermined the political gumption of the political leaders in the policy making process and challenged the legitimacy of the ruling elites in the process of governance in India.

Conclusion of the Session

The Co-Chair and the Session Chair shared their experience and views about the research papers presented in the session, and said that in metro cities the major reasons for high corruption is not only improper electoral system, but also that most of the educated people in the metro cities do not vote. They said that corruption is affecting not only India but also countries across the world and has now become a global concern. They also reiterated that the media in today's time is working for personal interest, and is required to become unbiased in order to improve the civil society. They ended their speech by stating that the system should be improved in order to reduce the corruption from the country.

Best Paper Award of the Session: Dr. Martin Stefek, *“Troubles with Liberalism in East-central Europe after the Fall of Communism”*.

Second Best Paper Award of the Session: Dr Shiladitya Chakraborty, *“Democracy, Protest and the Culture of Corruption in India”*.

At the end of the session, Dr. Ghoshroy and Dr. Vij presented the mementoes and certificates to the paper presenters, and later on the President Dr. Ajay Kr. Singh honored the session chair and co-chair with mementoes and certificates.

Rapporteurs for the Session:

- **Mr. Rahul Verma**
Assistant Professor, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, and affiliated to GGS Indraprastha University, New Delhi, India.
- **Mr. Shubha Bhattacharjee**
Student, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, and affiliated to GGS Indraprastha University, New Delhi, India.
- **Ms. Kanchan Verma**
Student, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, and affiliated to GGS Indraprastha University, New Delhi, India.

TECHNICAL SESSION 2: “DEMOCRACY AT CROSS ROADS: ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY”

January 03, 2013, 9:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Venue: Rudraksha Hall, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi.

Session Chair: Dr. Rajvir Sharma, Associate Professor, Atma Ram Santan Dharma College, University of Delhi, Delhi, India.

Co-Chair: Dr. Anil Kr. Singh, Associate Professor, Sri Aurobindo College, University of Delhi, Delhi, India.

Coordinator: Ms. Megha Jain, Assistant Professor, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, and affiliated to GGS Indraprastha University, New Delhi, India.

The session began with the welcome address by session coordinator Ms. Megha Jain, and felicitation of the session chair and co-chair. Further the session was handed over to the Session Chair, Dr. Rajvir Sharma who invited the presenters. A brief summary of the papers presented is as follows:

TITLE: “CIVIL SOCIETY AND DEMOCRACY IN EAST ASIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SOUTH KOREA”.

Dr. Sangit Sarita Dwivedi, Assistant Professor, Bharati College, University of Delhi, Delhi, India.

The research aimed at reviewing how the concept of civil society has been used in East Asia with special reference to South Korea’s democratic transition. It emphasized the role of civil society in peace building, empowering the people, and demands for democratization. It also threw light on how civil society had reshaped itself during the phase of democratic consolidation. According to Dr. Dwivedi, civil society, an ally of democracy and the momentum for political change in Korea had consistently emanated from civil society rather than from the state.

TITLE: “ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN INDIAN DEMOCRACY”.

Dr. Devinder Singh, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, S.P.N. College Mukerian, Hoshiarpur, Punjab, India.

Dr. Devinder Singh talked about the contribution of NGOs and voluntary organizations in the development process in India. Initially the role played by voluntary organizations was to fill the gap left by the government in the development process, later in 1980s the NGOs became more specialized, and the voluntary group got fragmented. Dr. Singh stated that India is a ‘Representative’ rather than ‘Participative’ democracy, and NGOs and parts of media to some extent are often the only means available to citizens to voice their opinions which makes its role very crucial. Dr. Singh made references to the role of civil society in India as an agent of development and change.

TITLE: “KHASI DEMOCRACY AT CROSS ROADS”.

Dr. Charles Reuben Lyngdoh, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Synod College, Shillong, India.

Dr. Lyngdoh discussed the concept of democracy as practiced by Khasi community of Meghalaya with special focus on the institution of village council (darbar). The khasi traditional system of governance prides itself as being democratic because khasi people sit in consolidation before taking any collective decision with regard to administration. The system, however, was not truly democratic as women were not allowed to participate in this decision making, and communities other than khasi were forbidden to attend the council meetings. He explained how various institutional forces have transformed the practice of democracy at the level of village council, hereby, necessitating a transformation in the functioning of the village council itself.

TITLE: “TWO ICONS AND TWO STATES: DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS MOVEMENTS IN INDIA AND MYANMAR”.

Ms. Sampa Kundu, Ph.D. Scholar, School of International Studies, JNU, New Delhi, India.

The purpose of the paper was to study different dimensions of struggles led by Suu Kyi of Myanmar and Irom Sharmila of India, and how their states had responded to them. Suu Kyi’s struggle was for Democratization. She wanted to change the society through active politics and her strong political background helped her, and thus was referred to as a leader in true sense by the presenter. The cause of Irom Sharmila was the withdrawal of Armed Forces Special Provision Act (AFSPA) from Manipur. Irom Sharmila lacked attention from the government and had no political backing or influential family

background to be followed by the masses. Yet she did not hesitate to stand for her cause, and thus, was addressed as a soldier by Ms. Sampa.

TITLE: “WORLD’S LARGEST DEMOCRACY AND RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IN MEDIA IN KASHMIR”.

Ms. Asma Jan, Research Scholar, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, India.

The paper aimed at generating a link between democracy and the Freedom of Expression in general, and assessed the level of enjoyment of this fundamental right to freedom of expression by the Kashmiri media in particular, both for print and electronic. The paper threw light on the problems that Kashmiri media has been witnessing and the human right violations that Kashmiri media professionals are facing from many years while reporting the conflict in Kashmir, like covering the human right violations, protests, agitations, and such other situations.

TITLE: “NUCLEAR ENERGY AND CIVIL LIABILITY: TWO WAY STREET”.

Mr. Akshay Shandilya, Student, Hidayatullah National Law University, New Raipur, Chattisgarh, India.

Mr. Piyush Singh, Student, Hidayatullah National Law University, New Raipur, Chattisgarh, India.

Mr. Arjadeep Roy, Student, Hidayatullah National Law University, New Raipur, Chattisgarh, India.

The purpose of the presenters was to bring forth the dilemma that is being faced by the world regarding the use of nuclear power. The paper aimed at chalking out the pros and cons of atomic energy, the energy scenario in India, examining the liability law in force, and has also suggested the alternatives of the shortcomings in the law. The research pointed out that Nuclear power is actually helping in tackling the situation of dwindling energy sources in the environment. In developed countries atomic energy accounts for a major source of energy after it is converted into electricity. But liabilities against nuclear accidents are not covered properly by law and provisions of different countries. Even if there are provisions regarding nuclear liability, they may not suffice the situational crisis. India has the potential to grow into a nuclear power with objectives of expanding its energy domain.

TITLE: “WOMEN AND THE MODERN POLITICAL SYSTEM: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN FRANCE”.

Ms. Astha Agarwal, Research Scholar, Centre for European Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi, India.

Ms. Astha presented studied the concept of Equality in France, and analysed the notion of equality between sexes. In all societies, including our own, sex and gender are so tightly linked that we have great difficulty in disassociating them. The researcher has also analysed the political participation and empowerment of women in France, and showed that the women are heavily under-represented in positions of power, and gender equality is still a long dream to achieve in politics.

TITLE: “WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN INDIAN DEMOCRACY: MYTH OR REALITY”.

Dr. Deepika Singh, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Bharati College, University of Delhi, Delhi, India.

Dr. Deepika highlighted whether the participation of women in Indian Democracy exists in its true sense or not. According to the findings of the author, the representation of women has been constantly increasing but this change is only quantitative. The focus has been to increase the numbers and not the quality of participation. To improve the qualitative aspect, an attitudinal change both in men and women is required. Physical presence of women in politics is the first step but at the same time ground

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level work should be done for their education, empowerment, and to increase their leadership ability and qualitative presence.

TITLE: “ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN INDIAN POLITICS”.

Dr. Ajay Sinha, Assistant Professor, PG Department of Political Science, SKM University, Jharkhand, India.

Dr. Sinha, said that politics is the solution to the problems of Indian democracy, and not the problem itself. The government, thus, should make policies that benefit the society and not gather votes only. He also talked about the inter linkage between politics and the civil society, and pointed out that no development of the society is possible without politics.

Concluding Remarks

The Session Chair, **Dr. Rajvir Sharma** concluded the session by highlighting that the state cannot treat the civil society as a rival, and should not necessarily reject every proposal and demand of the civil society. The state cannot act as an arrogant, authoritarian regime in the society, but also, at the same time it is not necessary that state shall accept every demand of the civil society.

Dr. Anil Kumar Singh, Co-Chair, explained how the concept of civil society emerged internationally, what role it has been playing in different democracies of the world, and what has been the role of civil society in India.

Best Paper Award of the Session: *Dr. Charles Reuben Lyngdoh, “Khasi Democracy at Cross Roads”.*

Second Best Paper Award of the Session: *Akshay Shandilya (Co- authors: Mr. Piyush Singh, Mr. Arjadeep Roy), “Nuclear Energy and Civil Liability: Two Way Street”.*

The session concluded with memento and certificate presentation to the participants by the Session Chair, Dr. Rajvir Sharma; Co-Chair, Dr. Anil Kumar Singh; Prof. G.S. Popli, Director, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research; Dr. Ajay Kr. Singh, Secretary General, Organizing Committee. The Session Chair, and the Co-Chair were also honoured with memento and certificate by Dr. Ajay Kr. Singh.

TECHNICAL SESSION 3: “INCLUSIVE GROWTH: A NEW PARADIGM”

January 03, 2013, 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Venue: Amaltas, Indian Habitat Centre, New Delhi.

Session Chair: *Prof. L.S. Singh, Professor of Economics, Head, Department of LSW, Magadh University, Bodhgaya, Bihar, India.*

Session Co-Chair: *Mr. Vivek Gupta, Associate Vice President, Steria (India) Ltd.*

Coordinator: *Ms. Sima Singh, Assistant Professor, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, and affiliated to GGS Indraprastha University, New Delhi, India.*

The session started with the welcome address and introduction of Session Chair, and Co-Chair by the Session Coordinator, followed by their felicitation by green plants.

TOPIC: “AN IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF MICRO-FINANCE: A CASE STUDY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF SHG MEMBERS IN MANIPUR (INDIA)”.

Dr. H. Ramanands Singh, Associate Professor, Department of Business Administration, Assam University, Assam, India.

Dr. N. Dhaneshwar Singh, Assistant General Manager, North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd., Assam, India.

Dr. N. Dhaneshwar began with highlighting the growing importance of micro-finance in developing countries, and the positive social impact micro-finances have on different levels of society. The main objective of the paper was to assess the Economic Empowerment, Social Empowerment, and overall Socio- Economic Empowerment of SHG Members, for this he took the sample size of 120 SHG members, and used both economic and social indicators for the better assessment, the reference year of study was 2007-2008.

He concluded with explaining the changing role of NGO-MFIs from social intermediary to financial intermediary by providing various financial services, and how the economic, social and socio-economic empowerment index of SHG members increased significantly after joining the micro-finance programme.

TOPIC: “OPERATIONALISING INCLUSIVE GROWTH USING CUMULATIVE INCLUSIVE GROWTH INDEX: COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INDIA VIS-À-VIS CHINA”.

Dr. Girija Arvind Nimgaonkar, Associate Professor, Sinhgad Institute of Management, Pune, Maharashtra, India.

Dr. Girija started with describing the importance of growth at all levels of economy and compared the relative inclusiveness of growth process both in India and China. The major objective of the research was to develop a Cumulative Inclusive Growth Index (CIGI) for measuring the extent of inclusive growth, and compare India and China on the parameters of Index, and investigate problem areas.

She concluded by adding that Indian economy shows a little evidence of the inclusiveness of the growth process, which should be a matter of serious concern for the policy makers. Thus, it is no longer a policy choice today but a policy compulsion for India.

TOPIC: “INCLUSIVE GROWTH: A BIGGEST CHALLENGE”.

Ms. S.B. Arya, Associate Professor, Smt. K.G. Mittal College, Mumbai, India.

Ms. Arya highlighted that the biggest challenge that Indian economy faces is not of economic growth but that of financial inclusion. She brought the sequence of economic growth into picture, and explained how Indian Economic growth is service sector driven, and therefore, there is uneven sectoral growth. She discussed a field survey undertaken in Vanar Vihar village in Selu taluka in Vidharbha which proved that economic growth has created shortage of agricultural labour as most of the workers in this village migrate to work in the neighboring areas due to rapid growth of IT and construction industries in those areas, and it required unskilled labour.

TOPIC: “TRANSFORMING SELF HELP GROUPS (SHGs) INTO STRATEGIC BUSINESS ENTERPRISE: A NEW PARADIGM OF INCLUSIVE GROWTH”.

Dr. Dimpal Vij, Reader, Department of Economics, MMH College, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Dr. Dimpal Vij began with a brief introduction of SHG (Self Help Groups) and its functions, objectives, and advantages. She elaborated on how SHG's meet the credit and production needs of its members, the increasing number of SHGs in the country, and the subsequent amount of loan dispersed in various regions. SHGs face lot of problems in meeting the needs of its members like, lack of management skills, lack of regular monitoring, evaluation of SHG activities, and exploitation of rural entrepreneur, etc. She came up with an interesting plan as how to convert SHGs into Strategic Business Enterprises which would help the members attain a sustainable income over the years; the plan involved skill

development and business training of people which would help them receive financial assistance for business creation.

TOPIC: “GANDHIAN IDEA OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT: AN UTOPIAN OR A POST-MODERN IDEA”.

Dr. Partha Pratim Bandyopadhyay, *Department of Political Science, Mankar College, Mankar, Burdwan, India.*

Dr. Partha focused on the Gandhian idea of rural development. The author highlighted an article entitled “Content of Independence” written by Gandhi where he talks about his “Ideal Village”. The ideal village of Gandhi is self-dependent republic. Dr. Partha discussed various methods that Gandhi talked about for the formation of such ideal village.

Some of them emphasised on the development of Swadeshi Mentality among the villagers, local people should actively participate in the rural development, and the urbanite people can look after their well being. But somehow the idea was not adopted after independence, but saw some development after the globalization. He concluded by adding that these days, and for some times, the Gandhi-like post-modern slogan of thinking globally and acting locally seemed suited to the needs and temper of the 21st century.

TOPIC: “CONTRIBUTION OF FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY IN MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM SCALE SECTOR’S EXPORT EARNINGS IN INDIA”.

Prof. Sonal S. Yadav, *Senior Lecturer, Department of Economics, H.L. Institute of Commerce, Ahmedabad University, Ahmedabad. India.*

Prof. Sonal Yadav began with defining Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and its contribution to total output, export earnings, employment generation and regional development of Indian economy, and then presented Indian MSME at a glance. Over the years the investment has increased in MSME. She then compared the Performance of MSMEs during pre and post reforms. Momentous increase was seen in average productivity of labour from -0.69 to 4.06 during 1975-1991, and the average productivity of capital decreased significantly from 6.92 to 2.57 during the same time period. Considering the significant growth trends in the production and export earnings of the MSMEs, the most important challenge is to recognize the relative significance of labour and capital productivity.

TOPIC: “FINANCIAL EXCLUSION TO INCLUSION IN INDIAN SCENARIO: AN INCESSANT JOURNEY”.

Dr. Anshu Bansal Gupta, *Finance Officer, Uttarakhand Graphic Era Hill University, India.*

Dr. Anshu explained the meaning of financial inclusion and brought out the need of Financial Exclusion to Inclusion. She further discussed the various aspects of Financial Inclusion and the major initiatives taken by RBI, Govt., and other regulatory bodies in the same context, and presented Financial Inclusion through Indian perspective. Based on the Primary Data analysis, the following explications were made: main motivational factor for business correspondents is entirely missing viz., financial stability; lack of financial awareness among the villagers and end beneficiaries. She highlighted barriers/challenges in successful implementation of Financial Inclusion Plans (FIPs), and suggested some recommendations for the same.

TOPIC: “MGNREGA: THE ROLE IN INCLUSIVE GROWTH”.

Dr. Md. Rahmatullah, *Assistant Professor in Economics, Dept. of Law, A.M.U., Aligarh, India.*

Dr. Rahmatullah highlighted that despite successful completion of poverty reducing measures, India is still facing mass poverty. He explained the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee

Act, 2005, and how it is helpful in reducing poverty in rural areas by providing 100 days guaranteed wage employment. The data for this purpose was collected through secondary sources. Women are given guaranteed one-third share in the total employment. He added that the government needs to amend the MGNREGA to provide more employment for unskilled manual work regularly. He concluded that people in rural areas consider MGNREGA as “half a loaf is better than none”.

TOPIC: “SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL MAHARASHTRA: A CASE STUDY OF KOLHAPUR DISTRICT”.

Dr. Dipak Dayanand Shinde Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Arts, and Commerce College, Pune, Maharashtra, India.

Dr. Shinde focussed on the importance of social sector, its development, and need of scholar study on social sector. He linked development of sector to development of human resources. Maharashtra state has made relatively good progress with respect to social sector, having made budgetary provision; Government had spent Rs. 16433.18 crores in 2006-07 on social sector. Objectives of the Study was to examine the temporal progress of social sector & the social sector development viz. primary education, public health, housing etc. in Kolhapur district. Two talukas of the district: Karveer and Radhanagari, were taken for study. The findings were that there was increase in number of primary schools and the enrolments, and other facilities were also being provided at an increasing rate.

TOPIC: “AN INDEX OF INCLUSIVENESS OF INDIAN STATES”.

Mr. Surender Kumar Kulshrestha, Research Scholar, Department of Economics, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, India.

Mr. Surender began with defining inclusiveness and its various aspects. He discussed exclusion with respect to education, sex ratio, and rural & urban areas. He came up with an inclusion index in order to measure the exclusion level in various states of the country based on the three parameters (education, sex ratio, and rural & urban areas). He concluded that Delhi, Lakshwadeep, Chandigarh, etc. are more inclusive states, and states like Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, etc. are more exclusive ones.

TOPIC: “INCLUSIVE GROWTH-A NEW PARADIGM: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BANKING SECTOR IN INDIA”.

Dr. Mrs. Beenu Singh, Assistant Professor, B.M. Ruia College, Mumbai, India.

The purpose of the researcher’s study was to know about the vicious circle of financial inclusion, the access of financial products and services to lower income groups, and to explore different problems present in achieving financial inclusion in India. Uncertainty about the repaying capacity of the rural borrowers due to their irregular and volatile income streams, unexpected expenditure patterns, and high transaction costs of rural lending in India due to small size of loans, are some problems of Inclusive Financial Growth in India which she mentioned. She further gave some suggestions which could curb these problems. She summed up by adding that there is a need for coordinated action between the banks, the Government, and others to facilitate access to bank accounts amongst the financially excluded.

TOPIC: “MICRO FINANCE THROUGH SELF HELP GROUPS (SHGs): A TOOL FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL ASSAM (A CASE STUDY OF LAKHIMPUR AND DHEMAJI DISTRICT)”.

Mr. Diganta Kumar Das, Assistant Professor, Department of Accountancy, Lakhimpur Commerce College, Assam, India.

Mr. Das stretched out that Microfinance through SHGs is a vital tool for improvement in rural people’s social and economic conditions, and that he attempted to study the role of Micro-Finance and Self Help

Groups (SHGs) for the socio-economic development of poor people in Lakhimpur and Dhemaji district of Assam. The objective was to examine the Pre-SHG and Post-SHG status of SHG members, and study the benefits received by the respondents through various income generating activities. As per the findings the 83.6 per cent of the respondents had better access to the credit facilities, and 43.2 percent were feeling economically independent and more than fifty percent of the women respondents were found taking part equally in important decisions with their family. He concluded with some suggestions which could further improve the standard of living of people living in rural areas.

TOPIC: "ROLE OF MICRO-FINANCE THROUGH SELF HELP GROUPS ON EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GENERATION – A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO LAKHIMPUR DISTRICT OF ASSAM".

Mr. Gunindra Nath Sarmah, Assistant Professor, Lakhimpur Commerce College, Assam, India.

Mr. Samrah began with discussing the main objectives of his study which were to make a comparative study on socio-economic status of members of pre-SHG and post-SHG period in the study area & to discuss the changes in terms of employment level, income generation of the rural poor.

For this purpose he took a sample size of 200 SHG members and conducted interviews. The findings were that as far as the educational status of the respondent is concerned, only 2.5 percent are illiterate. Also observed that economic activities undertaken by 200 sample respondents not only provided employment opportunities to them but also practically additional 74 persons were employed along with economic activities of sample respondents. He concluded that Lakhimpur district is one of the flood affected backward districts and a zero industry district of Assam, and the development of service sector is also very poor. Therefore, micro-finance through SHG can play an important role in creation of self-employment and generation of income for the rural poor of the district.

TOPIC: "RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN RELATION TO POVERTY & INEQUALITY".

Dr. Shubha Singh, Lecturer in Sociology, M.B.D. Govt. Girls Degree College, Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India.

She started with highlighting the thought that average wages of rural agriculture labourers have increased considerably because of successful implementation of MGNREGA, but there are many pitfalls in the growth story of rural India. As a result, the inequalities of income and wealth have widened considerably. According to Planning Commission, a person with Rs. 32 per day per capita expenditure in urban areas, and Rs. 22 in rural areas is no more a poor. Objectives of the study were to understand the basic obstacle in the rural development. Through analysis, it was concluded that there was a sharp increase in regional inequality in India during the 1990s. In 2002-03 the per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of the richest state, Punjab was about 4.7 times higher than that of Bihar, the then poorest state. This ratio had increased from 4.2 in 1993-1994.

TOPIC: "WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES OF RURAL KERALA".

Ms. Asha Neendur, Assistant Professor, P.G. Department of Economics, MES Ponnani College, Kerala, India.

Ms. Asha Neendur began with elaborating the scope of women entrepreneurship in Kerala specifically in agro-based industries. She explained how SHG and Kudumbasree jointly uplift the economic and social status of people in Kerala in various enterprises, such as, food products, garments, etc. She highlighted the problems, women and SHG's face, and came up with suggestions which would make the process a little easier. She concluded by abbreviating the word women as, W-Work; O-Organise; M-Mobilise, Manage and Maintain; E-Empower and Equality; and N-Networks of Associations.

TOPIC: “CHANGING TOTAL INDUSTRIAL PATTERNS TOWARDS EMPLOYMENT GENERATING CAPACITY IN ODISHA: AN ANALYTICAL FOCUS”.

Mr. Aruna Kumar Nishnka, Research Scholar, Berhampur University, Odisha, India.

The researcher focused on the unemployment trends in the state of Odisha. The unemployment in Odisha is seasonal, structural, frictional, technological, involuntary, and disguised, also there is absence of entrepreneurship as compared to other states. He discussed the industrial pattern of the state and its richness in natural resources. He highlighted that the increase in the tourism of the state could be a great source for employment. The formula in promoting tourism would comprise of promotion of Cultural Tourism, Eco-Tourism, better publication and coordination outside the state, and promoting innovative handicrafts in the state.

TOPIC: “THE RELEVENCE OF MGNREGA IN MOUNTING WOMEN EMPOWERMENT”.

Ms. Vinita Arora, Research Scholar, Head of Department, Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Ms. Vinita Arora highlighted the empowerment women got through MGNREGA. She aimed to explain this by presenting a study of women in Rohtak District of Haryana. The study is based on primary as well as secondary data, such as basic physical and financial data of the selected sample area. A significant benefit was reported by the study which includes success in raising the level of employment, and income of the rural household women, thereby, enhancing their purchasing power, satisfaction, confidence, etc.

TOPIC: “INCLUSIVE DEMOCRACY: PEOPLE, POWER, AND PROGRESS?”.

Ms. Kusum Lata, Student, Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak, Haryana, India.

Ms. Kusum Lata started by differentiating between democracy and inclusive democracy. She further questioned the huge sum of money spent on these elections, and the mechanisms of accountability, and defined the Government as The Government off the people, for the people, and buy the people. She concluded by bringing the grim reality of inclusive democracy into picture, and quoted India as a “Wounded Democracy”.

Best Paper Award of the Session: Mr. Diganta Kr. Das, “Micro Finance through Self Help Groups (SHGs): A Tool for Socio-economic Development of Rural Assam (A Case Study of Lakhimpur and Dhemaji District)”.

Second Best Paper Award of the Session: Ms. Kusum Lata, “Inclusive Democracy: People, Power, and Progress?”.

The session ended with distribution of mementoes and certificates to the paper presenters, and honoring the session chair and co-chair with a token of appreciation by Dr. Ajay Kr. Singh, Secretary General, XV Annual International Seminar.

TECHNICAL SESSION 5(b): “RESEARCH PAPER PRESENTATION ON ECONOMICS, POLITICS, AND CIVIL SOCIETY”

January 03, 2012, 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Venue: Maple Hall, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.

Session Chair: Prof. Ravinder Vinayek, Dean, Faculty of Commerce, MDU, Rohtak, Haryana, India.

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Co-chair: Prof. Klaus Oestringer, Visiting Professor, Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra, Slovak Republic.

Coordinator: Ms Preeti Sharma, Assistant Professor, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi, and affiliated to GGS Indraprastha University, New Delhi, India.

The session started with the welcome address by the session coordinator, and then the session was handed over to the session chair, Dr. Ravinder Vinayek, and the co-chair, Prof. Klaus Oestringer.

TOPIC: “CROSS-SECTOR COLLABORATION, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, AND THE UNITED STATES – INDIA STRATEGIC RELATIONSHIP”.

Dr. Michael Frantantuono, Department of International Studies, Dickinson College, Carlisle, USA.

Dr. Frantantuono started with key issues of cross-sector collaboration. He raised the over-arching question of what factors contribute, within the context of the US-India strategic relationship, and in light of the national interests shared by both countries, to the success of cross-sector collaboration initiatives intended to address challenges associated with sustainable development?

TOPIC: “MULTILATERAL TRADING SYSTEM AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: A LEGAL ANALYSIS”.

Dr. Harendra Kumar, Assistant Professor, Amity International Business School, Amity University, Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Prof. (Dr.) Ashok Dubey, Professor, Amity International Business School, Amity University, Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India.

The presenters, attempted to explore the obligations of the WTO members including their legal commitments under the GATS in the multilateral trading system (MTS). It also touched upon the issues which cause dissatisfaction for developing countries. The authors concluded that WTO is going through a challenging period of integration of the developing countries as these countries are dissatisfied with the way their issues are addressed.

TOPIC: “ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION OF ICT SECTOR IN THE GLOBAL INTEGRATION CASE STUDIES OF INDIAN ECONOMY”.

Mr. Samadhan K. Patil, Assistant Professor, Anekant Education Society's Tuljaram Chaturchand College, Baramati, Pune, Maharashtra, India.

Mr. Patil discussed the present and future prospects of ICT service of a developing country like India particularly. He constructed argument and attempted to bring out the issues related to the developing world, and also gave an overview of participation of developing countries in the market integration.

TOPIC: “SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, NUCLEAR POWER, AND RENEWABLE ENERGY: A POLITICAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE CHOICE OF ENERGY SOURCES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA”.

Mr. Akhil Bhardwaj, Student, National Law University, Delhi, India.

Mr. Akhil majorly focused on five research questions (1) Is Nuclear Power safe? (2) Is nuclear energy an option to control global warming? (3) Whether India needs nuclear energy? (4) Whether nuclear power is a sustainable source of energy, environmentally, economically, and in terms of its longevity of supply? (5) Whether the alternative initiatives fit in to India's energy mix?.

TOPIC: “CONTROL OIL – RULE THE WORLD”.

Ms. Surbhi Arora, Assistant Professor, University of Petroleum & Energy Studies, India.

Dr. Anshuman Gupta, HOD (Economics and International Business) & Associate Professor, University of Petroleum & Energy Studies, India.

The presenters focused on the importance of oil, and if one can control oil, then, one can rule the world. They highlighted that countries which have control over oil are having stronger economies. They also analyzed the position of India vis-à-vis the changing geopolitical scenario of the world.

TOPIC: “IMPLEMENTING RTE ACT IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF INDIA: IS THIS REAL INCLUSION OF DEPRIVED ?”.

Ms. Rojalakshmi, Assistant Professor, University of Hyderabad, India.

Mr. V. Dilleep Kumar, Assistant Professor, University of Hyderabad, India.

The presenters highlighted that only few private schools in India have adopted RTE act, and have given 25% reservations to poor students. The research was based on Delhi Cambridge School and Ravinder Bharti School. They highlighted that poor students face discrimination at school, and have no friends. Also elite students make fun of students admitted from poor families under RTE Act. Even the teachers discriminate with students admitted under RTE act.

TOPIC: “ BANKRUPTCY: A NEW VIRUS BEING SPREAD ON MALAYASIANS “.

Mr. Kaviyarasu Elangkovan, Department of Economics, University Putra, Malaysia, Malaysia.

He highlighted the fact that in Malaysia the banks are giving credit card to even those people who can't afford them. As a result, in Malaysia, large number of people have plunged into massive debt. He also highlighted that Malaysians are the second worst debt payers in the South-Asia region.

He concluded that the government should impose a limit on the credit card limits which could be offered to the customers of different income groups to stop this piling of debt.

TOPIC: “ DIGITAL REVOLUTION AND CYBER DEMOCRACY: REVISITING HABERMASIM PUBLIC SPHERE IN NEW MEDIA REGIME”.

Mr. Fasih Raghif Gauhar, Assistant Professor, Department of Law, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India.

Mr. Gauhar made an attempt to make assessment of the relevance of Habermasim public sphere in new media regime. It also looked at the possibility of making the public sphere more robust and vibrant in the cyber age that has widened the gap between information rich and the information poor. The author also emphasized on the free voice of the media, and how IT has helped bringing forward the voice of public in front of the government.

TOPIC: “SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES: A WIN-WIN CASE OF ITC LIMITED”.

Mr. Vipul Singh, Assistant Professor, K.R. Mangalam Institute of Management, Delhi, India.

Dr. Arvind Kumar, Senior Faculty, LSR College of Women, University of Delhi, Delhi, India.

Mr. Vipul focused on the problems of depletion of water, forests, etc., due to rapid rate of industrialization. Mr. Vipul Singh highlighted various initiatives of ITC limited which has kept it on the growth trajectory by reducing its carbon footprints, maximizing its social and environmental impact over the decade.

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The study also highlighted the strategies of ITC which could serve as a model for the corporate, for a greener tomorrow.

TOPIC: “A REGULATORY FRAMEWORK : AN OVERVIEW OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY IN INDIA “.

Dr. Ajit Kumar, Faculty of Commerce, P.K. Roy Memorial College, Dhanbad, India.

Mr. Amit Prasad, Research Scholar, V.B.U. Hazaribagh, Jharkhand, India.

The presenters focused on the regulatory framework of food processing industry in India. A lot of information was showcased on the production figures of food production, and its processing in various sectors in India. The author concluded that the total processed food production in India is likely to double in the next decade. There is an opportunity for large investments in food processing technologies, skills, and equipments.

TOPIC: “IMPLEMENTATION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN NORTH EAST INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO DHAMAJI DISCTRICT OF ASSAM”.

Dr. Dipen Saikia, Assistant Professor , Department of Political Science , Moridhal College, Assam, India.

Dr. Junali Boruah, Assistant Professor, Department of Hindi, Moridhal College, Assam, India.

The presenters highlighted the problems faced in implementation of rural development programmes with a special focus on Assam. The presenters told about various problems like corruption, red tapism, lack of will of administration in successfully helping the rural people by way of government funds. They also suggested various measures which can be taken to reduce this problem.

TOPIC: “THE COMMUNITY IN DILEMNA: RESPONSES OF SANTHALS TO THE GLOBALIZATION”.

Mr. Vikramendra Kumar, University Teaching Assistant, University of Delhi, Delhi, India.

He highlighted the extent of globalization and how countries should respond to the same. He said globalization has reduced barriers between various countries resulting in free movement of labour, materials, etc., but there are many problems which also need to be addressed. The research aimed to deal with the limitations of the on-going process and its failure to achieve people-centric development.

TOPIC: “ THERAVADA BUDDHISM IN THAILAND AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: CHALLENGES AND OPPURTUNITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION”.

Mr. Phramaha Yanakrit Hinnog, Research Scholar, Pune University, Pune, Maharashtra, India.

He explained that the spiritual policy in Thailand is less concentrated and against the development policy of the government. He focused on the role of monastic development. He mentioned the pillars of economic development as economics, social, and political factors. The Buddhism concept states people need wealth and prosperity. In the context of Theravada Buddhism, Economic progress is important for human beings as also the development of quality of life beyond material wealth.

TOPIC: “ADMINISTERING RURAL WATER SUPPLY- IMPLEMENTATION OF SWAJALDHARA AND MEASURES FOR ARTIFICIAL GROUNDWATER RECHARGE IN ARSENIC AFFECTED AREAS OF WEST BENGAL”.

Ms. Chandrima Das, Student, University of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India.

The focus was on the shortage of water which is required for a wide range of uses. The paper focused as to how the depletion of groundwater is a major cause of concern, and how immediate measures are required to make proper use of rain water. There should be a proper system of storing groundwater so that it can be used for productive purposes later on.

TOPIC: “GREEN SUPPLY CHAIN AND ECO-DESIGN IN ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY- AN EMPIRICAL STUDY”.

Ms. Puja Singhal, Assistant Professor, Amity University, Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Ms. Puja presented that the main purpose of the study was to investigate the determinants of adoption of eco-design, based on the extant literature, design for reduction, design for reuse, design for recycling, design for remanufacturing, were identified as main determinants and studied. The research proposed to offer a beneficial source of information to electronic organisations, which are in the process of adopting best practices of GSCM.

TOPIC: “IMPERATIVE NEED OF RISK ANALYSIS IN SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT”.

Ms. Bhumika R. Sharma, Student, Amity University, Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India.

She highlighted on the needs of studying and managing various risks which affect revenue significantly due to supply chain management. She gave examples of various MNCs which loose huge sums of money as a result of poor supply chain management. The researcher has attempted to offer various tools and methodologies for minimising the different forms of risk resident in a supply chain and maximizing the usual profit objectives of the firms.

TOPIC: “INDIA AND MYANMMAR: THE FUTURE OF GROWING RELATIONSHIP”.

Ms. Preeti Sharma, Assistant Professor, Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research (Approved by AICTE), Delhi and affiliated to GGS Indiraprashta University, New Delhi, India.

This research paper focused on the potential of future growth in the relationship of India and Mynamar. India and Mynammar have signed a line of credit of 500 million \$ for agriculture, science, and technology.

Following the paper presentations the chairperson and co-chairperson were invited to the dias to share their expert knowledge and award the best presenter.

Best Paper Award of the Session: Dr. Puja Singhal, “Green Supply Chain and Eco-design in Electronic Industry- An Empirical Study”.

Second Best Paper Award of the Session: Mr. Akhil Bhardwaj, “Sustainable Development, Nuclear Power, and Renewable Energy: A Political Economic Analysis of the Choice of Energy Sources with Special Reference to India”.

Edited by
– Shipra Singh