



Editorial...

Department is happy and proud to bring out **Twenty third** issue of **Kautilya**, The Newsletter, as usual, aims at publicizing the on-going economic issues and providing a place for students and staff to share their ideas and thoughts.

This is the 23rd issue of **Kautilya**, getting released at the weekly assembly. Publication of the articles and other features in the Newsletter is one of the academic exercises which the department is doing on regular basis. Being an editor, I am glad to say that the very purpose of this News letter is to provide updated information about the on going changes and current economic events taking place in the Indian economy to the targeted audience of the college. As a regular feature, the issue of **Kautilya** focusses on the 2025 Nobel prize winners, which was presented to three economists, namely, Joel Mokyr, Philippe Aghion and Peter Howitt for Economic science "for having explained innovation-driven economic growth" "for having identified the prerequisites for sustained growth through technological progress" & "for the theory of sustained growth through creative destruction". it contains a report and articles on GST-2.0 Reforms.

We are sure that this issue will send a positive signal to all interested and it reflects a clear picture of all sorts of creative ideas inherent with them, also we hope that the readers will find this newsletter both interesting and informative. We are open for valuable suggestions and feedback by the vivid and knowledgeable readers.

Chief Editor
Dr. B.R. Jayakumari
Excutive Editor
Venkatalakshmi M N
HoD & Staff Members
Technical Support
D. Dasprakash

Noble prize winners in Economics – 2025



Joel Mokyr, Philippe Aghion, and Peter Howitt have won the 2025 Nobel prize for economics, for explaining innovation-driven economic growth.

Joel Michael Mokyr is an American and Israeli economic historian who has been a professor of economics and history and the Robert H. Strotz Professor of Arts and Sciences at Northwestern University. He has also been the Sackler Professorial Fellow at the Eitan Berglas School of Economics at Tel Aviv University. He was awarded half a share of the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 2025 "for having identified the prerequisites for sustained growth through technological progress."

Early life and education

Joel Mokyr was born in Leiden, Netherlands, in 1946. He was born into a family of Dutch Jews who had survived the Holocaust. His father Salomon Mok, a civil servant, died of cancer when Mokyr was one year old. He immigrated to Israel as a child with his mother Gunda Mok (née Jakobs), and grew up in Haifa. He received a B.A. in economics and history from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 1968. He then received an M.Phil. in economics from Yale University in 1972, and a Ph.D. in economics from Yale in 1974. His dissertation was titled *Industrial Growth and Stagnation in the Low Countries, 1800–1850*.

He has been the editor-in-chief of the Princeton Economic History of the Western World (a book series published by Princeton University Press), and was a co-editor of the *Journal of Economic History*. He was the President of the Economic History Association from 2002 to 2003.



A Culture of Growth

Mokyr presents his explanations for the Industrial Revolution in the 2016 book *A Culture of Growth: The Origins of the Modern Economy*. The book has received positive reviews. Deirdre McCloskey described it as a “brilliant book... It’s long, but consistently interesting, even witty. It sustains interest right down to page 337... The book is not beach reading. But you will finish it impressively learned about how we got to where we are in the modern world.” In her review, McCloskey furthermore lauded Mokyr as a “Nobel-worthy economic scientist”.

Cambridge economic historian Victoria Bateman wrote, “In pointing to growth-boosting factors that go beyond either the state or the market, Mokyr’s book is very welcome. It could also feed into discussions about the scientific community post-Brexit. By reviving the focus on culture it will, however, prove controversial, particularly among economists.”¹ An article in *The Economist* pointed out that a fine definitional distinction had to be considered between “culture as ideas, socially learned” and “culture as inheritance transmitted genetically”. The book has also been reviewed favorably by Diane Coyle, *Foreign Affairs*, *The Independent*, and the *Journal of Economic Literature*. Geoffrey Hodgson criticized the book for placing “too much explanatory weight” on “too few extraordinary people.”

Honours and awards

Mokyr was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1996, and was elected a Fellow of the Econometric Society in 2011. He was elected a foreign member of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences in 2001, whose biennial Heineken Award for History he received in 2006. He won the 2015 Balzan International Prize for economic history.^[26] He was awarded half of the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 2025 “for having identified the prerequisites for sustained growth through technological progress”, the other half going to Philippe Aghion and Peter Howitt.

Philippe Mario Aghion is a French economist who is a professor at the College de France and INSEAD and visiting professor at the London School of Economics. Prior to that, he was a professor at University College London (1996–2002), an Official Fellow at Nuffield College, Oxford (1992–1996), and an assistant professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1987–1989). From 2002 to 2015, he was the Robert C. Waggoner Professor of Economics at Harvard University.

Aghion and Peter Howitt are known for the Aghion–Howitt model. For this work, they shared half of the 2025 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences “for the theory of sustained growth through creative destruction”

Early life and education

Philippe Aghion was born in Paris in 1956, he is the son of Gaby Aghion, a French fashion designer and founder of the French fashion house Chloé. Gaby is said to have coined the phrase *prêt-à-porter*. His father, Raymond Aghion, had an art gallery in Boulevard Saint-Germain. Both his parents are from Jewish families from Alexandria, Egypt. They later moved to Paris, in the Quartier latin before buying a house in Neuilly-sur-Seine. In an interview, Aghion recalled that he grew up surrounded by artists, including Karl Lagerfeld.

Aghion graduated from the mathematics section of the École normale supérieure de Cachan (now ENS Paris-Saclay, University of Paris-Saclay), and obtained a *diplôme d’études approfondies* and a *doctorat de troisième cycle* (third cycle doctorate) in mathematical economics from the Université Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne.^[12] He received his PhD in economics from Harvard University in 1987.

Career

Aghion began his academic career in 1987 when he joined the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as an Assistant Professor. In 1989 he returned to France and



became a researcher at the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS). In 1990, he was appointed Deputy Chief Economist of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), before moving to the Nuffield College, Oxford and then University College London in 1996. In 2002, he returned to Harvard where he became the Robert C. Waggoner Professor in Economics, a chair he held until 2015 when he was named Centennial Professor of Economics at the London School of Economics (LSE).

In 2015, as he became professor at LSE, Aghion was also appointed Chair of Economics at College de France, a special academic institution in France. Statutory chair professorship at College de France is a position highly regarded among French academia. In 2020, Aghion became The Kurt Björklund Chaired Professor in Innovation and Growth at INSEAD and the academic director of INSEAD's Economics of Innovation Lab. That year, he became visiting professor at LSE and continued to be an associate at LSE's Centre for Economic Performance.

Honours

- * Knight of the Legion of Honour (2012)
- * Officer of the Ordre national du Mérite (2018)

Awards

In 2019, Aghion and Peter Howitt received the BBVA Foundation Frontiers of Knowledge Award in Economics. He and Howitt were also awarded half of the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 2025 "for the theory of sustained growth through creative destruction", the other half going to Joel Mokyr.

Peter Wilkinson Howitt is a Canadian economist and the Lyn Crost Professor of Social Sciences Emeritus at Brown University. He is best known for his collaborative work with Philippe Aghion on endogenous growth theory and the concept of creative destruction in modern macroeconomics. In 2025, Howitt, Aghion, and Joel Mokyr were jointly awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic

Sciences "for the theory of sustained growth through creative destruction" (Aghion–Howitt model).

Early life and education

Howitt was born in Guelph, Ontario, in 1946. He earned his BA in economics from McGill University in 1968, his MA from the University of Western Ontario in 1969, and his PhD from Northwestern University in 1973 under Robert W. Clower.

Howitt returned to Canada after receiving his PhD and taught at the University of Western Ontario from 1972 to 1996. He became a faculty member at the Ohio State University in 1996 and joined Brown University in 2000, where he has remained since. Since 2013, Howitt is Professor Emeritus at Brown University. Besides his university affiliations, he also has long-time connections with the C. D. Howe Institute, a nonpartisan think tank based in Toronto, Canada. Howitt started publishing reports of economic policy through the institute since 1986 and was a fellow-in-residence from 2011 to 2015. He served as president of the Canadian Economics Association in 1993–1994 and was the editor of the Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking in the period 1997–2000.

Honours and awards

Howitt was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1992 and of the Econometric Society in 1994. In 2019, he and Aghion received the BBVA Foundation Frontiers of Knowledge Award in Economics, Finance and Management.

Books Written

- Howitt, Peter (1990). The Keynesian Recovery and Other Essays. Philip Allan. ISBN 978-0-86003-081-2.
- Howitt, Peter, ed. (1996). The Implications of Knowledge-Based Growth for Micro-Economic Policies. University of Calgary Press. ISBN 978-1-895176-78-0.

- Venkatalakshmi M N
HoD, Economics



2025 GST reforms in India - an Analysis

Recent GST reforms in India, known as GST 2.0, **have been implemented in India from September 22, 2025**, following the 56th GST Council meeting. It has simplified the tax structure to two slabs: namely, 5% and 18%, which is effective from September 22, 2025. This change includes significant rate reductions on essential goods, consumer electronics, and automobiles, alongside the introduction of a new 40% rate for luxury items. Key objectives include lowering the cost of living, making fitness and education more accessible, and boosting sectors like agriculture, textiles, and MSMEs

Major GST reforms, referred to as “**GST 2.0**,”. These reforms primarily focus on simplifying the tax structure to two main slabs and improving compliance procedures

Key Rate and Slab Changes

The previous four-slab structure (5%, 12%, 18%, 28%) was consolidated into a two-main slab system, along with a special rate for certain goods:

Key changes and impact

Simplified tax structure

- **New slabs:** The previous four-tier system of 5%, 12%, 18%, and 28% has been replaced with a simplified structure of 5% and 18%.
- **Luxury Goods:** A new 40% rate has been introduced for luxury and sin goods, such as tobacco, pan masala, and luxury cars.
- **Daily essentials:** GST has been reduced on many everyday food items, including UHT milk, paneer, and packaged snacks.
- **Health:** Medicines now have GST of 5% or 0%, and health insurance is exempted from GST.
- **Education:** Essential learning materials like pencils, erasers, and exercise books are now GST-free.

- **Fitness and hospitality:** GST on gyms, salons, and hotels (with rates up to 7,500/day) has been cut to 5%.
- **Automobiles:** The GST on two-wheelers (d³350cc), small cars, buses, and trucks has been reduced from 28% to 18%.
- **Consumer electronics:**
Many items, including televisions above 32 inches and dishwashing machines, now have an 18% GST rate, down from 28%.

Boost for businesses and specific sectors

- **Agriculture:** GST on farm machinery, irrigation equipment, and bio-pesticides has been reduced to 5% to lower farming costs.
- **Textiles and handicrafts:** GST rates on man-made fibres, yarn, handicrafts, and toys have been significantly lowered to support the textile industry and artisan livelihoods.
- **Construction:** Cement, marble, and granite rates have been reduced, which is expected to lower housing and infrastructure costs.

Startups:

- A uniform 5% GST on drones is intended to support startups and the “Make in India” initiative.
- **Automotive manufacturing:** The reduction in GST is expected to boost domestic manufacturing and exports in the automotive sector.
- **0% (Nil) GST:** Expanded to cover essential goods like UHT milk, pre-packaged paneer, Roti/Khakhra/Pizza bread, certain life-saving drugs (33 specified drugs), and health & life insurance premiums.
- **5% GST:** This is the “merit” rate for many essential and daily-use items. Items moved into this slab include:



Items to be cheaper under GST

GST rate cut

28-18%

- Paints & varnishes (including enamels and lacquers)
- Glaziers' & grafting putty, resin cements
- Refrigerators, freezers & freezing equipment including water coolers
- Washing machines
- Vacuum cleaners
- Electrical appliances such as food grinders and mixers and shavers, etc
- Storage water heaters and immersion heaters, hair and hand dryers
- Televisions up to the size of 68 cm
- Toiletries

GST rate cut

18-12%

- Handbags including pouches and purses; jewellery box
- Wooden frames for painting, photographs, mirrors
- Stone art ware, stone inlay work
- Glass statues
- Glass art ware
- Art ware
- Handcrafted lamps
- Bamboo flooring
- Brass kerosene pressure stove
- Hand operated rubber roller
- Zip and slide fasteners

GST rate cut

12-5%

- Knitted cap/topi having retail sale value not exceeding Rs 1000
- Handmade carpets and handmade textile floor coverings
- Handmade lace
- Handwoven tapestries

GST rate cut

5%-Nil

- Stone/marble/wood deities
- Rakhi (other than that of precious or semi-precious material)
- Sanitary napkins
- PhoolBhari Jhadoo (Raw material for brooms)
- Khali dona

Household goods: Soaps, toothpaste, personal care items, and utensils.

Food items: Condensed milk, butter, cheese, dried nuts/fruits, chocolates, pasta, and namkeens.

Agriculture: Tractors, farm machinery, irrigation equipment, and bio-pesticides.

Services: Hotel stays up to ¹ 7,500 per night, gyms, salons, and vocational courses.

18% GST: This is the standard rate for most other goods and services. Items moved into this slab include:

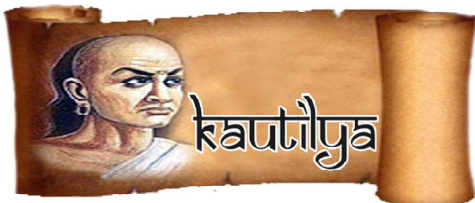
Electronics & Appliances: Air conditioners, TVs, refrigerators, and washing machines (previously 28%).

Automobiles: Small cars and motorcycles up to 350cc (previously 28%).

Construction: Cement (previously 28%).

40% GST: A new, higher “demerit” rate for luxury and sin goods, replacing the 28% plus cess structure for these items. This applies to tobacco products (at a later date), pan masala, aerated drinks, high-end cars, yachts, and online gaming

- Venkatalakshmi M N
HoD, Economics



GST 2.0 Reforms

The Road to GST:

Challenges and Milestones before the launch of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), India's indirect tax system was highly fragmented. Every state followed its own tax rates, levies. Business often faced overlapping taxes, inconsistency rules and limited credit for input.

Why GST is a Milestone:

- Subsumed 17 different taxes and 13 classes into one unit tax.
- Eliminated cascading of taxes;
- created a single national market with common rates and procedures.
- Simplified compliance and
- Improved transparency to symbolize economic integration of the country.

Expansion of Tax Base:

GST taxpayer base has grown from 66.5 Lakh in 2017 to 1.51 crore in 2025, reflecting greater formalization of the economy.

Record Revenue Growth;

Financial year 2024-25 saw 22.08 lakh crore in gross GST collection doubling in just four year with a AGR 19%. Average monthly collections have risen to Rs. 2.04 lakh crore year from Rs. 82,000 crore in 2017-18.

GST 2.0 Reforms in 2025:

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) reforms introduced in September 2025 represent a landmark step in reshaping India's taxation system to better serve the aspiration of the youth population. By simplifying tax structure, reducing rate across key industries and addressing long-standing anomalies, these reforms are designed to create an enabling environment for entrepreneurship, job creation and affordable living, sectors with high youth participation such as education, automobiles, technology, handicrafts, footwear, healthcare, food processing and textiles have been prioritized to lower costs, boost competitiveness and encourage innovation, beyond reducing the financial

burden on household and business. No doubt, the reforms strengthen India's vision of inclusive growth, sustainability and empowerment of the next generation.

Key features of GST 2.0 Reforms

- Simplification of GST rate structure
- Introduction of Unified monthly return
- Improved Input tax credit (ITC) mechanism
- Wider E-invoicing and standardized reporting
- Advanced analytics and AI integration
- National appellate authority for advance rulings
- GST council reforms and federal balance.
- 5% Merit Rate essential items
- 18% standard rate most goods and services
- 40% demerit rate luxury and 'sin' goods

Challenges ahead

1. Political Resistance:

Rate rationalization may reduce revenue for some states, leading to opposition, change in GST council structure may face legal and political hurdles.

2. Technological preparedness:

Smaller business, especially in rural areas, may struggle to adopt to e-invoicing and digital compliance.

3. Data Privacy and AI Bias:

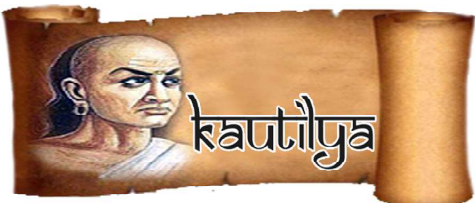
Over-reliance on AI without proper safeguard may lead to incorrect red flagging and harassment.

4. Training and capacity Building:

Tax officers and professional must be trained to adopt to new system and technologies.

In conclusion it may be said that, the 2025 GST reforms mark a transformative chapter in India's journey towards inclusive economic growth and youth empowerment. These reforms will stimulate domestic manufacturing, support traditional industries and encourage innovation, while also improving public health, education and mobility. Collectively, the reforms reaffirm India's commitment to making taxation simpler, fairer and more growth oriented ensuring that young citizens are at the heart of the nation's economic future.

- Harshitha S
V Sem BA (EE)



Interactive Session on GST 2.0 Reforms - 16.10.2025

Resource Person:

Dr. Shruthi G

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Economics, Teresian College, Mysuru





ಯುವ ಜನರ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಗೆ ಸರಕು ಸೇವಾ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ (GST 2.0) ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಾಧನ

ಮಹಾಜನ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ ಹಾಗೂ ಐಕ್ಯೋಪಿಸಿ ಸಹಯೋಗದೊಂದಿಗೆ 'ಸರಕು ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವಾ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು (GST 2.0) ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ವಿಶೇಷ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಆಗಮಿಸಿದ್ದ ಡಾ. ಶೃತಿ ಜಿ, ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಟೆರಿಷಿಯನ್ ಪದವಿ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಮೈಸೂರು ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 2025ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲಾದ ಸರಕು ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವಾ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಭಾರತದ ಯುವ ಜನರ ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ಪೂರೈಸಲು ಭಾರತದ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಪುನರ್ ರೂಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ತೆರಿಗೆ ರಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಳೀಕರಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ದರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮತ್ತು ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲೀನ ವೈಪರೀತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಉದ್ಯಮಶೀಲತೆ, ಉದ್ಯೋಗಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೈಗೆಟಕುವ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ದಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಲು ರೂಪಿತವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರು.

ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ಆಟೋಮೊಬೈಲ್, ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ, ಕರಕುಶಲ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು, ಪಾದರಕ್ಷೆಗಳು, ಚರ್ಮೋದ್ಯಮ, ಆಹಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜವಳಿಯಂತಹ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಯುವ ಜನರ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿನ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೂ ನಾವಿನ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಿದೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಮುಂದಿನ

ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ, ಸುಸ್ಥಿರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಬಲೀಕರಣದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದ ಸರಕು ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವಾ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯು ಯುವ ಜನರ ನೇತೃತ್ವ ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಎಂ.ಇ. ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದ ರಫ್ತನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸಲು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾದ ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು, ಆಧುನಿಕ ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಬಲಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು.

ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸದ ನಂತರ ಬಿ.ಎ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಾದ ಕು. ಸಿಂಧುಶ್ರೀ, ಕು. ಅನಿಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕು. ಪೃಥ್ವಿರಾಜ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಿಬಿಎ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಾದ ಕು. ಪಂಕಜ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕು. ಹರ್ಷ ಅವರು ಸಂವಾದದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು.

ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರಾದ ಡಾ. ಬಿ.ಆರ್. ಜಯಕುಮಾರಿ, ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಸಹ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾದ ಡಾ. ಪುಷ್ಪರಾಣಿ ಪಿ.ಜಿ., ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ ಆರ್, ಶ್ರೀ ಚಲುವೇಗೌಡ, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ದಿವ್ಯಾ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದರು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡರು.

ಡಾ. ಪುಷ್ಪರಾಣಿ ಪಿ.ಜಿ ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿದರು, ಶ್ರೀ ಚಲುವೇಗೌಡ ಅವರು ವಂದಿಸಿದರು.

- ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ ಆರ್
ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕ

