

**TEACHER'S ACTIVITY REPORT 2020- 2021.**

**FACULTY: Krishnakumar S and Jitesh Rana DEPARTMENT/ COMMITTEE Economics IQAC**  
**ACTIVITY No: SVC/2020-21/ECO/SKK/2**

<b>NAME OF THE ACTIVITY: Symposium on Growth and Sectoral Concerns in the Indian Economy</b>			
<b>DATE</b>	<b>FACULTY</b>	<b>DEPARTMENT/COMMITTEE</b>	<b>COORDINATOR NAME</b>
24 <sup>th</sup> September 2020	Krishnakumar S and Jitesh Rana	Economics	Krishnakumar S and Jitesh Rana
<b>TIME</b>	<b>VENUE</b>	<b>NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS</b>	<b>NATURE: Outdoor/Indoor</b>
10:00AM to 3:00PM	GoogleMeet	180	Online
<b>SUPPORT/ASSISTANCE:</b>	Departmental Grant from college		

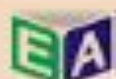
**BRIEF INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACTIVITY (CRITERION NO. III):**

<b>TOPIC/SUBJECT OF THE ACTIVITY</b>	<b>Symposium on Growth and Sectoral Concerns in the Indian Economy</b>
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	To expose the faculty and students to the contemporary trends in the growth theory as well as the developments in Indian economy
<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	Through a keynote lecture by Prof. Masumi Das on Deeper Determinants on Growth as well as panel discussion on sectoral themes by Amit Shovon Ray (CITD/JNU), Partha Pratim Pal (IIM, C), M Parameswaran (CDS), Subhanil Chowdhury (IDS-K) and Rajib Sutradhar (Christ university)
<b>OUTCOMES</b>	An exposure to the literature and research in this regard enhanced by interaction with the speakers.

**PROOFS & DOCUMENTS ATTACHED (Tick mark the proofs attached): <https://youtu.be/yOF2gSXJix8>**

Notice & Letters ✓	<b>Student list of participation</b>	<b>Activity report</b> ✓	<b>Photos</b> ✓	Feedback form
Feedback analysis	News clip with details	Certificate	Any other	
IQAC Document No:		Criterion No:		Metric No:
Departmental file no		IQAC file No;		

<b>NAME OF TEACHER &amp; SIGNATURE</b>	<b>NAME OF HEAD/ COMMITTEE INCHARGE &amp; SIGNATURE</b>	<b>IQAC COORDINATOR (SEAL &amp; SIGNATURE)</b>
Krishnakumar S and Jitesh Rana	Krishnakumar S	Dr. N Latha



**ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION  
SRI VENKATESWARA COLLEGE**



— Invites you to —

**SYMPOSIUM ON GROWTH AND SECTORAL  
CONCERNS IN THE INDIAN ECONOMY**

*In memory of Dr. Shailaja S. Thakur*



**KEYNOTE ADDRESS**

*"MOVING BEYOND TECHNOLOGY: SOME DEEPER  
DETERMINANTS OF GROWTH"*

Prof. MALSUMI DAS  
INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH,  
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

**PANEL DISCUSSION**



Prof. PARTHAPRATIM PAL  
(IIM, KOLKATA)  
*On Trade and Capital Flows*



Dr. SUBHANIL CHOWDHURY  
(IDS, KOLKATA)  
*On Labour and Unorganised Sector*



Prof. AMIT SHOYON ROY  
(CITD, JNU)  
*Moderator*



Dr. M PARAMESWARAN  
(CDS, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM)  
*On Economic Growth in India*



Dr. RAJIB SUTRADHAR  
(CHRIST UNIVERSITY, BENGALURU)  
*On Agriculture and Rural Credit*

**24th September'20 || 10 A.M Onwards**

REGISTRATION LINK: <https://fb.gy/biisuu>

**RSVP**

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Amrit Kaur, President, Economics Association  
[ecosoc.sve@gmail.com](mailto:ecosoc.sve@gmail.com)

## **Symposium on Growth and Sectoral Concerns in the Indian Economy**

*A Tribute to Dr. Shailaja S Thakur 24<sup>th</sup> September 2020*

The symposium was organized in fond memory of our colleague Dr. Shailaja S Thakur, who had an untimely death on the 15<sup>th</sup> of September 2018.

The rate of growth of the Indian economy has been on a decline since the global financial crisis. Investment ratios which have fallen from their highs in the period prior to the 2010 period have not recovered ever since. The corporate sector has been going through a process of deleveraging and many of them have had significant exposures in the international debt market which were not hedged. The growth performance which has been on the decline has deteriorated with the outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic. This Symposium intends to take stock of the overall environment of growth in the Indian economy, which like all other economies have been characterised by widening income inequalities.

The Symposium began with the Opening Remarks of the Principal Dr S Venkata Kumar, Welcome Speech by Amrit Kaur( president, Economics Association) and Introduction to the Symposium and Keynote Speaker by Krishnakumar S. Delivering the Keynote Address on the “Deeper Determinants of Growth”, Prof Masumi Das gave an overview of the developments in growth theory and brought out the links between inequality and growth.

### **Keynote Address of the Symposium by Prof. Mausumi Das: Deeper Determinants of Growth**

There has been widening inequalities of per capita GDP across countries. Though historical inequalities have cast long shadows on the modern world, the regions which have made spectacular landmarks with respect to farming in old times are not the ones which are in the lead today. As per Maddison’s database, between 1820-1870, average world GDP per capita grew at the rate of 0.5% per year; between 1870-1950, the rate was 1.1%; and between 1950-1998, the rate was 2.1%. Countries like India and China which dominated the world economy till the mid eighteenth century took a backseat with the rise of the modern economic growth. The differences in the levels of per capita GDP have persisted ever since. In fact, it has been “Divergence Big Time”. Differences in productivity growth across economies have been accounted for by differences in technology research and development, dissemination of knowledge and scientific advancement as well as efficiency of organization of the economy.



The neoclassical Solow model which predicts convergence fails to explain the widening differences in the levels of per capita incomes across countries. Though the Romer model explains growth on the basis of investment in research and development and predicts possibly history-dependent character and divergence, it too fails to explain these inequalities in a world where the flows of technology across nations has been happening. In fact these inequalities have got deeper determinants. It can be traced to political institutions ( democracy vs autocracy), financial institutions and contracts , geography and climate, and most importantly culture , trust and co-operation. Relationship between per capita GDP and inequality seems to be non-monotonic in nature, reminding us of the Kuznet's curve. Inequality first rises with growth and then falls. Later empirical investigations have explored the link of income inequality to economic growth.

Even when the same technology is available, sometimes it is found that output produced turns out to be different, this is depends on the institutions, rent seeking etc. The deeper determinants of growth explore as to why for the same level of technology , why utilisation levels of technology in different countries are different. Looks beyond factor accumulation and level of technology.

**Explaining Growth Divergence: Factor Accumulation versus Technology**

- One can attempt to explain this huge growth divergence by examining the determinants of economic growth and analysing the relative importance of different factors that lead to differences in incomes among countries.
- Literature distinguishes between two specific factors that can explain cross-country income differences:
  - the accumulation of inputs into production;
  - the productivity with which those inputs are used.

Das: (Determinants of Economic Growth) Deep Determinants of Growth 24 September, 2020 16 / 32

Some evidence supports and certain others do not support Kuznets curve. Could there be a reverse causality running from inequality to growth, different other empirical studies started exploring. Adjusting for other control factors, it has been established that inequality has an independent negative effect on the economic growth process. Benabou's study on Korea and Philippines, what explains south Korea's miracle as against the stagnation of Philippines, despite the same levels of per capita GDP and primary school enrolment for Philippines as well as south Korea. The income distribution was 17% higher in Philippines in comparison to south Korea

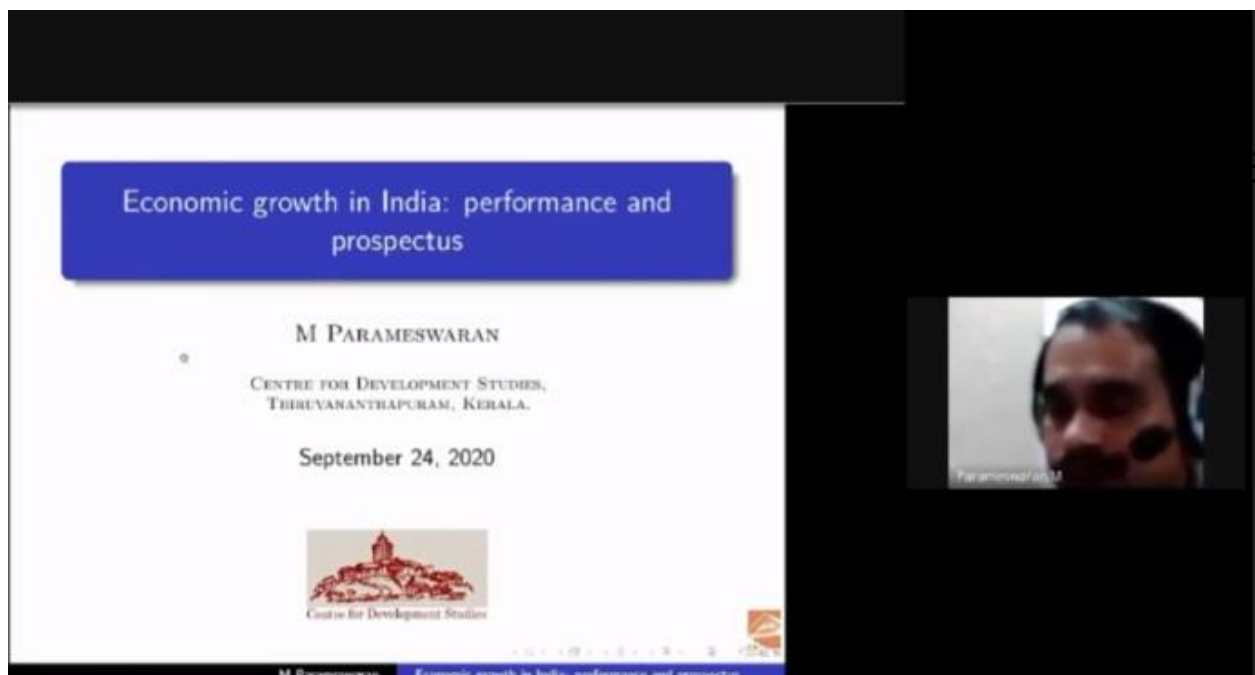
Inequalities would reduce the incentive to put efforts, argued Mirless and others, making a case for the same. Piketty, Galor Zeira, Banerjee-Newman argues to the contrary. Credit market imperfections which emerges from inequality further widens and worsens the same. Less wealthy, being more potentially more productive suffer due to credit market imperfections and this stand in the way of development and growth. More equitable distribution could lead to better efficiency. Kalecki and Keynes drew attention to the negative relationship between economic growth and income inequality looking at the same from the angle of the demand side.

Economic growth in India has been inextricably linked to rising inequality. Top 10% share in the total GDP share has been on the continual rise. This has been a trend since the eighties, ever since growth has picked up momentum. Growth both from supply side as well as demand reasons (exports are drying up and demand is not forthcoming) is on the decline. We are doubly doomed. Inequality has to be urgently addressed, Prof. Das opined.

Beyond humanitarian reason and rationale, egalitarian distribution of income would contribute to increase in efficiency and therefore would improve the livelihoods of the people, she concluded.

### **Panel Discussion on Sectoral Concerns in the Indian Economy**

The panel discussion was moderated by the Prof Amit Shovon Ray ( CITD/JNU) . Panelists were Dr. M Parameswaran (CDS, Trivandrum), Prof Partha Pratim Pal (IIM-C, Kolkata), Dr. Shubhanil Choudhury and Dr. Rajib Sutradhar ( Christ University, Bengaluru). Mr. Jitesh Rana, Faculty Advisor, Economics Association introduced the speakers to the audience.



### **Dr. M Parameswaran ( CDS, Trivandrum): Economic Growth in India: performance and prospects**

On a long trend basis growth in India picked up momentum or entered a higher rate of growth of period in 1979. The long run indicators reveal that the structural composition of output has shifted away from agriculture, but the share of employment has not declined by as much. While the share of manufacturing of China is at 36% ( at 9000 PPP\$) and it is the factory of the world, India's share in manufacturing has been on the decline. He referred to the same as a sort of premature deindustrialisation. He drew links between democracy and the process of economic growth.

Quickly moving to the trends visible in the recent past from the quarterly growth data of 2016-17, the rate of growth of GVA has been on a decline. From 2017-Q4 onwards there has been steady decline. If

reduction in demand due to rising inequality is one culprit, in no less manner is the same also due to the external demand not being forthcoming.

### 'International Trade and Investment in the Post-Covid World: Prof Partha Pratim Pal (IIM-C, Kolkata)

The slide is titled "Why there is such a massive decline?". It is divided into two main sections: "Demand side issues" and "Supply Side issues".

- Demand side issues:**
  - Lack of demand is the biggest problem
  - This is driven by contraction of GDP in many countries, loss of jobs and increased uncertainty
  - Lockdowns led to reduced economic activity and hence lesser demand
  - Some policies to switch demand towards domestic producers
    - Import curbs
    - Export restrictions (for example of medical supplies)
- Supply Side issues:**
  - Freight transport service performance is crucial to trade costs in manufacturing. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis, maritime and land transport have remained largely functional, although they have registered sometimes considerable delays, but air freight transport has been severely disrupted, with global air cargo capacity shrinking by 24.6 per cent in March 2020. Many governments are trying to do as much as possible to keep trade flowing, but in some regions, travel restrictions have the potential to disrupt regional trade and livelihoods severely.
  - Lockdown and lack of availability of labour
  - Lockdown and lack of availability of inputs

A red line at the bottom of the slide indicates that "COVID related restrictions are also hampering trade".

Two line graphs are shown on the right side of the slide:

- Economic policy uncertainty index 1997-2015 average=100:** The graph shows a significant spike in the index starting around 2018, peaking in early 2020, and then declining but remaining above the 100 baseline.
- Businesses planning to increase investment Monthly average %:** The graph shows a sharp decline in investment plans starting in early 2020, reaching a low point, and then showing a slight recovery but remaining below the pre-2020 levels.

Prof. Pal gave an overview of the international merchandise trade post-covid based on the projections of World Trade Organization (WTO). Titled as one of the most adverse impacts on global trade in the modern history by WTO, Prof. Pal distributed the projections of trade post the first quarter of 2020 on two scenarios: (a) pessimistic and (b) optimistic. He emphasised on the point that even if the world doesn't face any further severe covid waves, the merchandise trade volume would fall by 13% compared to the pre-pandemic trend. He further highlighted on the probable domestic economic reasons for fall in trade levels.

On the demand side, Prof. Pal noted a consistent rise in economic uncertainty levels since pre-Covid time. The Covid-related consequences like strict lockdown only acted as a catalyst to further worsen the already low domestic demand. On the supply side, Prof. Pal believed an abrupt halt in air and cargo shipping of final goods along with limited availability of labour and inputs were the culprits. Moving forward to the service sector, the most adversely affected sub-sectors have been those which demand human interaction, like, tourism and facial and beauty services. However, digital and IT companies (FAANG companies) have seen a huge spurt in their demand. Many brands have now become household names and seem to only gain more focus as most of the working shifts to digital mode domestically as well as internationally. This is sure to have an impact on the growing inequalities. Interestingly, the agriculture sector across the world has been able to escape Covid-19 disruptions with minimal impact. Prof Pal suggests that due to limited

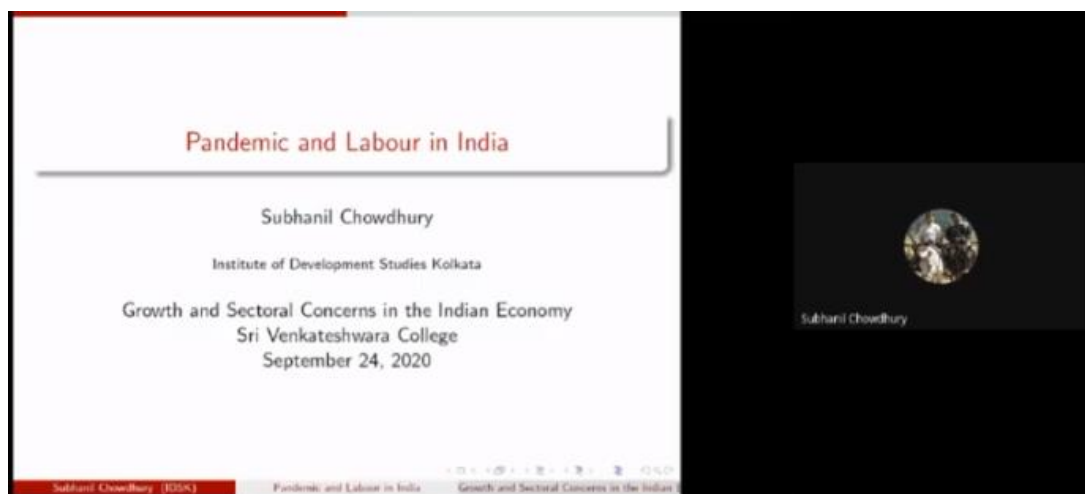
interaction of the sector with international trade and its practice in rural areas which are sparsely populated, the sector has remained unscathed.

Prof. Pal then presented his outlook on the shift of manufacturing base of several MNCs from China to other low-cost developing industries with India at the front. He put forward the case that several MNCs realized the need for diversification of manufacturing destinations to prevent disruption in world trade caused due to abrupt ban of exports because of Covid-19, limited transparency and increasing costs in China as well as the US-China trade war again.

At last, Prof. Pal addressed the panel on how factors like ease of business, input cost, infrastructure etc affect the attractiveness of a country as a prospective investment destination. However, for India he suggested to firstly loosen its inverted-duty structure which increases the input cost for industries manufacturing final goods and disincentivizes high value addition goods from being manufactured in the country. Therefore, India clearly needs to be more clear with respect to its policy options on international trade so as to attract foreign investment.

#### **Dr. Subhanil Chowdhury( Institute of Development Studies-Kolkata ):Pandemic and Labour in India**

In his presentation on Labour and the Unorganised Sector, Dr. Subhanil Chowdhury highlighted the problems confronted by the unorganised labour in the context of the lockdown. The deeper deterioration in the labour conditions, he contrasted this as against the attempt made by different state governments to relax labour laws in the name of attracting capital to its boundaries. While the prospects for the markets based on the global markets is shrinking, the strategies pursued seems not to be taking cognizance of the same. Persons demanding work under NREGA on the rise in 220 reflective of the state of rural destitution.





A recent study by Zico Dasgupta has argued that across a cross-section of countries in east Asia, the relationship between real wage growth rate and FDI/ GDP ratio has not been found to be significant. Four bills with an impact on the conditions of the labour is under the consideration of the government. The one on Industrial Relations Code 2020 is of utmost significance. This allows factories which has labourers up to 300 to go for retrenchment without procedures, currently this is allowed only for factories with 100 labourers. 60% of workers will be out of the net. Fixed term employment is on the retreat, the country has been witness to a rising share of profit and a shrinking and a stagnant wage share. Permanent workers. 26% to 24% 2004-05 to 2017-18. Share of wages in the GDP has been stagnant.

**Dr. Rajib Sutradhar ( Christ University): Agriculture and Rural Credit**

Dr. Sutradhar presented his views on sector which been always pertinent to the Indian growth story due to economic as well as political reasons, Dr. Sutradhar introduced us to trends in Indian agricultural sector over the years. Firstly, he clarified that although the agriculture sector seems to be unscathed from Covid, when we look at the price indices like the WPI, we find it to be negative even when CPI is positive, hence, implying that the benefits are not being transferred to the farmers. He further presented a grim picture of the sector by underlining that although workers are shifting from agricultural to manufacturing and service sectors, but most of this migration is in the informal sector. This was therefore, one of the primary reasons why we saw mass reverse migration from urban to rural sectors on announcement of lockdown. Dr. Sutradhar then gave us insights into challenges of farmers to earn true value for their produce causing them to incur cost way over their revenues of up to 44%. Further, majority of the farmers in West Bengal and Odisha, unlike that of say Punjab and Haryana are still absent from the government approved credit schemes and food distribution centres leading to a skewed rise in income of farmers across the country. Further, the landless labourers have over the years been left out of the policies intended for the agricultural sector even at the time of Covid-19, and hence, have been one of the most adversely affected communities in the rural areas.

**Is Agriculture really the green shoot**

- Is agriculture really the bright spot as claimed?
- Answer depends on how you look at – short term vs long term?
- If you mean to ask what news headlines splashing around for past more than one month , that data is highly contentious.
- Agri GDP for 1<sup>st</sup> quarter better than last year with 290 million tones, 3% growth rate vis a vis last quarter.

Dr. Rajb Sutradhar Economics

Finally, Dr. Sutradhar covered the nuances of the three contentious Farm Laws. He agreed with the fact that the laws will bring in freedom to farmers to sell their produce to their desired sellers. However, he feared that several farmers might be duped by large agri-corporates as they will completely steal away the bargaining power of the farmers.

Finally, at the panel discussion post-presentation, Dr. Sutradhar made an important point on the seasonal migration of landless and small-scale farmers in order to supplement their income. He explained the panel on how these disadvantaged farmers travel to urban centres at the time between sowing and harvesting and work in informal sectors so as to earn additional income, only to come back to their native villages at the time of harvest. He further underlined that several government surveys miss this major seasonal migration that takes place across the country.

The Symposium came to an end with the Vote of Thanks proposed by Sanya Bahal

**SYMPOSIUM ON GROWTH AND SECTORAL CONCERNS IN INDIAN ECONOMY ( NAMES OF PARTICIPANTS)**

**24th September 2020: 10:00AM to 3:00 PM**

	<b>Names</b>	<b>Institution name</b>	<b>City currently residing</b>
1	Neha Gupta	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
2	Sachika Khurana	Sri Venkateswara College	Gurgaon

3	Navya Jindal	Sri Venkateswara College	Ghaziabad
4	Kiran Mohan	Sri Venkateswara College	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM
5	Smriti	Sri Venkateswara College	New delhi
6	Ishita Kalra	Sri Venkateswara College	Faridabad
7	Nayan	Sri Venkateswara College	Mumbai
8	Bhavya Gupta	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
9	Shreya Choudhary	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
10	Rashi Bhandari	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
11	Shikhar	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
12	Manya Bhatia	Sri Venkateswara College	Noida
13	Yash Khandai	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
14	Swapnil Varshney	Sri Venkateswara College	Ghaziabad
15	Akshi Chaturvedi	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
16	Amrit Kaur	Sri Venkateswara College	Gurgaon
17	Ridhima Ahluwalia	Sri Venkateswara College	Gurgaon
18	Riya Joon	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
19	Barbie Tyagi	Sri Venkateswara College	Noida
20	Ashmita Mehra	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
21	Simran	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
22	Punyansh	Sri Venkateswara College	Gurgaon
23	Araba Kongbam	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
24	Rushali Jain	Sri Venkateswara College	New delhi
25	Urvi Goswami	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
26	Kanchan kumari	Sri Venkateswara College	Faridabad
27	Aditi Ananya	Sri Venkateswara College	Noida
28	Muskan Saluja	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
29	Bhavya gupta	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
30	Anchal Jain	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
31	Yash Jain	Sri Venkateswara College	Greater Noida
32	JUGAL KUMAR DEKA	Sri Venkateswara College	Guwahati
33	Nihaljyoti Das	Sri Venkateswara College	Guwahati
34	pushpa	Sri Venkateswara College	new delhi
35	Tarang Gupta	Sri Venkateswara College	Meerut
36	Mallika Chatterjee	Sri Venkateswara College	New delhi
37	Abhinav Gehlaut	Sri Venkateswara College	Faridabad
38	Shruti Verma	Sri Venkateswara College	Gurugram
39	Mishthi	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
40	Rushali Jain	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi

41	Riya Gupta	Sri Venkateswara College	Gurgaon
42	Ravinder	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
43	Arnob Paul	Sri Venkateswara College	Dibrugarh
44	M.KUMARAVEL	Sri Venkateswara College	Tiruchirappalli-24.
45	R.Saritha	Sri Venkateswara College	Chennai
46	Kuhu Sharma	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
47	Prerna Pardasani	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
48	Bhumi Sharma	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
49	Mehul Madhwal	Sri Venkateswara College	new delhi
50	Sarika Rakhyani	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
51	GOBINDA PADHAN	Sri Venkateswara College	Hyderabad
52	Rajesh Gopal	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
53	Ritika Garg	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
54	Maanika	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
55	Ambika	Sri Venkateswara College	New delhi
56	Ayush Ghosh Roy	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
57	Ranveer Attreye	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
58	SEJAL MAKHIJA	Sri Venkateswara College	NEW DELHI
59	Aarushi maheshwari	Sri Venkateswara College	New delhi
60	Aditi Paliwal	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
61	Prarthana Prakash	Sri Venkateswara College	Lucknow
62	Anshuman Dixit	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
63	Raunaq Singh Prem	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
64	Suditi Srinivas	Sri Venkateswara College	Secunderabad

65	Tanya Jain	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
66	Harsh Jolly	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
67	Shreya Arora	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
68	Pooja Shokeen	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
69	Chaarun Puniani	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
70	Smriti Singh	Sri Venkateswara College	Faridabad
71	Kajal Phogaat	Sri Venkateswara College	Gurgaon
72	Varun Pathak	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
73	Aastha Mohanty	Sri Venkateswara College	Noida
74	Tanvee Sehgal	Sri Venkateswara College	Amritsar
75	Taanjul Jain	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
76	Richa Jha	Sri Venkateswara College	Indore
77	Ankur Verma	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
78	Gaurav Taneja	Sri Venkateswara College	Faridabad
79	Hitakshi.Y	Sri Venkateswara College	Bhilai
80	Prachi Khator	Sri Venkateswara College	Bhilwara, Rajasthan
81	Garima Tayal	Sri Venkateswara College	Panipat, Haryana
82	Udita Shekhar	Sri Venkateswara College	Gurgaon
83	Mourvica Taneja	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
84	Saumya Sharma	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
85	Sahil Soni	Sri Venkateswara College	Bhiwani
86	Rishit Singla	Sri Venkateswara College	Palwal
87	Devyani Mehrotra	Sri Venkateswara College	Ranikhet, Uttarakhand
88	Pratham Jain	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
89	Ashwin Singh	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
90	Saurav Raj	Sri Venkateswara College	Patna
91	Shivani Singh	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
92	Pranay Goyal	Sri Venkateswara College	Jaipur
93	Isha Soni	Sri Venkateswara College	Vidisha
94	Yashasvi Jain	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
95	Shruti Lamba	Sri Venkateswara College	Faridabad
96	Neha Duggal	Sri Venkateswara College	Faridabad
97	Laxmi kumari	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
98	Yashvi garg	Sri Venkateswara College	Karnal
99	Shanya	Sri Venkateswara College	Noida
100	Shanya	Sri Venkateswara College	Noida

101	Sakshi Sharma	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
102	Ishan	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
103	Khushi	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
104	Abhishek Tonger	Sri Venkateswara College	Faridabad
105	Kshitiz Agarwal	Sri Venkateswara College	Lucknow
106	shreyansh garg	Sri Venkateswara College	Ujjain
107	Puneeti	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
108	Nikita	Sri Venkateswara College	Jhajjar (Haryana)
109	Vipin kumar	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
110	Akshita	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
111	Shivangi bajpai	Sri Venkateswara College	Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
112	Rishab	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
113	Abhishek Rai	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
114	Luv Badola	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
115	Dr.P.Srinivasa Rao	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
116	Kvsr pande	Sri Venkateswara College	Andhrapradesh
117	Ishan	Sri Venkateswara College	Chandigarh
118	Drishtant Chakraborty	Sri Venkateswara College	Noida
119	Kajal Singh	Sri Venkateswara College	Faridabad
120	Harshit Raj	Sri Venkateswara College	Bihar Sharif
121	Aashita Gupta	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
122	Nafeesa Khan	Sri Venkateswara College	Gurgaon
123	Aarushi agarwal	Sri Venkateswara College	Ghaziabad
124	Shruti Kataria	Sri Venkateswara College	Moradabad
125	MANISHA SAIN	Sri Venkateswara College	Palam
126	Kajal Sehwat	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
127	Kajal Sehwat	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
128	Nishitha Reddy	Sri Venkateswara College	Hyderabad
129	Yashasvi Jain	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
130	neha singh	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
131	Agam Gaba	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
132	Anupam Tyagi	Sri Venkateswara College	Ghaziabad
133	Pooja Shokeen	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
134	Sakhi Roy	Sri Venkateswara College	Kolkata
135	Ayushi Singh	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
136	Arushi Parashar	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
137	hazika Bilal	Sri Venkateswara College	Srinagar
138	Arunima Krishnan	Sri Venkateswara College	Faridabad
139	Utkarsh Kyal	Sri Venkateswara College	Kanpur
140	Nisha	Sri Venkateswara College	New delhi
141	Shashank	Sri Venkateswara College	Noida

142	Megha	Sri Venkateswara College	Gurgaon
143	PRECIOUS PRINCE	Sri Venkateswara College	Central Delhi
144	PRECIOUS PRINCE	Sri Venkateswara College	Central Delhi
145	Isha	Sri Venkateswara College	Deoghar
146	Aayush Jain	Sri Venkateswara College	Gurgaon
147	Shreya Arora	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
148	Shubham	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
149	Krittika Roy	Sri Venkateswara College	Bengaluru
150	PARKHI AGARWAL	Sri Venkateswara College	NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh
151	Lunminthang kipgen	Sri Venkateswara College	Vasant kunj d6
152	Shakshi Sharma	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
153	OMPRAKASH SAINI	Sri Venkateswara College	Jodhpur
154	Bhavy Khajanchi	Sri Venkateswara College	Jaipur
155	Farzan Ashraf	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
156	Rihan Sarna	Sri Venkateswara College	New Delhi
157	Arjun Sharma	Sri Venkateswara College	Sahibabad
158	Yuvraj Juneja	Sri Venkateswara College	Panipat
159	Skarma D'Dzom	Sri Venkateswara College	Ladakh
160	Tarun Bansal	Sri Venkateswara College	Hanumangarh
161	Sahil Kachhawa	Sri Venkateswara College	Kota
162	Aryan Garg	Sri Venkateswara College	Panchkula
163	madhav dar	Sri Venkateswara College	Gurgaon
164	Gracy verma	Sri Venkateswara College	Faridabad
165	Jigmet Oldan	Sri Venkateswara College	Leh, Ladakh
166	Suhani	Sri Venkateswara College	Korba
167	Shayani Dhankhar	Sri Venkateswara College	Gurugram
168	Tuhina	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
169	Jayati Gupta	Sri Venkateswara College	Haryana
170	Dr. M Padma Suresh	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
171	Aruna Rao	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
172	Krishnakumar S	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
173	D Brahma Reddy	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
174	N Kalithasammal	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
175	Meenakshi Sharma	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
176	Yogita Yadav	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
177	Jitesh Rana	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
178	Ankit Joshi	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi
179	Amit Kumar Jha	Sri Venkateswara College	Delhi



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Prof Alo Nag  
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Shri D. Venkat Ramana  
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This is to certify that the Activity report (Teacher/Department /Society/Association) has been submitted for documentation to IQAC, Sri Venkateswara College, University of Delhi.

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