

Registration and Fee Details:

Teaching Faculty: Rs. 1,000/-

Delegates from Industry, Professional, etc.: Rs. 2,500/-

Students: Rs. 500/-

Multiple Paper Publication: Rs. 1,000/- (each paper)

There is NO Spot Registration for this conference.

Registration fees can be paid in cash or by DD in favour of 'Principal, SNTD Arts and Commerce College for Women, Pune' or by NEFT in A/C No "050320100200006, IFSC: BKID0000503, Bank of India, Karve Road Branch, Pune, Maharashtra along with duly filled registration form and abstract.

The registration fee includes conference kit, certificate, two breakfasts, two lunches and one dinner only.

Accommodation:

Accommodation will be provided only to outstation participants on request in advance.

About Pune:

Pune is the eighth largest city in India in the state of Maharashtra. The city is historically important and has many historical monuments that attract the tourists. Shaniwar Wada-architectural building, Panshet Dam - a park, Jain Temple, Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum and Pune Darwaja are the interesting sights in the city. There are numerous gardens located in the city of Pune. Tourists can visit the temples in Pune like Omkareshwar Temple and Chaturshringi Temple. The serene atmosphere of the religious places entices the visitors. The annual temperature ranges from around 14°C to 38°C. The annual rainfall of Pune city is about 68 cm. The hot dry season in Pune lasts from middle of March to May end or June beginning. During the summer the days are hot and the evenings are warm, with temperature ranging between 22°C to 38°C. The humidity is moderate around 50%. The period from middle October to end November, and from middle of February to middle of March is very pleasant, with warm days and pleasant evenings. Pune is a hub of transportation where rail, road and air transport serves the city. Pune Airport is the main airport and the gateway to the city. The two main railway stations, Pune Junction and Shivajinagar Station, link the city with other parts of the country. The Mumbai-Pune Expressway reduces the distance between Mumbai and Pune. Pune Municipal Transport Corporation has a number of buses that are convenient for the public to travel. Auto rickshaws and taxis are the other common means of transport in the city.



Schedule for Two Day National Conference

Day 1 (Friday, 11 March 2016)

Registration and Breakfast 10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

Inaugural Session 10.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon

Tea Break 12.00 noon to 12.15 p.m.

Technical Session I 12.15 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.

Young India and Economic Imperatives:

Plenary Session

Key Note by Experts

Question-Answer Session

Lunch Break 2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.

Technical Session II 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Reshaping Higher Education
for Young India:

Plenary Session

Key-Note by Experts

Question-Answer Session

Day 2 (Saturday, 12 March 2016)

Breakfast 9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.

**Parallel Sessions for
Paper Presentation** 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.

Technical Session III 11.00 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.

Challenges of Accounting and
Commerce Education

Plenary Session

Key Note by Experts

Question-Answer Session

Tea Break 12.15 p.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Technical Session IV 12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.

Young India and Societal Imperatives:

Plenary Session

Key-Note Addresses

Question-Answer Session

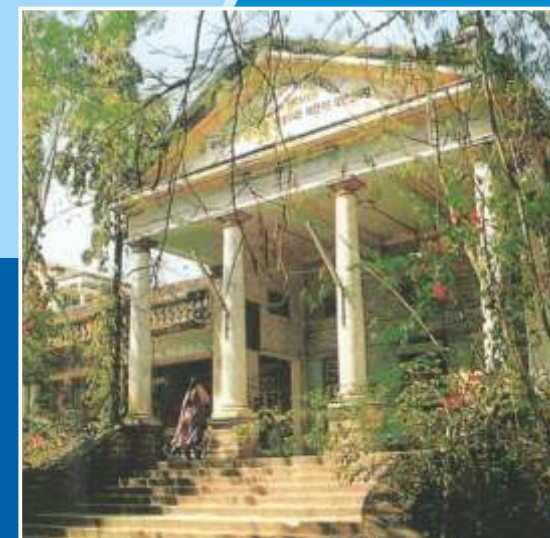
Lunch 1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

Valedictory Session 2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.



National Conference on "Young India 2030": Emerging Economic, Social, Academic Issues and Challenges

March 11-12, 2016



Organised by

Department of Commerce

SNTD Arts and Commerce College for Women,
Maharshi Karve Vidya Vihar, Karve Road, Pune - 411038,
Maharashtra, India

Conference Convener:

Dr. G. Y. Shitole (Principal)

Conference Secretary:

Dr. Madhavi Kulkarni (Vice Principal)

Conference Organiser:

Mrs. Vasanti Joshi (Associate Professor of Commerce)

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About the College and the SNTD Women's University:

The SNTD Arts and Commerce College for Women, Pune is a constituent College of the SNTD Women's University, Mumbai. The vision of the great social reformer, Bharatratna Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve, was translated into reality by the foundation of a Women's University named as Indian Women's University, with its first college at Pune in 1916. With a generous support from Sir Vitthaladas Thackersey, an industrialist with social orientation, Indian Women's University was named as Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey (SNTD) Women's University in the year 1920. The head office of the University was shifted to Mumbai in 1936.

In 1951, the University acquired statutory recognition from the Government of Maharashtra along with the rare privilege of jurisdiction across the country. Today, the University has four campuses at Pune, Churchgate (Mumbai), Juhu (Mumbai), and Shriwardhan (Konkan). It has thirteen constituent colleges and one hundred and seventy four affiliated colleges in the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh.

The University founded with one programme offered to five students has grown to two hundred programmes offered through twelve faculties to more than seventy thousand students.

The mission statement of the University and the College is "Sanskriti Stree Parashakti" which means "An Enlightened Woman is a Source of Infinite Strength". 'Empowerment of Women through Higher Education' is the main objective of the College.

About the Conference:

As a part of centennial celebrations of the College, the Department of Commerce thought that it is prudent to provide a platform to academicians, experts, and practitioners from different disciplines to share information and to indulge in interpretation of various issues related to Emerging Issues in Economic, Social and Academic Areas with Reference to Young India by organizing a theme-based two day national conference.

Today, India has more than 50% of its population below the age of 25 and more than 65% below the age of 35. Every third person in an Indian city today is a youth. It is expected that, in 2020, the average age of an Indian will be 29 years, as compared to 37 for China and 48 for Japan. It will be the youngest country in the world. By then, 64 per cent of its population will be in the working age group. Meanwhile, China's working population is expected to start declining from 2014 resulting in a labour shortfall by 2050. With the West, Japan and even China aging, this demographic potential offers India and its growing economy an unprecedented edge that could add a significant 2 per cent to the GDP growth rate. By 2025, India will be in the 'demographic bonus' phase where the growth rate of working-age population exceeds that of total population. This period is expected to provide a window of opportunities to raise the productivity of labour by pursuing appropriate policies to realize this demographic gift.

This demographic dividend of growing workforce is expected to be an advantage for both the manufacturing and services sectors in India. As the working age population expands, savings increase and that turns

into a source compared to funding for investment. This will be beneficial for the country's competitiveness as other countries. Not only businesses will have access to people that are young and physically fit, it also means less cost pressures, particularly on the wage front, because of the availability of labour. India's youthful population will be contributing to its consumption boom. This favorable dynamics, accompanied by the population's growing propensity to spend, will attract investors.

While India is undergoing this demographic transition, the regional imbalances, unequal access to opportunity, higher levels of unemployment, and the lack of emphasis on education will hamper the benefits of 'demographic bonus'. It is expected that the regional disparities in education will not evenly spread the benefits across the country. The Southern and Western States will be the first to experience a growth dividend as they account for 63 per cent of all formally trained people. The largest share of youth with formal skills is found in Kerala, followed by Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat. Among those who are undergoing training, Maharashtra has the highest share, Bihar the lowest.

Further complexity is lent by the great variation that occurs across this population on social parameters such as income and education.

This conference aims at identifying and understanding issues and challenges in front of Young India with reference to selected areas. This conference will provide a forum to experts, academicians, and practitioners to discuss and also propose strategies to strengthen the Young India to face global challenges.

Focus of this conference will be on the youth in changing India with special reference to Economic Growth, Modern Society, and Challenges of Higher Education.

Call for papers:

The National Conference invites original Articles, Research Papers, and Project Reports on the above mentioned themes and sub themes. All selected papers are likely to be published in conference proceedings bearing ISBN.

Guidelines for paper submission:

1. An electronic version of manuscript in MS Word in single space with 1 inch margin on all sides, using Times New Roman Font of size 12 should be sent via e-mail only at sndt.commerceconference.2016@gmail.com
2. Abstract should be of maximum 250 words and main paper should be of 3000 to 5000 words.



Themes and Sub Themes for the Special Sessions:

Young India and Economic Imperatives:	Young India and Societal Imperatives:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth and Economic Development Role of Youth in Nation Building Corporate World and Young India Young India and Rural Development Role of Start-ups Good Governance Inclusion through Widely Dispersed and Empowered Entrepreneurship Young India and Infrastructural Development Market for Efficiency and Inclusion Innovation, Information, and Empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Challenges of Young India Nuclear Family and Youth Corporate Working Conditions and Social Challenges Make in India Digital India Environment Management Managing Urbanisation India as Equitable Society Inclusion of Marginalised Sections Good Governance Improved Social Indicators and Young India
Reshaping Higher Education for Young India:	Challenges of Accounting and Commerce Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges of Higher Education and Young India Enhancing Capabilities and Capacity for Growth Enhancing Skills for Employment Improved Access to Quality Education Regional Hub for Higher Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education for Future Corporate Academic Standards Global Standards Career Mapping Research Imperatives in Education Global Dynamics and Education Developing Global Talent

Important Dates to Remember:

Last date for submission of Abstract: February 15, 2016
Intimation about Acceptance of Abstract: February 20, 2016
Last date for submission of Full Paper: March 1, 2016