1. ICSSR Sponsored National Seminar on Make in India: Challenges and Prospects







i. Seminar Organising Committee

Chief Patron:

Dr. Kiran Vir Singh, Principal, SGGSJ, Government College, Paonta Sahib, District Sirmaur, H.P.

Patron:

Prof. Meenakshi Sooden, Chairperson, Department of Economics, Himachal Pradesh University Shimla

Convener(s):

Nalin Ramaul, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, SGGSJ, Government College, Paonta Sahib, District Sirmaur, H.P.

Organising Secretaries:

- Dr. Vivek Negi, Government P.G. College, Nahan, District Sirmaur, H.P.
- Prof. Surinder Singh, Government P.G. College, Bilaspur, H.P.

ii. About the Seminar

Make in India is a flagship program of the Government of India to make India a global manufacturing hub. There is a need to deliberate on the various issues related to 'Make in India' in order to harness the opportunities available, as also face the challenges and be prepared with the proactive approach to combat these issues of varying complexities.

The seminar dedicated to Late Prof. Shyam Parshad Sharma provided a forum for the academicians, researchers, scholars, industrialists and the policy-makers to share their views, experiences and research results related to different aspects of 'Make in India'. The seminar arrived at prudent and logical conclusions, which may be considered by the policy-makers at various levels of planning and decision-making.

This is the first time that a National Seminar has been organised by a Government College in Sirmaur District. Contentment over our achievements has never been our motto but only continuous and dedicated efforts towards excellence.

To implement the Make in India programme effectively, various initiatives have been taken so far. Now the issue is whether these initiatives are appropriate and sufficient enough to achieve the 'growth' objectives? What further initiatives can be taken? To address this issue, researches and deliberations are required. The seminar arrived at prudent and logical conclusions, which may be considered by the policy-makers at various levels of planning and decision-making. This may truly be an unforgettable tribute to Late Prof. Shyam Parshad Sharma, revered economist and Professor in Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla.



Photograph 1 Group Photograph of Seminar Participants



iii. Objectives of the Seminar

- 1. To assess the global competitiveness and opportunities for Indian manufacturing sector under 'Make in India' campaign.
- 2. To evaluate the current initiatives undertaken to achieve the targets of 'Make in India' campaign and to discuss how 'Make in India' initiatives can propel inclusive growth.
- 3. To anticipate the implications and evaluate the constraints, problems and prospects of 'Make in India' campaign in India.
- 4. To identify the factors constraining the ease of doing business in India and suggest solutions and initiatives that may be undertaken to improve and facilitate the ease of doing business.
- 5. To deliberate the changing business environment in India and assess its implications for competitiveness of Indian manufacturing.
- 6. To bring forth the challenges faced by Indian entrepreneurs of various sectors to build on 'Make in India'.
- 7. To analyse the strategic impact of the campaign on other competing economies and its reciprocal implications for India.

iv. Call for Papers

The research papers were invited from the academicians, researchers, representatives of the Civil Society and Student research scholars on the subthemes covered in different Technical Sessions during the National Seminar on Make in India.

The brochure and the registration forms of the Seminar were sent to all the colleges and Universities in Himachal Pradesh and neighbouring states. The brochure and the registration forms were uploaded on the college website http://gdcpaontasahib.com/

To give wider publicity to the Seminar, the announcement was widely disseminated on social media and individual emails were sent to the Principals of all the Colleges in Himachal Pradesh as well as faculty members of different universities and colleges.

The organising committee coordinated the seminar programme, the invitation of keynote speakers and paper presenters, and the appointment and briefing of the seminar moderators and rapporteurs.

v. Registration

The seminar was attended by around 70 participants and a total of 22 seminar papers were presented and/or deemed presented. All the participants received and appreciated the seminar kit that contained the Seminar information documents. Faculty, scholars and researchers in this area from various Universities and Institutes in India participated in the Seminar. Besides, several renowned academicians and stalwarts in this field of research, from both within the State as we as from outside, participated in the seminar as invited speakers.

vi. Theme

The theme of the Seminar was "National Seminar on Make in India: Challenges and Prospects". However, in order to facilitate the discussion, the programme was organised around the following sub-themes:

vii. SUBTHEMES

- 1 The Scenario of Make in India: Initiatives, Trends and Implications
 - a. The Initiatives of the Government under Make in India
 - b. The Growth and Employment Implications of Make in India
 - c. Realising India's Comparative Advantage through Make in India
- 2 Theoretical Paradigms of Make in India
 - a. Make in India and the Empirical Evidence from Trade Theories
 - b. Role of Foreign Direct Investment in 'Make in India'
 - c. Make in India: Free Market Ideology Vs. Protectionism
- 3 Contentious Issues vis-à-vis Make in India
 - a. Make in India Vs. Make for India
 - b. Make in India: Is it Swadeshi or Anti-Swadeshi?
 - c. The Growth Propelled by 'Make in India': Is it Inclusive?

- 4 Regulatory and Policy Issues facing Make in India
 - a. Land Acquisition Laws
 - b. Reforms in Labour Laws
 - c. Taxation Rationalisation
 - d. Legal and Regulatory Environment
- 5 The Constraints and Challenges confronting Make in India
 - a. Infrastructure Bottlenecks confronting Make in India
 - b. Regional Industrial Disparities and Make in India
 - c. Facilitating Ease of Starting and Ease of Doing Business in India
 - d. Improving the Competitiveness of Indian Manufacturing
- 6 The Road Ahead for Make in India
 - a. Opportunities for Indian Manufacturing Sector under 'Make in India'
 - b. Sector Specific Issues concerning 'Make in India'
 - c. Role of Innovation and Technology (R&D) for success of Make in India
 - d. Convergence of Make in India with Other Government Programmes (e.g. National Skill Development Mission or Digital India)

viii. Welcome Address by the Chief Patron, Dr. K.V. Singh

The Inauguration Ceremony was held at the Conference Hall of the Himachal Pradesh Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Industrial Area, Gondpur, Paonta Sahib on 11th July 2016. Dr. Kiran Vir Singh, the Chief Patron of the Seminar delivered the welcome address. He welcomed the participants and appreciated the idea behind the seminar. He thanked the sponsors and pointed out that the Seminar might not have seen the light of the day without the financial support from Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi.



Photograph 3 Welcome of Chief Guest



Photograph 4 Chief Guest Chief Guest Dr. Amar Dev, Additional Director Higher Education, Government of Himachal Pradesh



Photograph 5 Lightening of Lamp



Photograph 6 Saraswati Vandana



Photograph 7 Bouquet to the Chief Guest Chief Guest Dr. Amar Dev, Additional Director Higher Education, Government of Himachal Pradesh



Photograph 8 Badge Pinning to the Chief Guest

He exhorted the young researchers to analyse the diverse dimensions of the problem threadbare and the possible measures to tackle the issues. He expressed the hope that the seminar would provide an excellent opportunity to the academician and scholars coming from different parts of the country to share their views regarding the different aspects of the scheme 'Make in India' in the fast-changing world.

In the words of Helen Keller:

"The best and the most beautiful thing in the world cannot be seen or touched but felt in the heart".

More particularly, it was a matter of great honour and tribute to have Mrs. Brijmohini Sharma, wife of late Prof. Shyam Parshad Sharma to whom the seminar is dedicated, in the Seminar. Dr. K.V. Singh on behalf of the entire academic fraternity extended a warm welcome and gratitude to her for sparing some time to grace this Seminar. Late Prof. Shyam Parshad Sharma, was an esteemed colleague of Prof. Meenakshi Sooden, the Seminar Patron & and the revered Guruji of Nalin Ramaul, the Seminar Convener and Yashpal Tomar, the Seminar Organising Committee member.



Photograph 9 Remembering Late Prof. Shyam Parshad Sharma

Late Prof. Shyam Parshad Sharma was former Chairman, Department of Economics, HPU Shimla. He was awarded Senior Fellowship by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), which is equivalent to Professor Emeritus of UGC, but he did not avail it as he had planned to join Wolaita Sodo University, Ethiopia. Unfortunately, the destiny was that he breathed his last at that University in April 2016. Dr. K.V. Singh expressed deep sorrow over the demise of Late Prof. Shyam Parshad Sharma and conveyed his condolences to the bereaved family.

To quote Kahlil Gibran:

"For what is it to die but to stand naked in the wind and to melt into the sun? And when the earth shall claim your limbs, then shall you truly dance."

Dr. K.V. Singh, the Chief Patron, on behalf of the organisers thanked the Indian Council of Social Science Research, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi for providing financial support for the National Seminar. He also expressed his gratitude to Sh. Satish Goel, Chairman, Himachal Pradesh Chamber of Commerce and Industry for his cooperation and providing the conference hall for hosting the National Seminar.



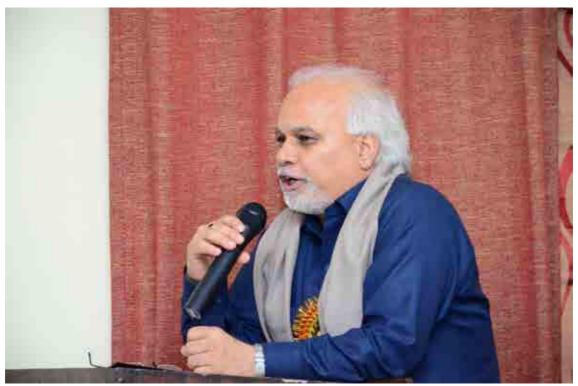
Photograph 10 Welcome Address by Dr. Kiran Vir Singh, Principal

Dr. K.V. Singh concluded his address by quoting Winston Churchill:

"Every day you may make progress. Every step may be fruitful. Yet there will stretch out before you an ever-lengthening, ever-ascending, ever-improving path. You know you will never get to the end of the journey."

ix. Inaugural Address by the Chief Guest Dr. Amar Dev, Additional Director, Higher Education

The inaugural address was delivered by the Chief Guest Dr. Amar Dev, Additional Director Higher Education, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla. He is a renowned geographer and alumni of Jawahar Lal Nehru University and Mumbai University, has been holding the post of Additional Director of Higher Education (Colleges) Government of Himachal Pradesh since 5th May 2015. He is also the Director, State Project (RUSA, Rashtriya Uchhtar Shiksha Abhiyan) Himachal Pradesh since its inception in 2013. He has published more than 45 research papers in reputed academic journals and presented more than 55 research papers. He has been awarded with numerous academic prizes for his research work including Man of the Year in 1992 and Eminent Personality of 21st Century in 2002 by American Biographical Institute. He was the office bearer and executive member of National Association of Geographer's India many times. We were fortunate to have him as our Chief Guest.



Photograph 11 Inaugural Address by the Chief Guest Dr. Amar Dev, Additional Director Higher Education, Government of Himachal Pradesh

Inaugurating the national seminar Dr. Amar Dev, the additional director of Higher Education, Government of Himachal Pradesh deliberated on the practical difficulties encountered in policy-making by the Government. He also discussed the fact that despite low level of economic development India has consistently been performing well in the Human Happiness Index at world level. He also expressed happiness that the trend of organising national seminars has begun in colleges of Himachal Pradesh. Dr.

Amar Dev lamented the fact that we search for the problems but often do not try to find the solutions.

He expressed his optimism and hoped that the seminar will provide a fertile platform for academicians, professionals, and decision makers who may participate in the seminar in different capacities, to discuss and formulate propositions for future course of action for effectively implementing the Make in India programme.

x. Address by the Guest of Honour Dr. Dinesh Kumar Bhardwaj

The Guest of Honour of the seminar Dr. Dinesh Kumar Bhardwaj, Principal, Government Post Graduate College, Nahan exposed the mentality of Indian consumers who often prefer the imported foreign products if available at comparable prices over the made in India products. To change such mind-set is one of the biggest challenges for the success of Make in India. Moreover, if India becomes a manufacturing hub, it may also have adverse environmental consequences, which need to be minimised.



Photograph 12 Dr. Dinesh Bhardwaj and Dr. Kiran Vir Singh

Dr. Bhardwaj emphasised on the mind-set of Indians where we value the imported articles more than the domestically produced goods. This tag should be removed from the mind-set of students by the teachers. The pressure of industrial production when India becomes industrial hub will lead to depletion of natural resources. Corrupt officials are a hindrance to industrial growth. For control of pollution, stringent measures have to be framed and strictly enforced.



Photograph 13 Address by Dr. Dinesh Kumar Bhardwaj, Guest of Honour

xi. Keynote Address by Dr. Madan Mohan Goel

The Keynote Address during the National Seminar was delivered by Dr. Madan Mohan Goel, Professor of Economics Dean of Colleges, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra. 'To capture the full potential of 'Make in India' for generating employment, we need to expand capacities and capabilities with analysis of the skills gap and infrastructural bottlenecks. There is a strong case for rainbow revolution in agriculture sector with fast track mechanism for reducing cost and time in this process', said Dr.

M.M. Goel. To inspire greater confidence among small entrepreneurs, we need to convert Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) into a Multinational Corporation (MNC), believes Dr. Goel.

Dr. Goel remembered his years long relationship with Prof. Shyam Parshad Sharma and dwelt on his academic attainments. He said that he could feel the presence of Prof. Sharma in the seminar hall. He was apprehensive of the success of 'Make in India' due to the prevalent corruption. He also mocked at the hyped need of foreign investment for India arguing that India is strong enough to develop itself.



Photograph 14 Welcoming Dr. Madan Mohan Goel



Photograph 15 Dr. M.M. Goel and Mrs. Brij Mohini Sharma

While delivering the keynote address he said that "To capture the full potential of 'Make in India' for generating employment, we need to expand capacities and capabilities with analysis of the skills gap and infrastructural bottlenecks. There is a strong case for rainbow revolution in agriculture sector with fast track mechanism for reducing cost and time in this process".



Photograph 16 Keynote Address by Dr. Madan Mohan Goel

There is strong case for the simplification of the procedures, reducing the time and fees for getting the research, idea, design and product patented online in India. For making a real change, every Indian to be empowered with knowledge of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). One needs to be clever for protecting creativity. We need to be ready for facing the challenges of tomorrow. The batteries of every Indian including consumers, producers, distributors and traders need to be charged with IPR awareness. To inspire greater confidence among small entrepreneurs, we need to convert Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) into a Multinational Corporation (MNC), believes Dr. Goel.

To become the backbone of Indian economy, the entrepreneurs of all shades and creed including micro and small must say no to subsidies under fiscal policy but deserve loans on zero rate of interest under monetary policy. The quantum of loans should be sufficient to say no to second hand imported technology under foreign trade policy. Let Jugad technology be patented for 5.5 crore micro and small units contributing 45 percent of manufacturing output and 40 percent of total exports and providing employment to 11-12 crore people in India, said Dr. Goel.

He told that about 3/4th of the potential productivity growth come from the broader adoption of best practices, or catch up improvements. The remaining 1/4th counting only what we can foresee-comes from technological, operational or business innovation that go beyond today's best practices and push the frontier of India's GDP potential. Professor Goel quoted the book 'Can Long-term Globalized Growth be saved?' by James Manyika et al for his observations.

To achieve the rise in productivity, we have to improve the cooperative operational efficiency among business owners, managers and workers. We need to monitor and evaluate our strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats continuously, said Dr. Goel.

xii. Address by Mrs. Brij Mohini Sharma

In an emotional address, Mrs. Brij Mohini Sharma, wife of Late Prof. Shyam Parshad Sharma remembered Prof. Sharma as working without any narrow selfish interest. He dedicated his whole life to academics. He was strongly of the opinion that success or defeat did not matter. Although he is not present among us, but his work and achievements will always enlighten us.



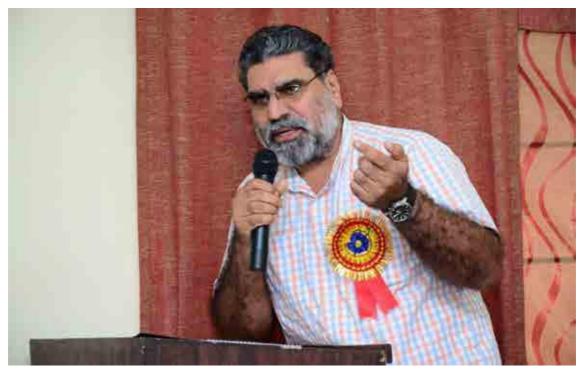
Photograph 17 Welcoming Mrs. Brij Mohini Sharma

xiii. Presidential Address by Prof. Balwinder Singh Tiwana

Prof. Balwinder Singh Tiwana Director, Centre for South West Asia Study (Pakistan & Afghanistan), Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab in his presidential address strongly argued that the present 'Make in India' scheme in not pro-poor, in fact it is pro-industry and more specifically pro-foreign companies.



Photograph 18 Welcoming Prof. Balwinder Singh Tiwana



Photograph 19 Presidential Address by Prof. Balwinder Singh Tiwana

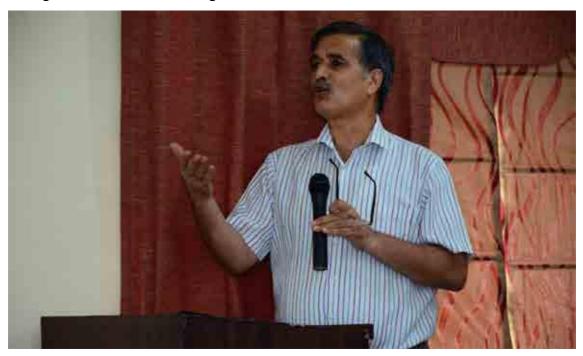
The weakest people who have been excluded from the benefits of development and government policies should also be included to make the development process truly inclusive.

Prof. Tiwana remembered Late Prof. Sharma as an activist who was fully committed and always participated in movements whether student movement or teachers movements.

Prof. Tiwana emphasised that we have to democratise the policies. We should participate in the democratic process and issues. Make in India should directly target decrease in poverty and increase in employment opportunities. We cannot wait for the so-called trickle-down effect.

xiv. Seminar Discussions

The present section summarises the presentations and discussions that took place during the seminar in terms of general conclusions.

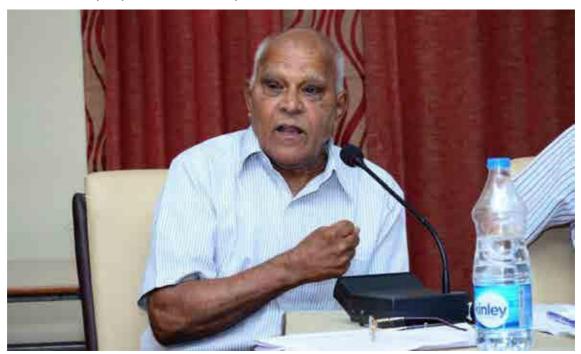


Photograph 20 Dr. Devender Pratap, NCAER

The plenary session was chaired by Dr. Devender Pratap, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi and Dr. Sarbjeet Singh from Punjabi University, Patiala. Dr. Devender Pratap emphasised the urgent need for labour reforms to ensure 'Make in India' to take-off.

Dr. K. Gopal Iyer, Formerly Professor, Punjab University, Chandigarh pointed out that there is more stress on multinational companies rather than domestic manufacturing sector. Our land policies go back to the historical colonial era. There is heavy baggage of adverse land policies. India has a history of excluded growth. At the centre of continued

exploitation is the land acquisition policy. Land is often acquired from poor people. Several crore people have been displaced.



Photograph 21 Dr. K. Gopal Iyer



Photograph 22 Prof. Mahajan

Prof. Mahajan argued that Make in India has emphasised on inviting MNCs to invest in India to make India a global manufacturing hub. The attractions for MNCs may be cheap labour, cheap land. But he emphasised that there should not be drain of resources from India and equated the present situation to the Drain Theory of Dada Bhai Naroji.

Nehru through his planning and the famous Nehru-Mahalanobis model of development, emphasised manufacturing sector. The Economic Reforms ushered in 1991 also emphasised manufacturing sector with the professed policies of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation. However, the manufacturing sector in India has really failed to take-off.

There are unresolved issues of land acquisition, poverty and unemployment. Recently, the social support system has been dismantled. The poor and the weaker sections, and the interior rural areas should not be further marginalised. There are regional imbalances in development, both in agriculture and manufacturing. Most of the industrial investment is going in the already developed areas. North-East has consistently been left out of the development paradigm and is not developing.

Most of the new upcoming industries based on FDI are heavily automatized and capital intensive, leaving the objective of employment creation far behind. Thus, there is hardly any positive multiplier and linkage effect in the local economy. We must instead emphasise on creation of new jobs and employment. Moreover, we cannot ignore agriculture. If agriculture is not given due priority, it would aggravate the prevailing crisis. The farmers suicides have unfortunately increased recently.

Dr. Devendra Pratap intervened and emphasised that there is need for labour reforms with adequate social security provisions.



Photograph 23 Dignitaries during the Seminar



Photograph 24 Dr. Sarbjeet Singh with other Dignitaries



Photograph 25 Dr. Surinder Singh

Dr. Sarbjeet Singh pointed out that one of the strongest critique to the government's Make in India strategy has been provided by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) governor Raghuram Rajan while delivering the Bharat Ram Memorial Lecture at Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI). "India rather needs to make for India. Either an incentive-driven, export-led growth or import-substitution strategy may not work for the country in the current global economic scenario ... I am

also cautioning against picking a particular sector such as manufacturing for encouragement simply because it has worked well for China. India is different, and developing at a different time, and we should be agnostic about what will work."

Dr. Pralok Gupta emphasised on the Intellectual Property Rights under 'Make in India' and the need for innovations. He also linked the concept of Smart Cities with 'Make in India'. The National Corridor Development will provide the necessary infrastructure for the success of Make in India. Recently certain new sectors including Defence and Railways have been opened for the private sector and FDI.

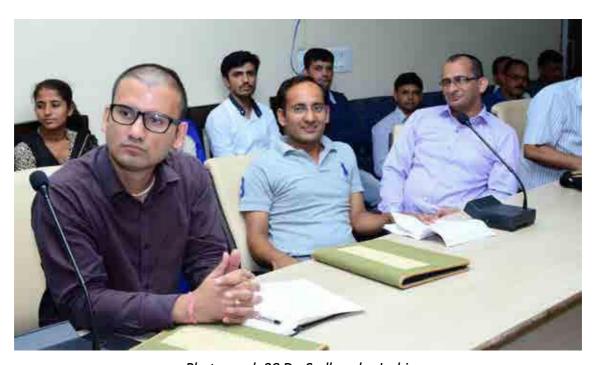


Photograph 26 Dr. Pralok Gupta IIFT with Dr. Devender Pratap NCAER

But the perception of business environment in India in the global community must be improved. There has to be a comprehensive policy for manufacturing and services sector. However, the role of services is generally ignored in 'Make in India'. Branding and Advertising are highly important in the value chain. Thus, 'Make in India' should also focus on services and standards. Manufacturing and services should not be isolated in the policy formulation. The research and development efforts should be facilitated under 'Make in India'. We also have to integrate rural India with 'Make in India'. India should be integrated in the Global Value Chain to make it a manufacturing hub. The role of state government is also crucial for the success of 'Make in India'. Therefore, there is need for proper coordination among the Centre and the States, rising about the narrow vested political interests.



Photograph 27 Dr. Pooja Kashyap



Photograph 28 Dr. Sudhanshu Joshi

Prof. Sudhanshu Joshi in his paper entitled "Emerging mechanisms and strategies for MSME" pointed out that in India, three initiatives are simultaneously taking place. Digital India, Skill India and Make in India. He emphasised that India is one of the largest markets in the world. One of the major challenges includes land reforms. Moreover, for the unification of the Indian economy, the introduction and implementation of Goods

and Services Tax (GST) is crucial. Transportation is one of the crucial logistic issues facing industry as well as agriculture. Both rural and urban roads need to be improved.

Prof. Sudhanshu Joshi quoted PM Narender Modi at AERO India Show, 2015:

"India has the reputation as the largest importer of defence equipment in the world. That may be music to the ears of some of people but this is one area where we would not like to be Number One! A nation with a strong defence industry will not only be more secure but it will also reap rich economic benefits. That is why we are focusing on developing India's defence industry with a sense of mission. This is why it is at the heart of our Make in India programme."



Photograph 29 Sh. Satish Goel, President HP Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Sh. Satish Goel, President, Himachal Pradesh Chamber of Commerce and Industry emphasised that for increasing employment MSME sector has to be encouraged. The major constraints facing industry include permission to acquire land. Every state has different laws for land. Labour laws are hindrance to expansion in industry. The laws in Himachal Pradesh require minimum 70 percent employment to Himachalis, but the local labour is generally not skilled enough for the industries. Truck Union is a big hurdle. The Government should acquire land and properly develop the infrastructure including roads and electricity for the setting up of industry. There should be regular interaction with the industry and the suggestions of industry should not remain merely on paper but must be considered during policy formulation and policy changes.



Photograph 30 Seminar Delegates during Discussions



Photograph 31 Seminar Delegates during Discussions

During the seminar the participants shared their experiences and approaches in dealing with the "Make in India" programme. The seminar served as a forum for exchanging experiences and good practices. The participants appreciated the quality and relevance of all the experts' presentations, in particular the wide range of

experiences shared. The frank and instructive nature of the contributions made for a thought-provoking and inspiring sessions.

xv. Valedictory Session:

The valedictory session was held in the evening Session on the same day. The certificates were given to the participants by the Chief Guest. In his valedictory address, the Chief Guest appreciated the efforts of the host institution for organising such a meaningful academic exercise with all-India participation.

In the concluding remarks during the valedictory session, Dr. Amar Dev appreciated the complex and thought-provoking questions of importance about the Make in India programme and deliberated by the participants, and thanked all the participants for their valuable contributions to the discussion during the event. Dr. Amar Dev also suggested that the proceedings of the conference be edited and published as a book. Accordingly, it was decided that in the next phase, a volume consisting of papers presented in the Seminar as well as papers from some experts will be published by a well-known publisher. All the papers will be peer reviewed. The valedictory session was coordinated by Dr. Vivek Negi. The seminar ended with Vote of



Photograph 32 Seminar Convener Nalin Ramaul with the Chief Guest & Guest of Honour

xvi. Acknowledgements:

The success of the seminar was the result of the contribution and commitment of several individuals and organisations, whom we would like to thank:

The national seminar dedicated to Late Prof. Shyam Parshad Sharma who had
rendered serves in the Department of Economics, Himachal Pradesh University,
Shimla. Mrs. Brijmohini Sharma wife of Late Prof. Shyam Parshad Sharma along
with her children Shivender Sharma and Ramanujan Sharma attended the
seminar as special guests. We are highly obliged to them for attending this
seminar.
Dr. Kiran Vir Singh, Principal SGGSJ Government College Paonta Sahib as Chief Patron offered relentless support and encouragement throughout the duration of the programme. Although he had given full autonomy to the organising committee, to plan and organise the National Seminar, but he was always standing with the organising committee.
We are obliged to Dr. Amar Dev the Additional Director of Higher Education,
Government of Himachal Pradesh for attending the Seminar as the Chief Guest
and Dr. Dinesh Bhardwaj, Principal, Government P.G. College Nahan for being the
Guest of Honour in the Seminar.
We would further like to thank the faculty members of the entire college for
standing as strong pillars and making this seminar a great success. We also take
this occasion to thank College administration and the supporting staff for their
over- whelming support in organizing this seminar. I would like to specially thank
Prof. Amita Joshi, Prof. Seema Tyagi, Prof. Chinu Bansal and Sh. Naresh Lamba for
their invaluable support.
Our deep gratitude goes to all those who participated in the seminar.
Thanks to the Organising Committee members' diligence and dedication that made the National Seminar a grand success.
Above all, we would like to thank the ICSSR for providing financial support for organising the National Seminar.