



## Editorial...

I am happy to state that the department is intended to provide quality articles in economics by promoting the writing skills of students and staff members, also aims at motivating students for contributing articles on current economic topics. With this intention, the department has been striving hard to bring out the News letter from the past 10 years. This is the Nineteenth issue of *Kautilya* getting released at the weekly assembly. Publication of the articles and other features in the Newsletter is one of the regular academic exercises which the department is doing on regular basis.

Being an editor, I wish to say that the very purpose of this New letter is to provide updated information about the ongoing changes and current economic events taking place in the Indian economy to the targeted audience of the college.

This issue contains articles on current Economic topics and problems. As a regular feature, this issue of *Kautilya* covers a brief write up on the contributions of Nobel laureate, the current issue has the details of the Nobel Laureate, Theodore William Schultz, who was awarded with the nobel prize in the Economic Sciences, also this issue contains articles like, One Day Industrial visit to Infosys, Mysore, Budget at a Glance, Budget Highlights-2024-25, Rupees to Reality and Indian Economy at Present

The main aim of the Newsletter is to provide a platform to both staff and students to exhibit their views on current economic issues through their creative writings in the form of articles and write ups. The Readers are free to express their opinions and suggestions with respect to the quality of the reports and articles contributed by the students of Economics.

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## Theodore William Schultz

April 1902 – 26 February 1998) He was an American agricultural economist and chairman of the University of Chicago Department of Economics. Schultz rose to national prominence after winning the 1979 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences.

### Early life and education

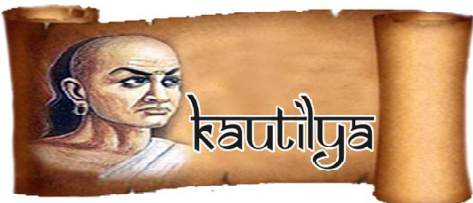
Theodore William Schultz was born on April 30, 1902, in a small town ten miles northwest of Badger, South Dakota, on a 560-acre farm. When Schultz was in the eighth grade, his father Henry decided to pull him out of attending Kingsbury County Schoolhouse. His father's view was that if his eldest son continued to get an education he would be less inclined to continue working on the farm. Schultz subsequently did not have any formal post-secondary education.

He eventually enrolled in the Agriculture College at South Dakota State, in a three-year program that met for four months a year during the winter. After being recognized for possessing great potential as a student, Schultz moved on to a bachelor's program, earning his degree in 1927 in agriculture and economics.

He also received an honorary doctorate of science degree from the college in 1959. He graduated in 1927, then entered the University of Wisconsin–Madison earning his doctorate in Agricultural Economics in 1930 under Benjamin H. Hibbard with a thesis, titled *The Tariff in Relation to the Coarse-Feed Grains and a Development of Some of the Theoretical Aspects of Tariff Price Research*.

### Academic career

Schultz taught at Iowa State College from 1930 to 1943. He left Iowa State in the wake of the “oleomargarine controversy”, and he served as the chair of economics at the University of Chicago from 1946 to 1961. He became a



member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1958, the American Philosophical Society in 1962, and the United States National Academy of Sciences in 1974. He became president of the American Economic Association in 1960. He retired in 1970 though he remained active at the University of Chicago into his 90s until a fractured hip left him bedridden.

Shortly after his move to Chicago, Schultz recruited his former student, D. Gale Johnson to the department. Their research in farm and agricultural economics was widely influential and attracted funding from the Rockefeller Foundation to the agricultural economics program at the university. Among the graduate students and faculty affiliated with the pair in the 1940s and 1950s were Clifford Hardin, Zvi Griliches, Marc Nerlove,

and George S. Tolley. In 1979, Schultz was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics for his work in human capital theory and economic development.

### **Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences**

Schultz was awarded the Nobel Prize jointly with Sir William Arthur Lewis in 1979 for his work in development economics, focusing on the economics of agriculture. He analyzed the role of agriculture within the economy, and his work has had far reaching implications for industrialization policy, both in developing and developed nations. Schultz also promulgated the idea of educational capital, an offshoot of the concept of human capital, relating specifically to the investments made in education.

**- Venkatalakshmi M N**  
HoD, Economics

## **BUDGET AT A GLANZE**

The Union Budget 2024, presented twice this year due to the Lok Sabha Elections, faces the challenge of balancing ambitious initiatives with fiscal responsibility. Initially announced as an interim budget on February 1, 2024, and finalized on July 23, 2024, the budget lays out a strategic plan for achieving 'Viksit Bharat.' It focuses on creating jobs, enhancing skills, supporting the middle class, and strengthening MSMEs, aiming to boost productivity and resilience in key sectors like agriculture, manufacturing, and urban development.

The budget outlines nine priorities, including social justice, human resource development, energy security, and infrastructure, with a strong emphasis on innovation and next-generation reforms. While these initiatives are designed to drive economic growth and benefit sectors such as consumer goods, real estate, and automobiles,

there were no significant changes to personal income tax, which left salaried individuals disappointed. The Finance Minister highlighted India's continued economic growth despite global uncertainties, stressing the importance of employment, skilling, and support for MSMEs and the middle class.

### **Budget Highlights:**

- **Expenditure:** The government plans to spend Rs 48.2 lakh crore in 2024-25, an increase of 8.5% compared to the actual expenditure in 2023-24. Interest payments make up 24% of total expenditure and 37% of revenue receipts.
- **Receipts:** Non-borrowing receipts for 2024-25 are projected at Rs 32.1 lakh crore, a 15% increase from 2023-24. Tax revenue, the largest component of receipts, is expected to rise by 11% compared to the previous year.



- **GDP:** The government anticipates a nominal GDP growth rate of 10.5% in 2024-25, accounting for both real growth and inflation.

- **Deficits:** The revenue deficit target for 2024-25 is 1.8% of GDP, down from 2.6% in 2023-24. The fiscal deficit is set at 4.9% of GDP, an improvement from the 5.6% recorded in the previous year.

- **New Schemes:** Rs 62,593 crore is allocated to the Department of Economic Affairs for new schemes, representing 6.8% of the total capital expenditure budget

#### **Major Changes in the Budget - Taxation:**

The Indian Budget 2024 introduces key taxation reforms aimed at simplifying the tax system, improving compliance, and offering relief to taxpayers. These changes encompass income tax, GST, and corporate tax.

**Income Tax Reforms:** The budget suggests revising the Income Tax Act of 1961 to simplify tax structures and benefit taxpayers. Key proposals include:

- New tax slabs that could result in savings of up to <sup>1</sup> 17,500 annually:

- ❖ 0-3 lakh: Nil
- ❖ 3-7 lakh: 5%
- ❖ 7-10 lakh: 10%
- ❖ 10-12 lakh: 15%
- ❖ 2-15 lakh: 20%
- ❖ 15 lakh and above: 30%

- Standard Deduction for salaried employees increased from 50,000 to 75,000.
- Family pension deduction raised from 15,000 to 25,000.

**GST Amendments:** The budget aims to expand the tax base by simplifying GST compliance and reducing litigation, including:

- Simplified provisions for charities and TDS.
- Streamlined appeal processes to minimize legal disputes.

**Sector-Specific Customs Duty Adjustments:** Targeted changes in customs duties are introduced to support specific industries:

- Exemption of three additional cancer medicines from customs duties to enhance affordability.

- Reduction of Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on mobile phones, PCBA, and chargers from 20% to 15% to support the domestic mobile industry.

- Reduction of customs duty on gold and silver to 6% and platinum to 6.4% to encourage domestic value addition.

- Lowering BCD on shrimp and fish feed to 5% to boost competitiveness in marine exports.

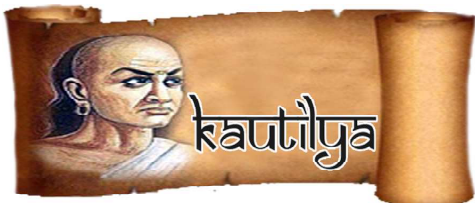
- Full exemption of customs duties on 25 critical minerals to support strategic sectors. These taxation reforms aim to simplify the tax landscape, provide taxpayer relief, and foster growth in targeted industries while enhancing compliance and reducing litigation.

**Sector-Specific Investments:** The Indian Budget 2024 prioritizes substantial investments across key sectors to drive nationwide growth and development. Significant allocations have been made for healthcare, education, infrastructure, and defence, underscoring the government's strategic focus for the fiscal year.

**Impact on Personal Finance:** The Budget 2024 introduces several key changes to enhance personal finance, focusing on boosting savings, investments, and pensions. Here's a summary of the updates:

- **Climate Finance Taxonomy:** This initiative increases access to funds for climate-friendly investments, such as green bonds, offering individuals attractive returns and potential tax benefits.

- **FDI and Overseas Investments:** Simplified regulations make it easier to



participate in Foreign Direct Investments and use the Indian Rupee for international investments, promoting global diversification and potentially higher returns.

- **NPS Vatsalya Program:** Allows parents to contribute to the National Pension System on behalf of minors, encouraging early financial planning and fostering long-term savings growth.

- **Data Governance Enhancements:** Improved data management practices will enhance transparency and reliability, enabling better-informed financial decisions.

- **New Pension Scheme (NPS) Updates:** Proposed reforms aim to address current inefficiencies, safeguard contributors' interests, and ensure fiscal responsibility, leading to more secure and stable retirement savings.

These measures are designed to strengthen financial stability and expand investment opportunities across various sectors.

### Envisioning the Impact of Indian Budget 2024:

The Indian Budget 2024 is a pivotal step towards a more inclusive and dynamic economy. With revised tax slabs and increased exemptions, citizens can expect more disposable income, boosting financial freedom and consumer spending. The removal of the ANGEL tax and enhancements to Mudra Loans and NPS schemes open new avenues for investment and growth, particularly for individuals and small businesses. The budget's focus on infrastructure and targeted sector investments is set to create jobs and strengthen industries, accelerating India's path to becoming a global economic leader. As these changes unfold, it's important for individuals and businesses to reassess their financial strategies and adapt to the new opportunities and policies.

- Khushi K Samani  
V SEM BA

### **RUPEES TO REALITY: Student's Perspective on Union Budget 2024-25**

#### **Introduction:**

The Union Budget is like a report card for the government, showcasing its financial plans and goals for the upcoming year. As a student, I'm excited to dive into the Indian Budget 2024-25 and explore how it impacts the middle class, the backbone of our country. The Union Budget 2024-25 has a total outlay of 46,71,765 crore (approximately \$6.3 trillion USD).

#### **Breakdown of the key numbers:**

1. Total Expenditure: 46,71,765 crore
2. Total Receipts: 41,80,271 crore
3. Fiscal Deficit: 14,44,200 crore (3.4% of GDP)
4. Revenue Deficit: 8,09,537 crore
5. Capital Expenditure: 10,16,761 crore
6. Gross Tax Receipts: 34,99,701 crore
7. Net Tax Receipts: 28,63,451 crore

#### **Some key allocations are as below:**

1. Defence: 5,93,537 crore

2. Education: 1,12,899 crore
3. Healthcare: 89,155 crore
4. Infrastructure: 10,16,761 crore
5. Agriculture: 1,32,513 crore

#### **Overview of the Budget**

**The Budget 2024-25 focuses on growth, inclusivity, and sustainability. Key highlights include:**

- Increased spending on infrastructure and education
- Tax relief for small businesses and startups
- Emphasis on green energy and sustainable development
- Boost to the agriculture sector

**While the Budget has some positives, middle class people like my family and me face challenges:**

- No significant tax relief for individuals, making it tough to make ends meet
- Rising prices of essential goods, like food and housing, pinch our pockets



- Limited job opportunities and stagnant salaries affect our career growth

- Increasing healthcare costs worry us, especially for our parents and grandparents

**Conclusion:**

The Indian Budget 2024-25 has its strengths, but it's crucial to address the concerns of the middle class. As a student, I hope the government will consider our needs and work towards making life easier and more affordable for us. Let's hope for a brighter financial future!

**- Nida Tarannum**  
V Sem BA-HE

## INFOSYS MYSORE- CAMPUS VISIT

### - Discovering Dreams at Infosys Mysore

On August 31st, 2024, a group of 107 students from the Department of History, Economics, Sociology, and Geography visited Infosys Mysore campus. As we stepped in, we were awestruck by the campus's grandeur and beauty.

#### **About Infosys:**

Infosys, founded in 1981 by seven visionary entrepreneurs – N. R. Narayana Murthy, Nandan Nilekani, and others. Infosys is a global leader in consulting, technology, and outsourcing solutions. With a presence in over 50 countries, it has grown from a small startup to a global giant.

#### **Campus Infrastructure:**

The Mysore campus, spanning 337 acres, boasts impressive infrastructure, which includes

- State-of-the-art training facilities
- Gym and swimming pool for recreation
- Food court serving diverse cuisine
- Serene lake and scenic views
- Multiplex for entertainment

#### **Posters and Displays:**

We saw engaging posters showcasing Infosys' presence in various states and cities, highlighting its commitment to innovation and excellence.

#### **History and Development:**

We learnt about Infosys' remarkable journey, from its humble beginnings to becoming a global

IT power house. The company's growth, milestones, and achievements were showcased through informative displays.

#### **Inter-College Experience:**

We were joined by students from other colleges, making it a unique opportunity for networking and sharing experiences. The collective energy and enthusiasm added to the excitement of our visit.

#### **Question-Answer Session:**

We had an engaging Q&A session with the Infosys employees, who generously answered our questions about:

- Training programs and duration
- Career opportunities and growth prospects
- Company culture and values
- Innovation and research initiatives
- Employee experiences and success stories

We were delighted to learn that Infosys offers opportunities for non-IT background students, including:

- Training programs in emerging technologies
- Career paths in consulting, sales, and marketing



- Role of human resources, finance, and administration

### Conclusion:

I personally loved the experience, and Infosys truly is a dream company with luxurious facilities. I felt happy to be there, seeing the campus and learning about its innovative culture. The visit inspired me to strive for excellence and consider Infosys as a potential career destination. I hope to return as an employee one day and contribute to its continued success.

### Indian Economy at Present – An Insight.”

In SBRR Mahajana First Grade College from 2:30 -4:40 there was a buzz with excitement as students and faculty members gathered for a special lecture on “Indian Economy at Present – An Insight.” The event was organized by the Department of Economics and IQAC, aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of India’s economic landscape.

Principal, Dr. B R Jaykumari presided over the event, Dr. Navitha Thimmaiah, Professor and Chairperson, DOS in Economics and Cooperation, University of Mysuru. Was the Resource person for the event. The economics professors, Venkatalakshmi mam, Cheluve Gowda sir, Pushparani mam were present,

Dr. Navitha Thimmaiah’s lecture was a treasure trove of information, covering various aspects of India’s economy. She began the talk by highlighting India’s position as the 4th largest economy in the world, with a GDP of \$3.41 trillion. The youth population, comprising 420 million individuals, accounts for 29% of the total population, presenting both opportunities and challenges.

The speaker emphasized the employment sector and mentioned that, entire country faces a youth employment crisis, with high unemployment rates and a significant impact on education. The NEET (Not in employment,

education, or training) rates, at 1 in every 3 youngsters in 2022, raised concerns about the future of India’s workforce.

The lecture also focused on sectoral contributions to GDP, with agriculture accounting for 17.7%, industries and manufacturing at 27.6%, and the service sector dominating at 54.7%. Fiscal deficit, revenue accounts, tax revenues, and rupee stability were also discussed, providing a comprehensive understanding of India’s economic health.

The speaker touched upon forex reserves, multi-dimensional poverty index, and indicators of financial inclusion, highlighting the need for inclusive growth. Digital public goods, inter-state variations in retail, global value chains, MSME, FPI-FDI, and trade openness indicator were also explored, showcasing the complexities of India’s economy.

The impact of GDP on different sectors, gross expenditure on R&D, and sustainable development goals were discussed. Additionally, The growth of agricultural and service sectors, strategy for Amrit Kaal, and budget estimates were also covered, providing insights into India’s economic future. The lecture concluded with a discussion on 5 schemes from PM, including Mudra schemes, aimed at empowering entrepreneurs and boosting economic growth.

The event concluded with a vote of thanks by Keerthana SA, a final-year BA student, who appreciated the speaker’s insightful lecture and the organizers for their efforts. Students carried with them a deeper understanding of India’s economy, its challenges, and opportunities. The lecture served as a reminder of the need for informed decision-making and collective efforts to drive India’s economic growth.

**-Nida Tarannum**  
V SEM BA (HE)



## ONE DAY INDUSTRIAL VISIT TO INFOSYS (MYSORE CAMPUS) WAS SCHEDULED ON AUGUST 31<sup>ST</sup> 2024

**Title:** Industrial visit to Infosys (Mysore Campus).

**Visit Conducted for:** B A Students of 1<sup>st</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> semester.

**Duration:** One day

On 31/8/2024 our teachers organised a industrial visit for us. We left our college campus by 09:35 AM and we reached the Infosys campus by 09:58 AM and had a break. We logged into the campus after the security check at 10:30 AM. We were accompanied by a guide of Infosys. We were taken tour around the campus which was around 357 acres. Since, it was a vast campus we were able to cover only 40% of it.

The Guide gave a brief about the campus. Accordingly, Infosys has the following assets and Features.

- 6 SDB [Software Development Block]
- 8 FC [Food Courts]
- SEZ [Social economic zone]
- 2 GEC [Global education centre]
- Amphitheatre
- 8 Athletic ground
- Multiplex
- Recreation centre
- Rain water harvesting lakes
- Accommodation for trainee
- Guest house and
- ILI [Infosys Leadership Institution]

After this small briefing, we had been to GEC-1 (Global Education Centre) which means all over India (kashmir to kanyakumari) whoever get selected for Infosys has to undergo training in this centre, which had 8 floors. The topmost floor has

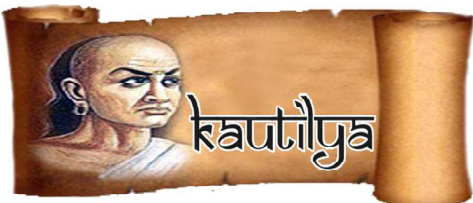
the central library in the campus. The remaining floors has classes for the trainees, where, each trainee will be provided with a system. The training period will be from 3-6 months. The trainee will be given 3 chances to clear the training. The classroom which we visited has an accommodation for about 140-150 trainees.

Later, we were directed to conference hall, initially we were made to watch videos about the history of Infosys and their founder's achievements. There we and our guides discussed about career opportunities, also we raised questions related to our career in Infosys. We had been to ILI (Infosys Leadership Institute) which has Gyms, Smart super market, Swimming pool, Badminton court, Seminar halls etc. We were given about 30 minutes of break for lunch from 01:15 to 01:45. After the lunch session, we were directed to check out around at 2pm.

The entire campus tour was done by taking walk. The maintenance of the campus was extremely good and hygiene as well. We were allowed to walk only on Footpaths and zebra-crossing but we were not supposed to step on the lawns. Coming to the Enjoyment part, we had fun filled through out the journey and we reached the college campus Back by 02:30 PM

At the end of the day we had a good experience and learnt many things from the visit.

- Harsha H M  
5<sup>th</sup> Semester, BA



## CENSUS WITH TECH SENSE!

The census is a vital process for all Governments and Organisations worldwide. It provides crucial data about population, demographics, and socio economic conditions, which informs policy making, resource allocation, and planning. Over the years, the methods of conducting censuses have evolved, with technology playing an increasingly significant role.

This article dig into how modern technology is revolutionizing census taking, making it more accurate, efficient, and inclusive!.

### **From Pen and Paper to Digital Platforms!**

Traditionally, census data collection depends heavily on paper forms and manual enumeration, processes that were slow, expensive and fault full. The digital revolution changed this pattern, The shift from manual to digital platform marked a significant turning point in the evolution of census taking.

Government and Organisations can now store vast amount of census data in the cloud, this enables easy access, fast processing, and real time updates. This cloud based platform also

support remote data collection, which is crucial in reaching populations who are in remote areas.

The most noticeable change in modern censuses is the adaptation of online and mobile platforms for data collection. Citizens can now complete census forms on their smartphones, tablets, or computers. With this they can eliminate the paper based forms. This digital approach not only speeds up the data collected with printing and mailing forms. With the increasing dependency on digital technologies, safeguarding census data has become a top priority. Cybersecurity trends, data breaches and privacy concerns faces significant challenges. To address these issues, governments are implementing robust security measures.

In conclusion, technology has significantly transformed the way censuses are conducted, making process faster and more accurate and more accessible. As technology continues to evolve, it will further enhance our data, ultimately supporting better discussion making and more effective public policies.

**- Harsha H M**  
5<sup>th</sup> Semester, BA



## ಯುವ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದ ಸದೃಢ ಭಾರತ ನರ್ಮಾಣ ಸಾಧ್ಯ

- ಡಾ. ನವಿತಾ ತಿಮ್ಮಯ್ಯ, ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಮಾನಸಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಲಯ ಮೈಸೂರು.



ಎಸ್.ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ಆರ್. ಮಹಾಜನ ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ ಹಾಗೂ ಐಕ್ಯೋವಿಸಿ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ವಿಶೇಷ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ವಿಶೇಷ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರಾಗಿ ಆಗಮಿಸಿದ ಡಾ. ನವಿತಾ ತಿಮ್ಮಯ್ಯ ಅವರು, ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ 4ನೇ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯಾಗಿ ಭಾರತ ಇಂದು ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಒಟ್ಟು ದೇಶೀಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ \$3.41 ಟ್ರಿಲಿಯನ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು, ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಇದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಲಾಭಾಂಶವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಯುವ ಪೀಳಿಗೆ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ನರುದ್ಯೋಗದ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶವನ್ನು ತಗ್ಗಿಸಲು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ತರಬೇತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶೋಧನ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಒತ್ತುಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದರು. ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭಾರತ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು, ಕೃಷಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಸೇನಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಲಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದರು ಹಾಗೆ ಬಡತನ ಮತ್ತು ನರುದ್ಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ತಗ್ಗಿಸಲು ಎಂಎಸ್‌ಎಂಇ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಯುವ ಜನಾಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ತಲುಪಿಸುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟರು. ಬಲಿಷ್ಠ ಜೀವನ ಮಟ್ಟ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ತರಬೇತಿ, ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್ ಸರಕು ಸೇವೆಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯ ಸಾಧನಗಳಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು.

ವಿಶ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ 4ನೇ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯಾಗಿ ಭಾರತ ಇಂದು ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಿದ್ದು, ಸ್ವದೇಶಿ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಬಡತನ, ನರುದ್ಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಗ್ಗಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ ದಾಪುಗಾಲು ಇಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಯುವಜನಾಂಗವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಭಾರತ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಸದೃಢ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 2010ರ ದಶಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರ ನಂತರ ಆದ ಮಹತ್ತರ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಡಾ. ನವಿತಾ ತಿಮ್ಮಯ್ಯ ಅವರು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ಅನೇಕ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟರು.

ಭಾರತ ಇಡೀ ವಿಶ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಡಿಪಿಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ 4ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಜನರಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ 3ನೇ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಸೂಚ್ಯಂಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿರುವುದು ದುರದೃಷ್ಟಕರ ಎಂದರು.

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವರಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪತ್ತಿನ ಅಸಮಾನ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೇತಿ ನಯಾಮವಳಿಗಳ ದೋಷದಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರುವುದಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ನೇತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲ ರೀತಿಯ ಅಸಮತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಗ್ಗಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ ಉನ್ನತಸ್ಥಾನ



ಗಳಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ, ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬಡತನ ಮತ್ತು ನರುದ್ಯೋಗಗಳು, ಬಡತನ ಮತ್ತು ಹಸಿವಿನ ಸೂಚಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹಿಂದಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಡಾ. ನವಿತಾ ಅವರು ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತ ಸವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ ಮುಖ್ಯವಿಚಾರಗಳೆಂದರೆ, ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿದೇಶಿ ವಿನಮಯ ಮೀಸಲು, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ, ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಲಾಭ, ಎಂಎಸ್‌ಎಂಇ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದವು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಭಾರತದ ಜಿಡಿಪಿಗೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳು ನೇಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಲವಾರು ಕೊಡುಗೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಡಿದರು. ಹಾಗೆ ಸೇವಾ ವಲಯ ಉಳಿದ ಎರಡೂ ವಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀರಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಅಂಶವೇ ಆದರೂ, ಕೃಷಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವುದು

ಅನವಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ಕೃಷಿ ಮೇಲಿನ ಜನರ ಅವಲಂಬನೆ ಶೇ. 50 ಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಇದ್ದ ಅದರ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ಶೇ. 17 ರಷ್ಟಿರುವುದು. ವಿಪರ್ಯಾಸ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರಾದ ಡಾ. ಬಿ.ಆರ್. ಜಯಕುಮಾರಿ ಅವರು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಾದ ಪ್ರೊ. ವೆಂಕಟಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಎಂ.ಎನ್., ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾದ ಡಾ. ಪುಷ್ಪರಾಣಿ ಪಿ.ಜಿ., ಶ್ರೀ ಚಲುವೇಗೌಡ ಎಸ್.ಎಂ ಅವರು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು. ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ ಆರ್ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿದರು, ಕುಮಾರಿ ಕೀರ್ತನ, ಅಂತಿಮ ಬಿ.ಎ. ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನು ವಂದಿಸಿದರು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದು ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡರು.

