ACCOMMODATION
A moderate accommodation will be provided to the outstation registered participants in the University Campus.

How to reach the Venue
By Air: There are daily flights from Delhi, Bombay, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad. Vijayawada Airport is at a distance of 40 km from the Venue. You can book Ola, Uber or airport operated taxi to reach conference Venue.
By Rail: Vijayawada and Guntur Railway Station is well connected with all major stations by rail. Conference Venue is 15 Kms from Railway Station.
By Road: Inter State bus Terminal and local buses connect with the neighbouring towns and cities. Conference venue is 15kms from Guntur Bus Station and 20 K from Vijayawada Bus station Local Conveyance: 24 hours local means of conveyance like Ola, Cars/Auto Rickshaws are available.

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UGC Sponsored Two day NATIONAL SEMINAR ON AGRICULTURAL GROWTH IN INDIAN ECONOMY - REGIONAL EXPERIENCES AND POLICIES
24th & 25th January, 2020

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About the University

Acharya Nagarjuna University is named after Acharya Nagarjuna - one of the most brilliant preceptors and philosophers - whose depth of thought, clarity of perception and spiritual insight was such that even after centuries, his is a fount of inspiration to a vast number of people in many lands. The University is fortunate to be situated on the very soil where he was born and lived, a soil made more sacred by the aspiration for light and a state of wholesomeness by generations of students. It is the profound wish of the people of the area that this University one day raises to the level of the yesteryear Nalanda and Taxashila.

Established in 1976, the University has completed 40 years under the stewardship of successive Vice-Chancellors. ANU is situated between the cities of Vijayawada and Guntur in Andhra Pradesh on Calcutta and Chennai National Highway (N-H-5), its Campus is spread over an area of 270 acres.

National Assessment and Accreditation council has accredited Acharya Nagarjuna University with ‘A Grade’ (3.56 CGPA). ANU has been certified under ISO 9001-2015 in August, 2016. In 2016 University got Time Higher Education World University Rank 101+ and only 33 Universities in India got placement in TIMES ranking. And in South India, among public Universities, ANU secured 2nd rank in BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) (in QS Ranking), ANU secured a Rank in 201-250 Bracket. In Web of Universities World Ranking, ANU secured 3977, and stood Second in Andhra Pradesh. In 4ICU World Ranking, ANU Secured a Rank of 4483, and stood Second in Andhra Pradesh also secured National Institute Ranking Framework (NIRF) Rank of 101 in the bracket of 101 to 150 in entire India. In August 2017 ANU bagged 26th rank among all Indian Universities by Outlook - Doshli University Survey 2017. They announced top 30 Universities in entire India. More specifically in student improvements category ANU highlighted with 7th Rank in entire country. ANU has by virtue of Academic excellence, become a global University with 500 students from 20 Countries studying in the campus.

About the Department

The Department of Economics is one of the biggest and oldest Departments in the University established in the year 1976 with one Professor and three lecturers. At present 01 Associate Professor and four Guest faculty members in the Department. The Department offers with an intake of 45 students. Thus every year, nearly 90 Post-graduate students are being trained in the Department. The alumni of the Department are being placed in higher positions in Administration, teaching and research fields.

The Department also offers full-time and part-time research programmes leading to M.Phil., and Ph.D., Degrees. So far more than 125 M.Phil. and 150 Ph.D., Degrees were awarded in the Department. Among the other dignitaries visited our Department were Nobel Laureate Sir john Hicks (21-01-1962), Dr. Ursula Hicks and Nobel peace prize winner Shri Mohammad Yunus (27.12.2017). There are a number of students produced by the Department who are working in high esteemed position like World Bank, RBI, Income Tax Department, Indian Railways etc.

Agricultural growth in India is marked with stark regional disparities, which has become one of the most glaring and growing problems of the Indian economy. The sector witnessed tremendous changes following the adoption of green revolution technology during late 1960’s. The green revolution technology was initially adopted on a large scale in the regions well endowed with irrigation. As this technology was very costly, the potential for increase in productivity, it led to impressive growth in agricultural output in the regions where it was adopted. Because the spread of green revolution technology was highly skewed in favor of certain states and regions, this led to a high growth in agricultural output in selected regions while the other regions suffered from stagnancy or poor growth in agricultural output. Consequently, the first decade following green revolution is believed to have increased interstate disparities in development and incomes.

The importance of agriculture development to poverty reduction, food security, gender equity and nutrition remains central in an environment where the majority of the population, which is growing at a faster rate than agricultural production, draws its livelihood from agriculture. This situation calls for more concerted efforts to boost agricultural production through increased public and private sector investment in agriculture and related sectors. To improve agriculture’s performance, it is of paramount importance to increase public and private engagement and investment in the agriculture sector particularly in areas including R&D, infrastructure development, market and trade conditions, institutional and farm support systems and access to factors of production, especially in the regions marked by low agricultural productivity and production.

Efforts of the government are strife to implement policies in the agricultural sector that directly promote sustainable and competitive economic growth and socio-economic development in order to ensure poverty alleviation with the ultimate objective of its eradication, enhance the standard and quality of life of the peoples and support the socially disadvantaged through regional integration.

There is clear evidence that since 1980-81 regional divergence in agricultural productivity and income have grown and the gap between underdeveloped and developed, and, poor and rich states has continued to increase. This has happened despite special efforts made to reduce these disparities by promoting level of agricultural development in underdeveloped states. There is a need to make more vigorous efforts on technological, institutional and infrastructural fronts to raise productivity, especially in rainfall prone areas, and to accelerate growth rate not only of crop sector but also of livestock and other subsectors of agriculture in under developed states. Special and immediate focus is needed for reducing this regional disparity in the agricultural sector. The following are the sub themes against this.

Sub Themes:

1. Regional growth of Agricultural Sector: Potential and Performance
2. Agricultural Growth and Poverty Reduction
3. Regional Farming Systems and Agricultural Value Chains
4. The problem of agriculture in tribal regions
5. Challenges and Opportunities for Regional Agricultural Development
6. Rainfed farming: Issues and Challenges
7. Doubling the farm income
8. Impact of E-Com on Agricultural marketing and improve the farm income
9. Agricultural infrastructure development in India

Registration

Faculty, PDFs, NFIs registration fee Rs. 1000/-
Students and Scholars registration fee Rs. 800/-
Article Publication with ISBN fee Rs. 1000/-

The Registration fee covers working lunch, snacks, tea/coffee for two days along with conference kit. Registration fee has to be paid through Bank D.D. in favor of "Acharya Nagarjuna National Seminar on Agricultural Growth in Indian Economy" Payable at SBI, A.N.U. Campus, Nagarjuna Nagar. (IFSC Code: SBIN0004793)

CALL FOR PAPERS: Paper presenters may submit the abstract of their paper in about 500 words, along with the Registration Form on or before 31st December, 2019. Full length papers, one hard copy and other in soft copy may be sent to the Director on or before 15th January, 2020. The paper should not exceed 10 pages in A4 size neatly typed with Times New Roman 12 font 2 space. All Registered Abstracts accepted for presentation will be printed in this seminar proceedings. The article with ISBN book will be distributed in the spot at the seminar. The participants intending to present paper in the seminar are requested to submit a soft copy of the abstract and full paper to anueco2020@gmail.com.