

### About the National Seminar Book:

India's Health performance and economic performance are interlinked. Country should have healthier populations for a start. National income has a direct effect on the development of health systems, through ins As demonstrated in 1997 by the WHO Commission on Macroeconomics and Health for a panel of 167 urance coverage and public spending countries, while health expenditures are determined mainly by national income, they increase faster than income.

The health of the Indian economy is measured on several key parameters like Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth, inflation rate, tax-to-GDP ratio, repo rate, and more. All these and several other parameters show how the economy is performing. While some parameters show the overall health of the economy, others inform us of the situation at the grassroots level.

This Seminar Proceeding Book will be helpful to analyze the performance of employment in public and organized private sectors by inviting the academicians, industrialist and scholars for presentations. It will examine the status of Indian exports and try to find out the status of balance of payments and debt related issues in India. The seminar book to focus on Agricultural Distress in both India and Telangana state on agricultural sector, pattern of employment and population pressure.



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India's Economic Health: Major Issues

Two Day National Seminar  
on

## INDIA'S ECONOMIC HEALTH: MAJOR ISSUES

12-13 March, 2020



**TWO DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR**

**On**

**INDIA'S ECONOMIC HEALTH:  
MAJOR ISSUES**

**12-13 March, 2020**



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**St. Ann's College for Women (Autonomous)**  
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## **ABOUT THE COLLEGE:**

St. Ann's College for Women was established by the congregation of the Sisters of St. Anne – Hyderabad, with a vision to empower the girl student with Academic Excellence, Skill Enhancement and Value Enrichment. Since its inception in 1983, it has grown into a full-fledged Institution with over 30 UG and PG programs catering to 3500 students with 130 faculty members. The college was reaccredited by NAAC with A + Grade "College with Potential for Excellence" (CPE) by UGC and has also been conferred Autonomous status in 2015. The institution has always maintained high academic standards and ensures a conducive learning environment with necessary infrastructure. Envisaging a holistic education, a plethora of choice based curricular and extra-curricular activities are offered to enhance their employability skills. The accolades are a testimony to the growing reputation of the college as a leading Institution of higher education in the state of Telangana.

## **ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT:**

The Department of Economics is a pioneer department established in 1984. With Stupendous efforts, the department conducted various activities for the students like State level Statistical Survey, Planning Forum, Population Education. Apart from this the department is conducting budget panel discussion. In the past organized National level work shop on Urbanization Schemes of Government – it's Impact on Agricultural Sector in India and Inter collegiate seminar on Human Rights. The Department of Economics has aimed at equipping the students with knowledge and skill required to meet both the existing and emerging challenges of the corporate world besides to accelerate growth in the country keeping in view the vision on science and technology.



## **ABOUT THE SEMINAR :**

India's Health performance and economic performance are interlinked. Country should have healthier populations for a start. National income has a direct effect on the development of health systems, through ins As demonstrated in 1997 by the WHO Commission on Macroeconomics and Health for a panel of 167 urance coverage and public spending countries, while health expenditures are determined mainly by national income, they increase faster than income.

Being a Developing country and one of the fastest growing economies in the world, there are some unique economic issues in India. India is facing the problem of low per-capita income. The per capita income in India in 2014 was \$1,560. In the same year, the per-capita Gross (GNI) of USA was 35 times that of India and that of China was 5 times higher than India. Apart from the low per-capita income, India also has a problem of unequal distribution of income. This makes the problem of poverty a critical one and a big obstacle in the economic progress of the country. India not only has a low per capita income, but Indian economy also has great inequalities in the distribution of income and wealth. This inequality worsens the problem of poverty and more than 50 percent of the total population living below the poverty line. Despite of rapid economic growth in India unemployment is still an issue in both rural and urban areas. The fast rate of economic growth has left unskilled workers behind, and they have struggled to find work in growing industries.

The health of the Indian economy is measured on several key parameters like Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth, inflation rate, tax-to-GDP ratio, repo rate, and more. All these and several other parameters show how the economy is performing. While some parameters show the overall health of the economy, others inform us of the situation at the grassroots level.

The Seminar is aimed to analyze the performance of employment in public and organized private sectors by inviting the academicians, industrialist and scholars for presentations. It will examine the status of Indian exports and try to find out the status of balance of payments and debt related issues in India. The seminar seeks to focus on Agricultural Distress in both India and Telangana state on agricultural sector, pattern of employment and population pressure.

## **Sub-Themes of the Seminar:**

**The Seminar will comprise of the following sub-themes:**

- **Health Policy and Economic Growth in India**
- **Neuro Economics**
- **Global Slow Down in Indian Economy**
- **GDP Growth in India**
- **Employment Pattern in India /Telangana**
- **Indian Financial System**
- **Rural Development**
- **Agriculture distress**
- **Demonetisation**
- **Budget: India / Telangana**
- **Financial Crisis**
- **Fiscal Policy in India**
- **Globalisation and its impact on Service Sector**
- **Labour, Migration, and Urbanisation**

## **Seminar Committee**

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### **Patron**

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### **Convenor**

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Head, Dept. of Economics

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# **“FREE TRADE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN INDIA – ARE THEY CASTLES IN THE AIR?”**

**Santhi V.**

Faculty Member, AMS Arts & Science Degree College for Women, OU Road, Hyderabad.

## **Abstract:**

Besides a wide range of reform initiatives taken in agricultural extension in India in the yester years, the coverage of, access to, and quality of information provided to marginalized and poor farmers is totally uneven. This paper tries to ascertain why the farmers are not accessing information and where information gaps exist, after the variety of extension approaches in India. Taking into consideration, the information provision and access as the basis for analysis, the paper reviews some of the major agricultural extension programs in India by taking into account their ability to provide information, sharing of information and its utility in farming communities.

The review gives a broad overview of the current extension scene in India while providing a quick and micro discussion of recent debates and the observations of various authors as well as working groups in the Ministry of Agriculture and the Planning Commission. The paper gives stress and emphasis on the challenges and constraints of each agricultural extension approach as it attempts to provide farmers with access to information that is relevant to their farm enterprises. As a result of this analysis, opportunities are identified for increasing extension services' effectiveness and efficiency in reaching smallholder farmers. Research gaps are also identified. The review concludes that there is an increasing need to work in partnership and to share knowledge and skills in order to provide locally relevant services that meet the information needs of marginal and smallholder farmers in India.

**Keywords:** India, agricultural extension, knowledge, information, innovation, public-private partnership.

# **RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIAN SOCIETY: AN OVERVIEW**

**C. VINOD KUMAR**

## **Abstract:**

According to the 2011 census, 68.84% of the population live in villages. According to the 2011 agricultural census in India, 61.5% people depended on agriculture. Rural development is the process of reforming the quality of life and economic wellbeing of people living in rural areas. India is primarily an agricultural country and agriculture is the main occupation for the most of the people. Scientific advances in agriculture have widened the gap between rich and poor, with the richest farmers using modern agricultural technology more than small farmers. The backwardness of the rural sector would be an important obstacle to the general progress of the Indian economy. Integrated rural development is a more specific concept today than the concept of past rural development. In a broader sense, integrated rural development aims to improve the quality of life of all rural populations. In particular, integrated rural development includes three different dimensions but interdependent dimensions: the social dimension, the economic dimension and the political dimension. The social dimension supports the social development of poor and low-income households, promotes gender equality and the empowerment of women, and offers social safety nets for vulnerable groups. The economic dimension includes, in particular, the provision of capacity and opportunities for poor and low-income households who benefit from economic growth. The political dimension improves the opportunities for poor and low-income people in rural areas to participate effectively and also in political processes at village level. In this sense, this paper is primarily exploring the living standards of the rural population, reducing poverty, productivity and the rural population in planning and development through their participation in decision-making and decentralization administration, distribution of justice and equal opportunities in rural society.

**Key words:** Rural Development, Rural Economy, Rural Infrastructure, Poverty, Decentralization of Administration. Rural Development strategies.

# **INNOVATIVE COPING STRATEGIES ON STRESS BURNOUT AMONG ACADEMICIANS WORKING UNDER PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS – COIMBATORE CITY**

**Dr.K. Thamarai Selvi**

Assistant Professor

Nehru Arts and Science College, Coimbatore

Mail: selvithamarai118@gmail.com

## **Abstract:**

The purpose of the study is to analyze the role stress, burnout among academicians. Coping styles projected by academicians' educators to meet institutional functioning. The data has been collected from various educational institutions in Coimbatore. Since Coimbatore is not only famous for Industrial zone but also very popular for educational zone in every aspects. Developments in science and technology during the last two decades have transformed human life and the world. In this present scenario educational training institutes of graduation and Post graduate's levels, the stress and strains of academicians have become so rampant and pronounced that they need to be looked at correct perspective to contain growing stress and burnout situation amongst the academicians. Various researches have shown that burnout is experienced most in professions dealing with human services and teaching being one of that is facing these problems. Academicians Educators have to be responsive to the challenges faced by educational system Education is essentially a context-sensitive activity. It has to respond to various changes in its social, political, economic as well as cultural contexts. Finally the researcher has used SPSS statistical software for data analysis and interpretation and the results were identified with significant value and the researcher concluded the study with valuable suggestion and recommendations.

**Keywords:** Academicians, Institutions, Stress Burn Out, Coping Style.

# NEURO ECONOMICS: IN CONTEXT OF HUMAN DECISION MAKING

**Dr. D. Thirumala Rao**, M.Com, MBA (Fin.), M.Phil, Ph.D.,  
Associate Professor,  
Aurora Degree & P.G.College  
RTC 'X' Road, Hyderabad  
Email Id: dtrao1975@gmail.com

## **Abstract:**

Decision making is a fundamental function of any human being in the world. Right from the age of entering into teens, till the age of retirement and post-retirement, decision making becomes a continuous phenomenon in our lives. Decision making requires not only the alternatives, options or choices, it needs the stimuli from the brain, responses sent by the brain and an active functioning of our brain.

Neuro Economics is in a developing stage in the area of multidisciplinary research which attempts to employ neuro science techniques to explain economic theories of human behavior. It is making attempt to bring researchers from various disciplines such as Psychology, Physiology and Economics to a common platform.

Understanding human behavior is not an easy task, at one instance, taking a child to an age old person, each one of us behave differently in different situations. One cannot come to a conclusion on human behavior nor decisions taking into consideration, one instance or one example. Because, human behavior depends on the functioning of brain, which can be done at various levels, such as, from molecular level to studying the entire central nervous system.

This research paper attempts to study the developing discipline neuro economics in the context of decision making. The findings are based on the theories developed by various researchers in the filed of neuro economics.

**Key words:** Neuro Economics, Stimuli, Brain, Human Behavior, Central Nervous system .

# NEO LIBERAL ERA AND FARMERS SUICIDE IN INDIA

**Anish Chandran**

Guest Lecturer, Department of Economics

Ayyankali Memorial Arts and Science College, Pathanapuram, Kerala, India

Email: chandrananish53@gmail.com,

## **Abstract:**

**“Farming is a profession of hope.” Brian Brett.**

India is primarily an agrarian country where around 55 percent of the population depending on agriculture as their livelihood. Majority of people in India are still dependent on farming for their livelihoods. 54.6% of the total workforce in India (263 million), is engaged in the agriculture sector. The latest data shows that the sector contributes only 13.7 percent to the overall GDP of India, as compared to 52% in 1950- 51, highlighting that relative productivity in agriculture has declined dramatically.

The period 1960's and 70's marked an important period in the history of Indian Agriculture with the arrival of 'White' and 'Green' revolution. This new strategy focused on technological revolution in agriculture like high-yielding varieties of crops, multiple cropping, modern farm practices and spread of irrigation facilities. The biggest achievement of green revolution was the attainment of self-sufficiency in food grains (Rao, 1996).

The Green Revolution favored expensive technological investments for the “best endowed farmers in the best endowed areas, and directed away from resource prudent options of the small farmer in resource scarce regions”. Because of scarce resources, competition increased among farmers further widening gaps between social classes as well as geographical regions. In the 1970's and 80's a large number of small farms, unable to keep up with the competition, shut down. (Shiva, 1993).

The economic reforms introduced in the mid of 1991 have had far-reaching and adverse consequences on almost all aspects of life like socio-economic and cultural aspects. The agricultural sector was badly affected by the impact of these policies. The official data from the National Crime Records Bureau (the NCRB, part of the Home Ministry) clearly points to the magnitude of the problem of farmer suicides and the strong relationship between the liberal policy and the farm crisis.

The huge and rapid increase in the cultivation cost of various crops has been a main problem for farmers in the last three decades. The Neo liberalization policy of government in 1991 paved the way for the bad performance of the agricultural sector in India. Indian government was forced to adopt the liberal policy under Structural Adjustment Programme in the wake of economic crisis of 1991. Since the introduction of economic reforms in India, the agricultural sector was neglected. The neo-liberal policies stood for industrial and service sector of the country. 28 years of economic reforms have given farmers access to expensive and promising biotechnology. These reforms have not yet led to crop insurance, land irrigation, or formal credit facility. Reforms opened Indian farmers to global competition. The cheap agricultural products from other countries threatened Indian farmers. Several economists have claimed that most vulnerable group in the country is farmers. The misguided priority of the policy makers resulted in the collapse of agriculture sector in the country. The strategies of inclusive growth and financial inclusion are limited in papers only as far as the conditions of poor farmers are concerned. The farmers indebtedness is found to be the main cause behind farmers suicide in India. The farmer's suicide rates are much higher than that of others in the country. The present study will analyses the role of neo liberal policy on farmers suicide in India.

# **Perception towards Healthcare: A case study on health seeking behavior of people in Chennai city, Tamil Nadu**

**<sup>1</sup> Philomen Joel A.M.,    <sup>2</sup> Dr. Aleykutty Robert**

<sup>1</sup> Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Loyola College, Chennai-34

<sup>2</sup> Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Loyola College, Chennai-34

## **Abstract:**

A county's growth depends upon the health of its population. An unhealthy population will not be able to contribute towards the growth of the nation. The choice and perceptions of individuals determine the level and importance of health and healthcare. Health is a human right. According to World Health Organization, Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Healthy population is a crucial factor that determines economic growth. Growth can be slowed down, if the people of an economy do not have a proper health condition. This study initiates to understand the influence of behavior and perception towards health. Primary data was collected from selected samples. The factors influencing the household health behavior were identified. Findings reveal that age, level of education, type of medical care, head of the family, presence of mental illness and the type of occupation mainly influence household health behavior. The study reveals that the perception of individual does influence their health behavior.

**Keywords:** Household health, behavior, perception, catastrophic health expenditure.

# **A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON THE INDIAN HEALTH CARE INDUSTRY.**

**<sup>1</sup>S. Venkata Lokesh,   <sup>2</sup>Dr.Aleykutty Robert,**

PhD Scholar, Department of Economics, Loyola College.Chennai-34.

Email Id: venkatalokesh627@gmail.com

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Loyola College.Chennai-34. Email Id:  
aleykuttieconomics@loyolacollege.edu

## **Abstract:**

Since three decades of the implementation of Globalization, there has been unexpected growth in the various sectors of the economy. Especially healthcare industry in India has seen an enormous growth. In recent days India has shown various development in the field of health care, which makes India one among the top countries providing quality health care. There has been great increase in the transfer of medical technology from many countries to India and vice versa. However the cost for accessing the new medical technology is also increased. The study has a major objective of examining the impact of globalization on health care industry in India. The study critically examines both positives and negatives of the impact of globalization in India. The study is exploratory in nature and uses secondary data collected from various authentic sources. The study also provides possible policy measures for the development of health care industry in India.

**Key Words:** Globalization, Healthcare Sector, Critical Insight.

# INDIA BEYOND DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND-ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

**Mrs. Ratna Srinivasan**

Head of the Department, Department of Economics

St. Mary's Junior College, Hyderabad

Email - ratna.srinivasan@gmail.com

## **Abstract:**

Global challenges are umpteen with over population topping the table. India has been facing the consequences of an over populated economy for the past few decades. Distinctively, optimum population has been the long- cherished dream of India. Demographers however believe that an explosive population need not be a cause of concern. It is in reality the age structure of the population which can make or mar the economy. In the composition of the population if the percentage of working population is high it is considered to be a demographic dividend. India is at the threshold of demographic dividend. It is expected to enjoy this status for another 37 years. Beyond that period the country is expected to age. China, Japan and Singapore having grabbed the opportunities of demographic dividend are now growing older. Eventually even in India the working population will decline and dependency ratio of the old will increase. Old age brings along with it a number of problems including health issues which will be beyond reckon. Preparedness to face the challenges becomes mandatory failing which it will be a demographic disaster.

This paper aims to scrutinize the possibilities of taking advantage of the demographic dividend to meet the requirements of the subsequent phase in which old above 64 years of age figure. It is an attempt to take stock of the situation post demographic dividend. It aims to analyse the forthcoming challenges learning from the experiences of the already aged economies. This will enable the economy to be prepared for the future contingency. The findings, suggestions and measures will act as an armour for the challenges arising out of demographics

**Key Words:** Demographic Disaster, Demographic Dividend, Optimum Population, Over Population, Working Population.

# HEALTH POLICY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN INDIA

**Preethi Raj Jaiswal,**  
(Faculty of Commerce),  
Indian Institute of Management & Commerce.

## **Abstract:**

Health affects growth by augmenting worker productivity, by increasing average life expectancy and subsequent human capital accumulation, and by reducing the burden of disease. In the Indian context, the main source of increases in worker productivity has come from improving nutrition. While the link between longevity and economic growth is muted because of the mediating impact of population growth, reducing the incidence of diseases such as tuberculosis in India would undoubtedly liberate significant resources currently spent on treatment. Evidence from IGC studies on policies to promote health in the public health sphere includes research that improves nutrition, increases sanitation infrastructure and access to clean drinking water, identifies effective means to detect diseases and health hazards, and devises ways to combat the debilitating effects of air and water pollution. Policies to promote health in the non-public health sphere focus on improving health care management and service quality, and methods to improve the delivery and affordability of care. This study concludes by highlighting areas where our knowledge is limited and further research seems warranted.

**Keywords:** Healthy Policy, Economic Growth, Diseases, Health Services, Nutrition, Productivity, Human Capital.

# **“Improvisation in Subsistence and Sustainable Agriculture towards Surplus Economic Growth”**

**B.Harshini**

B.A (H.E.P)2<sup>nd</sup> year, St. Ann's college for women, Hyderabad  
Email- harshinib345@gmail.com

**Everything else can wait, but not agriculture**

**- Jawaharlal Nehru**

## **Abstract :**

Agriculture provides livelihood for more than 58% of India's population. It also provides wage goods and most of the raw materials for the Industrial Sector. Indian agriculture sector accounts for 18 percent of India's gross domestic product (GDP). Agriculture production has consistently been rising. Agriculture is the most important sector of Indian Economy. From 51 million tons in 1951 it has today reached 271 million tons. India has also been an exporting country .Agricultural production in India is diverse. India is the world's largest producer of pulses, rice, wheat, spices and spice products. India has many areas to choose for business such as dairy, meat, poultry, fisheries and food grains etc. India has emerged as the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world. Seven decades after independence, Indian agriculture remains hostage to the whims of the rain gods during the monsoon season. The principal reason for this is that 73 million hectares out of a net sown area of 141 million hectares are unirrigated and rainfall dependent. The spatial distribution of rain too has deep impact. Climate change is likely to add long-run volatility to agricultural yield. Farmer suicides account for approximately 10% of all suicides in India. The factors sum up to crop failure, unsustainable production and subsequent farmer indebtedness leading to failure of strengthening the economic state of the farmer as the driving force behind these suicides. There is no denying that the menace of farmer's suicides exists and runs counter to the aspirations of reaping benefits of our demographic dividend.

**Keywords:** farmer suicides, climate change, demographic dividend.

# Globalisation and HRD: Yesterday and Tomorrow

<sup>1</sup>Dr. J. Saritha, <sup>2</sup>Dr. J. Saritha,

Associate professor,  
Head & Dean department of Commerce & Management.

## **Abstract:**

Globalization is a non-stop economic process. Individuals, companies or governments are always on the lookout for new processes or innovations--and so the economic and power structure of the world is never stagnant. It is clear that in creation of innovations not only technology is important, but also people, culture and communication. Under going globalization process the necessity to investigate global human resource development and its differences from domestic human resource development appears. In this paper authors analyze factors impacting global human resource development, positive and negative influence of globalization on human resource, globalization's impact on human resource development process, migration process and its impact on unemployment rate in Lithuania. Mostly authors emphasize influence of culture and speak about opportunities of acculturation. The main aim of this paper is to explore the impact of globalization on human resource development.

**Keywords:** Human Resource Development, Globalization, Culture, Acculturation, Lithuania; European Union