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- 273 वस्तू व सेवा करांचा लघू व मध्यम उद्योगांवर पडणारा प्रभाव  
*प्रा. डॉ. सावंत रजनी नामदेवराव (1214-1216)*
- 274 कातकरींचा सामाजिक दृष्टीकोन : एक अभ्यास  
*डॉ. आर. के. दातीर & श्री. विनायक तु. खातळे (1217-1220)*
- 275 भारताचे विदेश व्यापार धोरण : निर्यात वद्धीतील प्रमुख अडथळा ?  
*प्रा. डी. डी. गव्हाणे & प्रा. डॉ. एस. जी. वैद्य (1221-1226)*
- 276 vgenuxj ftYg; krhy uxj ikfydkP; k efgyk o ckydY; k. k foHkxkP; k ; kst ukpK  
fpfdRI d vH; kl  
*Lfxrk jke® o jykj tkxHM & ik-MkW, -, e-iokj (1227-1229)*
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- 277 मानवी विकास निर्देशांक  
डॉ. सुरेखा भिंगार दिवे (1230-1232)
- 278 कॅशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था  
MKW efurkk dkjHkkjh vkgj (1233-1236)
- 279 भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत कृषी क्षेत्राची भूमिका  
डॉ. नासिकेत गो. सुर्यवंशी & प्रा. गोविंद रा. काळे (1237-1240)
- 280 जीएसटी चा ग्राहकांवर पडणारा प्रभाव  
प्रा. डॉ. शेवाळे चंद्रकला नामदेव (1241-1243)
- 281 foenhdj .k% vi \$kk vkf. k okLro  
MKW fni d , u-dkjs(1244-1248)
- 282 सूक्ष्मवित्त आणि स्वयंसहाय्यता बचतगट  
मनिषा राजेंद्र सामंत (1249-1253)
- 283 i j dh; çR; {k xqo. kdhpK Hkkj rh; vFkD; oLFkøj >kysyk i fj .kke  
x.ks'k okeu (1254-1255)
- 284 furh vk; ksx vFkD; oLFkøph xj t  
ik- okdpljs dh , l (1256-1258)
- 285 oLrq o l øk dj kps Hkkj rkP; k vkarjjk"Vh; 0; ki kjkojhy i fj .kke  
Jh- संतोश ज्ञानदेव जाधव & ik-MKW, l -th-os/ (1259-1262)
- 286 पंतप्रधान रोजगार निर्मिती कार्यक्रमाचे अहमदनगर जिल्हयातील सामाजिक, आर्थिक परिणामांचे अध्ययन  
गोरक्ष कडवे (1263-1267)
- 287 oLrw o l øk dj iz kkyhps i fj .kke o HkfoRkD;  
lk- l hek plgk. k (1268-1272)
- 288 निश्चलनीकरण (Demonetization of Currency )  
डॉ. विश्वास र. कदम (1273-1279)
- 289 भारतातील कृषी यांत्रिकीकरणाची ixrh vkf. k HkforD;  
ik- cki wBdk f[kykjh] MKW l Hkkth Hkkmjko dkGs(1280-1285)
- 290 भारतातील शेतक-यांच्या आत्महत्या - कारणे व उपाय  
प्रा. सुकुमार दत्ता पाटील & सौ. के. जी. ताम्हणे (1286-1290)
- 291 ekuo fodkl funkkdkckcr ÒkjrkrhYk l |%LFkrh  
Ák- l nsk l nkfsko rkoM & Ák-डॅ i dt «; cd fude (1291-1294)
- 292 oLrq vkf. k l øk dj vkf. k R; kps i fj .kke  
MKW Mh- , - l ku. ks(1295-1297)
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- 293 वस्तु आणि सेवा कर (GST) : रचना, परिणाम आणि भवितव्य  
प्रा. डॉ. हिरालाल वामन चव्हाण & प्रा. सुरेश हिलाल पाटील (1298-1303)
- 294 Hkkj rkr JehdkP; k orukl æ/kh /k'j .k gh dkGkph xj t  
डॉ. /k'Y" / fXrk vkj- (1304-1307)
- 295 जीएसटीचा भविष्यात तेलाच्या किंमतीवरील परिणाम अभ्यासने  
प्रा. डॉ. संजय परशराम देवरे (1308-1310)
- 296 वस्तु व सेवा कराचा भारतीय शेतीवर होणारा परिणाम  
नितिन नारायण जाबरे (1311-1314)
- 297 शिक्षण प्रणाली आणि आर्थिक विकास  
श्रीमती. कदम जयश्री लक्ष्मण (1315-1317)
- 298 महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील मानव विकास निर्देशांकाच्या परिणामकारकतेचे अध्ययन  
प्रा. डॉ. पवार नानासाहेब चंद्रभान (1318-1326)
- 299 जलसंवर्धननिती सुराज्य निर्मिती  
रणाते सुनिता विजय (1327-1336)
- 300 ई — बँकिंग सेवा व फायदे  
प्रा. डॉ. आदिनाथ रावसाहेब घोळप (1337-1339)
- 301 महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या कृषीविषयक अंदाजपत्रकीय तरतूदीचा अभ्यास  
देशमुख अश्विनी हरिश्चंद्र & प्रा. डॉ. काळे एस. बी. (1340-1343)
- 302 भारतीय शेतीचा नियोजनात्मक विकास  
डॉ. अनिल दि.वाडकर (1344-1352)
- 303 Hkkj rkrhy ykdI a[; k jpurhy cnykpk vH; kI  
MkW dne iælfnuh & dq txrki exy ckckl kgr (1353-1357)
- 304 असंघटीत श्रमिकांतील आर्थिक विषमता  
प्रा. डॉ. आवासो ह. शिंदे (1358-1363)
- 305 Ckky etjh % l eL; k] dkj .ks vkf. k i fj .kke  
lk- l fr'k vkf'kukfk xkks (1364-1367)
- 306 भारतातील पर्यटन विकास  
प्रा. सुनील दशरथ साळवे (1368-1379)
- 307 जीएसटी : स्वरूप व रचना  
प्रा. डॉ. ए. टी. तवार (1380-1384)
- 308 ukf'kd ftYákrhy V'eW" forj .k l k[kG; k  
Ák- l kgrjko n'yr fude (1385-1389)
- 309 वस्तू व सेवा कर प्रणाली  
पांडुळे अंजली विष्णु (1390-1394)
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- 310 vkfnokl h f'k{k.k& n'kk vkf.k fn'kk  
ekjs jfonz xkj {kukfk (1395-1396)
- 311 Xkkeh.k fodkl krhy i pk; rjkt l LFkkph Hkifedk  
Rkqj tkfynj xkj {kukfk (1397-1398)
- 312 अकोला जिल्हयातील कापूस उत्पादक भोतक-यांच्या आर्थिक स्थितीचे अध्ययन  
Mkww dq iktDrk fo- ikajs & Mkww jkes" oj ek- Hkhl s(1399-1410)
- 313 Tkh, l Vh dj iz.kkyhph l j puk vkf.k i fj .kke  
ikAycqns vujk/kk jkeHkA & ik- Mkww vskcd dkj Ms(1409-1411)
- 314 कृषी विकास योजनांचा शेती क्षेत्रावर झालेल्या परिणामांचा चिकीत्सक अभ्यास  
डॉ. राजेंद्र भोसल & गायकवाड ज्योती नानासाहेब (1412-1417)
- 315 स्वच्छता अभियानांतर्गत राबविण्यात येणा-या स्वच्छभारत अभियानाचा अभ्यास  
डॉ सुहास आव्हाड & दिगांबर ज्ञानदेव नलगे (1418-1420)
- 316 vkfFKld l qkij.kk dkGkrhy fonशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीचा महाराष्ट्र राज्य सकल अंतर्गत  
mRi knukojhy i fj .kke  
ik- enu skGds(1421-1426)
- 317 Lo; l gk; rk l eg dld l yXu dk; ldekpk vk<kok  
ik- l rkkk , e- ok?ekjs & Mkww vt; ih- dq/s(1427-1430)
- 318 भारतात परकीय भांडवलाची भूमिका  
ik- वैशाली योगराज भेले (1431-1435)
- 319 सेंद्रिय भोती पदधती काळाची गरज  
dq #ikyh tk/ko (1436-1437)
- 320 श्रंrdU; kP; k ok<R; k vkRegU; k % 2011 rs 2017 %l nOZ % ukfškd ftYgkz  
Ak- Mkww vfuYk Mh- i okj (1438-1442)
- 321 शाश्वत fodkl kl kBh l eeh; श्रंrhps egUo % , d vH; kl  
Ak- , e-lgh- fgjs(1443)
- 322 वस्तु व सेवा कर- वाटचाल आणि प्रत्यक्ष आकारणी  
प्रा. डॉ. सुनील पं. उगले (1444-1449)
- 323 e/; ; xhu Hkkj rkrhy m | kx] 0; ki kj o R; kpk i Hkko  
ik- rG" khnkI ekdy (1450-1453)
- 324 जागतिकीकरणाचा कृषीमाल विपणन व्यवस्थेवरील परिणाम  
प्रा. डॉ. आर के जाधव (1454-1460)
- 325 भारतातील विविध कृषी आधारित उदयोगांच्या समस्या आणि संधी  
श्री. गणेश तुकाराम टाकरे (1461-1475)
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- 326 भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील 'विमुद्रीकरण' परिणामांचे अध्ययन  
 प्रा. डॉ. ज्ञानेश्वर एन्. सोनवणे (1476-1481)
- 327 0kj rkrhy N"kh {ks=kl e"jhy vk0gkus  
 Ak डॉ. / fuy e"gvS(1482-1486)
- 328 रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्यादित, अलिबाग ही एक रायगड जिल्ह्यातील स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटांना प्रोत्साहित करणारी संस्था  
 प्रा. लोहकरे शत्रुघ्न नामदेव & प्रा. डॉ. मनिषा कर्णे (1487-1494)
- 329 कृषी अर्थशास्त्र महाराष्ट्रातील तेलबियांचे लागवडीखालील क्षेत्र आणि उत्पादन यांचे विश्लेषण (२०१० ते २०१६)  
 प्रा. विश्वनाथ गजानन कोटकर (1495-1499)
- 330 आदिवासी समाजाच्या समस्या  
 अंजली पंढरीनाथ लंगोटे (1500-1503)
- 331 नवीन अर्थिक सुधारणानंतरचे भारताचे परकिय व्यापार धोरण  
 प्रा. सुहास सुदाम क्षिरसागर (1504-1508)
- 332 efgyk I cyhdj .kkpk I dj ekxL % Lo; d gk; ; rk cpr xV  
 MKW vat'yh jkeprz dne & ukjk; .ks(1509-1511)
- 333 महाराष्ट्रातील पश्कq'ku  
 Jherh gku d'fork I i r (1512-1515)
- 334 जीएसटी— वस्तु व सेवा कर  
 गुजर तृप्ती द्वारकनाथ (1516-1518)
- 335 भारतीय शेतमजुरांच्या समस्यांचा अभ्यास  
 डॉ. शिवाजी झांझुरणे & प्रा. डॉ. अरूण तवार (1519-1526)
- 336 अहमदनगर जिल्हाच्या आर्थिक विकासात ग्रामपंचायतींची भूमिका  
 कडलग सुवर्णा उत्तमराव & प्रा. डॉ. भोसले आर. डी. (1527-1530)
- 337 भारतीय कर व्यवस्थेतील एक क्रांतिकारी बदल; जीएसटी  
 डॉ.सदाशिव सिताराम मेंगाळ (1531-1534)
- 338 प्राथमिक सहकारी दूध विकास संस्थांच्या कामगिरीचे अध्ययन  
 डॉ. नितिन अशोक मुटकुळे (1535-1537)
- 339 महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजना-महाराष्ट्र योजनेचा रोजगार निर्मितीमधील योगदानाचा अभ्यास  
 गणेश मच्छिंद्र चोर (1538-1540)
- 340 सेंद्रिय शेतीचे egRRo  
 ltk- MKW fcl'kkj j'xukFk Mlx'js & ltk-i fo.k ccujko vkgj (1541-1544)
- 341 DEMONETIZATION AND CASHLESS TRANSACTIONS  
 Dr. Narayan N. Gadhe (1545-1547)
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- 342 **A STUDY OF E-BANKING IN INDIA-PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES**  
*Dr. Sayyad Mahejabin Dildar (1548-1552)*
- 343 **DEMONETIZATION AT AFFECTED INDUSTRIALIZATION AND ECONOMICAL SITUATION**  
*Dr. Satish A .Bhosale (1553-1557)*
- 344 **LABOUR LEGISLATION AND SOCIAL SECURITY FOR UNORGANIZED SECTOR**  
*Mrs. Sangita S. More (1558-1563)*
- 345 **PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL**  
*Tushar D. Bagul (1564-1569)*
- 346 **EMERGING TRENDS IN DIGITAL MARKETING IN INDIA**  
*Dr. Arun N. Kamble & Prof. M. S. Gaikwad (1570-1575)*
- 347 **GOODS AND SERVICES TAX –STRUCTURE, IMPACT AND FUTURE**  
*Dr. Mohan Kisanrao Choudhari (1576-1582)*
- 348 **AN IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN AGRICULTURAL GROWTH: A STUDY**  
*Dr. Gaikar Vilas Bhau & Dr.Shankar M. Patil (1583-1589)*
- 349 **CONTRACT LABOUR IN MAHARASHTRA PROBLEMS & PROSPECTS**  
*Prof. Kavita.Kisan Bhoje (1590-1592)*
- 350 **HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**  
*Renuka B. Chaudhari (1593-1597)*
- 351 **शेतकरी कर्जबाजारीपणा : कारणमिमासा**  
*प्रा. डॉ. प्रशांत ब्रिजलाल सोनवणे (1598-1603)*
- 352 **वस्तु सेवा कर**  
*प्रा. डॉ. बिराजदार श्रीमंत महादेव (1604-1607)*
- 353 **नवीन आर्थिक सुधारणा कालावधीतील शेती क्षेत्राचा विकास**  
*प्रा. विठ्ठलराव बाबासाहेब सदाफुले (1608-1612)*
- 354 **पर्यटन व्यवसायामुळे भंडारदरा येथील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक स्थितीत झालेल्या बदलांचा अभ्यास**  
*झडे संदिप देवराम & प्रा. डॉ. सुहास अव्हाड (1613-1615)*
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*Radhe S. Pradhan, Ritu Kumari Gupta, Rupa Chand, Sabeena Sadaula, Sangita Saud, and Sapana Ambai (1-11)*

## **EFFECT OF BOARD DIVERSITY AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE ON OPERATING PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM THE NEPALESE ENTERPRISES**

**Radhe S. Pradhan, Ph. D., Ritu Kumari Gupta, Rupa Chand,  
Sabeena Sadaula, Sangita Saud, and Sapana Ambai**

**Introduction:** Corporate governance is defined as the set of procedures laws, policies and institutions influencing the way a corporation is administered or managed. Corporate governance has been referred to as a collective group of people united as one body with power and authority to direct, control and rule an organization (Ruin, 2001). Corporate governance is the system by which businesses are directed and controlled (Cadbury, 1992). It is a set of relationships between a company's management, its board, its shareholders and Stakeholders. Hilland Jones (2001) asserted that corporate governance from a managerial perspective refers to the control used to ensure that managers' actions are consistent with the interest of key constituent shareholders. The conflicts of interest among the contractual parties in a firm are a main focus of corporate governance literature. According to Jensen and Meckling (1976), the three main parties with the potential for such a conflict are the directors, the shareholders, and debtors. The aim of corporate governance is to protect the shareholders from self-interest of the directors so that they can get fair return on their investment. There will be greater agency problem, where corporate governance mechanisms are weak (Guli *et al.*, 2012). According to Kang *et al.* (2007) and Ferreira (2010), corporate board structured along with demographic diversity such as gender, age, ethnicity etc. is efficient in protecting the interest of the shareholders and other stakeholders better and add value to the performance of the firm. Board diversity as a corporate governance concept has recently caught the attention of policymakers, managers, directors, shareholders, and academia (Johansen, 2008). Shrader *et al.* (1997) examined firm financial performance with gender diversity at the middle and upper management, and at the board of director levels for large firms. The result found that there is positive relationship of board diversity on operating performance. Kang and Shivdasan (1995) examined the role of corporate governance mechanisms during top executive turnover in Japanese corporations. And the study found that the likelihood of non-routine turnover is significantly related to industry-adjusted return on assets, excess stock returns and negative operating income, but is not related to industry performance. Burke (2000) found significant correlation coefficients between the number of women directors and revenue, assets and profit margins for Canadian firms. Fondas (2000) argued that the presence of women directors helps a board execute its strategic function because their experience is often closely aligned with company needs. Farrell and Hersch (2005) found that women tend to serve on better performing firms. Smith *et al.* (2006) revealed that the proportion of women in top management tends to have positive effects on firm performance. Adams and Ferreira (2009) found that female director have a positive impact on board inputs and firm outcomes. According to Jensen (1993) and Yermack (1996), as the board size increases there arises the problem of communication and coordination and decreased the ability of the board to control management, thereby leading to agency problems. The result also found that larger boards can make coordination, communication, and decision making more cumbersome than the smaller board. Sami *et al.* (2011) found that composite measure of corporate governance is positively and significantly associated with firm performance and valuation. Dalton *et al.* (1998) revealed the mixed findings on the relationship between board independence and CEO duality and firm performance. The result revealed that neither board composition (proportion of independent directors) nor board leadership structure (CEO duality) has been consistently linked to firm performance. Rhoades *et al.* (2001) found a significant relationship between CEO duality and firm performance. Chen *et al.* (2005) examined the relationship between the partnership structure, company performance and dividend policies in companies operating in



Hong Kong and found a negative relation between duality and Tobin Q (for large companies). But no relation has been found between duality and ROA or ROE. Abdul *et al.*(2006) argued that lesser number of audit committee meetings improve financial performance of the firm as it reduced the additional cost that incurred with every meeting. Majumdar (1997) revealed that there is negative and significant relationship between leverage and corporate performance. Peni and Vahamaa (2012) investigated that firm size has a significant positive influence on firm profitability. Burson (2007) found negative relationship between firm size and profitability. Shleifer and Vishny (1997) argued that large block shareholders have a positive effect on firm value and be an effective device to monitor management. Javid and Robina (2007) found that there is a positive relationship between ownership concentration and firm performance. Finch and Shivdasini (2006) revealed that the boards that meet more frequently are valued less by the market. Mangena and Tauringana (2008) argued that a positive relationship between the frequency of board meetings and corporate performance of a firm. Further, frequent meetings intermingled with informal side line interactions can create and strengthen cohesive bonds among directors and thereby impact positively on corporate performance (Lipton and Lorsch, 1992). Adnan *et al.* (2011) found that among the corporate governance variables, smaller the board size and higher the ratio of block ownership consistently seems to have better efficiency. However, the rest of the corporate governance variables do not seem to have significant and consistent impact on efficiency. In the context of Nepal, Pradhan and Adhikari (2009) showed that there exist a positive relationship between corporate governance practice and firm performance. Shah *et al.* (2013) found that bigger board and audit committee size and lower frequency of board meeting and lower proportion of institutional ownership lead to better efficiency in the commercial banks. Poudel and Hovey (2012) revealed that positive relationship of audit committee size with bank efficiency. The result also explained positive relationship of board size with bank efficiency while negative relationship of board meeting with bank efficiency. Silwal (2011) revealed that corporate governance has significant impact on firms' performance based on return on assets as well as board size, and leverage have negative and significant effect on firm performance however, age of the firm and audit committee have positive effect on firm performance based on return on equity. Guragain *et al.*(2016) argued that firm size has a positive significant impact on the ROA in the financial institutions in Nepal. Sharma *et al.* (2014) found that there is positive impact of corporate governance on ROE in the financial institutions mainly commercial banks and also concluded that the impact of board size and firm size are positively significant with ROE. Lama *et al.* (2015) concluded leverage has a negative impact on ROE, whereas board size has a positive impact on ROE. Thapa *et al.* (2013) argued that leverage has positive relation with return on asset while negative relationship with the return on equity of Nepalese enterprises. Thagunna and Poudel (2013) revealed that there were no differences in the efficiency levels of banks according to their asset size. The above discussion reveals that there is no consistency in the findings of various studies concerning the impact of board diversity and corporate governance on operating performance. The major objective of this study is to find out the impact of board diversity and corporate governance on operating performance. More specifically, it examines the impact of duality, outside directors, board diversity, board size, audit committee, board meeting, block shareholders, firm size, and leverage on operating performance. The remainder of this study is organized as follows. Section two describes the sample, data and methodology. Section three presents the empirical results and the final section draws conclusion and discuss the implications of the study finding.

**Methodology:** The study is based on secondary data of 20 enterprises consisting of 10 banking and 10 insurance companies with 100 observations for the period of 2011/12 to 2015/16 in Nepal. The data are collected from the Banking and Financial Statistics and Bank Supervision Report published by Nepal Rastra Bank and annual reports of selected Nepalese enterprises. The data were collected on board size, board meeting, audit committee, board diversity, block shareholders, CEO duality, leverage and firm size.

Table 1 shows the list of enterprises selected for the study along with study period and number of observations.

**Table 1: Number of enterprises selected for the study along with study period and number of observations**

S.N	Name of enterprises	Study period	Observation
<b>Insurance companies</b>			
1	National Premier Insurance Company	2011/12-2015/16	5
2	Himalayan General Insurance Company	2011/12-2015/16	5
3	Asian Insurance Company	2011/12-2015/16	5
4	Guras Life Insurance Company	2011/12-2015/16	5
5	NBNational Insurance	2011/12-2015/16	5
6	Shikhar Insurance Company	2011/12-2015/16	5
7	Sagarmatha Insurance Company	2011/12-2015/16	5
8	Surya Insurance Company	2011/12-2015/16	5
9	Nepal Life Insurance Company	2011/12-2015/16	5
10	National Life Insurance Company	2011/12-2015/16	5
<b>Commercial banks</b>			
11	NMB Bank Limited	2011/12-2015/16	5
12	Laxmi Bank Limited	2011/12-2015/16	5
13	Nabil Bank Limited	2011/12-2015/16	5
14	SBI Bank Limited	2011/12-2015/16	5
15	Nepal Investment Bank Limited	2011/12-2015/16	5
16	Bank Of Kathmandu Limited	2011/12-2015/16	5
17	Everest Bank Limited	2011/12-2015/16	5
18	Sanima Bank Limited	2011/12-2015/16	5
19	Himalayan Bank Limited	2011/12-2015/16	5
20	Kumari Bank Limited	2011/12-2015/16	5
	<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>

Thus, the study is based on 100 observations.

### The Model

As the first approximation, the model estimated in this study assumes that the operating performance depends on several independent variables. Therefore, the model takes the following form:

#### Model 1

$$ROE = \beta_0 + \beta_1BDV_{it} + \beta_2BSIZE_{it} + \beta_3AUCOM_{it} + \beta_4BMET_{it} + \beta_5BHS_{it} + \beta_6DUAL_{it} + \beta_7FMZ_{it} + \beta_8LEV_{it} + e_{it}$$

#### Model 2

$$MPS = \beta_0 + \beta_1BDV_{it} + \beta_2BSIZE_{it} + \beta_3AUCOM_{it} + \beta_4BMET_{it} + \beta_5BHS_{it} + \beta_6DUAL_{it} + \beta_7FMZ_{it} + \beta_8LEV_{it} + e_{it}$$

Where,

ROE= Return on equity is defined as net income to shareholder equity.

MPS = Market price per share is defined as average of beginning and ending year market price per share.

BDV= Board diversity is defined as the proportion of women directors to the number of directors on the board of company.

BSIZE= Board size is defined as the absolute number of directors on the board of a company.

AUCOM= Audit committee is defined as the number of member in audit committee.

BMET= Board meeting is defined as the absolute number of meeting held by board of directors.

BHS= Block shareholders is defined as the proportion of board members who have at least 5% company's shares to the number of directors on the board.

DUAL= Duality is defined as 1 if CEO and chairman are same or 0 if it is different.

FMZ= Firm size is defined as the total assets of a company.

LEV= Leverage is defined as the ratio of total debt to total equity.

**Board diversity:** Board diversity is defined as the proportion of women directors to the number of directors on the board of companies. Erhardt *et al.* (2003) argued that correlation and regression analyses of board diversity are positively associated with the financial indicators of firm performance. Adler (2001) showed a strong correlation between women-friendly firms and high profitability. Carter *et al.* (2003) found a positive relationship between board diversity (in terms of women and minorities) and firm value. Based on it, this study develops the following hypothesis.

*H1: There is the positive relationship between board diversity and operating performance.*

**Board size:** Board size is defined as the absolute number of directors on the board of a company. Jensen (1994) revealed that large board is less effective than small board. Gill and Mathur (2011) found negative association between board size and firm performance. However, Johl *et al.* (2015) indicated that board size is positively related to firm performance. Dalton *et al.* (1999) showed positive relationship between board size and firm performance. Nuryanah and Islam (2011) showed that larger the board size better would be the firm performance. Based on it, this study develops the following hypothesis.

*H2: There is the positive relationship between board size and operating performance.*

**Audit committee:** Audit committee is defined as the number of member in audit committee. DrorParnesa (2011) found that effective audit committee measured by a high number of experts on the committee enhances the reporting quality. Abbott and Parker (2000) showed that a significant inverse relationship between audit committee and firm performance. Kyereboah-Coleman (2008) established favourable outcome of frequent audit committee meetings on market measures of firm performance. Based on it, this study develops the following hypothesis.

*H3: There is positive relationship between audit committee and operating performance.*

**Board meeting:** Board meeting is defined as the absolute number of meeting held by board of directors. Ntim (2009) found that a higher frequency of board meetings can result in a higher quality of managerial monitoring and thereby impacts positively on corporate financial performance. Peng *et al.* (2007) revealed that regular meeting attendance is considered a hallmark of the conscientious director. Karamanou and Vafeas (2005) found a positive association between board meeting frequency and the accuracy of management earnings forecasts. Based on it, this study develops the following hypothesis.

*H4: There is positive relationship between board meeting and operating performance.*

**Block shareholders:** Block shareholders is defined as the proportion of board members who have at least 5% company's shares to the number of directors on the board. Block holders are shareholder owning a large amount of stock generally institutional investors. Shleifer and Vishny (1997) found that firm performance is positively related to the presence of larger shareholder. The result also revealed that large block shareholders have a positive effect on firm value and be an effective device to monitor management. Shleifer and Wolfenson (2002) showed that concentration of ownership is considered as a

solution to solve the agency conflicts. Agrawal and Mandelker (1990) explained that firm performance could be improved by merging ownership and managerial interests through concentration of ownership. Based on it, this study develops the following hypothesis.

*H5: There is positive relationship between block shareholders and operating performance.*

**CEO Duality:** CEO duality is defined as 1 if CEO and chairman are same and 0 if it is different. Sheikh *et al.* (2013) found no significant difference in performance of companies with and without role duality. The results were found to be mixed in sign and statistically insignificant. Brickley *et al.* (1997) also found no systematic link between duality status and organizational performance or market value. Abdullah (2004) showed that no relation has been found between duality and company performance. Velnampy and Pratheepkanth (2012) revealed that duality has negative effect on company performance in a section of the study concerning the structure of corporation leadership. Based on it, this study develops the following hypothesis.

*H6: There is negative relationship between CEO duality and operating performance.*

**Firm Size:** Firm size is defined as the total assets of a company. Majumdar (1997) investigated the impact that firm size has on profitability and productivity of a firm and found that firm size has positive impact on the performance. Burson (2007) revealed that firm size has positive significant relationship with the return on assets (firm performance). Ekwe and Duru (2012) argued that there is a strong positive relationship between firm size and financial performance. Based on it, this study develops the following hypothesis.

*H7: There is positive relationship between firm size and operating performance.*

**Leverage:** Leverage is defined as the ratio of total debt to total equity. Abor (2007) indicated the positive relationship between corporate governance (CG) and leverage and identified that the firms having a good corporate governance practices has more chances to get debt financing than those have not implement the good corporate governance practices. The result also found that firm with good corporate governance are able to pay off their dues, interest and debt on time. Kyereboah-coleman and Biekpe (2006) found that leverage has positive and significant association with performance. Based on it, this study develops the following hypothesis.

*H8: There is positive relationship between leverage and operating performance.*

### 3. Result and discussions

#### Descriptive statistics

Table 2 presents the descriptive statistics of selected dependent and independent variables during the period 2007/08 to 2014/15.

#### Table 2: Descriptive statistics

*(This table shows the descriptive statistics of dependent and independent variables. Dependent variables are MPS (market price per share defined as average of beginning and ending year market price per share, in rupees), ROE (return on equity defined as net income to shareholder equity, in percentage) and independent variables are BSIZE (board size defined as the absolute number of directors on the board of a company, in number), BMET (board meeting defined as absolute number of meeting held by board of directors, in number), AUCOM (audit committee defined as number of member in audit committee, in number), BDV (board diversity defined as the proportion of women directors to the no of directors on the board of company, in number), BHS (block shareholders defined as the proportion of board members who have at least 5 % interest in company's shares to the number of directors on the board, in percentage), DUAL (CEO duality defined as 1 if CEO and chairman are same or 0 if different CEO and chairman), LEV (leverage is defined as the ratio of total debts to total assets, in percentage) and FMZ (firm size defined as the total assets of a company, in rupees). The descriptive statistics are based on panel data*

of 20 enterprises (10 banks and 10 insurance companies) with 100 observations for the period 2011/12-2015/16 in Nepal).

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
ROE	-.01	46.20	9.46	11.40
MPS	66.00	4351.00	818.40	827.89
BDV	.00	2.00	0.27	0.58
BSIZE	5.00	11.00	7.32	1.32
AUCOM	1.00	4.00	3.07	0.62
BMET	8.00	106.00	16.83	14.95
BHS	.00	0.50	0.07	0.14
DUAL	.00	1.00	0.05	0.22
LEV	11.87	94.49	72.45	24.09
FMZ	-1.32	3.81	1.55	1.50

**Correlation analysis:** Having indicated the descriptive statistics, Pearson's correlation coefficients are computed and the results are presented in Table 3. More specifically, it shows the correlation coefficients of dependent and independent variables of Nepalese enterprises.

Table 3 reveals the positive relationship of board size and audit committee with operating performance. This indicates that increase in board size and audit committee leads to increase in operating performance. Similarly, the result also shows the positive relationship firm size and leverage which means that increase in firm size and leverage leads to increase in operating performance. However, board diversity and block share holder have negative relationship with operating performance. This reveals that increase in board diversity and block shareholders leads to decrease in operating performance. Likewise, the result also shows the negative relationship of CEO duality with performance which denotes that increase in duality leads to decrease in operating performance. The result also shows the negative relationship of board meeting with return on equity. This reveals that increase in board meeting leads to decrease in return on equity whereas board meeting has positive relationship with market price per share.

**Table 3: Pearson's correlation coefficients matrix for Nepalese enterprises**

(This table reveals the bivariate Pearson correlation coefficients of different dependent and independent variables. The coefficients are based on the data from 20 Nepalese enterprises (10 banks and 10 insurance companies) with 100 observations for the period 2011/12 to 2015/16. Dependent variables are ROE (return on equity defined as net income to shareholder equity, in percentage) and MPS (market per share defined as average of beginning and ending year market price per share, in rupees) and independent variables are BSIZE (board size defined as the absolute number of directors on the board of a company, in number), BMET (board meeting defined as absolute number of meeting held by board of directors, in number), AUCOM (audit committee defined as number of member in audit committee, in number), BDV (board diversity defined as the proportion of women directors to the no of directors on the board of company, in number), BHS (block shareholders defined as the proportion of board members who have at least 5 % interest in company's shares to the number of directors on the board, in percentage), DUAL (duality defined as 1 if CEO and chairman are same or 0 if different CEO and chairman), LEV (leverage is defined as the ratio of total debts to total assets, in percentage) and FMZ (firm size defined as the total assets of a company, in rupees).

Variables	ROE	MPS	BDV	BSIZE	AUCOM	BMET	BHS	DUAL	FMZ	LEV
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<b>ROE</b>	1									
<b>MPS</b>	.269**	1								
<b>BDV</b>	-.066	-.030	1							
<b>BSIZE</b>	.037	.101	.189	1						
<b>AUCOM</b>	.380**	.298**	.059	.022	1					
<b>BMET</b>	-.027	.023	.094	-.033	-.115	1				
<b>BHS</b>	-.337**	-.132	-.134	-.137	-.150	.097	1			
<b>DUAL</b>	-.191	-.154	-.107	-.231*	-.396**	.021	.158	1		
<b>FMZ</b>	.604**	.345**	.132	.195	.283**	-.155	-.487**	-.280**	1	
<b>LEV</b>	.593**	.009	.092	.245*	.159	-.180	-.301**	.105	.639**	1

Note: The asterisk signs (\*\*) and (\*) indicate that coefficients are significant at 1 percent and 5 percent levels respectively.

**Regression analysis:** Having indicated the Pearson's correlation coefficients, the regression analysis has been carried out and the results are presented in Table 4. More specifically, the table shows the regression results of CEO duality, outside directors, board diversity, board size, board meeting, audit committee and block shareholders, firm size and leverage on return on equity. Table 4 shows that the beta coefficients are positive for board size. It indicates that larger the board size, higher would be the return on equity. This finding is similar to the findings of Johl *et al.* (2015). However, the beta coefficients are negative for audit committee. It denotes that higher the number of member in audit committee, lower would be the return on equity. This finding is similar to the findings of Abbott and Parker (2000). On the other hand, beta coefficients are negative for board diversity which means that higher the proportion of women directors in board, lower would be the return on equity. This finding is not consistent with the findings of Carter *et al.* (2003). Similarly, beta coefficients are negative for block shareholders. This reveals that higher the block shareholders, lower would be the return on equity. This finding is not consistent with the findings of Shleifer and Vishny (1997). The beta coefficient for the CEO duality is also negative which indicates that higher the CEO duality, lower would be the return on equity. This finding is similar to finding of Velnampy and Pratheepkanth (2012). Furthermore, the beta coefficients are negative for board meeting which means that higher the number of board meeting, lower would be the return on equity. This finding is not consistent with the findings of Karamanou and Vafeas (2005).

**Table 4: Estimated regression results of BSIZE, BMET, BDV, BHS, DUAL, LEV, and FMZ on ROE**

(The results are based on panel data of 20 enterprises (10 banks and 10 insurance companies) with 100 observations for the period of 2011/12 to 2015/16 by using linear regression model. The model is  $ROE = \beta_0 + \beta_1 BDV_{it} + \beta_2 BSIZE_{it} + \beta_3 AUCOM_{it} + \beta_4 BMET_{it} + \beta_5 BHS_{it} + \beta_6 DUAL_{it} + \beta_7 FMZ_{it} + \beta_8 LEV_{it} + e_{it}$  where, the dependent variable ROE (return on equity defined as net income to shareholder equity, in percentage) and independent variables are BSIZE (board size defined as the absolute number of directors on the board of a company, in number), BMET (board meeting defined as absolute number of meeting held by board of directors, in number), AUCOM (audit committee defined as number of member in audit committee, in number), BDV (board diversity defined as the proportion of women directors to the no of directors on the board of company, in number), BHS (block shareholders defined as the proportion of board members who have at least 5 % interest in company's shares to the number of directors on the board, in percentage), DUAL (duality defined as 1 if CEO and chairman are same or 0 if different CEO and chairman), LEV (leverage is defined as the ratio of total debts to total assets, in percentage) and FMZ (firm size defined as the total assets of a company, in rupees).

Model	Intercept	Regression coefficients ROE								Adj R <sup>2</sup>	S.E. E	F
		BSIZE	BMET	AUCOM	BDV	BHS	DUAL	LEV	FMZ			
1	7.14	0.32								0.00	11.4	0.13

	(1.1)	(0.36)								1	5	2
<b>2</b>	9.81 (5.7)**		-0.29 (-0.26)							0.001	11.45	0.07
<b>3</b>	-11.85 (-2.22)*			6.94 (4.06)*						0.14	10.6	16.51
<b>4</b>	9.81 (7.78)*				-1.3 (-0.66)					0.004	11.43	0.43
<b>5</b>	11.33 (9.44)*					-27 (-3.55)**				0.11	10.78	12.6
<b>6</b>	9.96 (8.63)*						-9.92 (-1.92)			0.03	11.25	3.7
<b>7</b>	-10.85 (-3.7)**							0.28 (7.28)**		0.34	9.23	53.03
<b>8</b>	2.35 (1.78)								4.6 (7.5)*	0.35	9.14	56.16
<b>9</b>	10.07 (5.64)*		-0.02 (-0.2)		-1.26 (-0.63)					0.01	11.49	0.24
<b>10</b>	-8.15 (-1.04)	0.11 (0.13)		6.25 (3.78)*	-2.52 (-1.41)	-24.2 (-3.29)**				0.21	10.14	7.53
<b>11</b>	-17.55 (-3.46)**			3.84 (2.62)*	-3.27 (-2.3)*	-5.73 (-0.87)	-4.48 (-0.99)	0.19 (3.95)**	1.91 (2.23)*	0.49	8.14	16.84

Note: The asterisk signs (\*\*) and (\*) indicate that coefficients are significant at 1 percent and 5 percent levels respectively.

The beta coefficients are positive for the leverage. This reveals that higher the leverage, higher would be the return on equity. This finding is similar to the findings of Abor (2007). Likewise, the beta coefficients for the firm size are positive which indicates that larger the firm size, higher would be the return on equity. This finding is similar to the findings of Ekweand Duru(2012).

Similarlry, the estimated regression of OUD, BSIZE, BMET, AUCOM, BDV, BHS, DUAL, LEV and FMZ on MPS are presented in Table 5.

**Table 5: Estimated regression results of OUD, BSIZE, BMET, AUCOM, BDV, BHS, DUAL, LEV and FMZ on MPS of Nepalese enterprises**

(The results are based on panel data of 20 enterprises (10 banks and 10 insurance companies) 100 observations for the period of 2011/12 to 2015/16 by using linear regression model. The model is  $MPS = \beta_0 + \beta_1BDV_{it} + \beta_2BSIZE_{it} + \beta_3AUCOM_{it} + \beta_4BMET_{it} + \beta_5BHS_{it} + \beta_6DUAL_{it} + \beta_7FMZ_{it} + \beta_8LEV_{it} + e_{it}$  where, the dependent variable MPS (market price per is defined as average of beginning and ending year

market price per share, in rupees) ) and independent variables are *BSIZE* (board size defined as the absolute number of directors on the board of a company, in number), *BMET* (board meeting defined as absolute number of meeting held by board of directors, in number), *AUCOM* (audit committee defined as number of member in audit committee, in number) , *BDV* ( board diversity defined as the proportion of women directors to the no of directors on the board of company, in number), *BHS* (block shareholders defined as the proportion of board members who have at least 5 % interest in company's shares to the number of directors on the board, in percentage), *DUAL* (duality defined as 1 if

Model	Intercept	Regression coefficients MPS								Adj R <sup>2</sup>	S.E.	F
		BSIZE	BMET	AUCOM	BDV	BHS	DUAL	LEV	FMZ			
1	353.03 (0.75)	63.58 (1.01)								0.01	827.8	1.01
2	797.1 (6.35)* *		1.27 (0.23)							0	831.89	0.05
3	-397.98 (-0.99)			396.21 (3.09)* *						0.08	794.17	9.59
4	829.8 (9.05)* *				-42.23 (-0.3)					0	831.73	0.09
5	871.37 (9.5)**					-766.06 (-1.32)				0.01	824.84	1.73
6	847.46 (10.05)**									0.01	822.2	2.37
7	796.19 (3.01)* *							0.31 (0.09)		0	832.07	0.01
8	523.31 (4.65)* *									0.11	781.09	13.2
10	-642.04 (-1.07)	27.41 (0.46)	5.25 (1)	301.63 (2.33)*								
11	739.96 (2.46)*		2.12 (0.37)		-77.22 (-0.53)					0.03	833.17	0.69
12	-822.27 (-1.17)	61.8 (0.96)	4.25 (0.77)	387.24 (2.71)* *	-122.35 (-0.86)	-533.04 (-0.91)	-45.25 (-0.11)			0.06	803.44	2.02

*CEO* and chairman are same or 0 if different *CEO* and chairman), *LEV* (leverage is defined as the ratio of total debts to total assets, in percentage) and *FMZ* (firm size defined as the total



assets of a company, in rupees).

Note: The asterisk signs (\*\*) and (\*) indicate that coefficients are significant at 1 percent and 5 percent levels respectively.

Table 5 shows that the beta coefficients are positive for board size. It indicates that larger the board size, higher would be the market price per share. This finding is similar to the findings of Johl *et al.* (2015). The beta coefficients are positive for audit committee. It denotes that higher the number of member in audit committee, higher would be the return on equity. This finding is similar to the findings of Kyereboah-Coleman (2008). On the other hand, beta coefficients are negative for board diversity which means that higher the proportion of women directors in board, lower would be market price per share. This finding is not consistent with the findings of Carter *et al.* (2003). Similarly, beta coefficients are negative for block shareholders. This reveals that higher the block shareholders, lower would be the market price per share. This finding is not consistent with the findings of Shleifer and Vishny (1997). The beta coefficient for the CEO duality is also negative which indicates that higher the CEO duality, lower would be the return on equity. This finding is similar to finding of Velnampy and Pratheepkanth (2012). Furthermore, the beta coefficients are positive for board meeting which means that higher the number of board meeting, higher would be the return on equity. This finding is similar to the findings of Karamanou and Vafeas (2005). Likewise, the beta coefficients are positive for the leverage. This reveals that higher the leverage, higher would be the return on equity. This finding is similar to the findings of Abor (2007). The beta coefficients for the firm size are positive which indicates that larger the firm size, higher would be the return on equity. This finding is similar to the findings of Burson (2007).

**Summary and conclusion:** Corporate governance is the mechanisms, processes and relations by which corporations are controlled and directed. Governance structures and principles identify the distribution of rights and responsibilities among different participants in the corporation (such as the board of directors, managers, shareholders, creditors, auditors, regulators, and other stakeholders) and include the rules and procedures for making decisions in corporate affairs. Corporate governance includes the processes through which corporations' objectives are set and pursued in the context of the social, regulatory and market environment. A critical factor in good corporate governance appears to be the relationship between board diversity and shareholder value creation. The study attempts to examine the effect of board diversity and corporate governance structure on operating performance in the Nepalese enterprises. This study is based on secondary data of 20 enterprises for the period 2011/12-2015/16. The variables that examine the effect of board diversity and corporate governance structure on impact of operating performance are board size, board meeting, audit committee, board diversity, block shareholders, CEO duality, leverage and firm size. The study shows that audit committee and firm size has positive and significant impact on operating performance. It indicates that higher the audit committee and firm size, higher would be operating performance. The study also reveals that there is positive impact of board size, leverage and board meeting on operating performance. However, board diversity, block shareholder and CEO duality have negative impact on the return on equity. It indicates that higher the board diversity, block shareholder and CEO duality, lower would be the operating performance.

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*Rajen Suntoo (12-17)*

## **THE STATUS AND MANAGEMENT OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR): THE CASE OF MAURITIUS**

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### **Introduction:**

Mauritius has been a success story in nearly all domains – social, economic, environmental and political – since its independence in 1968. It is a fact that democracy is vibrant in the society. Frankel (2010) rightly points out that, “*Mauritius has made some wise policy decision*’ during the past decades. The Mauritian state has been very proactive in many areas to develop policies and institutionalizing same to cater for the needs of the population. According to the 2017 Mo- Ibrahim Index, Mauritius retains its first rank regarding good governance among the African countries. This is so for the last few years. There is the perception that the established companies and businesses of the private sector – economic and financial institutions, hotels, EPZ firms and the offshore businesses – lay lot of emphasis on good governance as they are the backbone behind the economic success of the country. The private sector has most of the time responded positively to the demand of the government. Its contribution to make Corporate Social Responsibility a reality was well received by the population of the island in 2009. When the government in 2009 decided to make CSR mandatory, the private sector resisted at first before accepting to cooperate. Nevertheless, there have been constantly criticisms levelled on the operation and management of the CSR by many stakeholders, more particularly by the civil society organisations. Consequently, the Mauritian state has taken several steps to review the management of CSR. The recent one was in 2016/17 budget. Given that, the proper management of CSR will be beneficial to all stakeholders – Government, Private Sector and the Public - it is highly recommended that any country embarking on such an activity should set up the proper institutions so that funds are judiciously spent with a view to bring further socio-economic justice within the society. The main aim of this paper is to provide an overview on the status and management of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Mauritius. This paper will also discuss what has been done and what needs to be done to have an efficient and effective CSR institution which meets the expectations of the population in areas like poverty reduction, supporting the poor to achieve academically, conservation of green environment, building of houses for the needy, combatting environment pollution and catering for vulnerable old age, sick and handicapped people. The paper will now provide the methodology used to do this piece of research followed by a literature review on the subject matter. The findings and analysis of the data collected will help us to come up with few important ideas and opinions that will add some new knowledge in the CSR domain and its management. Finally, the way forward will be stated.

**Methodology:** In this paper, both primary and secondary data have been used. The analysis and discussion of secondary data, from journals and government documents and some important primary data, obtained from interviewing eight respondents from the CSR field or who have knowledge on it, contribute to come up with certain views and opinions to be considered by the authority for improvement of CSR activities and services.

### **Literature Review:**

The literature review below will enlighten the CSR concept through the relevant studies on the subject matter. An overview of the CSR, which is mandatory in Mauritius, is also provided for readers to understand better its implementation in the Mauritian context.

Howard R. Bowen (1953) can be regarded as the pioneer to have discussed business ethic and social responsibility in his publication entitled, 'Social Responsibilities of the Businessman'. Carroll (1999) referred to Bowen as the, "Father of Corporate Social responsibility".

For Milton Friedman (1970), the primary responsibility of a business is to profit making and in particular, increasing the firm's value and maximising shareholders' revenue. In Society, the only responsibility of businesses is to operate without deception or fraud. Carroll agrees with Milton on the ground that the main aim of businesses should be profit maximization and increasing the firm's value.

In his model of social responsibility, Carroll (1991) lays emphasis on the ethical and discretionary responsibilities of businesses in addition to their economic and legal ones. For him, a responsible business enterprise should also undertake social responsibility over and above its economic and legal responsibilities. Businesses need to avoid doing harm to the environment where it operates, for instance avoiding polluting the area. The surrounding community needs to be looked after by the business enterprises. Through social roles, the private sector may take social projects to improve the lives of the population in the community.

Carroll (1991) argued that there are four kinds of social responsibilities which constitute the CSR. They are Economic, Legal, Ethical and Philanthropic which may be summarized as a firm operating in such a way to make profits, abide by the law, follow ethics, and be a good corporate citizen.

The term CSR became more popular by late 1990s. The German company Betapharm, faced with a fall in its sales of pharmaceuticals products in 1998, decided to adopt and implement a CSR programme whereby it helped the vulnerable and sick children allowing them to regain their health by promoting healthy ways of expressing feeling. Shortly after, this CSR activity resulted into an increase in the sales of the company (Habisch et al, 2008).

It is a fact that since the past few decades, the world has witnessed a slow rise in voluntary societal responsibilities by private businesses. Companies have embarked on social investment with a view to increase their sales, consolidate their goodwill and retain skilled employees.

The European Commission (2001) defines Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as 'a concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and in their interaction with their stakeholders on a voluntary basis'. For the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (1998), CSR is the confining commitment by business to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as the local community and society at large. On the other hand, Ismael (2009) refers to corporate social responsibility as strategies for corporations or firms to conduct their business in a way that is ethical, society friendly and beneficial to community in terms of development. In fact, Corporate Social Responsibility is mostly understood to be the way firms combine social, environmental and economic concerns into their values, decision making, culture, strategy and operations in a transparent and accountable way.

The social responsibility of an organization is that it needs to assess the impact of its decisions on society and the environment through ethical and transparent behavior that is in line with the welfare of the society as well as sustainable development. This responsibility shows that the organizations have to comply with legislation of the host country and to be consistent with the international norms of behaviour and voluntarily take initiatives to improve the well-being of their employees and their families as well as for the local community and society.

Furthermore, according to World Bank (2006) (Cited in Idowu, S.O. & Filho, W. L. 2008) , CSR refers to the "*commitment of business to contribute to sustainable economic development, working with employees, their families, local community and society at large to improve the quality of life in ways that are both good for business and good for development*". Thus, CSR is seen as a sustainable process which helps in

balancing the three pillars of sustainable development which are the economic growth, social development and environmental protection.

The Indian Government introduced the corporate social responsibility in the Company Law in 2013 enabling larger companies to spend 2% of their profits for the welfare of the population, more particularly for the poor in areas like poverty alleviation, promoting education and improving health amongst others which are defined in the Bill. However, the law does not force the companies to undertake such activities. A study carried out by Ovais & Singh (2013) states that although many companies abide by the provision of the Company Law, yet almost all of them are against any move to make corporate social responsibility mandatory which is thought to be counterproductive.

From the above, we find that the social component attached to CSR, whereby businesses have a moral obligation to help the society and its members in various ways, is slowly becoming widely acceptable in businesses by international organisations. We also notice that CSR still remains a voluntary engagement on the part of business operators.

**Overview of CSR in Mauritius:** Mauritius is a rare country in the world where Government took the decision to make CSR mandatory during its introduction in 2009. All registered companies, had to abide by the 2009 Income Tax Act, to contribute 2% of their book profits towards approved social programmes which were thought to bring socio-economic justice towards the population, mostly the vulnerable ones. Although there were some resistance initially on the part of the business community yet the latter finally agreed to play the social roles for the benefits of the citizens. By 2010, the Government authority reviewed the social programmes of 2009 and came up with a new list of social programmes on which the CSR fund could be utilized. The priority areas included, amongst others, social housing, combating absolute poverty and community development, looking after the welfare of children from vulnerable groups. In January 2012, further amendments were brought to manage the CSR. The basis of the 2% CSR contribution was modified to 'profits chargeable to income tax' as compared to book profits. In addition to, a new area of intervention was added to the list of social programmes namely 'prevention of non-communicable diseases'. Consequently, profitable businesses could utilize 50% of its CSR fund on projects and social programmes as defined by the National Empowerment Fund which operated under the aegis of the Ministry of Social Integration. A major change took place in 2015 when the government authority removed all guidelines to manage CSR and the registered companies were given the freedom to utilize their CSR fund according to their own CSR framework. This led to an abuse and misuse of the fund by the companies as they solely decided on the projects to be realized and through which organizations. There were a lack of transparency on the allocation of projects according to various stakeholders. Consequently, the state had to intervene in the following year to redress the situation. During the 2016/17 budget, Government announced a new CSR framework. Thus, followed the creation of the National Corporate Social Responsibility Foundation, under the aegis of the Ministry of Social Integration and Economic Empowerment, for the good management of the CSR by ensuring transparency and proper outcomes of the approved social programmes. With the application of the new CSR framework, profitable companies were required to contribute at least 50% of their CSR money, through the Mauritius Revenue Authority, to the National CSR Foundation.

The National CSR Foundation is managed by a council comprising members from the government, private enterprises, civil society and academic community.

The National CSR Foundation aims to deal with programmes and projects to maximize the social benefits and welfare of those vulnerable population registered under the Social Register of Mauritius (SRM) and of vulnerable groups in the following priority areas:

- (i) Socio-economic development as a means for poverty alleviation;
- (ii) Educational support and training;

- (iii) Social housing;
- (iv) Supporting people with disabilities;
- (v) Dealing with health problems;
- (vi) Family protection including gender-based violence;
- (vii) Leisure and sports;
- (viii) Environment and sustainable development;
- (ix) Peace and nation-building;
- (x) Road Safety and Security.

The CSR Foundation has also the responsibility to monitor and evaluate the social programmes to ensure proper implementation of same. Companies and the CSR Foundation can partner to finance certain NGOs which will carry out the social projects as defined in the established priority list of the Foundation. On the other hand, most of the big companies have their own CSR Foundations through which they meet the societal responsibility on social projects, which are in line with those areas of intervention as defined by the National CSR Foundation. Such an approach help them to keep connected with the society and local communities. This strategy support the companies to consolidate their goodwill. The Omnicane Group, Rogers Group and ENL Group are appropriate examples.

#### **Some examples of companies undertaking CSR activities**

**Omnicane Limited:** The Omnicane Group is dedicated to help the community and society. Besides, making its contribution to the Government authority as stipulated by law, the Omnicane CSR Foundation engaged itself in projects, like social housing, poverty alleviation, educational support to the needy, promotion of healthy living and conservation of environment, amongst others.

**ENL Group:** For the ENL Group, the corporate social responsibility (CSR) has become an integral part of its business. ENL regards it as a moral obligation to have social investment for the socio-economic and environmental development of the Mauritian Society. Since 2009, ENL has made a huge contribution in building social capital. Some areas of its invention include youth development, poverty alleviation, child welfare, sports activities and care for environment.

**Rogers Group of company:** The Rogers Foundation engaged itself towards the protection of the Coastal ecosystem. It supports projects which influence, educate and change the behaviour of the population regarding protection of ecosystems. Thus, in a way it helps to create awareness among the members of the public on the impacts of the degradation of the marine ecosystem. The Foundation also caters for poverty alleviation and promotion of local talents through financial and technical supports.

**Airports of Mauritius Limited (AML) CSR Unit:** AML is conscious of its social responsibility and as such, its budget for corporate social responsibility is being used to implement several social projects at both regional and national level in the fields of health, education, environment protection, poverty alleviation and protection of women and Children from violence. The CSR Unit has contributed to the realisation of an endemic mini-park at Ebène, which can be used for leisure by those working in the vicinity. The above examples show how big companies use their foundations to keep connected with the society. On the other hand, some companies collaborate with different Non-Governmental Organisations throughout the island to bring about more awareness through their CSR activities.

#### **Findings and Analysis**

Four questions were directed to the 8 respondents, 2 from the private sector and 2 from the public sector, 2 from civil society and NGOs and 2 from the public. The questions were as follows:

- Tell me about your views/opinions on mandatory CSR.
- What do you have to say on the management of the National CSR Foundation and its funding strategy?
- What can you say about the operation of CSR units or Foundations of the companies?

- What improvement do you think needs to be done to have more transparency regarding CSR management?

Although one or two questions seem to be leading ones to the respondents from public sector and private sector, for instance, Question 2 directed to the former and Questions 1 and 3 directed to the latter, yet I wanted to have their views/opinions given the importance of the subject matter. When asked about views on mandatory CSR, all respondents without any exception gave a positive reply by stating that it has been a good initiative by the government authority to require all companies making profits to contribute to a CSR fund for the socio-economic development of the society and improving the welfare of the vulnerable population. However, one respondent from the private sector disagreed about the quantum paid by companies. He argued that larger companies need to pay a relatively lower percentage of the contribution given that in absolute terms they pay a very high amount. When I probed further, the respondent added that big companies make far more effort to achieve higher profits which should be used instead to pay dividend to investors who make sacrifices through risky investment. Nevertheless, he agreed that CSR had to be mandatory. On the second question, there were lot of criticisms made by the respondents from the civil society and those from the public. They talked about lack of transparency when it came to allocating funds to Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), and also they doubted on the process followed to evaluate social projects submitted by NGOs and other civil society organisations. Besides, few respondents stressed that there was a perception among the population that influential members from the authority had their say as to who or which groups should be given certain services or fund. It was a surprise that the members of the private sector found everything in order with the management of CSR by government authority. Nevertheless, one respondent argued that the deliberation on the evaluation of social projects need to be done in public or in front of all those who submitted their projects. Another one from the public sector stated that written feedback needs to be provided to the unsuccessful institutions enabling them to improve their request in future. When I asked question 3, relating to management of CSR Units or Foundations of companies, similar criticisms were levelled by the respondents from the civil society as to lack of transparency in allocation of funds and doubts in the process of evaluation of projects. One of them went further to state that there is a perception that favouritism is practiced in certain cases by certain companies. Few organisations regularly benefit from funding for their social programmes while many have never got any sponsorship for their projects nor any feedback on the weaknesses of same. On the last question, almost all respondents viewed transparency and good governance should prevail in all activities performed by CSR body, be it governmental or owned by Companies. Two respondents, one from the civil society and one from the private sector strongly believed that CSR managed by the Government should have more autonomy and should not be under any Ministry. One respondent from the public was of opinion that so long Ministers or the Government nominate people to sit in such an organisation, there would never be transparency or good governance. When I probed, one respondent stated that nominated persons have an obligation to listen to their masters and they would do things accordingly which may be detrimental to the ethical way of operation. He added that CSR organisation should have its autonomy. The findings reveal that stakeholders lay much importance to CSR and its management. Given that all stakeholders appreciate that CSR is mandatory, it seems that they all understand the positive contributions that can be made to uplift the welfare of the population and the society if all stakeholders play their roles in an ethical and transparent manner. This is one way to bring an all- inclusive development of the society. Although it has a good initiative made by the Government recently to come up with the National CSR Foundation, under the aegis of the Ministry of Social Integration and Economic Empowerment, yet in the near future, it is crucial to have an autonomous institution to manage the CSR Fund, where professional qualified staff undertake the CSR activities in a more transparent way. As a result, they will be subject to accountability of their actions and relevant

sanctions applied by law if ever they fail in their duties due to conflict of interest or corrupt practices, amongst other.

**The way forward:** From the above, we find that CSR matters a lot to the different stakeholders. Consequently, the authority should regularly improve its operation and management. The important thing is funds devoted for CSR should be wisely used for the welfare of the population. Although both Government and the Private sector have joined hands for a good cause yet, the management of the CSR activities is constantly under criticism. The Authority needs to recruit professionally qualified people in the CSR domain to perform the CSR task. Companies and even Government authority have to ensure that such a noble duty is not left totally in the hands of volunteers or inexperienced people. Given that the funds allocated for such activities emanate from profits made due to hard work of so many employees, and also from risky investment made by investors, all care needs to be taken to judiciously use the CSR money for common good of all citizens.

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*Dr Beedun Abba (18-20)*

## **SOCIO ECONOMIC ROLES OF THE STATE: WELFARE STATE IN MAURITIUS**

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**Introduction:** Mauritius is a small island situated in the Indian Ocean with a population of about 1.3 million people. Mauritius was ruled by three powerful nations namely the Dutch, the French and the British. The Dutch landed on this virgin island by accident after a shipwreck in 1598. The island being uninhabited, they named it Mauritius. They made attempts to settle in the island but were forced to abandon the country because of frequent natural calamities, particularly cyclones. After the departure of the Dutch, formal settlement resumed in 1721 under the French colonial rule. With slave labor imported from Madagascar and Africa, the French brought about considerable changes in the island and they rapidly developed the country which they named 'Ile de France'. The French Governors started the sugar industry which was to become the backbone of the Mauritian economy. This island was known for its fertile soil, sugar cane and crops such as manioc, cotton and so on. During the 18<sup>th</sup> century, there was much rivalry between the France and England. During the Napoleonic wars the French organized successful raids from Port-Louis on British trade and commercial vessels. The British who were tired of these naval attacks decided to capture the island and in 1810 they conquered the island from the French and renamed it Mauritius. It became a British colony and remained so until 12 March 1968 when it achieved independence. The British conquest was followed by rapid demographic, social and economic changes. For this to happen, the British had to come to terms with the influential and economically powerful former French colonials. To win the allegiance of this group, the British had to guarantee the continuity of French Language, culture and the Catholic Christian religion in the island. The period of British rule was of great historical importance for Mauritius. Slavery was officially abolished thanks to the efforts of William Wilberforce throughout the British Empire in 1830. The abolition of slavery brought in its wake a heavy economic problem. The emancipated slaves refused to work any longer in the sugarcane fields. The problem of labor in the island was a severe blow to the sugar industry. The whole agricultural activity was paralyzed. It had to be saved at all costs. The sugar estate and mill owners turned to the Indian sub-continent for indenturing cheap workers. The year 1834 indentured Indians started arriving in Mauritius coincided with the abolition of slavery. The indentured period was regarded by the employers as more or less a continuum of slavery as far as conditions of work and treatment of the indentured workers were conditioned. It was under such difficult conditions that the Indians started life in this country. The employers bent on retaining power, wealth and privilege, refused to consider any proposal for improvement in the conditions of the workers who were exploited and living below the poverty line. Our first Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam returned back from England in 1935 after completion of his studies. He was greatly influenced by the inflammatory writings of firebrands' politics like Lala Lajpat Rai and was much interested in the world movement for securing the freedom of the subjected people and for providing a better life for the working classes. He got the opportunity to meet Mahatma Gandhi, Shrinivasa Shastri and other Indian Leaders and from that time he began thinking of plans for colonial freedom from imperial rule. Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam became the first Prime Minister of Mauritius and independence was achieved in March 1968. Sir S. Ramgoolam who had to fight every inch of the way for social improvement was in a position to give full expression to his ideas by carrying out the projects he had conceived as foundation in the building of a socialist welfare state within the framework of liberal democracy. Welfare state is a system which caters for the population. In Mauritius we have countless benefits from the Government such as free medical facilities for one and all.

**Pillars of the welfare State**

**Education:** Free educational facilities at pre-primary, primary and at secondary level including free transport facilities to all students even for those studying at tertiary level. All the examination fees at school certificate level and higher school certificate conducted by the University of Cambridge are being funded by the Government, so that every citizen gets the opportunity to have easy access to education. All students of primary schools are provided with books, Tablets and related educational materials on CD/DVD. Government is running ICT free course to enable every citizen to become computer literate. Government is providing loan at a very low rate of interest for the purchase of computer or laptop. In order to encourage students to pursue higher studies state offers scholarships for the 10 best candidates in each subject. Due to our good diplomatic relationship with other European countries and India, we are receiving around 150 scholarships annually. Government provides scholarships and financial help to the children of low income earners Government gives loan facilities to students at a very low rate of interest. They pay back the loan only after completing their studies and securing a job.

**Social Services**

- Old age pensions is given to all citizens reaching 60 years, whether they were employed or not. So that they get a better standard of living. Actually pensioners are receiving about Rs 5,800 monthly and one month bonus at the end of year. The rate of pensions increases depending on the age group.
- Each employee apart their old age pension they receive an additional monthly pension on the basis of their years of services.
- There is a provision for monthly pensions for all widows irrespective of their age.
- Monthly pensions are equally given to all mentally and physically handicapped people.
- Free transport facilities are also provided to all pensioners, senior citizens, widows and mentally or physically handicapped people.

**Housing scheme:** Each year under this scheme government construct houses for the poor and low income earners people.

**Grants to Cultural and religious organizations:** Mauritius is a multiracial country where different ethnic groups live in peace and harmony. They give respect to each other and participate in various activities organized throughout the island. Government gives subsidies to all communities so that religious and cultural activities can be performed. Moreover the Government has setup various Cultural Centre Trusts and Speaking Unions for each ethnic group such as Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, English, French, Bhojpuri, and Creole Speaking Unions. Mauritius is a unique Country in the world giving grants to all linguistics groups for the preservation of Language and culture.

**Grants to NGO:** In Mauritius as in other countries, we have lots of benevolent organizations catering for the upliftment of vulnerable and needy people. Government supports all the NGO's by providing them fund to meet their day to day expenses.

**Health:** Ever since Mauritius got its independence, it provides free medical facilities and medical assistance to all citizens including heart surgery as well. All Government hospitals give free treatment and free medicines. Nearly all the villages have a health care centre. They get Doctors visits once or twice a week. Senior citizens are being given free spectacles and check up.

**Negative Income Tax:** Another positive step taken by the Government for the vulnerable people is the introduction of negatives income tax. Basically negative tax system is a progressive income tax where low income earners do not have to pay tax; instead the Government gives them money according to the rate of income of low income earners.

**Conclusion:** Since our Independence successive Governments have made constant progress through their policies and actions which has resulted into the success story of the Mauritian nation. Nowadays we find modernity and development in all places in the country. Welfare state has become a culture in Mauritius.

No Government wants to curb the facilities offered under this model of welfare. All heads of states in Mauritius stood up with determination to consolidate the welfare state. They lay emphasis on the welfare state to harmonize the society by giving equal chances and all essentials things such as old age pension, workmen's compensation, free health treatment, intensive extension of free education services and housing accommodation. Today after the setting up of a welfare state, Mauritius is one among the fast developing countries in the world. We are landed on the road of social justice, peace, harmony and economic progress. All these achievements could happen only by the grace of our strong socio-economic and political leaders who made the right decisions whenever they had to do with welfare and care for the population.

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4

Dr. R.K. Datir (21-24)

## GST TAX ON GOOD'S & IT'S IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY

Dr. R.K. Datir

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### GST Tax Structure

#### 1) Zero Percent Tax on Goods (No Tax)

**No tax will be imposed on items like** - jute, fresh meat, fish chicken, eggs, milk, butter milk, curd, natural honey, fresh fruits and vegetables, flour, besan, bread, prasad, salt, bindi. Sindoor, stamps, judicial papers, printed books, newspapers, bangles, handloom, Bones and horn cores, bone grist, bone meal, etc.; hoof meal, horn meal, Cereal grains hulled, Palmyra jaggery, Salt - all types, Kajal, Children's' picture, drawing or colouring books, Human hair, Khadi purchased from Khadi and Village Industries stores, Clay idols, brooms, Cotton seed oil cake, Charkha, Guar meal, hop cone, certain dried vegetables, unworked coconut shell and fish, and bangles of lac/shellac.

**Services:** Hotels and lodges with tariff below Rs 1,000, Grand fathering service has been exempted under GST. Rough precious and semi-precious stones will attract GST rate of 0.25 per cent, admission to "protected monuments",

- **0.25%** - Rough industrial diamonds including unsorted rough diamonds to face 0.25% instead of 3% GST.

**2) Five Percent Tax on Goods:** Items such as fish fillet, apparel below Rs 1000, packaged food items, footwear below Rs 500, cream, skimmed milk powder, branded paneer, frozen vegetables, coffee, tea, spices, pizza bread, rusk, sabudana, kerosene, coal, medicines, stent, lifeboats, Cashew nut, Cashew nut in shell, Raisin, Ice and snow, Bio gas, Insulin, Agarbatti, Kites, Postage or revenue stamps, stamp-post marks, first-day covers, Branded food, walnuts, dried tamarind, roasted gram, Dhoopbatti, Corduroy fabric, saree foll, Paper machetes, Oil, cakes, Duty Credit Scrips, Cotton quilts (quilts not exceeding Rs 1000 per piece), corals, Rosaries and prayer beads, Hawansamagri, Grass, leaf and reed and fiber products, including mats, pouches, wallets, mangoes sliced dried, Khakra and plain chapati / roti, branded Namkeens, Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathy medicines; Paper waste or scrap; Real Zari; Plastic waste, parings or scrap; Rubber waste, parings or scrap; Hard Rubber waste or scrap; Cullet or other waste or scrap of Glass; E-Waste; Biomass briquettes; Desiccated coconut, Narrow woven fabric including cotton newer [with no refund of unutilized input tax credit; Idli and dosa batter; Finished leather; chamois and composition leather; Coir cordage and ropes, jute twine, coir products; Fishing net and fishing hooks; Worn clothing; Fly ash brick; aircraft tires, puffed rice chikki, flour of potatoes, chutney power, fly sulphur recovered in refining crude and fly ash.

**Services:** All restaurants, restaurants of hotels with room tariff of less than Rs 7,500, Food parcels, Textile job work, Transport services (Railways, air transport); Supply of e-waste.

**3) twelve Percent Tax on Goods:** Apparel above Rs 1000, frozen meat products, butter, cheese, ghee, dry fruits in packaged form, animal fat, sausage, fruit juices, Bhutia, namkeen, Ayurvedic medicines, tooth powder, agarbatti, colouring books, picture books, umbrella, sewing machine, cellphones, Ketchup & Sauces, All diagnostic kits and reagents, Exercise books and note books, Spoons, forks, ladles, skimmers, cake servers, fish knives, tongs, Spectacles, corrective, Playing cards, chess board, carom board and other board games, like ludo, rubber band, Wood, stone, metals, marble idols, Table and kitchenware, Batters, including idli / dosa batter, Textile caps, sprinklers, Cotton quilts (quilts exceeding Rs 1000 per piece), Statues, statuettes, pedestals, ceramic articles, porcelain items, ornamental articles, bells, gongs, non-electric of base metal, animal carving material, synthetic filament yarn, such as nylon,

polyester, acrylic, etc; artificial filament yarn, such as viscose rayon, Cup ammonium; Sewing thread of manmade staple fibers; Yarn of manmade staple fibers; On Nov 10, 2017, these items have been shifted from 18% to 12% tax bracket: Condensed milk, Refined sugar and sugar cubes, Pasta, Curry paste, mayonnaise and salad dressings, mixed condiments and mixed seasoning, Diabetic food, Medicinal grade oxygen, Printing ink, Hand bags and shopping bags of jute and cotton, Hats (knitted or crocheted), Parts of specified agricultural, horticultural, forestry, harvesting or threshing machinery, Specified parts of sewing machine Spectacles frames, Furniture wholly made of bamboo or cane

**Services:** State-run lotteries, Non-AC hotels, business class air ticket, fertilizers, Work contracts.

2) **Eighteen Present Tax on Goods:** Most items are under this tax slab which include footwear costing more than Rs 500, Trademarks, goodwill, software, Bidi Patta, Biscuits (All categories), flavored refined sugar, pasta, cornflakes, pastries and cakes, preserved vegetables, jams, sauces, soups, ice cream, instant food mixes, mineral water, tissues, envelopes, tampons, note books, steel products, printed circuits, camera, speakers, Kajal pencil sticks, Headgear and parts thereof, Aluminum foil, Weighing Machinery [other than electric or electronic weighing machinery], Printers [other than multifunction printers], Electrical Transformer, CCTV, Optical Fiber, Bamboo furniture, Swimming pools and padding pools, Curry paste; mayonnaise and salad dressings; mixed condiments and mixed seasonings, Tractor parts, raincoats, Medical grade disposable gloves, Computer monitors(up to 20 inch),Custard powder, Rice rubber rolls for paddy de-husking machine, Kitchen gas lighters, poster Color; Modeling paste for children amusement Fittings for loose-leaf binders or files, letter clips, letter corners, paper clips, indexing tags and similar office articles, of base metal; staples in strips; aircraft engines

3) **Twenty Eight Present Tax on Goods:** In total 50 luxury and sin products will be taxed at 28% which includes Bidis, molasses, pan masala, aerated water, paint, sunscreen, wallpaper, ceramic tiles, water heater, dishwasher, weighing machine, washing machine, ATM, vending machines, vacuum cleaner, automobiles, motorcycles, aircraft for personal use

**Services:** Private-run lotteries authorized by the states, race club betting, cinema will attract tax 28 per cent tax slab under GST.

6. **Tax rate 28% become a 18% on 178 items** - Wire, cables, insulated conductors, electrical insulators, electrical plugs, switches, sockets, fuses, relays, electrical connectors ,Electrical boards, panels, consoles, cabinets etc for electric control or distribution Particle/fiber boards and ply wood. Article of wood, wooden frame, paving block ,Furniture, mattress, bedding and similar furnishing Trunk, suitcase, vanity cases, brief cases, travelling bags and other hand bags, cases ,Detergents, washing and cleaning preparations ,Liquid or cream for washing the skin, Shampoos; Hair cream, Hair dyes (natural, herbal or synthetic) and similar other goods; henna powder or paste, not mixed with any other ingredient; Pre-shave, shaving or after-shave preparations, personal deodorants, bath preparations, perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations, room deodorizer ,Perfumes and toilet waters ,Beauty or make-up preparations ,Fans, pumps, compressors ,Lamp and light fitting Primary cell and primary batteries ,Sanitary ware and parts thereof of all kind ,Articles of plastic, floor covering, baths, shower, sinks, washbasins, seats, sanitary ware of plastic ,Slabs of marbles and granite Goods of marble and granite such as tiles ,Ceramic tiles of all kinds ,Miscellaneous articles such as vacuum flasks, lighters, Wrist watches, clocks, watch movement, watch cases, straps, parts Article of apparel & clothing accessories of leather, guts, foreskin, artificial fur and other articles such as saddler and harness for any animal Articles of cutlery, stoves, cookers and similar non electric domestic appliances Razor and razor blades, Multi-functional printers, cartridges ,Office or desk equipment ,Door, windows and frames of aluminum. Articles of plaster such as board, sheet, Articles of cement or concrete or stone and artificial stone, Articles of asphalt or slate, Articles of mica, Ceramic flooring blocks, pipes, conduit, pipe fitting Wall paper and wall covering ,Glass of all kinds and articles thereof such as mirror, safety glass, sheets, glassware ,Electrical, electronic weighing

machinery ,Fire extinguishers and fire extinguishing charge Fork lifts, lifting and handling equipment, Bull dozers, excavators, loaders, road rollers, Earth moving and leveling machinery, Escalators, Cooling towers, pressure vessels, reactors ,Crankshaft for sewing machine, tailor's dummies, bearing housings, gears and gearing; ball or roller screws; gaskets ,Electrical apparatus for radio and television broadcasting ,Sound recording or reproducing apparatus ,Signaling, safety or traffic control equipment for transports ,Physical exercise equipment, festival and carnival equipment, swings, shooting galleries, roundabouts, gymnastic and athletic equipment All musical instruments and their parts.

**Services:** Restaurants in hotel premises having room tariff of Rs 7500 and above, telecom services, IT services, branded garments and financial services, Outdoor catering "It is a step in the right direction to reduce 18 percent from 28 percent to 178 items, and a strategy shows the GST structure and what is appropriate for customers on the basis of 'equilibrium'. This is the biggest tax revolution in India, so that theft of any type of tax will not happen. Manufacturers, vendors and customers have been brought into the tax structure. GST is a major contributor to this.

#### **GST impact on the Indian economy -**

- 1) **Direct tax collection 14% increase** - During the April-November period of the current financial year, collection of direct taxes has gone up by 14 per cent to Rs 4.8 lakh crore. According to the Central Board of Direct Taxes, collection of direct taxes has reached Rs 4.8 lakh crore in the current financial year. It is 14.4 percent more than the collection during the same period of the previous fiscal. The target for direct tax collections for the current financial year is 9.8 lakh crore rupees. Till now, the compilation is 49% of this goal. Direct taxes include personal income tax and company tax. Total collections of direct taxes (before refunding) have risen 10.7% to 5.82 lakh crores till November. In the same period, the Central Board of Direct Taxes has stated that returns of Rs 1.02 lakh crore have been given. Indirect tax collection during April-November last year increased 26.2 percent; In terms of actual tax collection, 15.12 percent increase was reported.
- 2) Now the state VAT will be shut down from April 1, 2017. The state government lost 3000 rupees after 40000 The second result is that all the states have to depend on the financially centric centers. On the contrary, the Central Government's income will be expanded further. One advantage of this tax is that the tax burden will be shared equally in the production services sector. The Finance Minister is of the opinion that people may benefit from it for some degree. But in practice it seems that private companies will only benefit from it. It is pleasure for the common man to cancel the octroi. Central sales tax, state sales tax, entry tax, license tax, turnover etc. will be canceled. The 10-20% tax which the traders had to pay will automatically be closed. As a result, it will help to increase trade.
- 3) At present, the tax is levied by the developer for service tax, VAT and stamp duty. By collecting all three taxes, the customer had to pay 9.5 to 10 percent of the total amount. However, when GST is implemented, all taxes will be deducted and there will be a single tax system other than stamp duty. Under GST, there will be 12 percent tax for the real estate sector. The stamp duty imposed by the states after GST will be 5 to 8%, which will directly lead to a home buyer. Also, any transaction will require tax to be levied on every person, hence the real estate prices will go up. CREDAI's central organization CREDAI has now been asked to cancel stamp duty on real property. Because of the GST, there will be a single tax system indirectly, but stamps will be charged from the states. Therefore, this will result directly on the customers and the resultant developers.
- 4) **Railway travel will be expensive** - The goods and services tax (GST) will be implemented from 1 July and the GST will have to get rid of rail passengers. With GST, the service tax on first class and first class tickets will be increased from 4.5% to 5%. So passengers and passengers will have to pay more for AC and comfortable travel. The service tax is levied on the air-conditioned classes ie AC

coach and first-class tickets on the Railways. Service tax will be increased by half percent by GST. Previously, service tax was 4.5 percent. If GST is implemented, it will increase by 50 basis points. If the ticket price is Rs 2,000, then the traveler will have to pay Rs 2,010 from next month, a senior Railway official said. Railways have appointed a nodal officer in each state for the implementation of GST. Officials say that with the railway tickets, the catering service of the train will also affect GST.

- 5) **Sports sector receives inflation** - Due to the inclusion of goods and services, the sports sector is being considered for inflation. The Maharashtra Sports and Fitness Trade Association is worried that GST will increase sports prices by up to 2 to 5 times. According to Indian business classification, section 9 of sports material is included. The practice includes gymnastics, outdoor games, which include physical fitness. According to GST, 28 percent tax on these sports items will be taxed. Therefore, the price of sports goods will increase.
- 6) The Goods and Services Tax (GST) rate of 12 percent will be applicable on under-construction properties. This rate with input tax credit seeks to remove the inefficiencies of dual taxation in the form of value-added taxation (VAT), service tax and puts an end to multiple taxes.
- 7) Finance Minister Arun Jaitley on Tuesday released the country's maiden GST revenue data that surpassed government's internal expectation of Rs 91,000 crore revenue and recorded tax collection of Rs 92,283 crore from just 64.42 percent of the total taxpayer base. These tax collections are for July and the numbers are likely to go up when all the taxpayers file returns.

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*The economic Time, Confused about revised GST rates? Here's a quick guide, ET Online, 28 Nov 2017*

*Wish Fin, 4 GST Tax Slabs Rates List in India for Various Goods and Services.*

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*GST rates: Under construction properties to attract 12% tax, money control, 2017*

Dr. Vijay Kumar Adwant (25-30)

**SYSTEM SOFTWARE ANALYSIS & MODELING OF FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA 1949 – 2015**

**Prof. Dr. Vijay Kumar Adwant**

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**I: Introduction:**

**I. “Foreign Trade System Analysis of India” 1949 – 2015.**

I. MIS – Management Information System / DBMS & MIS

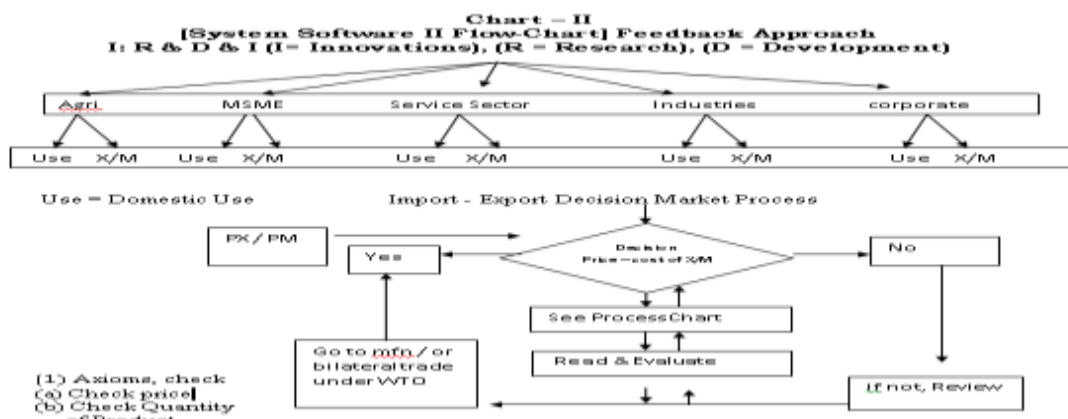
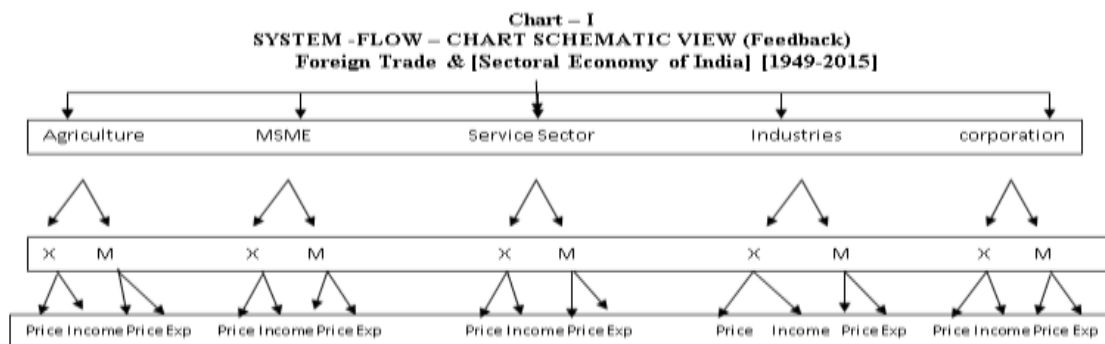
II. Banking, Postal and Insurance, Net Working, visiting various portals, sights and locations

**II. Internal Terms of Trade Factors and Rationalization of Water Management System in India (2014 onwards).**

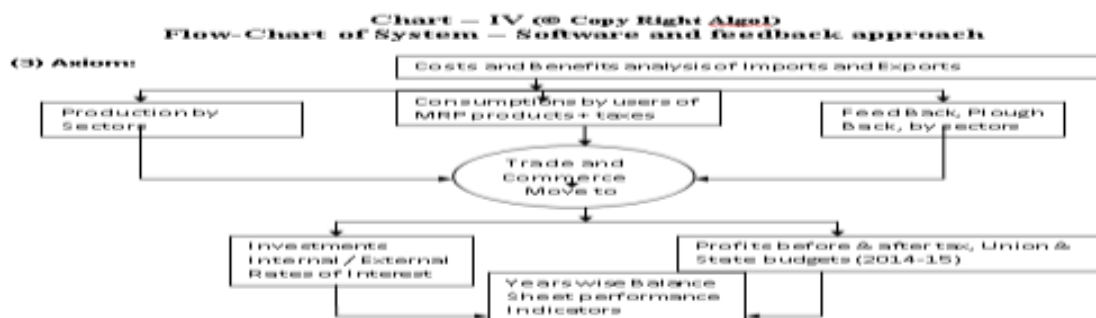
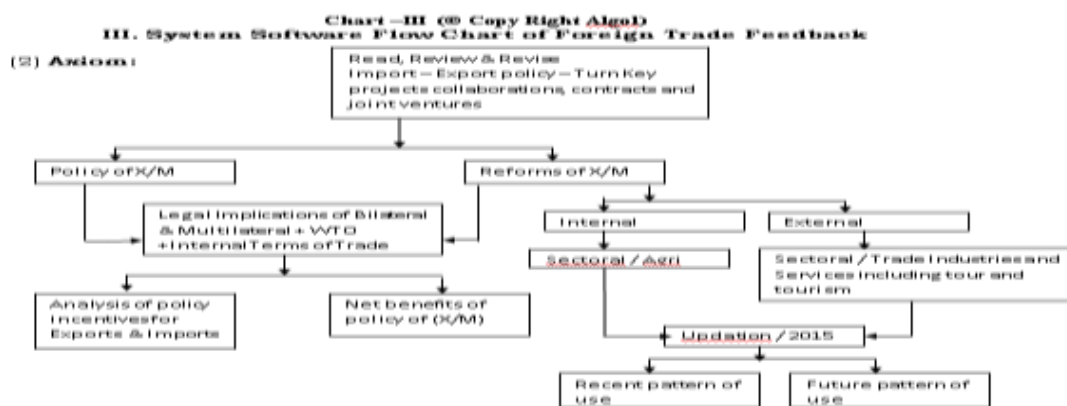
I. Challenges in Agriculture productivity, and Failure of Khariff and Rabbi Crops mostly in Southern States of India.

II. Variations in Rainfall indices and its effect on net crop sown area with losses in crops leading to farmers suicides in India from UPA I & UPA II & NDA with (14 Months) Rule, especially in Telangana, AP, Marath Wada, Vidhraba, Karnataka, MP and other states of India.

III. Linking of Rivers experiment in residuary AP (Krishna & Godavari) on partial fulfillment of K.L. Rao’s plan.







**III. Testing of Hypothesis:**

H<sub>0</sub>: MIS: Encourage changes in R & D, innovations in sectoral economics of India with data base acquisition techniques. It follows gain from trade.

H<sub>1</sub>: IT: Information Technology is exogenous and supplementary to MIS approach by cost and benefit analysis [Study by Turvey & Turvey]; criterion of Min Cost Vs Max Revenue. [Minima & Maxima Analysis] for welfare of masses

- I. Objective of this paper is to analyze MIS Vs IT
- II. IT must explore comparative advantage in trade practices of imports and exports by price competitiveness. Science and Technology set up in Social Frame work (2010 – 2015) is likely to have positive impact on India’s economic growth above 50%in real term. In feasibility analysis, it is better to define feasible sets of Information Technology, having permeation and percolation standards for social clause and its relative benefits.
- III. Stock – Flow Model of input – output approach for Foreign ,Trade of India 1949-50 to 2014-15 (Ratio – Analysis of Cost / Price) of exports/imports variables being replaced by imports cost / price – considerations.

**Causality & Reasoning (If, Then Rules, KBS = Knowledge Based System)**

**IV. Ratio – Analysis: Volume of Exports to Volume of Imports:**

1. Relative Export – Import price or cost. ➔ I. Reverse Ratios
2. Relative Import – Export price or cost.
3. Relative quantity of imports or relative quantity of exports or Vice Versa ➔ II Reverse Ratio
4. Relative income/Expenditure of Exports and Imports.
5. Relative Expenditure or income imports and exports. ➔ III. Reverse Ratios

I, II & III Reverse Ratios are used for causal factors; growth rates of double log followed by their respective elasticity’s.

- I. Compound Growth rates; Import to Export Relative of (Price & Expenditure) Vs Relative (Price & Income) in relation to quantity of imports to exports Vs exports to imports and Vice – Versa. [Causal – Ratios]
  - II. Reverse ratio X/M & M/X for (Relative Price & Income that is Export income & also for Income and expenditure for Elasticity, which also relates to import expenditure and export income.
  - III. If X = M (Equilibrium in BOP)  
If X < M (Deficit in BOP)  
If X > M (Surplus in BOP)
- Current and Capital account for analyzing FOB, CIF & TOT (Terms of Trade)
- # Causal factors of import substitution and a case
- IV. Data Analysis (trends in Imports & Exports of India) (1) 1950, (2) 1955, (3) 1960, (4) 1965, (5) 1970, (6) 1975, (7) 1980, (8) 1985, (9) 1990, (10) 1995, (11) 2000, (12) 2005, (13) 2010 & (14) 2015, after this computation for secular trends of 64 years and 64.6 years, shown in estimates tables.

1.  $t$  for  $\hat{b}, \hat{c} ] y = a + \hat{b} x$
2.  $y = a + \hat{b} m$
3.  $y = a + \hat{c} x$  Export
4.  $y = a + (\hat{c}^{\wedge}) m$  Import

Estimates of  $\hat{b}$  & in ratio or simple regression analysis and by components of DLG growth and Elasticities

# Ratio analysis and factor reversal tests for X/M or M/X to study causal factors, reasoning and associations.

#### Tests of Significance 't' = F

Test of significance for estimate of log b and anti log of the same (b) for 64 years and 64.6 years is not shown for above tests in this study but, one can attempt significance of double log growth and elasticity of Import and Export including its Vice Versa for aggregate import expenditure verses aggregate export income; showing throughout for deficits in the balance of payments for the period 1949-50 to 2013-14 and 1949-50 to 2014-15 for a period of 64 years and 64.6 years, except for 1 or 2 years, which is, negligible, in overall negative balance of payments on current and capital accounts of India's Foreign Trade. Estimates of elasticity in double log form in terms of ratio of export income to import expenditure is a reversible factor for analyzing causal effect of marginal and total changes in elasticity of Imports and Exports of India for secular trend of 64 years and 64.6 years. It can be rechecked by year to year changes in overall changes in export income of India and import expenditure in terms of Rupee Trade versus US Dollar Trade expressed in Crores of Rupees and million US Dollars as seen from the Economy Survey of India for the year 2014-15, The Union Ministry of Finance and Department Economics Affairs, Statement No. A84, A85 Table 7.1(A) and A86, A87 Table 7.1(B), for aggregate exports and imports for the above stated periods. Oxford University Press, New Delhi 110 001.

To check  $t^2 = F$  Tests: Analysis of Variance and Covariance.

$$(1) \text{ 't' test for } b = \frac{\hat{b}}{Se \text{ of } (b)}$$

$$(2) \text{ 't' for } b_1 = \frac{\hat{b}_1}{Se \text{ of } (b_1)}$$

$$(3) \sigma_y = \frac{\sqrt{\sum Y^2}}{n} \text{ and } Y - \bar{Y} = y$$

$$\sigma_x = \frac{\sqrt{\sum X^2}}{n} \text{ and } X - \bar{X}$$

**Table I Estimation****EXPORT capacity to Finance Inputs of India 1949-50 to 2014-15****Double Log Growth Pattern**

S. no	1949-50 to – 2013-14	N = 64 years	X/M Rupee Trade %	X/M US million dollar %
1	Rs Trade	64	$13.8/14.0 \times 100 = 98.57\%$	$9.37/9.57 \times 100 = 97.91\%$
2	1949-50 2014-15 Upto 6 months of this current year	64.6	$13.22/13.46 \times 100 = 98.21\%$	$8.24/9.07 \times 100 = 90.84\%$
3	US million \$ Trade		98.21%	90.84%

# (All Computation based on ORPATfx-100D, Super-FX, which is a format for next system software work of the proposed version Window 10, therefore, feedback is necessary in this regard).

Rupee Trade, Degrees of variability in Rupee term varies from the above table no.1= 98.21% to 98.57% = - 0.36%. (1949-50 to 2013-14); N = 64, and specifically for N = 64.6 years = 98.21% (1949 – 50 to 2014-15). The difference (98.57 – 98.21) = - 0.36%.

In US Million Dollar Trade, the degrees of variability from the above table no.1 varies from = 97.91% - 90.84% = - 7.07%. (1949-50 to 2013-14); N= 64

$$(90.84 - 97.91) = -7.07\%.$$

It shows that the value of US Dollar is dearer to Rupee Trade of India, so, is the case of Euro dollar and UK Pound. The rate of exchange value of Rupee is found to be weaker in daily exchange rate of Mechanism. 1 US dollar = Rs. 64.82, 1 Euro = Rs. 74.09, 1 UK Pound = Rs. 100.26, based on Exchange Rate of Currency of Rupee to US Dollar, Euro and UK Pound.

**Source:** Deccan Chronicle, Business, Friday 16<sup>th</sup> October, 2015, Hyderabad, P. 21.

Procedure of Estimation, Component Analysis of Double Log Growth and Elasticity Gradient based on Supply and Demand Functions of Imports Exports of India or Exports and Imports of India in ratio analysis for studying causal effects along with measures of variability for 64years and 64.6 years.

$(\log y - \log x) = \log b = \frac{\log b}{n} = \text{Estimate of } \hat{b}$ ; Anti log of  $\log b - 1 = \text{Gradient or Elasticity}$ , then  $(\hat{b} - 1) \times 100 = \text{Double Log Growth of Exports to Finance Imports by ratio analysis and reversion of ratios in Table II, Estimation (X/M to M/X), the ratio for causality based Keynesian Model } y = f(x) \text{ conversely } x = f(y).$

**Model, Component Analysis of Simple Regression.**

Based on the Keynesian type of income consumption model of closed economy replacing variables of Foreign Trade of India, for its Exports and Imports from the period of 1949-50 to 2014-15.

**I. System Software and Hardware Compatibility of Exports and Imports of India 1949-2015. Line Sequential and Parallel Processing and Time Sharing Mechanism related to Internet and System Software.**

Demand and Supply Linear Functions of Exports and Imports with reverse ratios.

**Aggregate Exports – Imports & Trade Balance of India of 1959-50 to 2014-15 (06 months period) of Trade where N = 64.6 years and N = 64 year for 1949-50 to 2013-14**

		Rupee Trade value in Crores	Ratio	Actual value in %
1949-50 To 2013-14 N = 64 Years	(Export) X	13.80%	0.9857	0.98X100= 98.57
	(Import) M	14.00%		

Trade Balance		-5.90 – 2.20 Log value -8.0029	-8.1 Log B ratio divided by N anti log of lob b = 64 years	ANTI LOG OF LOG B -1 x 100 = 1.22089 – 1 = 0.25089 X 100 = -25.089%.
1949-50 TO 2014-15, N = 6 months 64.5	(Export) X	13.22%	0.9821	0.9821 X 100 = 98.21
	(Import) M	13.46%		Anti log of $\hat{b}$ = (1.3372-1)
Trade Balance	Trade Balances are negative throughout 64 years except for 1 or 2 year, which is of very low surplus value of exports and found to be negligible	-5.908 - 2.120 = Log value -8.028	Log b/N -8.028	Anti log of $\hat{b}$ = 1.3372-1) = 0.3372 X 100 = - 33.72%
		<b>US Million Dollar Trade: growth of exports to imports</b>	<b>Ratio</b>	<b>Actual value in %</b>
1949-50 to 2013- 14	(Export) X	9.37%	0.979 X 100	97.91%
	(Import)M	9.57%		
1949 – 50 to 2013-14 N = 64 yrs	Trade Balances are negative throughout 64 years except for 1 or 2 year which is of very low component	-5.132 -2.440 = -7.573 / 64 = - (0.118) anti log of b = - (1.313 – 1 = 0.313)	- (0.313 X 100) B-1 0.313 X 100 = -31.3%	-31.3%
1949-50 to 2014- 15 N = 64.6 yrs	(Export) X	8.84%	0.975 X 100	97.57%
	(Import) M	9.06%		
1949-50 to 2014- 15 N = 64.6 yrs	Trade Balance	-5.041 - -2.440 = - 7.4825 / 64.6 = -0.1158 Anti log 1.3055 – 1 = - 0.3055	- 0.3055 X 100	-30.55%

**#NOTE:** Pickup rate of 2016-17 can be taken into consideration for improving export capacity to finance import, but, due to monetary distortions in Indian Economy with failure of crops resulted in price rise of pulses, Onion and many other essential commodities. There is a decrease in net sown area followed by farmer's suicides having larger debts. This problem is persisting from UPA 1 and 2 along with new NDA Government for last 14 months. There are several leakages in public distribution of Rice, Wheat, Kerosene, Onion and irregularities in irrigation schemes. All these factors constitute negativity in balance of payment and internal and external terms of trade of India.

**Rupee Terms of Trade of India from 1949-50 to 2013-14 & 2014-15, N= 64 years & 64.6 years.**

The above estimates are proxies for Exports to finance Imports for 64 years (1949-50 to 2013-14) 98.57% for double log ratio of export income to import expenditure 98.57% being closer to 98.21% for 64.6 months for the period 1949-50 to 2014-15 the difference in ( - 0.36%, in case of trade balance the ratio differs from – 25.089% in 1949-50 to 2013-14 to – 33.72% for the period 1949-50 to 2014-15. This variation is attributed to international changes in trade pattern of Internal Trade Distortions related to Food Security and leakages along with minimum support price have been reported among 29 states of India. Which is a serious problem in internal terms of trade especially Onion and Pulses, where the prices continue to rise due to increase in prices of Diesel and Petroleum in International Market. The terms of Trade in difference in US million \$ = -25.089 – 33.72 = - 8.63%.

#### **India's Foreign Trade in US Million Dollars for 64 years and 64.6 years for the above period.**

- 1) Variation in Export capacity to finance its Imports for the year 1949-50 to 2013-2014 was 97.91%. It decreased to the extent of 97.57%, for the period 1949-50 to 2014-15. The marginal decrease in double log form of Export Import of India the difference is various from to (97.91% - 97.57%) = - 0.34%
- 2) In balance of payment analysis for Export FOB and Import CIF, the deficit in terms of trade being negative for most of the periods excluding for few years, tend to show marginal declined from - 31.3% in double log form for the period 1949-50 to 2013-14 and then, -30.55% for the period 1949-50 to 2014-15, the marginal difference is – (31.3% - 30.55% = -0.75%). This secular trend in trade balances for 64 years and 64.6 years in US million dollars refer to trade distortions in India's Trade Balances but, there is shock – absorber effect between Rupee and US Million Dollar Trade. Even with the Chinese devaluation of Yuan, the structural parameters of India are stronger which has been proved by improvement in stock exchanges of India, especially, Bombay Stock Exchange.

#### **Conclusion:**

- 1) Trade distortions in Internal Terms of Trade to be minimized when it comes to leakages in food distribution system of India. This criticism is based on Economic Survey of India (2014-13) Vol I & Vol II, chapter 3, related to agricultural produce market committee act and page no 55 on price subsidies (minimum support price) page no 56 leakages an effectiveness of product subsidies, PDS allocations and leakages page no. 57 estimations on page no. 58 (The poor consume only 46% of subsidized Kerosene) discussion on page no. 59, page no. 60, 61 & 62 statements of the table no. 3.4, 3.5 & 3.6, the estimates of Food on page no. 63, followed by leakages in MGNREGA with Jan Dhan Yojana, Aadhar and Mobile. These issues became prominent in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab for rice and wheat including linkages in North East Region of India. It is necessary to remove distortions in public distribution system of rice, wheat, sugar, cotton, Kerosene and other essentials. Regulations of PDS (Public Distribution System) among 29 states of India is very important when it comes to minimum support price and subsidies for various goods and services. (Economic Survey 2014-15, Volume – I & II, Oxford University Press, Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economics Affairs, Economic Division February 2015).
- 2) Terms of Trade effect of Foreign Trade of India is negative for BOP = Balance of Payments on Current Account of Export FOB and Import CIF, in Rupee as well as US Dollar. WTO agreements in bilateral trade are preferred in lieu of MFN status (Most Favored Nation). Tariff negotiation under WTO can bring desirable changes in Foreign Trade Policy of India in relation to China, USA, France, Germany, UK, Japan and many other bilateral trading partners of India. Anti dumping policy is being criticized for China's way of dumping instead of price competitiveness.
- 3) The composition of trade also play an important role when it comes to agricultural exports verses exports of non agricultural goods and services of Engineering, Electronics related to turn key projects placed outside India. This is based on MIS and IT.

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## **THE INS & OUTS OF IN FILM BRANDING IN INDIA**

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### **Introduction**

In film branding is said to be as an advertising technique used by companies to promote their products through a nontraditional advertising technique usually through appearances in films.

Today, directors and story writers become quite creative and imaginative as far as in film promotion is concerned. Not only in story lines, but brand names appear in lyrics and movie titles as well. Sometimes branding is done in an indirect manner by displaying logo or hoardings in the background. Sometimes, the branding is quite obvious and direct where movie characters endorse the brands openly, Advertising products through a film was primarily known as In film branding and this kind of exercise is known in variety of names such as “brand placement”, brand integration, brand entertainment, in-film advertising, product placement and recently as brand cameo or embedded marketing

Films are shot with special product-placed within films in association with lead actors or actresses in various important situations. Indian consumers are having a tendency to follow their dream heroes or heroines. Indian fashion market follows the trend set by Hindi film actors and actresses. In spite of this, Indian product placement industry is not as successful as the Hollywood. Product placements are on a meteoric rise in Hollywood. Greater numbers of advertisers are looking for alternatives to traditional advertising avenues, in search of more effective ways to reach an ever elusive audience. Producers’ desire to achieve realism on screen and the need for alternative sources of funding are further feeding the exponential growth of product placements and branded entertainment.

There are hundreds of Media agencies in that offer creative and effective ways of brand endorsement through movies and serials. There are experts who use their imagination to integrate products into the script. There are advertising agencies that does the best advertising ideas for their clients. Content integration is the upcoming trend. Utmost care is taken that brands appear in a natural way and do not become a hindrance to the natural flow, and these agencies take care that a product which placed in movie should not affect the script of the film.

In film branding in Indian movies

In film branding placement, which has become an established marketing tactic due to its clear effectiveness in building brand recall and recognition, is not just for Hollywood. Hollywood’s “big players” In film branding also play in Bollywood. Coca Cola in India, for instance, has benefited from placement in movies along with a celebrity endorsement with Bollywood movie star Amir Khan and won Pepsi for its market share. (Business Week, February 2003) McDonalds has also been quite active in Bollywood in “In film branding”. In “Love Ke Liye Kuch Bhi Kareja” the

Coca-Cola was ahead of the game even in Bollywood movies. In a scene from the film Shree 420 (1955) when Raj Kapoor, the protagonist, enters Mumbai for the first time, a large Coca-Cola banner was visible right above his head In the movie, An Evening in Paris (1967), Coca-Cola was featured more than once. Rajdoot motorcycle was featured in Raj Kapoor’s Bobby (1975).

Hrithik Roshan tells Preity Zinta’s family to have Bournvita everyday in the movie ‘Koi Mil Gaya’. But when there are over 25 brands placed in ‘strategic’ frames in a single movie, as was seen in ‘Ra.One’, as both movies main audiene were kids they endorsed the brands which are

related to kids. Then there are examples of movies such as 'Zindagi Na Milegi Dobara', which led to a mini boom in Spanish tourism, thanks to the extensive coverage of Spanish locales in the entire movie. 'Cocktail' and 'Ek Tha Tiger', have also given wide visibility to brands through strategic placements

In PK, "All brands managed to establish a great recall and the film becoming the highest grossing film has added further sheen to the association." For instance, two songs were picturised with Anushka riding Hero cycles in the film. Similarly, placing Cycle agarbattis made sense as incense sticks are used during prayer. In addition, Duracell battery was well integrated in the film sequence.

The brand Amul which was associated with the biopic Bhaag Milkha Bhaag. The brand leveraged the fact that Milkha Singh ran his first cross-country race after he joined the Army to get a glass of milk in the biopic Bhaag Milkha Bhaag.

#### Background

If advertising refers to a message that helps to inform or influence consumers, and content refers to entertainment, what happens when you mix the two the question gets answer by the time the impact is higher and the benefits of the content maker multiply, simply because viewers can't ignore advertising imbibed in the content.

In film branding in Indian movies is not something new. A discernible trend as regards using storyline of the film to advertise products has been noticed in the recent past. The products chosen for advertising through this medium have varied from automobiles to soft drinks, garments, gift items, services, pharmaceuticals to name a few. This industry was an unorganized sector; it was granted "industry status" only in the year 2000 by the Government of India. Thereafter began the journey towards its formation as an organized sector

Brands have realized that movies are a great way to reach out to an audience which is captive for a few hours. However, this is not a new occurrence. Hollywood started the trend of product placement much earlier than Bollywood. The earliest entry to tread this path was Wings, a silent feature film released in 1927. It featured a product placement for Hershey's chocolate, The Z3 made a prominent appearance in the James Bond film Golden Eye, most of the James Bond movies endorse one or another product.

Over the years Bollywood has not only surprised us with its movies and songs but also with its subtle and not so subtle product placements. Brands never leave a chance of reaching out to its target audience. And in a country where films are given such importance and has a huge fan following, it seems like films are considered as an ideal platform to showcase their product and capture the attention of the audience with their favorite celebrity using the product. The creativity goes in placing the product in a manner where it feels like a part of the story and is connected with the characters.

You can promote the association with a film by generating internal and external promotional campaigns keyed to that movie. In-film branding inside commercial films is a highly cost-effective way to gain huge exposure and visibility at a fraction of the traditional advertising costs. The first recognized product placement in Hindi film is "Coke" in Subhash Ghai's "Taal". In order to promote Stroh's Beer, actor Shahrukh Khan mentions its name in the movie "Dilwale Dulhania le Jayenge" for a 15-second slot. Salman Khan starrer movie Sultan endorsed CP Plus a cc tv camera company, Automobiles are among the more favorite products for placement in films as is evident from the movie BMW motorcycles in Dhoom-3, Mahindra Scooters in 3 Idiots, Castrol in Tara Rum Pum,

In film branding is a marketing plan which will be used by an advertiser to place his product/In film brandings in a movie. The companies will generally be interested in placing its brand rather than a particular product in movies. For example, when Coca-Cola advertises, it emphasizes that

as a brand and not as any other soft drink. Generally the Indian film portrays the culture of the state, products and practices endorsed by the regional stars or iconic brands that can have an impact on the movie goers.

An increase in multiplex theatres in the country and subsequently increased the audience strength moving to theatres. Compared to Hollywood movies, the brands can get longer visibility in Indian films. The popular brand placement studies measure the degree of efficiency of product placements on the basis of the remembrance of the brand.

A study conducted in USA in the year 1993 reveals that participants between the age group 18-34 were significantly positive with respect to brand placement and the preference for such placements were positive than that of other types of television advertisements.

Possible Ways to do In film branding.

- Active /indirect placement

In this method, the character of the movie in a situation would be openly agreeing that he/she is using a particular brand. For Example, Farhaan Akhtar using Royal Enfield in Bhaag Milkha Bhag even Katrina rides royal Enfield in *zindagi na milegi dobara* movie.

- Spoken placement

In this type, the star/main character of the movie would recommend the product to his peer/friends. For example in movie *dabang* a song lyrics were featured a brand called fevicol and in movie *sultan* ranndeeep hooda points at CP Plus camera and says company's tagline.

- Usage placement

In this type, the product, logo or the service can be perceived for a few minutes or seconds in the movie and it may not have any relationship with the plot of the movie. For example *Golmaal 4* used Being human bicycles, in *3 idiot's* movie, you see Kareena Kapoor riding on Mahindra flyte (fig 2), With very clever and subtle product placement, in movie *krishh* Bournvita can be seen consumed by the character Krishna played by Hritik in the movie and who doesn't follow a superhero? Kids were an easy target for the brand through such product placement and benefited the brand a lot. Lays also joined the race as Priyanka Chopra can be seen consuming it quite a few times in the movie.

- Hyperactive product placement

It's when the actor is not only using the product but also telling its benefits or recommending the product in the movie. A very good example of this is Shahrukh Khan in his movie *Chennai Express* where he takes a minute or two to innumerate the benefits of Nokia Lumia smart phone.

- Passive / visual In film branding

Passive product placement is when the product or brand is integrated in the background In this type, the product, logo or the service can be perceived for a few minutes or seconds in the movie and it may not have any relationship with the plot of the movie. For example, in *two states*, Alia Bhatt got her placement with Sunsilk and in *Dostana*, Priyanka Chopra worked for Verve Magazine, akshay khanna starrer *hungama* movie, endorses brand Videocon. aaptarakshak a kannada movie starring Dr. vishnuvardhan featured VASU agarbatthis.

- Product as the part of the story (theme)

Brand placement is one thing and making a whole film that revolves around the product is a boon for the brand. The film '*Mere Dad ki Maruti*' is based on a story where the '*Maruti Ertiga*' was launched through such a creative and amazing product placement. The film spoke about was the brand woven into a story is a genius idea to reach your target audience

Sometimes the story is woven around a specific product or product category. This is extreme level of In film branding. However, this trend is not very well developed in India. Very few films have adopted this type of In film branding placement. For instance, In movie *Dhoom high*



speed bikes are the part of the story, mere dad ki maruti where ertiga was the central part of the story (figure 8)

- Product in promos

This the relatively new trend where the product is tied up with the promo of the movie. The trend in India was started with Kaante where thumps up is associated with promo, similar example is of movie kick was associated with Suzuki gixxer. However it is more seen in the television programs especially the reality show

Reasons of In film branding

- To achieve prominent audience exposure, visibility, attention, and interest Product placements can have a significant effect on message receptivity.
- To increase brand awareness
- To increase consumer memory and recall of the brand or product
- To create instant recognition of the product/brand in the media vehicle and at the point of purchase
- To bring desired change in consumers' attitudes or overall evaluations of the brand
- To bring a change in the audiences' purchase behaviors and intent
- To create favorable practitioners' views on brand placement
- To promote consumers' attitudes towards the practice of brand placement and the various In film branding vehicles
- In film branding placement is to utilize the emotional values through transferring the image of the end user to the consumer.

Benefits

Benefit of product placement in movies is that cannot be ignored or skipped by the audience, it registers in the audience mind (if the product or brand is noticed by the audience) and it links the celebrity brand image and value to the product that they are portrayed using. It does not appear like an advertisement whose aim is to lure customers and push them for sales. So movies definitely have a greater audience reach and so are the product placements in such movies.

- I. Value addition for film makers
  - Cutting down huge cost
  - Earn profit
  - Free Promotion
  - Continuous reminder
  - Conducive support to even new film-makers
  - Zero costs and multifold benefits
- II. Value addition for brands
  - Mark on the market
  - Short process time
  - Target audience is easily reached
  - effective In film branding placement
  - Cheap advertisement cost
- III. Efficient placement of products ensures that the audience will notice the products. Audiences have no option but to notice.
- IV. Products when they are embedded in a film/television script. Cost of product placement is quite low.
- V. Compared to the above-the-line methods of advertising or endorsement, unlike advertising, In film branding does not interrupt programming and hence is less obtrusive.

- Products gain greater credibility when popular and respected movie and television stars use them.
- VI. Build national recognition: the product is made aware of its existence to the mass market.
- VII. Enhance your corporate image: The Company's corporate image is recognized internationally due to their products awareness among the mass market. Promote your brand with some of today's most successful films and TV programs. Brands like Coca Cola and Pepsi associate themselves with films like Baghban.
- VIII. Associate a brand with an implied celebrity endorsement: Most companies try to have their brands endorsed with a celebrity or well known actor; this gives the product much hype.
- IX. Longer shelf life: Films have a long life even after their release. Long after their release in movie theatres they are available on prime time television channels; pay for view, cable television channels, Inexpensive marketing practice: Product placement is less expensive than traditional advertising

Effective In film branding can be done by following these ways

- If A product being used by characters in the movie is better than simply advertising the product in the movie.
- The products may be promoted by being used by other important cast members in the movie and not necessarily the lead actors.
- Audiences want to identify themselves with certain movies and characters, hence "lifestyle" products benefit more from In film branding placements rather than daily-use products.
- The target audience should be aware of the product that is being placed in a movie. If this is not the case, the placement, is rendered useless.
- People have good brand recall of products/brands seen in movies, thus this form of advertising creates awareness amongst the people.

Research also highlights that it is very important to very carefully place the product within the storyline or it may become out of place and thus attract negative attitude from the target audience. It has been observed by several researchers that smaller brands benefit more from effective placements as compared to bigger brands

Conclusion:

Majority of audience accepts the In film branding practice in films. Higher brand recognition and recall levels pave the way for other marketing communications to enhance the actual brand attitude, thus confirming the need for integrated marketing

There are certain risk and limitation with In film branding, if the movie is hit then the visibility is more, though if the movie is a flop the reach and visibility of movie is decreased and the effectiveness of in film branding is diminished. Also pricing is difficult as predicting the movie success is not possible in advance. There are also ethical issues associated with product placement in movies like such promotions entails subliminal or subconscious promotional aspects and might affect consumer preference without their conscious knowledge.

In film branding is a growing field In film branding has withstood the test of time by continuously demonstrating its capabilities to marketers. The once threat to advertisers has become a viable venue, providing new and better ways to do business with clients. The evolution of In film branding placement will flourish as informed advertisers and marketers capitalize on the right entertainment property with the right cross-marketing programs. In film branding placement in Indian movies is also quite old. Brands and popular Indian cinema have aligned quite famously, and the trend of in-film advertising is gaining ground as both producers and

advertisers see long-term benefits. Put together, the analyses suggests that this strategy can be developed into a very effective tool for advertising the products if In film branding placements are planned in a creative, innovative and enjoyable manner.

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*Dr. Girishkumar N. Rana (37-45)*

## **MODERN TRENDS IN MANAGEMENT & COMMERCE**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Due to continued technological innovations, the world had seen drastic changes in almost every sphere of life. The advent of Internet-based electronic commerce over the past decade or so has given businesses an unprecedented marketing opportunity. Brick and mortar businesses can find it difficult to compete with web-based businesses because the latter usually have lower operating costs and greater flexibility ([www.investopedia.com](http://www.investopedia.com); 2011). As the Internet-using population has grown, so too has the potential market size for any business that sets up a shop on the Web (Steinfeld, C.; 2002). With the advent of each new day, new technologies were developed in the wake to make life easier. This development resulted in the transformation of the world from e-commerce to m-commerce. The reasons for these developments can be traced back mainly to technology innovations, like faster data transmission technologies and better mobile devices equipped with improved computing capacity, enhanced data storage and better user-interface. Some other factors, like the increasing penetration of society by mobile phones and the integration of world economies have also increased the need for mobility. The high availability of mobile Introduction phones, which is greater than that of computers in most countries, is leading to concepts of new, innovative mobile services, collectively described as m-commerce.

**TRADITIONAL COMMERCE:** Traditional commerce can broadly be defined as the exchange of valuable objects or services between at least two parties. Such activity includes all of the processes that each party undertakes to complete the transaction. The earliest form of traditional commerce is the barter system. A traditional "street-side" business that deals with its customers face-to-face in an office or store that the business owns or rents. Henceforth, all the components in traditional commerce are physical.

The activities which most businesses engage in as they conduct commerce are called business processes. Classic business processes include:

- transferring money and information
- placing of orders for products
- sending of invoices to consumers
- delivery of goods. ([www.londoninternational.ac.uk](http://www.londoninternational.ac.uk), 2011)
- In short, traditional commerce means communicating (ordering, paying) with customer and supplier using different applications in many time-consuming different steps ([www.thalys.gr](http://www.thalys.gr), 2011).

**E-COMMERCE:** Commerce has a long tradition of profiting from innovative systems and tools. As technologies emerge, successful businesses are quick to identify developing opportunities and expand their commercial capabilities. Conducting commerce electronically is no different. For many businesses, new technologies that digitally exchange text and monetary information are effective tools to serve traditional business goals of streamlining services, developing new markets, and creating innovative business opportunities. In addition, they offer the potential to develop types of services that are so innovative and distinct from tradition that they define a new type of commerce. Appropriately named, electronic commerce (E-Commerce) is the synthesis of traditional business practices with computer, information and communication technologies. ([www.orlandowebdevelopment.com](http://www.orlandowebdevelopment.com), 2011) Although there are many definitions and explanations of e-commerce, the following definition provides a clear distinction.

- Electronic commerce, or e-commerce, is defined to be the process of businesses trading with other businesses and the formulation of internal processes using electronic links.
  - Electronic business, or e-business, is a term often used interchangeably with e-commerce, but is more concerned with the transformation of key business processes through the use of internet technologies.
- In addition to this, a more generic definition of electronic commerce would include electronic funds transfers used by many banks as well as business to business communications using the internet, extranet and intranet networks. ([www.londoninternational.ac.uk](http://www.londoninternational.ac.uk), 2011)

From the analysis of the definition, we may put that E-Commerce is a confluence of business operations with electronic and network technologies. Telephony and non-networked technologies such as CD-ROM media may integrate into operations, but the core of E-Commerce is network technologies and especially open networks such as the Internet ([www.orlandowebdevelopment.com](http://www.orlandowebdevelopment.com), 2011). E-commerce means processing of information using one digital application (EDI or Internet) and only a few quick steps. ([www.thalys.gr](http://www.thalys.gr), 2011) Ecommerce has allowed firms to establish a market presence, or to enhance an already larger market position, by allowing for a cheaper and more efficient distribution chain for their products or services. One example of a firm having successfully used ecommerce is Borders. This book store not only has physical stores, but also has an online store where the customer can buy books, CDs and DVDs. ([www.investopedia.com](http://www.investopedia.com); 2011). E-commerce is a very valuable weapon. Its most important characteristic is interactivity which keeps the customer involved in the company's processes. Interactivity is the mean to individualization. Furthermore, it is cheap as long as you use Internet or reform already installed EDI (Electronic Data Interchange). Note that installing EDI from the beginning is much more expensive than using the web. ([www.thalys.gr](http://www.thalys.gr), 2011) There had always been illusion as to the concepts of e-commerce and e-business. While some use e-commerce and e-business interchangeably, they are distinct concepts. In e-commerce, information and communications technology (ICT) is used in inter-business or inter-organizational transactions (transactions between and among firms/organizations) and in business-to-consumer transactions (transactions between firms/organizations and individuals). (Andam, Z.R.; 2003)

From this discussion we may conclude that an e-business model must have following essentials:

1. A shared digital business infrastructure, including digital production and distribution technologies (broadband/wireless networks, content creation technologies and information management systems), which will allow business participants to create and utilize network economies of scale and scope;
2. A sophisticated model for operations, including integrated value chains-both supply chains and buy chains;
3. An e-business management model, consisting of business teams and/or partnerships; and
4. Policy, regulatory and social systems-i.e., business policies consistent with e-commerce laws, teleworking/virtual work, distance learning, incentive schemes, among others. (Andam, Z.R.; 2003)

#### **Types of E-Commerce:**

Some of the major types of e-commerce include the following:

business-to-business (B2B);  
business-to-consumer (B2C);  
business-to-government (B2G);  
consumer-to-consumer (C2C);and  
mobile commerce (m-commerce).

**B2B E-Commerce:** B2B e-commerce is simply defined as e-commerce between companies and involves companies conducting e-procurement, supply chain management, network alliances, and negotiating purchase transactions over the internet. Businesses use e-commerce to lower transaction costs of conducting business and to make savings in terms of time and effort when conducting business. Being the

largest category of e-commerce, it is expected by most of the experts that B2B e-commerce will continue to grow faster than the B2C segment.

([www.londoninternational.ac.uk](http://www.londoninternational.ac.uk), 2011)

**B2C e-commerce:** Business-to-consumer e-commerce, or commerce between companies and consumers, involves customers gathering information; purchasing physical goods (i.e., tangibles such as books or consumer products) or information goods (or goods of electronic material or digitized content, such as software, or e-books); and, for information goods, receiving products over an electronic network. It is the second largest and the earliest form of e-commerce. Its origins can be traced to online retailing (or e-tailing). Thus, the more common B2C business models are the online retailing companies such as Amazon.com, Drugstore.com, Beyond.com, Barnes and Noble and Toys Rus. Other B2C examples involving information goods are E-Trade and Travelocity. (Andam, Z.R.; 2003)

**C2C E-Commerce:** Consumer-to-consumer e-commerce or C2C is simply commerce between private individuals or consumers. Being characterized by the growth of electronic market-places and online auctions, particularly in case of vertical industries where firms/businesses can bid for what They want from among multiple suppliers, it perhaps has the greatest potential for developing new markets.

This type of e-commerce comes in at least three forms:

- auctions facilitated at a portal, such as eBay, which allows online real-time bidding on items being sold in the Web;
- peer-to-peer systems, such as the Napster model (a protocol for sharing files between users used by chat forums similar to IRC) and other file exchange and later money exchange models; and later money exchange models; and
- classified ads at portal sites such as Excite Classifieds and eWanted (an interactive, online marketplace where buyers and sellers can negotiate and which features “Buyer Leads & Want Ads”). (Andam, Z.R.; 2003)

**B2G E-Commerce:** Business-to-government e-commerce or B2G is generally defined as commerce between companies and the public sector. It refers to the use of the Internet for public procurement, licensing procedures, and other government-related operations. This kind of e-commerce has two features: first, the public sector assumes a pilot/leading role in establishing e-commerce; and second, it is assumed that the public sector has the greatest need for making its procurement system more effective. Web-based purchasing policies increase the transparency of the procurement process (and reduce the risk of irregularities). To date, however, the size of the B2G e-commerce market as a component of total e-commerce is insignificant, as government e-procurement systems remain undeveloped. (Andam, Z.R.; 2003)

**The first wave:** The use of networks to exchange money and transfers began in the late 1950s with the development of electronic fund transfers (EFTs). EFTs, or wire transfers, was the electronic transmission of account information over private communication networks. Such activity may be thought of as electronic trading, since businesses and individuals could update accounts and trade via EFTs. In the late 1960s, electronic data interchange was used to reduce the amount of time and effort in putting data such as invoices, purchase orders and bills. EDI allowed for the exchange of information and the execution of electronic transactions between businesses, typically in the form of electronic purchase orders and invoices. Businesses that engage in EDI are referred to as Trading Partners. Due to the high implementation costs only government agencies and large corporations were able to enjoy this technological benefit. ([www.londoninternational.ac.uk](http://www.londoninternational.ac.uk), 2011) It wasn't until 1994 that e-commerce (as we know it today) really began to accelerate with the introduction of security protocols and high speed internet connections such as DSL, allowing for much faster connection speeds and faster online transaction capability. Industry “experts” predicted explosive growth in e-commerce related businesses. In

response to these expert opinions, between 1998 and 2000, a substantial number of businesses in Western Europe and the United States built out their first rudimentary e-commerce websites. (sellitontheweb.com, 2011) However, many of these companies went bust, due to not having sufficiently robust revenue models to generate enough income to sustain their business. As more and more businesses competed for a fixed number of good ideas, internet businesses became over-valued and many bad ideas were also implemented. By 2000, the internet business had started to see a downturn. Thousands of businesses went bust as lack of advertising revenue meant they could not sustain their early promise. ([www.londoninternational.ac.uk](http://www.londoninternational.ac.uk), 2011) The dot-com collapse raised the concerns, and seeing its innumerable benefits, investigations were made for finding the reasons for such an incidence. These investigations came up with following serious flaws made while adopting the technology:

- It was found that e-commerce was limited to a large degree to US businesses and was not global in nature. ([www.londoninternational.ac.uk](http://www.londoninternational.ac.uk), 2011)
- Most of the early e-businesses used English as their language of choice, henceforth, users who did not speak English, or who did not feel confident enough to buy goods and services in English, did not conduct e-commerce.
- Many of the original e-commerce businesses were started with outside investor money-backing good ideas. They focused entirely on how internet could be used to refine business processes and reduce transaction costs and less care was taken regarding developing understanding on how these businesses could produce revenue.
- Email has traditionally been unstructured in terms of how it was used by businesses. Businesses used email for communications without any formal structure which required personnel to read resulting in high cost.
- Email has also been associated with the ever increasing amounts of spam and
- other unsolicited content. The expected reliance on advertising as a revenue source was a major mistake by many e-businesses. The lack of alternative revenue models or an understanding of what online advertising actually yielded in

terms of returns meant that many e-businesses were left with no revenue streams. ([www.londoninternational.ac.uk](http://www.londoninternational.ac.uk), 2011)

**The Second Wave:** In an effort to overcome the flaws of the first wave, and to ensure achievements of new heights, the key characteristics of the second wave of e-commerce can be understood to be based on internationalization and widening participation.

Accordingly, following initiatives came as a landmark to ensure wide acceptance of e-commerce:

- Many businesses have begun to provide global e-commerce presences realising the importance of e-commerce as a global market place. Websites were developed in local languages which are customized to local markets in terms of the content they provide.
- Own funds and capital was mainly used for establishing online businesses.
- Great effort and care is taken in devising revenue models and identifying appropriate revenue streams. There is an emphasis not on who will supply us with revenue, but how are we going to generate revenue.
- Businesses are willing to be flexible in terms of how revenue is generated, and believe that reacting to current trends is the key to establishing a successful online presence.

There has been an explosion in the number of internet users worldwide, and it is fair to say that most countries in the world now have internet access, if not always at the same level of quality. Availability of broadband connections has ensured access to digital content such as video and music can be sold and exchanged online. Even greater emphasis has been put on the use of customised email strategies.

Businesses now use email for formulating deep relationships with consumers and ensuring that consumers are contacted in a timely manner. Businesses today use a multitude of sophisticated advertising approaches that are integrated with their e-business activities. They have developed new strategies for the sale of distributed products with advertising attached. ([www.londoninternational.ac.uk](http://www.londoninternational.ac.uk), 2011)

**Issues in E-commerce Application:** Various applications of e-commerce are continually affecting trends and prospects for business over the Internet, including e-banking, e-tailing and online publishing/online retailing. A more developed and mature e-banking environment plays an important role in ecommerce by encouraging a shift from traditional modes of payment (i.e., cash, checks or any form of paper-based legal tender) to electronic alternatives (such as e-payment systems), thereby closing the e-commerce loop.

In most developing countries, the payment schemes available for online transactions are the following:

**A. Traditional Payment Methods:**

- Cash-on-delivery: Many online transactions only involve submitting purchase orders online. Payment is by cash upon the delivery of the physical goods.
- Bank payments: After ordering goods online, payment is made by depositing cash into the bank account of the company from which the goods were ordered. Delivery is likewise done the conventional way.

**B. Electronic Payment Methods:**

- Innovations affecting consumers: This includes credit and debit cards, automated teller machines (ATMs), stored value cards, and e-banking.
- Innovations enabling online commerce are e-cash, e-checks, smart cards, and encrypted credit cards. These payment methods are not too popular in developing countries. They are employed by a few large companies in specific secured channels on a transaction basis.
- Innovations affecting companies pertain to payment mechanisms that banks provide their clients, including inter-bank transfers through automated clearing houses allowing payment by direct deposit. (Andam, Z.R.; 2003) Even if e-commerce had equipped with so much of benefits, it has undoubtedly suffered with certain loopholes. Various surveys in this regard have come up with various internal and external issues like, unfavorable economic environment, the high cost of ICT, security concerns, poor internal communications infrastructure within SME firms, lack of ICT awareness and knowledge as well as inadequacy of ICT-capable and literate managers and workers, insufficient financial resources, and the perceived lack of relevance or value-added of ICTs to their business. In general, the main issues of concern that acts as barriers to the increased uptake of information technology and e-commerce are the following:

□ Lack of awareness and understanding of the value of e-commerce: Most SMEs in developing countries have not taken up e-commerce or use the Internet because they fail to see the value of e-commerce to their businesses. Many think e-commerce is suited only to big companies and that it is an additional cost that will not bring any major returns on investment. Lack of ICT knowledge and skills:

- Technology literacy is still very limited in most developing countries. Shortage of skilled workers among SMEs, is a key issue in moving forward with using information technology in business. There are also doubts about whether SMEs can indeed take advantage of the benefits of accessing the global market through the Internet, given their limited capabilities in distinct spheres. They can, however, capitalize on returns on the basis that they are the low cost providers.
- Furthermore, SMEs doubt whether Web presence will facilitate their own brand recognition on a global scale or not. Financial costs. The high cost of computers and Internet access (high initial investment) is a barrier for small firms to uptake of e-commerce. Faced with budgetary constraints, SMEs consider the additional costs of ICT spending as too big an investment without immediate returns. (Andam, Z.R.; 2003)



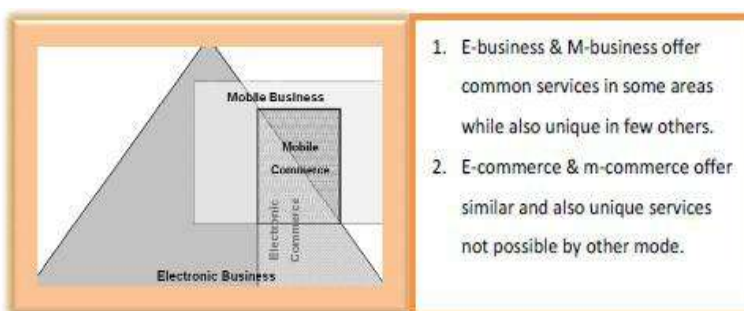
- Infrastructure: The national network/physical infrastructure of many developing countries is characterized by relatively low tele-density, a major barrier to e-commerce. There are also relatively few main phone lines for business use among SMEs.
- Security and Other privacy-related issues: Ensuring security of payments and privacy of online transactions is a key to the widespread acceptance and adoption of e-commerce. While the appropriate policies are in place to facilitate e-commerce, lack of trust is still a barrier to using the Internet to make online transactions. Moreover, credit card usage in many developing countries is still relatively low.

In addition, there are other related reasons and unresolved issues, such as tax evasion, privacy and anonymity, fraud adjudication, and legal liability on credit cards. In many countries, cash is preferred not only for security reasons but also because of a desire for anonymity on the part of those engaged in tax evasion or those who simply do not want others to know where they are spending their money. Others worry that there is lack of legal protection against fraud (i.e., there is no provision for adjudicating fraud and there may be no legal limit on liability, say, for a lost or stolen credit card). It is necessary to distinguish these concerns from the general security concerns (i.e., transaction privacy, protection and security) since they may not be addressed by the employment of an effective encryption method (or other security measure). (Andam, Z.R.; 2003)

**M-COMMERCE:** As content delivery over wireless devices becomes faster, more secure, and scalable, the novel inventions led the generations into the new era of mobile-commerce (m-commerce), and some believe that m-commerce will surpass wire-line e-commerce as the method of choice for digital commerce transactions. This may well be true for the Asia-Pacific where there are more mobile phone users than there are Internet users. Mobile Commerce, is the ability to conduct commerce using a mobile device, such as a mobile phone, a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), a smart-phone, or other emerging mobile equipment (en.wikipedia.org). To put in simple words, M-commerce (mobile commerce) is the buying and selling of goods and services through wireless technology, i.e., hand-held devices such as cellular phones and personal digital assistants (PDAs). Japan is seen as a global leader in m-commerce. (Nagaraju, 2010) According to Webagency, 2001, M-Commerce has been defined as under:

“Mobile Commerce is the use of information technologies and communication technologies for the purpose of mobile integration of different value chains a business processes, and for the purpose of management of business relationships.” Web agency, 2001. ([www.themanager.org](http://www.themanager.org), 2011)

M-commerce is a by-product of the technology convergence of information technology (IT) with telecommunication technologies (TCT). Together they are referred to as information and M-commerce may be thus regarded as an extension of electronic commerce (ecommerce) to wireless media. This convergence, however, enables some unique, location-based services, hitherto not possible in e-commerce. These innovative services are made possible by the convergence of these two technologies.



Today, the scope of m-commerce encompasses almost every walk of life. Mobile services are reported in the fields of content, entertainment, travel, banking and marketing. (Tiwari, R. et al., 2008)

**Fig. 1: M-Commerce and E-Commerce**

Source:

[www.binarymantrasystems.com](http://www.binarymantrasystems.com) (2009); Whitepaper Future of m-Commerce, P-2.

**Feature of M-Commerce:**

- 1) Ubiquity- It means that the users can avail of services and carry out transactions largely independent of his current geographic location.
- 2) Immediacy- It provides real-time availability of services.
- 3) Localisation- Location based services such as GPS, allow companies to offer goods and services to the user specific to his current location.
- 4) Instant Connectivity- This feature brings convenience to the user, due to introduction of services like GPRS which keeps users always in touch and connected.

Simple authentication- Mobile telecommunication device function with an electronic chip called SIM, which is easily identifiable. This in combination with an individual Personal Identification Number (PIN) makes the authentication process simple.

**History of M-Commerce:** Mobile commerce was born in 1997 when the first two mobile-phones enabled Coca Cola vending machines were installed in the Helsinki area in Finland. The machines accepted payment via SMS text messages. The first mobile phone-based banking service was launched in 1997 by Merita Bank of Finland, also using SMS. A major leap took place when two major national commercial platforms for mobile commerce were launched in 1999. These included Smart Money in the Philippines, and NTT DoCoMo's i-Mode Internet service in Japan. Mobile-commerce-related services spread rapidly in early 2000. Norway launched mobile parking payments. Austria offered train ticketing via mobile device. Japan offered mobile purchases of airline tickets. In order to exploit the potential mobile commerce market, mobile phone manufacturers such as Nokia, Ericsson, Motorola, and Qualcomm are working with carriers such as AT&T Wireless and Sprint to develop WAP-enabled smart-phones. Smart-phones offer fax, e-mail, and phone capabilities. Since the launch of the i-Phone, mobile commerce has moved away from SMS systems and into actual applications. SMS has significant security vulnerabilities and congestion problems, even though it is widely available and accessible. In addition, improvements in the capabilities of modern mobile devices make it prudent to place more of the resource burden on the mobile device. This is seen as a bridge between the gaps created by e-commerce and in-store shopping, and is being utilized by physical retailers as a way to compete with the lower prices typically seen through online retailers. Products and services available:

Mobile ticketing

Mobile vouchers, coupons and loyalty cards

Content purchase and delivery

Location-based services

Information services

Mobile banking

Mobile Store Front

Mobile brokerage

Auctions

Mobile Browsing

Mobile marketing and advertising. (en.wikipedia.org, 2011)

Industries affected by m-commerce include:

- Financial services, including mobile banking (when customers use their hand-held devices to access their accounts and pay their bills), as well as brokerage services (in which stock quotes can be displayed and trading conducted from the same handheld device);
- Telecommunications, in which service changes, bill payment and account reviews can all be conducted from the same handheld device;
- Service/retail, as consumers are given the ability to place and pay for orders on-the-fly; and

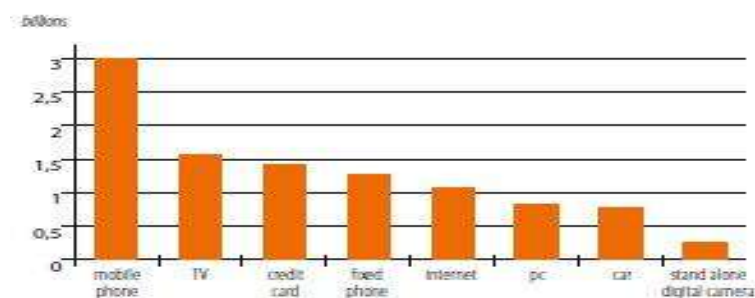
- Information services, which include the delivery of entertainment, financial news, sports figures and traffic updates to a single mobile device.

(searchmobilecomputing.techtarget.com, 2011)

**Present Scenario:** According to a survey made by Informa (Nov 2007), there are currently over 3 billion mobile phones worldwide, that is, approximately 40% of the world's population currently carries a mobile phone. The chart below puts this figure in the context of other major technologies. Mobile phone adoption continues to grow. In many developed countries mobile phone penetration is well above 90%, so saying "everyone has a mobile phone" has become a reality.

*Chart 1: Mobile phones in context*

(Source: Informa, Tomi Ahonen, Jan. 2007)



Source: Mobile Commerce: Opportunities and challenges, A GS1 Mobile Com White Paper. February 2008 Edition. PAGE-10.

**Mobile Commerce: Beyond E-Commerce:** Throughout the 1990s the introduction of the internet and e-commerce reshaped the way that businesses do business and the way that consumers interact with businesses. Businesses took the opportunity to automate many processes that before would have been handled manually, from ordering to customer service. One clear example is the way that spending on advertising has begun to shift from traditional off-line media to online and digital media as advertisers have seen an opportunity to better connect with their target audience. IBM forecasts 22% growth in mobile, digital and interactive advertising formats between 2006 and 2010 against 4% growth in traditional advertising formats. Mobile commerce, often referred to as m-commerce, builds on the advances made by ecommerce (such as automated, electronic processes) but makes interaction available to a wider audience in a more personalized way. Like any emerging market, there are many propositions about how to use this technology. Some organizations adopt an aggressive policy and want to get something moving as fast as possible whilst others adopt a wait-and-see approach. As a result, proprietary solutions are developed that make integration with existing systems or by multiple partners complex and costly. At the same time, multiple solutions create a complex landscape for businesses and consumers alike - making it difficult to choose which solution to use. The other difference between ecommerce and m-commerce is the opportunity to connect information with objects in a more direct way than has been possible until now. This is the world predicted by the Internet of Things, a report published by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) in 2005, where objects have a life and history of their own that we can use to our advantage. The mobile phone can be the tool that connects the physical and virtual world. At the base of this vision is the ability to identify objects uniquely. What is special about mobile phones is the fact that they have massive adoption globally. Many more people have access to a mobile phone than to a computer and this means that m-commerce has the opportunity to connect not just big businesses but also small business and consumers on a massive scale. In this sense, mobile phones have the potential to bridge the digital divide and allow organizations and individuals to reach out to one another more easily than ever before. We're moving into a world where digital goods are becoming as

important as physical goods. Due to the internet, value is created not just by goods themselves but by the exchanges of those goods. Organisations that can facilitate that exchange (for example by creating communities of users with similar interests) have a significant competitive advantage in this networked world. Furthermore, these communities can be leveraged to increase sales of physical goods through more engaged users. (GS1 Mobile Com, 2008)

**Future Categories:** In the future other categories will come to light, mirroring technologies just now gaining steam on the internet. Potentially, peer to peer networks will develop in the wireless world, Although no such technology exists today. For instance, going back to the vending machine example, what if vending machines in a certain area, say a college campus, could talk to each other in a peer to peer fashion. When a machine runs out of a certain type of product, and a user shows up and requests that product, the machine can refer the user to the closest machine which does have the product in stock. Possibly even forwarding the money already entered to the new machine. This is just one example of the many technologies, most not yet even thought of, which will undoubtedly develop under the umbrella of m-Commerce. (Hunter, J.L.; 2002)

**CONCLUSION:** From the above discussion we can easily put-forth that commerce has gone through revolutionary changes to keep pace with changing world. In this wake, it has traveled phase of traditional commerce to e-commerce. E-commerce had played game changing role for businesses around the world. Albeit, having some drawbacks, it had generated enormous opportunities for businesses to accelerate upon others. Even, it opened the path for future technological development possibilities for the businesses for ensuring easy access to customers. This possibility and innovations in technology led to the emergence of a recent phenomenon - "m-commerce". Innovation in mobile market had made it all possible. However, with it had aroused certain concerns regarding its use and security. Seeing the enormous opportunities in this field, it is required that the initiatives should be carefully framed out keeping in mind all possible loopholes that may arise in future, to escape it from any failures.

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*Dr.Suhas Avhad (46-48)*

## **FOREIGN TRADE POLICY IN INDIA**

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**Introduction :** The Foreign Trade refers to the exchange of goods, capital or specific services beyond the international territory with the prior authentication from the government authorities. The gross domestic product (GDP) of most of the countries is having key relationship with international Trade. The financial system of the country is majority depends on its perspective & adaptation of exports & imports from other countries so that the foreign currency can be magnetized to improve the overall economic scenario & related factor which includes the inflation rate, banking modules, generation of employment & many other to escalate the nation in assorted dimensions from the research reports of year 2014, it is found that India is on 19<sup>th</sup> position in terms of principal exporter in the global market having exports equivalent to 3.5 trillion dollars. The gross domestic product (GDP) of the market of the countries having key relationship with the international Trade. After independence there were no specific or strict rules regarding the export & import. In the new foreign trade policy which is known as a foreign trade policy 2015-2020, its broadcasted that there will be the special incentives & promotions for the exporters in different streams. Govt. of India is promoting & attracting the domestic exports to work on 'Make in India' so that the Indian products can be sold in International Market & overall economy can be strengthened. Govt. of India is predicting the export of 900 billion dollar by year 2020 after implementation of the new foreign trade policy.

**Research Objective :** The Foreign trade policies are decidedly effective in terms of promoting the new EXIM client & ventures. still there is the need to analyze various factor which can affect the overall economy & EXIM status of the nation.

**Importance of foreign Trade for Developing Economy :** Before 1947 when India was a colony of the British, the pattern of her foreign trade was typically colonial. India was a supplier of foodstuff & raw materials to the industrialized nations particularly England & an importer of manufactured goods. This dependence on foreign countries for manufactures did not permit industrialization at home rather as a result of the competition from British manufactures. The indigenous handicraft suffered a severe blow. The evolution of India's foreign trade policy can be understood within the context of external dynamics & domestic priorities India's international trade policy following her independence in 1947 focused on economic nationalism. During 1947-1990 India's economic development strategies were guided by an inward looking development strategy based on the idea of self reliance & infant industry policy i.e stimulating home grown industrialization & import substitution & minimal reliance on international trade. With the world based on complex independence India's prosperity is intrinsically linked to the development in the global economy. This is the reason that India has seen greater engagement with the world economy through its enhanced integration into global value chains over the last two decades. The data analysis of export, imports & foreign investment inflows in terms of both FDI & FIT reflective of this trend. The main objective of this policy was to ensure the countries independent development. The foreign Trade policy refers to the exchange of goods, Capital & Services beyond the international territory. The gross domestic product of most of the countries is having key relationship with the international trade. A Product or Services that is transmitted to the international market refer as an Export while the Import refers to buying the product or services from beyond the world.

**Trends in India's Foreign Trade Policy:** With the world based on complex interdependence, India's prosperity is intrinsically linked to the development in the global economy. This is the reason that India

has seen greater engagement with the world economy through its enhanced integration into global value chains over the last two decades. The data analysis of export & import inflows in terms of foreign direct investment.

**Trends in Export & Import in India:** India's exports have seen upward trends since the new millennium have increased from 44560.29 million dollars to 314405.3 million dollars in 2013-14. Thereafter export have slowly declined to reach 262290.3 million dollars in 2015-16. Similarly India's Import also increased from 50536.45 million dollars to 490736.65 million dollars in 2012-13, and downward 381006.63 million dollars in 2015-16.

**Highlights of current Foreign Trade policy (2015-2020) :**

1. The Central Government announced two new scheme foreign trade policy are "Merchandise export from India Scheme" (MEIS) & "Service Exports from India Scheme" (SEIS).
2. The Merchandise export from India to promoting specific services for specific market.
3. All Service scheme have been replaced by a Service Exports from India Scheme
4. Foreign Trade policy would reduce export obligation by 25 % and give boost to domestic manufacturing.
5. Both "Merchandise export from India Scheme" (MEIS) & "Service Exports from India Scheme" (SEIS) firms & services providers can now get subsidized office space in Special Economic Zone, along with other benefit.
6. Books, handicraft & handlooms are eligible for benefit of Merchandise export from India Scheme & export up to Rs.25000 per consignment will get Service Exports from India Scheme.
7. As part of Digital India vision mobile app would be created to easily filling taxes, Stamp duty, Automatic money transfer using Internet Banking.
8. The higher level of support to be provided to processed and packaged agriculture items and foods items under Merchandise export from India Scheme.
9. Industrial product to be support in major markets at rates ranging from 2% to 3%.
10. The business services, hotel and restaurants to get rewards scrip under Service Exports from India Scheme at 3% other specified services at 5%.
11. Freely transferable & usable for payment of custom duty, excise duty and service tax.
12. The criteria for export performance for recognition of status holder have been changed from rupees to dollars.
13. Inter-ministrial consultations to be held online for issue of various licenses.
14. No need to repeatedly submit physical copies of document available on Exporter important profile.
15. Export obligation period for export items related to defense, military store, aerospace and nuclear energy to be 24 months instead of 18 months.
16. Kerala, Calicut, Arakonam & Tamilnadu Airport notified as registered ports for import & export also Vishakhapatnam and Bhima

**Measures in the new foreign trade policy :** The central government published foreign trade policy statement giving in brief the dynamic sub global market and India's trade performance, challenges and declared vision, mission, goals and objectives for increasing export, professional and competitive approach is necessary in marketing. The tax incentive can be gradually reduced once the units become sustainable. Ensuring adequate availability of raw material inputs regularly and at reasonable prices to the SME export units is to ensured. The Foreign Trade Policy announced by the minister of state for commerce and Industry on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015 attempts to fix some of the problems. Indian manufacturing

sector is geared to move fast under the dynamic leadership of the India's Prime Minister of India with remarkable initiatives like Make In India, Digital India, Skill India which is in tune with the Foreign trade Policy. India expected to rank among the world's top three growth economies and amongst the top three manufacturing destinations.

**Conclusion :** Due to uneven distribution of natural resources, some countries are more suitable place to produce some goods more economically than other countries. Further the underdeveloped & developing countries have to depend upon developed countries for financial help, which ultimately encourages foreign trade. According to the theory of comparative cost, each country should concentrate on the production of those goods or services for which it is best suited & specializes in the production of that goods or services, thus there is a significant increase in the overall production with minimized costs and resulting in higher standard of living of the people. Foreign Trade policy helps in increasing the revenue of a nation by improving on the exports, which in turn help in improving the balance of payment. Foreign Trade propels economic growth & national development. The primary purpose is not the mere earning of foreign exchange, but the stimulation of greater economic activity.

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<http://indianbusiness.nic.in>

Navghan K. Divraniya (49-54)

## CHILD LABOUR IN AGRICULTURE: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECT

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**Introduction:** Children are the future of any society and in turn they shape the worlds future. That is why the issue of child labour is an area of concern for all the policymakers, social scientists, researchers and judiciary. The problem of child labour has been one of the major issues to be tackled in any economy as it is a developmental issue considering the ill effect of its prevalence. The problem of child labour is not national but international. All the countries whether developed, developing or underdeveloped are facing one or other kind of issue related to child labour. But, the issue of child labour is seen in worst form in some of the developing countries. As per an estimate of ILO, 40 million in modern slavery and 152 million in child labour around the world. By employing children we are denying their right to education, which is crucial for their development.<sup>1</sup> Child labour is a complex global problem; it is a hidden bitter truth. Whenever one thinks about this problem, the class that attracts ones utmost attention is that of the children who are found to be working in the fields, factories, mines, hotels, motor repairing shops, Dhabas etc. The root cause of this problem is multi-dimensional comprising economic, social, educational and cultural. This is one social evil that deprives a very large number of children of children of their basic fundamental rights. Every child born in this world has some fundamental birth right which includes the right to a healthy mental and physical development. However, children of a very few countries in the world automatically get these right, while the millions of children especially in the third world nation are deprived of these right. Their situation is so bad that inspite of the efforts international agencies like ILO, UN, UNICEF, WHO, IMF and government, organization, voluntary agencies etc. Of various nations, millions of children suffer from poverty, deprivation, physical and mental torture violence, malnutrition, addiction, diseases etc. And many of them die at young age. Eradication of this global problem is a big challenge before the governments, because if there is no sufficient physical, mental and educational development of these minor workers, how will they contribute to the development of the nation? In fact, child labour hinders the national development, so it is necessary to completely eradicate this problem. Considering the seriousness of the problem of labour world over, it has been decided to observe 12<sup>th</sup> June each as International Anti- Child Labour Day.

**Definition of child labour:** What is child labour? There is no universally accepted definition of Child Labour the definitions change according to various view point and under various laws. But generally speaking when children work for wages awes from their homes and families. And if their workplace is unfriendly and unfavorable for their well-being, they are called Child Labour.

Various definitions have been advanced to define child Labour. According to ILO, “child labour includes children prematurely leading adult live, working long hours for low wages under conditions damaging to their health and to their physical and mental development sometimes separated from their families, frequently deprived of meaningful educational and training opportunities that could open up for them a better future”. Though another project of ILO defines that “*Child Labour refers to the work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and that is harmful to their physical and mental development*”.<sup>2</sup> In other words, it refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children and interfere with their schooling (1) by depriving them of the opportunity to attend the school (2) by obligating them to leave school permanently or (3) by requiring

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<sup>1</sup> www.ilo.org

<sup>2</sup> INDUS in their publication Mapping Child Labour: A Training Manual, 2006



them to attempt to combine school attendance with exclusively long or heavy work. According to UNICEF<sup>3</sup> children in the age group of 5-11 who perform at least one hour of economic work or twenty eight hours of domestic work per week come under child labour. Similarly, children in the age group of 12-14, 15-17 who perform, fourteen and forty three hours of economic work respectively, are defined as child labour. In the case of the former group the domestic working hours are limited 28 hours. After analyzing the above definition, it can be said that all the work done by the children should not be classified as child labour. Where the participation of children in work is not affecting their health and personal development or interferes with their schooling is generally regarded as sometime positive. Activities such as helping parents around home, assisting family business or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays, should not be treated as child labour. Such activities contribute to childrens development and to the welfare of their families, they provide them with skill and experience and help in preparing them to be productive members of their society during their adult life. With this brief background, the following section shall be devoted to review of literature, followed by the status of child labour, strategies and conclusions.

### Review of Literature

**Basu and Van (1998)** In this interesting paper child labour in general equilibrium setting in which parents dislike child labour and withdraw their children from the labour force once the adult minimum wage reaches a critical level. This model establishes the possibility of two stable equilibrium, a low wage equilibrium characterized by child labour and a high wage equilibrium in which children are all attending the school.

**Jain D. and Chand M. (1991)** their study examined that girls between 9 and 19 years worked much harder in agriculture fields and animal husbandry than boys of the same age, but they work less than boys in non-agricultural labour. They were of the view that work participation rate depend on the type of the work and facility available. Another interesting finding was that the age structure of the female child worker is lower than that of males. This picture is reinforced by the higher rate of non-enrollment in schools and school dropout among girls than boys.

**India committee of the Netherland (Oct., 2004)** In Andhra Pradesh, a large proportion of the workforce in cotton farms are children. Over two thirds of the labour force (67.2 percent) is children in the age group of 7 to 14 years. Among children, girls account for nearly 88 percent. Women (girls and adult women) account for nearly 80 percent of the total labour force. 15 to 18 year's age group of workers account for nearly 21 percent of the total labour force.

**Venkateswarlu D. (2007)** During 2006-07 an estimated total number of 4,14,390 children (2,23,940 below 14 years and 1,90,450 are 15-18 age group) were employed in cotton farms in India. Children constitute about 77 percent in AP, 84.5 percent in Karnataka, 79 percent in Tamilnadu and 66 percent in Gujarat of the total workforce. No other industry in India has such a high proportion child labour in its workforce.

**World Vision Australia (2012)** The study explained that what children receive is often well below the minimum wage. In Gujarat, India, a child working on a cotton seed farm receives less than \$1 per day. Children may work up to 12 hours in extreme temperatures. In Uzbekistan, children are made to work from early in the morning to evening, without sufficient food. Exhaustion, heat stroke and malnutrition are common amongst child labourers. Children are forced to work in unbearable conditions and in some cases stay in crops store area or farm machinery. Physical and sexual abuse of child cotton labourers has also been widely reported. School children can be given harvest quotas as large as 50 kg of cotton per day and are beaten or threatened if they fail to meet their quota or pick low quality cotton.

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<sup>3</sup> Vide [www.Childinfo.org/labour](http://www.Childinfo.org/labour)

### Global Trends in Child labour

Any Nation in the world – be it a developed, developing or underdeveloped- face several problems regarding children in their various manifestation.

- Worldwide 218 million children between 5 and 17 years are in employment. Among them, 152 million are victims of child labour; almost half of them, 73 million, work in hazardous child labour.
- In absolute terms, almost half of child labour (72.1 million) is to be found in Africa; 62.1 million in the Asia and the Pacific; 10.7 million in the Americas; 1.2 million in the Arab States and 5.5 million in Europe and Central Asia.
- In terms of prevalence, 1 in 5 children in Africa (19.6%) are in child labour, whilst prevalence in other regions is between 3% and 7%: 2.9% in the Arab States (1 in 35 children); 4.1% in Europe and Central Asia (1 in 25); 5.3% in the Americas (1 in 19) and 7.4% in Asia and the Pacific region (1 in 14).
- Almost half of all 152 million children victims of child labour are aged 5-11 years. 42 million (28%) are 12-14 years old; and 37 million (24%) are 15-17 years old.
- Hazardous child labour is most prevalent among the 15-17 years old. Nevertheless up to a fourth of all hazardous child labour (19 million) is done by children less than 12 years old.
- Among 152 million children in child labour, 88 million are boys and 64 million are girls.
- 58% of all children in child labour and 62% of all children in hazardous work are boys. Boys appear to face a greater risk of child labour than girls, but this may also be a reflection of an under-reporting of girls' work, particularly in domestic child labour.
- Child labour is concentrated primarily in agriculture (71%), which includes fishing, forestry, livestock herding and aquaculture, and comprises both subsistence and commercial farming; 17% in Services; and 12% in the Industrial sector, including mining.<sup>4</sup>

### Sector wise Child Labour in the world

Sector	Number of child labour ('000)	Percentage (%)
Agriculture	107543	70.9
Industry	18007	11.9
Services	26072	17.2

Source: global estimate and trend of Child labour ILO, 2016.

### Sector wise Child Labour in the world



<sup>4</sup> Global Estimates of Child Labour: Results and trends, 2012-2016, Geneva, September 2017.

It can be seen from the above table and chart that highest number of child labour found in Agriculture sector in the world followed by service sector and industrial sector respectively. In agriculture sector around 71 percent of total child labourers are employed while service sector and industrial sector consist 17.2 and 11.9 percent of child labour respectively.

**Status of Child labour in India:** As per Census 2011, the total child population in India in the age group (5-14) years is 259.6 million. Of these, 10.1 million (3.9% of total child population) are working, either as ‘main worker’ or as ‘marginal worker’. In addition, more than 42.7 million children in India are out of school. However, the good news is that the incidence of child labour has decreased in India by 2.6 million between 2001 and 2011. However, the decline was more visible in rural areas, while the number of child workers has increased in urban areas, indicating the growing demand for child workers in menial jobs. Child labour has different ramifications in both rural and urban India.

**Incidence of child labour in India**

Year	Percentage of working children (5-14)			Total number of working children (5-14) (in millions)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
2001	5.9	2.1	5.0	11.4	1.3	12.7
2011	4.3	2.9	3.9	8.1	2.0	10.1

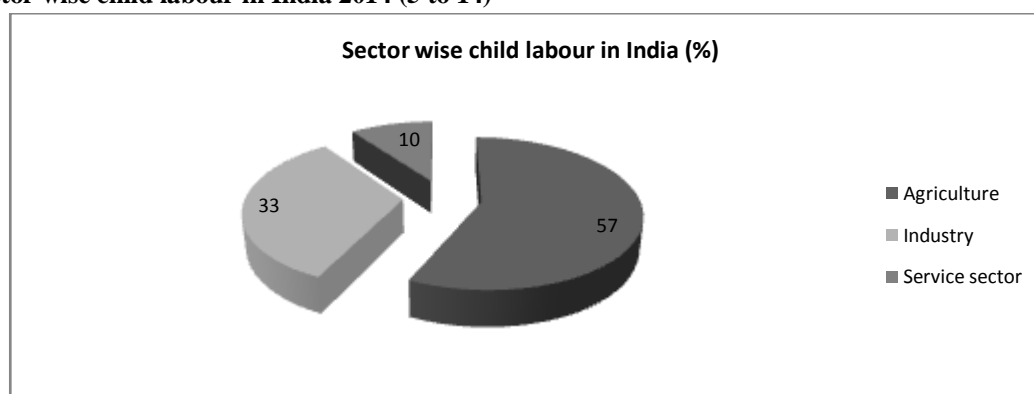
Source: Census of India 2001, 2011.

**Sector wise child labour in India 2014 (5 to 14)**

Sector	Percentage of child labour
Agriculture	57
Industry	33
Service sector	10

Source: US Department of Labour’s Bureau of International Labour Affairs (2014) “India Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labour”, p. 1.

**Sector wise child labour in India 2014 (5 to 14)**



It can be understood from the above information that in India Agriculture sector employs highest number children. In 2014 around 57 percent of total child labours were employed in agriculture sector; 33 percentage of total child labour were employed in industrial sector while 10 percentage of total child labour were engaged in service sector.

**National Legislations and ILO conventions**

The enactment of the Child Labour Amendment (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 2016 and The Right to Education Act 2009 have paved the way for ratification of ILO's two core conventions;

1. Convention No 138 stipulates that the minimum age at which children can start work should not be below the age of compulsory schooling and in any case not less than 15 years; with a possible exception for developing countries.

2. Convention No. 182 prohibits hazardous work which is likely to jeopardize children's physical, mental or moral health. It aims at immediate elimination of the worst forms of child labour for children below 18 years.

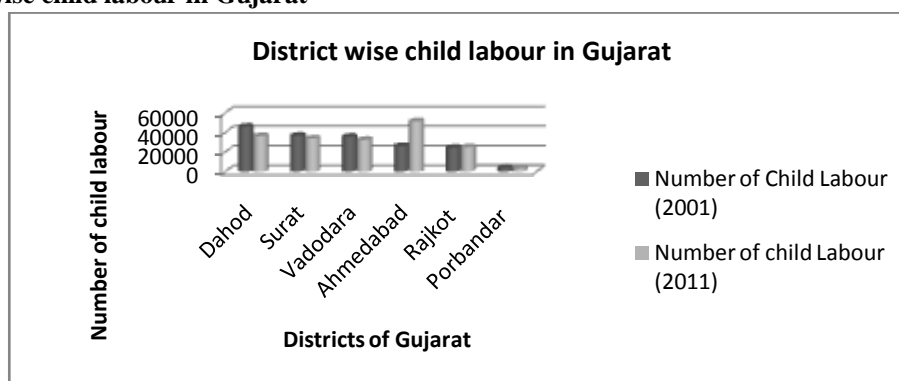
**Status of Child Labour in Gujarat:** According to NSSO Report published in 2009-10, the total number of child labour in Gujarat was 3,90,687 out of which 86,130 in urban areas and 30,4,557 in rural areas. The NSSO Report on "Employment and Unemployment situation in India" published in January 2014 shows that around 4.2 lakh child labour in Gujarat. Out of which 3.18 lakh child labour in rural area and 1.2 lakhs are in urban area. As per this report out of total number of child labour 2.2 percent in urban area and 4.3 percent in rural area in the age group of 5 to 14 years. In consideration of above figures Gujarat state was ranked among top five states in which there is highest child labour. In Gujarat the number of child labour is highest among the large 20 states of the country except zarkhand. In India, while considering urban areas, Gujarat ranked fourth in the country. Child labour in West Bengal 12.6 percent, in UP 4.4 percent and in Orrisa 4.1 percent.<sup>5</sup> According to census 2001 the numbers of child labour in Gujarat was about 4,85,530, decrease to 2,50,318 in 2011. Thus, within ten years child labour in Gujarat decrease by 50 percent. This is mainly due to initiatives taken by the government regarding various child labour Acts and child welfare schemes.

#### District wise child labour in Gujarat

District	Number of Child Labour (2001)	Number of child Labour (2011)
Dahod	46085	36493
Surat	36824	34066
Vadodara	35731	32607
Ahmedabad	26291	51552
Rajkot	24586	25102
Porbandar	4086	3752

Source: Census 2001 and 2011.

#### District wise child labour in Gujarat



By above data we can understand that as per census 2001 highest number of child labour in Dahod District. While as per census 2011 Ahmedabad district has highest number of child labour. Though, proportion of child labour has been reduced during the decade but still the incidence of child labour in rural Gujarat is too high. The problem of child labour is more acute in rural areas than that of urban areas in the state. These are mainly in fields and farms.

**Conclusion:** Finally we can conclude that there are number of legislative measures, laws and constitutional provisions, government, educationists, unions, non-government institutions are existing in India. Apart from these international organizations such as UN, ILO, UNICEF, UNESCO, CRY etc. are actively working to stop child labour but the problem is still not to be solved. Though the proportion of child labour in urban areas has come down, but in rural areas, it is more serious and complex problem. The child labour failed to experience normal physical and mental growth due to work pressure, day in extreme temperature during winter. They also sacrifice their basic human rights such as, nutrition, health, and education, recreation, sufficient opportunities for their physical and mental development. Unfortunately, reality is that there are not any proper, suitable, effective and universally acceptable measures that can be taken to improve the condition of them, and curb the child labour. The socio-economic scenario and the availability of recourses, a sequential, progressive, integrated, multidimensional and multilateral approaches are needed to achieve the gradual elimination of child labour.

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*Sanjit Mondal (55-58)*

## **GREEN JOBS: A STRATEGY FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

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Economic activity and employment upon basic courses on keeping up a vital separation from continued with resource utilization and safeguarding ecosystem and environmental administrations. Without opportune activity on dire ecological issues, many jobs could be lost because of resource exhaustion, biodiversity misfortune, extending cataclysmic occasions, and distinctive aggravations. In the meantime, the world faces comparably Challenging employment issues. Overall Unemployment stays at roughly 6percent, impacting a portion of the scope of 190 million individuals. What's more, an extensive number of the 3 billion or people aged 15 or more seasoned who have jobs go up against powerless employment circumstances. Around 487million workers don't win enough to transcend the the\$1-a-day level of extreme poverty, and a normal 1.3 billion workers get under \$2 a day. Many people, particularly in developing countries, work in "easy going" circumstances set apart by low pay, perilous conditions, and no medical coverage. Countless young people enter the labour market each year; with the exception of only one out of every odd one of them secure gainful employment. In 2008, even as 40 million new employees were being made, the International Labour Organization (ILO) expected world unemployment to grow by 5 million. Green jobs offer a technique for making better than decent work while in the meantime achieving environmentally sustainable economic and social development. Green jobs decreased the environment effect of enterprise and economic sector, inevitably to levels which are sustainable. In 21st centuries the world is confronting two characterizing challenges. The first is to give jobs that can convey economic growth, not too bad working conditions and social development for all. This consolidates lifting more than 1.3 billion people (four out of ten specialists on the planet) and their families above the poverty line and giving decent job opportunities for the 500 million young people's entering the labour market throughout the following 10 years. It likewise implies access to present day shape to energy for 1.6 billion individuals who still don't have any or better than average lodging, and sanitation for more than 1 billion ghetto inhabitants in megacities. The second is to turn away dangerous climate change and keep an advancing crumbling in regular assets imperilling the way of life of present and who and what is to come. These two difficulties are personally connected and should be handled together. Green jobs offer a technique for creating decent work while in the meantime achieving environmentally sustainable economic and social development. Green jobs reduce the environmental impact of enterprises and economic sectors, eventually to levels which are sustainable. They add to diminishing the requirement for energy and raw materials, to avoiding greenhouse gas emissions, to restricting waste and sully, and to re-setting up biological communities like clean water, surge insurance, and biodiversity.

### **Objectives**

1. Review of Concept the Green Jobs
2. To study the Impact of Green jobs on Environmentally Sustainable Economy
3. To study the Green Jobs and Social Development

**Methodology:** This study purely based on secondary tools of research, for help of Reference regarding Report of Green jobs, labour market, climate change and sustainable economy and social development. Report published by national and international government and non-government organization like as WB, UNDP, ILO, UNEP, Ministry of Environment, various articles by researchers, and also available data.

This study is useful to various angle, rationality of this study is basic to worldwide because we studied the relationship between green jobs and sustainable development, green jobs and environmental economy. This paper recommendation and conclusion is also beneficial for next generation of research and policy makers.

**Concept of Green jobs:** The quest for supposed "green jobs"— employment that adds to ensuring the earth and diminishing humankind's carbon impression—will be a key monetary driver of the 21st century. "climate proofing" the worldwide economy will include substantial scale interests in new technologies, infrastructure, building, and equipment, which will give a noteworthy jolt to truly necessary new business and an open door for holding and changing existing employments. The term 'green-collar jobs' was utilized as ahead of schedule as 1976, got from existing depictions of jobs as blue or white-collar, to mean the developing number of jobs in environmental occupations (Segal 2008). The term was promoted from around 2001 onwards by bunches like the Apollo Alliance which united various interests to contend for a 'more responsible option' occupations creation system and better open doors in the green economy for those left behind by past times of development. It was amid this time green-collar employments were characterized as being subjectively not the same as 'green jobs' in offering 'generously compensated, profession track jobs that contribute specifically to saving or upgrading environmental quality'. To address unemployment (the social challenge), the nation needs to move towards an economy that makes a noteworthy number of new jobs. Green jobs offer a method for producing decent work while all the while accomplishing environmentally sustainable economic and social development (environmental challenge). Green jobs decrease the environmental impact of enterprises and economic sectors, to levels which are ultimately sustainable. They add to decreasing the requirement for energy and raw materials, to staying away from ozone harming substance discharges, to limiting waste and contamination, and to re-establishing ecosystem like clean water, surge insurance and biodiversity. For the ILO, the idea of green jobs condenses the transformation of economies, enterprises, workplaces and labour markets into sustainable practices providing decent work. Along these lines, 'Green jobs' are jobs which help to diminish negative environment impacts, at last prompting environmentally, economically and socially sustainable enterprises and economies. More precisely, green jobs are decent jobs that:

- Reduce the utilization of energy and raw materials
- Limit greenhouse gas emissions
- Minimize waste and pollution, and
- Protect and re-establish ecosystems

Green jobs should be decent, which is regularly especially difficult in occupations in waste management, agriculture and other precarious employment relationships. Thus it is basic that the decent work approach is taken when taking a gander at green jobs. Decent jobs are jobs are occupations which guarantee essential human and labour rights, social protection and the privilege to practice social dialogue for workers.

**Impact of Green jobs on Environmentally Sustainable Economy:** Unemployment is viewed as a macroeconomic unevenness that influences every single modern economy. The size and elements of unemployment impacts and are affected by the economic circumstance of every nation, by investment in education, quality of life and other factors specific to each economy. Economic activity and employment depend in essential routes on maintaining a strategic distance from proceeded with resource depletion and defending environments and ecological services. Without convenient activity on pressing environmental problems, many jobs could be lost because of resource consumption, biodiversity loss, increasing natural disasters, and different interruptions. Addressing the climate challenge requires a multipronged approach, including the advancement of progressively favourable advances, more noteworthy proficiency of energy and raw material utilize, adjusted way of life and utilization decisions, economic restructuring, and

environmental restoration endeavours. It additionally expects adjustment to those progressions that now appear to be unavoidable and maybe irreversible. This adds up to no less than a fundamental ecological transformation of the economy. The surging enthusiasm for the crossing point of environment and employment during a period of profound crisis in both areas. With the rising phantom of climate change, humanity faces a severe environmental emergency. Both the 2007 evaluation by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the broadly noted Stern Review, which cautions of the catastrophic economic outcomes of climate inaction, have loaned new urgency to countering what might be humanity's greatest challenge ever. As the world moves toward a low-carbon, sustainable economy, those companies, countries, and regions that are leaders in green innovation, design, and technology will be more likely to retain and create new green jobs. The laggards, meanwhile, may incur substantial business and job penalties. The pursuit of "green jobs"—employment that contributes to preserving or restoring environmental quality and avoiding future damage to Earth's ecosystems—will be a key economic driver in the 21st century. Achieving a low-carbon global economy requires large-scale investment in new technologies, equipment, buildings, and infrastructure—which will be a major stimulus for much-needed employment. Resource extractive and vigorously dirtying enterprises are probably going to feel the best effect of the advance toward supportability. Be that as it may, blocking natural activity would not really spare employments in these businesses. Due to the quick pace of mechanization and asset consumption, work is as of now contracting in huge numbers of these segments, even as yield develops. Actually, employments will probably be in danger in businesses where natural measures are low and "clean-tech" development is slacking. As the desperation of maintainability rises, so does the cost of a do-nothing technique that misses open doors for early activity.

**Green Jobs and Social Development:** While the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), or Earth Summit, in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 accentuated the requirement for adjust between the financial, social and ecological measurements of maintainable advancement, the result record had exceptionally restricted scope of work issues and was to a great extent quiet on their relationship to manageable improvement. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), one of the three ecological traditions embraced in Rio, made no reference at all to work and work issues. The generally far reaching Agenda 21 additionally delivered by the Summit only called for nations to "create profitable work and gainful word related open doors good with nation particular factor enrichments, on a scale adequate to deal with imminent increments in the work compel and to cover overabundances". Plan 21 did, in any case, perceive the significance of the social accomplices among the real partner gatherings; Chapters 29 (labourers) and 30 (managers) set out their individual parts in managing economic advancement issues at the national and working environment levels. It ought to be noted, however, this meagre scope of work issues is to a great extent an impression of the absence of accessible investigation and information at the time concerning the connection amongst business and abilities advancement and feasible improvement. It is additionally clear in the answer to the 1990 International Labour Conference on condition and the universe of work, and the conclusions which concentrate on the connection between the working and the general condition. After the World Summit on Social Development in 2005 embraced full business and nice work as a worldwide objective, and the consequent incorporation of an arrangement of work markers under MDG 1 that the part of conventional work in feasible advancement began to get steady acknowledgment. At the ILO too, the nearby between linkages between the earth and the universe of work began to be progressively recognized. The discourse of the Director General's answer to the 2007 International Labour Conference and the general dialog and conclusions on maintainable ventures strengthened the knowledge that "it is in working environments that the social, monetary and ecological measurements of reasonable advancement meet up indivisibly" and furthermore called for just changes for specialists influenced by financial rebuilding. Uncertain social



difficulties, for example, joblessness (especially among youth), yet in addition training, wellbeing, sanitation and framework, add intricacy to settling ecological difficulties. Working neediness and poor employment quality still influence a huge number of individuals around the globe, while the across the board absence of essential social security builds the defencelessness of many to natural and monetary stuns. In spite of the fact that the ecological and social difficulties may seem overwhelming, tending to them together can prompt positive results and make capable collaborations for advancement. A greener economy, as an approach to accomplish sustainable development, isn't discretionary for maintainable endeavours and labour markets, it is a need. Heightening normal asset utilize and contamination will aggravate the developing shortage of crisp water and fruitful land and quicken the loss of biodiversity and environmental change past middle of the road – maybe even sensible – levels. The abuse of normal assets, for example, woodlands, fish and clean water, and the rising levels of contamination, including discharges of ozone depleting substances (GHGs), are progressively surpassing planetary limits. The harm to economies and to society caused by natural corruption can possibly fix a large number of the increases being developed and neediness lessening accomplished over the previous decades. Areas that are the most debilitated by environmental change, for example, agribusiness, ranger service and fisheries, utilize well finished a billion people. Social and labour policies for a green transition ideally combine social protection; business, aptitudes improvement and dynamic and uninvolved work advertise strategies. Social assurance measures, for example, Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program and India's Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme reinforce the versatile limits of poor people and give chances to embrace supportable practices. Social assurance likewise bears poor and moved labourers salary security, the likelihood for aptitudes procurement and expanded portability. Compensation of natural administrations can connect focused on access to work chances to significant interests in gainful foundation.

**Conclusion:** To ensure the transition towards a greener and socially inclusive economy, thereby contributing to sustainable development, a comprehensive policy approach is needed. The approach must recognize the country region-specific and sector-specific challenges while ensuring that opportunities for decent work and social inclusion are achieved. Green jobs should be decent, which is regularly especially difficult in occupations in waste management, agriculture and other precarious employment relationships. Thus it is basic that the decent work approach is taken when taking a gander at green jobs. Decent jobs are jobs are occupations which guarantee essential human and labour rights, social protection and the privilege to practice social dialogue for workers.

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Alisha Karki (59-64)

## FACTORS AFFECTING PREFERENCE OF FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES OF NEPALESE STUDENTS

Alisha Karki

**1. Introduction:** According to DePaul and Hoffa (2010), initial foreign language programs were developed after World War II to encourage students to learn about beliefs and cultures of other countries. Most study abroad programs were connected to language acquisition and international affairs, but often times students studied abroad with no real connection to their degree program. An international university is funded by the governments of many countries and thereby is controlled by the officials from the government of different countries. These universities are often formed by the regional and international organizations. Attitudes and destination image play an important role in the destination choice of individuals. Understanding the process of attitude formation towards competing destinations for this specific tourist segment will contribute to a greater comprehension of an important part of the decision making process (Sirakaya et al., 2001). According to Schnusenberg et al. (2012), there is positive relationship between preferences for foreign study with cultural factors. Therefore cultural factors positively influence the preference of foreign universities. DePaul & Hoffa (2010) revealed that every course and every university is different and each student wants different things. Most study abroad programs were connected to language acquisition and international affairs, but often times students studied abroad with no real connection to their degree program. While the benefits of study abroad programs highlighted by educational institutions are related to education and career, many young students are motivated by nonacademic desires for international travel .Study abroad programs enable students to fulfill their desires for travel through a socially legitimate travel motivation )Jarvis and Peel, 2008(. International students contribute greatly to the existence and operation of the host institution by paying full tuition, especially in the current context when higher education funding is increasingly cut )Gomes et al., 2014 .(Yang (2007) found that one of the pull factors for Mainland Chinese students to choose Australia as the study destination was Australian policies for immigration opportunities upon graduation. This study is supported by recent statistics for the fall and rise of number of students in Australia before and after the commitments of immigration policy in the country. According to Gribble and Blackmore (2012), keeping a stable inflow of international students is also a strategy to sustain the economic development of the host country. Therefore, devising marketing strategies to successfully recruit international students is becoming one of the central goals of many host countries and universities. Phang (2013) analyzed that, it is especially true for higher education (HE) institutions in countries including Sweden that only recently have begun to engage in attracting international students. Existing research shows that the US, UK and Australia are the three major study destination. According to Campbell (2003), curricula initiatives around the country have resulted in substantially greater emphasis on international business issues .One effective way to provide business students with this global perspective is through study-abroad programs Praetzel et al. (1999) revealed that, study abroad programs vary in terms of the duration, objectives, and the time of year offered .And each of these characteristics directly influences the program cost .The more ambitious the program objectives are in terms of travel itineraries, tours, etc .the greater the cost .And programs that are offered during traditional tourist seasons are likely to be substantially more expensive, in terms of air fare and accommodations than program offered during off-peak times. Pigozzi (2003) found that the students had begun to choose to study at prestigious institutions closer to their home .All of the evidence suggests that there are ever changing underlying factors influencing international students 'choice of host country and institution .It is, therefore, necessary

for universities to regularly investigate those factors in order to devise effective marketing strategies to help increase the enrollment of international students. Traditionally, it has been driven by expectations to raise the graduate's economic and social status, especially within the higher education sector. The historical or colonial links between host and home countries has also played a role in determining where students travel for study (Mazzarol and Soutar, 2002).

According to Travis and Bulgacov (2011), students choose their study abroad location based on the quality of education that the foreign country provides as well as the resources other universities offer. The study reveals better destination choice create positive impact on students' future career goals, as well as outside credit for the degree they are pursuing. Career goals and boosting a resume take students to study abroad programs. Beheshti and Bagheri (2010) revealed that universities have transformed from a segregated special-purpose institution into market-oriented and relationship-based entities, which emphasize consumer-centric approach. The study found that cost, reputation of the University make impact on choosing country for international education. Socio-economic factor is positively related with the destination choice of study abroad programs.

According to Germijs et al. (2012), selecting universities creates a mini-cycle which is a part of the whole career development cycle. As well as other decision is also influenced by number of factors. Phang (2013) stated the growing international competition between countries for international students has become increasingly important to gain a better understanding of the factors that influence international students' decision on study destination. Schnusenberg et al. (2012) revealed that financial ability to study abroad as well as social, cultural and personal factor most influence undergraduate decisions to study abroad. Existing literature also analyzed that international students' choice of host country and/or institution is influenced by numerous different factors, heavily dependent on their backgrounds. According to Briggs and Wilson (2007), the key reason for supporting studies in the field of higher education is the concern for effective decision making at all levels. The study found that there is general agreement that it is critically important that applicants are able to make well informed choices.

Kotler and Fox (1995) analyzed that, not everyone will follow all the stages in the information seeking and decision making process and they tend to be influenced by cultural, social and psychological factors so placing the importance of appreciating the context of the student and those that influence him or her. Maringe (2006) found that price-related issues were considered more important than other factors influencing students in the choice of abroad study programs. In the context of Nepal, Katuwal (2011) revealed that higher education is a backbone for an overall development of any nation. The study found that education plays vital role not only in raising political and social consciousness but also in increasing the number of skilled workers and raising the level of trained manpower. The study found positive relationship between education and income level of the students in choosing destination of study abroad programs. The above discussion reveals that there is no consistency in the findings of various studies concerning the studies on preference of foreign universities of Nepalese students. The major objective of the study is to analyze the factors affecting preference of foreign universities of Nepalese students. More specifically, it examines the impact socioeconomic factor, institutional factor, cultural factor and personal factor on preference of foreign universities of Nepalese students. The remainder of this study is organized as follows: Section two describes the sample, data and methodology. Section three presents the empirical results and the final section draws conclusion and discuss the implications of the study findings.

**2. Methodological aspects:** This study is based on primary data which were gathered from the 100 respondents, which mainly deals with the factors affecting preference of foreign universities of Nepalese students.

**The Model:** As a first approximation, this study assumes that preference of foreign universities depends on several dimensions (socioeconomic factor, institutional factor, cultural factor and personal factor). Therefore, the regression model used in this study takes the following form:

Preference of foreign universities =  $f(S, I, C \text{ and } P)$

More specifically,

$$PFU = \beta_0 + \beta_1 S + \beta_2 I + \beta_3 C + \beta_4 P + e_1 \dots \dots \dots (i)$$

**Where,**

S= Socioeconomic factor, I= Institutional factor, C = Cultural factor, P= Personal factor, e= error term and  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  are the beta coefficient of the explanatory variables to be estimated.

**Socio-economic factors:** Socio-economic factors affect preference of foreign study of students in Nepal as socially back warded people or economically deprived ones are observed to be not so participative in foreign studies. According to Maringe (2006), there is positive relationship between preferences for foreign study with socio-economic factors. There is positive impact of socio-economic factor on the preferences for foreign study (Yang, 2007). Likewise, socio-economic factor affects positively on the preferences for foreign study (Gribble and Blackmore, 2012). Based on it, this study develops following hypothesis:

*H1: There is positive relationship between socioeconomic factor and preference of foreign universities of Nepalese students.*

**Institutional factors:** Institutional factors influence the preference of foreign study as basically in terms of institution the teaching methodologies, perception and opinion of people towards foreign study are highly different. According to Hossler et al. (1989), there is positive relationship between preferences for foreign study with institutional factors. There is positive association between preferences for foreign study with institutional factors (Hawthorne et al., 2004). Institutional factor positively influences on the preferences for foreign study (Hemsley-Brown and Oplatka, 2015). Based on it, this study develops following hypothesis:

*H2: There is positive relationship between institutional factor and preference of foreign universities of Nepalese students.*

**Cultural factors:** Cultural factors affect the foreign study choice as basically when students apply for foreign study, they encounter completely different culture and practices that are highly new and challenging to them. According to Schnusenberg et al. (2012), there is positive relationship between preferences for foreign study with cultural factors. Kotler and Fox (1995) revealed that there is positive relationship between preferences for foreign study with cultural factors. Cultural factor has positive effect on preferences for foreign study (Mellors-Bourne et al., 2013). Based on it, this study develops following hypothesis:

*H3: There is positive relationship between cultural factor and preference of foreign universities of Nepalese students.*

**Personal factors:** Personal factors influence foreign study as it involves personal thoughts and believes so what a person believe is good and right will do the same. According to Czarniawska and Genell (2002), there is positive relationship between preferences for foreign study with personal factors. There is positive association between preferences for foreign study with personal factors (Beggs and Wilson, 2007). Based on it, this study develops following hypothesis:

*H4: There is positive relationship between personal factors and preference of foreign universities of Nepalese students.*

### 3. Results and discussion

**Correlation analysis:** The Pearson's correlation coefficients have been computed to analyze the strength of linear relationship between selected factors and preference of foreign universities of Nepalese students and the results are presented in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1: Pearson's correlation matrix for the preference of foreign universities of Nepalese students**

*This table reveals the Pearson's correlation coefficients between dependent and independent variables. Preference of foreign universities (PFU) is the dependent variable and socio-economic factors (S), institutional factors (I), cultural factors (C), and personal factors (P) are the independent variables.*

Variable	Mean	S.D	S	I	C	P	PFU
S	1.97	0.35	1				
I	1.90	0.42	.163	1			
C	2.18	0.43	.237*	.188	1		
P	2.10	0.41	.181	.392**	.319**	1	
PFU	2.17	0.53	.368**	.22	.346**	.118	1

*Notes: The asterisk signs \*\* and \* indicate that correlation is significant at 1 and 5 percent level respectively.*

The table shows that the average value of socioeconomic factors is 1.97. Likewise, the average value of institutional factors is 1.90. Similarly, average value of cultural factors is 2.18, personal factors is 2.10 and preference of foreign universities is 2.17.

The result shows that there is positive relationship of socioeconomic factors with preference of foreign universities which indicates that stronger the socioeconomic factors, better would be the foreign universities. Likewise, the study observed positive relationship between institutional factors with preference of foreign universities which indicates that stronger the institutional factors, better would be the foreign universities. Similarly, the positive relationship between cultural factors with preference of foreign universities which indicates that stronger the cultural factors, better would be the foreign universities. Also, the study observed positive relationship between personal factors with preference of foreign universities which indicates that stronger the personal factors, better would be the foreign universities.

**Regression analysis:** Having indicated the Pearson correlation coefficients, regression analysis has been conducted and the results are presented in Table 3.2.

**Table 3.2: Regression results of S, I, C and P on Preference of foreign universities of Nepalese students**

*The result are based on pooled cross sectional data and preference of foreign universities with 100 observations of 2017 survey using linear regression model. The model is  $PFU = \beta_0 + \beta_1 S + \beta_2 I + \beta_3 C + \beta_4 P + e_t$ , where, dependent variable is PFU (preference of foreign universities) and independent variables are S (socioeconomic factors), I (institutional factors), C (cultural factors) and P (personal factors).*

Model	Intercept	S	I	C	P	Adj. R <sup>2</sup>	SEE	F
1	1.07	0.56				0.13	0.50	15.38
	(3.73)*	(3.92)*						
2	2.12		0.03			-0.01	0.53	0.05
	(8.44)*		(0.22)					
3	1.23			0.43		0.11	0.50	13.37
	(4.67)*			(3.66)*				
4	1.85				0.15	0.004	0.53	1.40
	(6.69)*				(1.18)			

5	1.14	0.57 (3.92)*	-0.05 (-0.40)			0.12	0.50	7.70
	(3.34)*							
6	1.21			0.43	0.01	0.10	0.50	6.62
	(3.76)*			(3.42)*	(0.08)			
7	0.65	0.48	-0.12	0.36		0.19	0.48	8.67
	(1.77)**	(3.34)*	(-0.89)	(3.05)*				

**Notes:**

1. \*. Results are significant at the 1% level.
2. Figures in parentheses are t-values.
3. Customer satisfaction is dependent variable.

The table shows that the beta coefficient for socioeconomic factors has positive and significant impact on preference of foreign universities. It reveals that better the socioeconomic factors, better would be the preference of foreign universities. This finding is consistent with the findings of Ajzen and Fishbein (1977). Likewise, the finding shows that beta coefficient is positive for institutional factors indicating better the institutional factors, better would be the preference of foreign universities. This finding is consistent with the findings of Ming (2010).

Similarly, results show positive beta coefficients for cultural factors which indicates that cultural factors helps to choose better foreign universities. This finding is consistent with the findings of Hemsley-Brown and Oplatka (2006). Likewise, the results show that beta coefficient for personal factors is positive which indicates better personal factors, better would be the preference of foreign universities. This finding is similar to the findings of Mutairi and Saeid (2016).

**4. Summary and conclusion:** International students have been found to contribute a great deal to their host institution and country in terms of socio-economic and cultural development; as a result. Recruiting international students has become an important strategy for sustaining institutional and national development. Students are being attracted to prefer foreign universities for their higher studies. Thus there are different factors that affect the preference of foreign universities of Nepalese students. The finding lends support to many previous studies that financial cost continuous to be an important factors in students' choice for graduate programs (Wilkins and Huisman, 2013). This study attempts at determining the factors affecting preference of foreign universities of Nepalese students. This study is primarily based on primary sources of data collected from the 100 respondents. This study hypothesizes that the preference of foreign universities depends on several factors such as socioeconomic, institutional, cultural and personal. The correlation analysis shows that socioeconomic factors, institutional factors, cultural factors and personal factors are positively related to preference of foreign universities. It reveals that better the socioeconomic factors and institutional factors, better would be preference of foreign universities. This also indicates that better the cultural factors and personal factors, better would be the preference of foreign universities. The regression analysis shows that socioeconomic factors and institutional factors have positive impact on preference of foreign universities. It reveals that better the socioeconomic factors and institutional factors, better would be the preference of foreign universities. Similarly, cultural factors and personal factors also have positive impact on preference of foreign universities. This indicates that betterment in the socioeconomic factors and institutional factors lead to better preference of foreign universities. It also reveals that betterment in the cultural factors and personal factors leads to better preference of foreign universities.

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## **CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK OF INDIAN BANKS**

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**Introduction:** In view of growing complexities of bank's business and the dynamic operating environment, risk management has become very significant. Risk management process provides reasonable assurance of achieving corporate objectives, such as high level goals, compliance with applicable laws and regulation. These changes greatly affect banks, not only to transform but also envision new business model to reposition them in changed scenario. Each of the major trends driving the banking sector present unique challenges. The efficiency and strength of banking companies depend on their ability to absorb and adjust to ever changing environment as quickly as possible. The success of bank is the function of balance between enhancing profit and managing risk. Risk management also helps in encouragement to firm's specific investment; synchronized interest of management with owners; designing of management compensation plan; reduction in losses and earnings volatility. However, with the passage of time risk management in banks also witnessed a substantial change. The regulations that emerged from the global financial crisis and the fines that were levied in its wake triggered a wave of change in risk functions. These included more detailed and demanding capital, leverage, liquidity, and funding requirements, as well as higher standards for risk reporting, (Phillipe 2015), hence risk management is essential today for compliance of regulation. The study of risk management is also significant because today's banks run its operation with two goals in mind – to generate profit and to stay in the business (Marision 2005), In other words, although avoiding failure is the principal reason for managing risk, financial institution also have broader objective of maximising Risk Adjusted Rate of Return on Capital (RAROC). This means measuring and managing risk relative to returns to capital. According to Abiola and Alayousis (2014) the importance of risk management in banks is because of their effect on financial crisis and determining the role of its survival growth and profitability of bank. Today, banking activity is becoming more complex compounded by exploding technological capabilities, expanding product offered and deregulation of competitions (Pathi and Murthy 2013), and thus banking is business of risk and this demands requirement for risk management. Banks face three types of risk – Credit risk, Market Risk and Operational risk. Among these risk credit risk is most important because it has substantial effect on the return on investment of the bank. According to Ngoroge and Ngahu (2017) Credit risk is a big threat for banks as the value of any organization is measured by its credit worthiness. Therefore, credit risk management is of critical importance for the good performance of banks. Credit risk management practices is an issue of concern in financial institutions today and there is need to develop improved processes and systems to deliver better visibility into future performance (Gakhure and Waithaka 2012). Present paper is thus designed to understand the credit risk management practices followed by Indian banking sector.

**2. Theoretical Exposition and Review of Literature:** Derban, Binner and Mullineux (2005) recommended that borrowers should be screened especially by banking institutions in form of credit assessment. Collection of reliable information from prospective borrowers becomes critical in accomplishing effective screening as indicated by symmetric information theory. Qualitative and quantitative techniques can be used in assessing the borrowers although one major challenge of using



qualitative models is their subjective nature. However according to Derban, Binner and Mullineux (2005), borrowers attributes assessed through qualitative models can be assigned numbers with the sum of the values compared to a threshold. This technique minimizes processing costs, reduces subjective judgments and possible biases (Gakure and Waithaka, 2012) A more interesting alternative was the Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT) of Ross (1976). Stephen Ross's APT approach moved away from the risk vs. return logic of the CAPM, and exploited the notion of pricing by arbitrage to its fullest possible extent. As Ross himself has noted, arbitrage-theoretic reasoning is not unique to his particular theory but is in fact the underlying logic and methodology of virtually all of finance theory. (Gakure and Waithaka, 2012) This theory subscribes to the fact that an estimate of the benefits of diversification would require that practitioners calculate the covariance of returns between every pair of assets. In their Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM), Morris (2001) solved this practical difficulty by demonstrating that one could achieve the same result merely by calculating the covariance of every asset with respect to a general market index. With the necessary calculating power reduced to computing these far fewer terms (betas), optimal portfolio selection became computationally feasible. Diksha and Arora (2009) critically examined the current risk management practices of three banks. Primary and secondary data was used to collect data. Research concludes that most of the banks do not have risk management team, policy, procedure and framework in place and banks to come up with transparent and appropriate corporate governance structure. However study did not revealed the implications of RBI norms on risk management practices in Indian banks. Bodla and Verma (2009) conducted study on credit risk management framework at Banks in India and concluded that Good risk management is good banking which ultimately lead to profitable survival of the institution. Kumar, and et. (2011), in his studies developed a Credit Risk management (CRM) index score. The idea behind study is CRM index will act as a benchmark for CRM practices. The proposed CRM index was tested on 33 public and private banks to judge its validity. His study further used co-relation analysis between CRM index score and NPA ratio. The result shows close exposure between CRM index and Credit risk exposure. Also, to test the reliability of index regression analysis was carried- result shows increase in the CRM index score leads to decrease in the value of NPA ratio. Nandi and Chaudhary (2011) examined the empirical evidence of Credit Risk Management of Loan Portfolios by Indian Banks and established an internal credit rating model for banks which improves their credit current predictive power of financial risk factor with the help of Altman Z-score model and Multivariate Discriminate Analysis. In his study current ratio is used as indicator to depict the financial health; however it cannot be taken as sole criteria to judge the financial health of banks. Kattel (2016), in his paper found the significant difference of mean value of credit risk tools and techniques of private and joint venture banks. One way ANNOVA has been used to see the difference between private banks and joint venture banks in usage of tools and techniques such as Matrix method, Internal Judgment, standard approach, Causal method VAR linear probability, and linear Discriminant analysis. There found a significant difference of mean value of credit risk tools and techniques in private and joint venture banks. Most of the studies have focused on credit risk and its management, however very few studies are available on credit risk management practices. Though some studies do available covering a small size of three to four banks, there is need to do study on more sample size. Ample literature is available covering data period of three to five years. Literature need to be developed covering a data period of more than five years. Some of the studies focused on development and testing of CRM index in Indian banks, so country specific characteristics might restrict the generalization of construct for index.

**3. Objectives and Methodology :** Credit risk management practices is found an issue of concern in financial institutions today and there is need to develop improved processes and systems to deliver better visibility into future performance (Gakure, 2012). In this context the present paper is designed to understand the credit risk management practices followed by Indian banking sector Population comprises

of 69 banks present in Goa. A sample of 30 banks from Bardez and Tiswadi Taluka from Goa were selected. Systematic Random Sampling Method is used to select sample a survey of 10 public sector banks, 10 private banks and 10 Co-operative banks were conducted. A structured questionnaire and personal interview was administered for data collection. The information so gathered is presented in tabular form and in graphical format. The present study was carried out in the period from October 2013 - February 2014. Since the objective of the survey was to understand the risk management practices followed by banks, hence questions were asked on different aspects of credit risk. Bank managers of different branches were interviewed. Credit risk is potential that a bank borrower fails to meet the obligation on agreed terms. Credit risk is defined as the possibility of losses associated with diminution in the credit quality of borrowers or counterparties. It is critical since the default of a small number of important customers can generate large losses. Alternatively, losses result from reduction in portfolio value arising from actual or perceived deterioration in credit quality. Following are some of the tools used for evaluation of Credit Risk:

**Exposure Ceilings:** Under this instrument Prudential limit is linked to capital funds – Say 15% for individual borrower, 40% for group with additional 10% for infrastructure project undertaken by the group.

Revival/Renewal: Multi- tier Credit Approving Authority, Constitution wise delegation of powers, higher delegated power for better customers,

**Risk Rating model:** set up comprehensive risk scoring system on a six to nine point scale. Clearly define rating thresholds and review the ratings periodically preferably at half yearly interval. Rating migration is to be mapped to estimate the expected loss.

Risk Based Scientific pricing: Link loan pricing to expected losses

Credit Portfolio management: it involves distribution of borrowers to various industry, business groups and rapid portfolios reviews

**Loan Review mechanism:** It is referred as Credit Audit covering review of sanction process, compliance status, review of risk rating with the objective of improving credit quality.

The liberalization of the Indian economy has brought about sweeping changes in the economic environment and has induced new anticipated and unforeseen risk in lending. The assessment of this risk is essential to facilitate prudent credit decision. The RBI has issued guidelines to all banks to have proper credit risk management in place. Credit risk measurement techniques are econometric technique neural network, Optimization model, rule based and hybrid system- Models covering techniques are- Altman's-Z score model, KMV model, Credit metrics etc.

**4 Results and Discussion:** The Present study is based on the observation of 30 Indian Commercial banks operating in India. From the analysis it is learned that Public banks take more precaution or follow all the criteria before granting loan also, all the banks from sample face credit risk. It can be said that credit risk is inherent limitation of the banks. It was also observed that all the banks from sample makes credit risk policy and have credit risk management committee in place.

**A. Types of risk faced by bank:** In Financial sector, especially the banking industry is passing through process of change. These change led banks to encounter various types of financial and non financial risk. The main three categories of risk that appear in banking parlance are credit risk, Market risk and operational risk. Survey results shows that, the Public and the Private sector banks on an average demonstrate a higher awareness of the three main risks faced by the banking industry. The localized character of the Cooperative banks, not-so professional management reflect in the lack of general awareness by the banks in the cooperative sector compared to their public and private sector counterparts. Interestingly, all the managers in the sample show greater awareness about the extent of credit risk faced by them. Thus due to increase NPA's in banks, lending risks are greatly perceived in the banking industry.

Since all the banks in the sample face credit risk, it can be said that credit risk is the inherent limitation of the banks. Hence it is crucial for the banks to monitor and manage this risk to avoid liquidation of banks. It is observed that the all banks demonstrate less awareness about Interest rate risks, compared to other 2 types of risks. It may be due to fact that IRR can increase or decrease without outward signs and such changes can cause failure. At the same time, regulators and banks can monitor it and detect changes; finally banks can take preventive steps to manage it.

**Table 1 Types of risks**

Banks	Credit risk	Interest rate risk	Operational risk
Public	100%	60%	70%
Private	100%	50%	80%
Co-operative	100%	30%	50%

### **B Presence of Credit Risk Management Committees and Policy**

It is vital for the banks to have Credit Risk Management committee in place to implement credit risk policy approved by the board, to monitor credit risk and to ensure compliance with limits approved by the board. Survey results shows that all 30 banks in the given sample have formed a credit risk management committee and have a credit risk policy in place. It is important to make credit risk policy as it defines the target markets, risk acceptance criteria, credit origination procedures etc. Credit risk policy document also includes risk identification, risk measurement and risk grading techniques.

**Table 2 Presence of credit risk management committee and credit risk policy in banks**

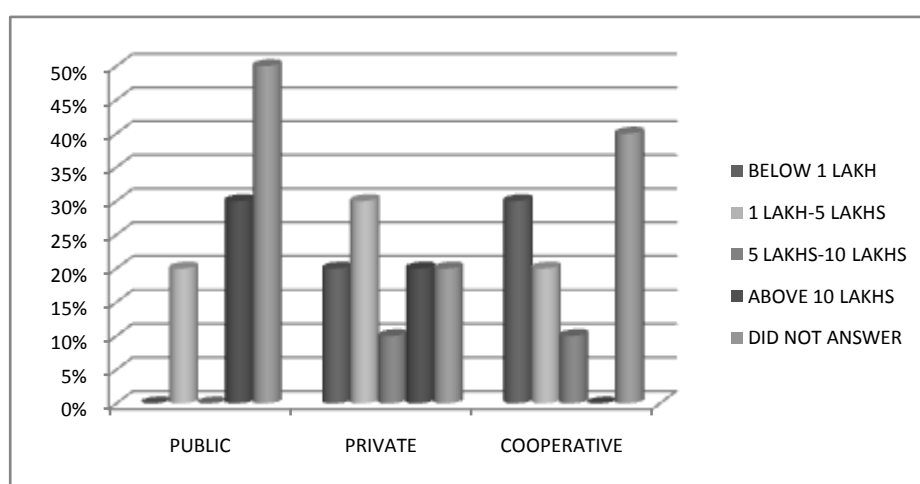
Banks	Yes	No
Public	100%	0%
Private	100%	0%
Cooperative	100%	0%

**C Use of Credit Rating Tools:** Credit risk rating is a rating assigned to borrowers, based on an analysis of their ability and willingness to repay the debt taken from the bank. Credit risk rating tool has been developed with a view to provide standard system for assigning a credit risk rating to the borrowers of the banks according to their risk profile. The tool evaluates the credit risk rating of a borrower on a scale of AAA to D with indicating AAA minimum risk and D indicating maximum risk. Better the rating lower is the probability of default. The rating tool can be focused on areas such as –Quality of management, Business performance, Financial Projection, Industry Outlook etc. The banks may use any number of financial ratios and operational parameters and collaterals and industry characteristics that have bearings on creditworthiness of borrowers. Survey results shows that all of the public and private sector banks from the selected sample follow credit rating tool whereas only 40% of cooperative sector banks do not follow rating tools. However on enquiry it was found that our entire sample checks the creditworthiness of the borrower before giving credit. Creditworthiness of the borrower is required to be checked so that the loan given to the borrower is repaid on time. If the bank fails to check the creditworthiness of the borrower it may suffer the risk of default. Certain Co-operative banks still follows primitive method of working. It is observed that staff of Co-operative banks is not aware about the modern tools for rating creditworthiness of borrower as a precautionary measure before granting loan. Cooperative banks need to follow rating tools before giving credit to avoid the risk of default

**Table 3 Follow of credit rating tools**

Banks	Yes	No
Public	100%	0%
Private	100%	0%
Cooperative	60%	40%

**D Quantum of Loss Suffered due to Credit Risk :** The following bar diagram presents the quantum of loss suffered due to credit risk in banks. It is depicted that 30% of public sector banks suffer a loss above 10 lakhs whereas only 10% of Private sector banks suffer a loss in between 5-10 lakhs. In cooperative sector 30% of the banks suffer a loss below 1 lakhs. New and private banks, with their high capital adequacy ratio and better Information Technology and other modern financial skills of personnel are well placed to manage credit risk (Diksha and Arora, 2009). Public sector units although dominant banks in Indian financial system face a challenge in managing credit risk. Hence some of the respondent shows no response as it shows that they are not aware / may not have calculated / or do not want to disclose the quantum of loss suffered by them. In order to control the loss suffered due to credit risk the banks should take appropriate steps such as strict compliance to RBI norms, Better credit risk management, Implementation of integrated, quantitative credit risk solution (Better model, Data visualization capabilities, Stress testing) etc.



**E Criteria followed before Grant of Loan:** Every bank follows some preliminary steps before grant of loan. Some bank may follow lengthy procedure, whereas some may follow one step before grant of loan. Survey result in table 5 depicts that small portion i.e. 20% of public sector banks checks integrity before granting loan to borrower and most of them that is, 60% of the private sector banks checks track record before granting loan to borrower whereas none of the public and cooperative sector banks checks personal guarantee as a sole factor for granting loan.

It is also found that Public and co-operative banks do not rely only on one factor- that is personal guarantee before granting loan. It is also observed that most of the public sector banks are on the precautionary side that follows all three factors simultaneously before granting loan. However, private banks follow one factor individually before grant of loan as they may take risk for customer retention.

**Table 4 criteria followed before grant of loan**

Particulars	Frequency Public Banks	Frequency Private Banks	Frequency Cooperative Banks
Integrity Check	2	3	3
Track record Check	3	6	4
Insist on Personal Guarantee	0	1	0
All of the above	5	0	3

**Conclusions:** The present study was undertaken to understand the different credit risk management practices followed by banks. To achieve this purpose data was collected on majority type of risk faced by select banks and understand the credit risk management tools and policies followed by banks. It also

studies how a bank assesses the creditworthiness of their borrowers and the amount of loss suffered due to credit risk. From the analysis it is learned that, the Public and the Private sector banks on an average demonstrate a higher awareness of the three main risks faced by the banking industry. However due to localize character of the Cooperative banks, not-so professional management reflects lack of general awareness on the type of risk faced by them. It is also found from the survey conducted; that all banks from sample, face credit risk, hence banks should apply risk management tools and technique to control credit risk. Results also shows that, compared to operational and interest rate risk, there is increased awareness of credit risk among the banks. Hence all the banks from sample have credit risk management committee and follow credit risk policy, and checks creditworthiness of borrower, however some of the co-operative banks are not following rating tool before granting loan. It is suggested that to cooperative to undertake precautionary measure before granting loan. It has been observed that public sector banks are major victim for credit risk as they suffer loss of 10 lakhs per year due to credit risk; hence they should take appropriate measure to reduce this loss in future. All the banks also take reasonable steps to measure the creditworthiness of the borrower. Present study covers sample of 30 banks, however it can be extended to more number of banks. Study can be further extended to understand models followed by bank for credit risk measurement

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Dr. Manasvi Kamat & Gounder Rajendra (71-79)

## INDIAN AGRICULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY AND FARMERS LIVELIHOOD

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**Introduction:** Agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy. Agriculture in India has an extensive background which goes back to ten thousand years. At present, India holds the second position in the world in agricultural production. It also contributes a major share in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country. In addition, the sector recruits about over 58 per cent entire manpower of the rural households who depend on agriculture as their principal means of livelihood. Agriculture, along with fisheries and forestry, is one of the largest contributors to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). As per estimates by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the share of agriculture and allied sectors (including agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery) was 16.1 per cent of the Gross Value Added (GVA) during 2014–15 at 2011–12 prices. During Q1 FY2016, agriculture and allied sectors grew 1.9 per cent year-on-year and contributed 14.2 per cent of GVA. Regardless of the fact that there has been a gradual slump in its contribution to GDP of the country, agriculture is currently the biggest industry in India. On the whole, it plays a key role in the socioeconomic growth of the country.

### Objectives:

1. To list out ranking of agricultural products.
2. To glance Share of Agriculture in Gross State Domestic Product.
3. To list major investments and developments in agriculture.
4. To list major government initiatives in the Agricultural sector.

**Review of literature:** Agriculture sector is the mainstay of the Indian economy, contributing about 15 per cent of national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and more importantly, about half of India's population is wholly or significantly dependent on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood (GOI, 2011). ..... agriculture remains a major source of employment, absorbing about 52 percent of the total national work-force in 2004-05, down from about 70 percent in 1971 (Vijay Paul Sharma 2011).

**Around the turn of the century, India overtook the United States as the world's largest producer of milk and is also a major producer of pulses, such as chickpeas and lentils, which are major sources of protein in vegetarian diets. in agricultural production boosted rural incomes (Adam Cagliarini and Anthony Rush 2011).**

The ToT for farmers and the agriculture sector rose significantly during the period 2004–05 to 2013–14, though they stagnated after 2010–11. The ToT for agriculture rose much faster than for farmers. The sector's fortunes will hinge more on its links with other sectors as well as on people moving from agriculture to higher productivity employment in non-agriculture, as increasingly non-farm incomes are forming higher proportions of incomes for the farm sector (Mahendra Dev, N Chandrasekhara Rao 2015).

### Agricultural Products in India:

India is one of the fastest growing economies of the world and is currently the focus of a great deal of international attention. In terms of agriculture some of the issues are as follows:

- India ranks first in producing the following agricultural outputs: Anise, Fresh fruit, Badian, Fennel, Tropical fresh fruit, Coriander, Pigeon peas, Jute, Spices, Pulses, Castor oil seed, Millets, Safflower

seeds, Sesame seeds, Limes, Lemons, Dry chillies and peppers, Cow's milk, Cashew nuts, Chickpeas, Ginger, Okra, Guavas, Turmeric, Goat milk, Mangoes, Meat and Buffalo milk.

- In addition, the country also ranks as the top producer of millets such as Bajra, Jowar, and Ragi. In terms of rice production, India holds the second position after China.
- India produces about 10% of the fruits produced in the world. The country holds the first position in the world in producing the following fruits: Papaya, Mangoes, Sapota and Banana.
- India also holds a high rank in the world in the production of the following: Sorghum, Tobacco, Coconuts, Rapeseed, Tomatoes and Hen's eggs.
- India ranks sixth in the world in the production of coffee. India has the biggest number of livestock in the world. India also ranks high as the producer of the following: Cabbages, Cashews, Fresh vegetables, Cotton seed and lint, Brinjal, Garlic, Silk, Goat meat, Cardamom, Nutmeg and Mace, Wheat, Onions, Sugarcane, Rice, Dry beans, Lentil, Tea, Groundnut, Cauliflowers, Green peas, Pumpkins, Potatoes, Gourds, Squashes and Inland fish
- The population of India is increasing at a faster pace than its capacity to produce wheat and rice.
- India holds the second position in the production of wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane, and groundnuts. It is also the second biggest harvester of vegetables and fruits, representing about 9% and 10% of the overall vegetable and fruit production in the world respectively.
- The country is the top producer of jute, milk, and pulses and holds the second rank in the production of silk and is also the biggest consumer of silk in the world.

Below shown tables may further highlight idea of the status of agriculture in India. Table-1 shows All-India Index Number of Production of Principal Crops based on year 2007-08.

**Table 1: All-India Index Number of Production of Principal Crops**

(TE: 2007-08=100)

Crops	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Average Growth during 2007-08 to 2013-14
‘(1)	‘(2)	‘(3)	‘(4)	‘(5)	‘(6)	‘(7)	‘(8)	‘(9)
Rice	102.9	105.6	94.8	102.2	112.1	112	113.4	106.1
Wheat	105.4	108.2	108.3	116.5	127.2	125.4	128.6	117.1
Jowar	104.7	95.7	88.5	92.5	79	69.8	71.2	85.9
Bajra	114.7	102.2	74.8	119.3	118.2	100.6	105.6	105.1
Maize	116.6	121.4	102.9	133.7	133.9	136.9	149.8	127.9
Ragi	108.5	102.9	95.2	110.6	97.3	79.4	94.7	98.4
Small Millets	110	88.8	76.3	88.3	90.2	87	90.1	90.1
Barley	95.8	135.3	108.5	133.2	129.7	140.4	145	126.9
Coarse Cereals	112.1	110	92.3	118.9	114.8	109.2	117.3	110.7
Cereals	105.5	107.4	100.2	111.1	119.1	117.3	120.6	111.6
Tur	113.5	83.6	91	105.6	98	111.6	121.5	103.5
Gram	97.5	119.8	126.8	139.5	130.7	149.9	167.6	133.1
Moong	127.4	86.6	57.9	150.7	136.8	99.3	125.2	112
Urad	104.1	83.9	88.3	125.7	126.1	135.5	108.1	110.2
Lentil	91.2	107.1	115.9	106	118.9	127.4	115.5	111.7
Other Pulses	105.9	102.6	87	131.1	112.2	112.1	101.6	107.5
Total Pulses	105.1	102	102.3	129.3	121.3	129.2	135.1	117.8
Foodgrains	105.4	106.5	100.6	114.4	119.5	119.4	123.1	112.7
Groundnut	125	97.6	73.9	112.5	94.8	63.9	131.7	99.9
Castor	112.6	125.2	107.9	144.3	245.3	209.9	180.5	160.8
Niger Seed	97.1	103.7	88.6	95.5	87	89.4	78.5	91.4

Sesamum	112.6	95.3	87.5	132.9	120.6	101.9	100.4	107.3
R&M	81.8	100.9	92.6	114.6	92.6	112.5	111.6	100.9
Linseed	97.3	100.8	91.5	87.3	90.8	88.5	84.9	91.6
Safflower	97.1	81.9	77.4	65.1	62.9	46.9	49.3	68.6
Sunflower	106.3	84.1	61.8	47.3	37.5	39.5	39.7	59.5
Soya Bean	117.1	105.8	106.4	136	130.4	156.6	128	125.8
Total Oilseeds	108.6	100.8	88.9	116.8	106.5	107.4	119.3	106.9
Sugarcane	106.1	86.8	89	104.3	110	103.9	106.6	101
Cotton	115.9	99.7	107.5	147.7	157.6	153.2	164.2	135.1
Jute	100.5	94.7	110.4	98.4	105.6	101.7	108	102.8
Mesta	105.5	77.9	62.5	65.1	70.6	62.8	63.8	72.6
Coconut	97.4	97.5	104	104.1	143.5	149.9	154.2	121.5
Cottonseed	115.9	99.7	107.5	147.7	157.6	153.2	163.4	135
Sunhemp	98.8	143.5	125.6	172.7	132.2	100.7	100.7	124.9
Potato	114.6	138.4	147.2	170.4	166.9	182.5	186.7	158.1
Tapioca	105.6	116.5	97.6	97.8	105.9	87.6	93.7	100.7
Sweet Potato	98.8	117.4	114.8	109.8	112.5	118.7	121.3	113.3
Onion	102.7	152.4	136.6	169.8	196.7	188.9	216.8	166.3
Banana	114.2	169.7	171.3	192.7	184.1	171.5	178.4	168.8
Tobacco	93	115.1	141.6	170.6	160	139.8	139.8	137.1
Guar Seed	133.6	144.6	44.3	146.8	165.6	183.8	183.8	143.2
Black Pepper	67.6	68	73.2	74.6	58.9	76.1	64.6	69
Dry Chillies	109.5	107.2	101.5	103.2	107.7	110.1	116.1	107.9
Dry Ginger	98.3	97.7	99	180.4	194.3	175.5	175.5	145.8
Turmeric	98	101.3	97.8	122.4	143.9	119.7	126.9	115.7
Areca Nut	100	100.6	100	100	142.4	127.4	132	114.6
Cardamom	85.7	99.1	102.3	102.3	102.3	115.1	134.3	105.9
Coriander	121.2	94.8	92.8	188.7	208.7	205.2	194.2	157.9
Garlic	131.2	102.1	102.4	129.9	150.8	154.6	149.9	131.6
Tea	95.9	98.8	100.7	98.2	99.2	99.2	99.2	98.8
Coffee	95.4	95.5	105.4	108.9	114.3	115.8	115.8	107.3
Rubber	99.8	104.5	100.5	104.2	109.3	110.5	110.5	105.6
Non-foodgrains	108.6	107.6	105	128.1	131.3	129.1	136.4	120.9
All Crops	107	107	102.8	121.1	125.3	124.2	129.7	116.7

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

Table-2 shows Share of Agriculture and Allied Sector in Gross State Domestic Product at Current Prices (Rs. Lakhs) from year 2011-12 to 2013-14 of state wise.

**Table 2:Share of Agriculture and Allied Sector in Gross State Domestic Product at Current Prices(Rs Lakhs)**

S. No	State/UT	GSDP from Agriculture and allied			% Share of Agriculture and Allied in Total GSDP			% Growth over and Allied Previous Year	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1	Andhra Pradesh	14556906	17196447	19622464	21.97	22.79	22.96	18.13	14.11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	439919	491026	547494	42.32	41.55	40.58	11.62	11.5
3	Assam	3218020	3569643	4155039	25.58	25.21	25.55	10.93	16.4
4	Bihar	6497800	8053801	7576634	26.71	27.19	22.09	23.95	-5.92
5	Chhattisgarh	2914456	3468416	3716987	20.19	21.22	20.09	19.01	7.17



6	Goa	227418	255180	NA	4.32	5.36	NA	12.21	NA
7	Gujarat	112673 79	108289 47	NA	18.95	16.16	NA	-3.89	NA
8	Haryana	632057 5	673601 4	775687 0	21.15	19.84	20.2	6.57	15.16
9	Himachal Pradesh	121518 3	143283 2	161032 0	18.71	19.44	19.5	17.91	12.39
10	Jammu & Kashmir	144027 0	174278 1	204119 4	21.12	22.47	23.38	21	17.12
11	Jharkhand	244967 4	278213 5	321214 4	18.06	18.35	18.59	13.57	15.46
12	Karnataka	733487 9	811845 3	815532 2	16.11	15.64	13.99	10.68	0.45
13	Kerala	478687 0	505080 4	NA	15.55	14.46	NA	5.51	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	840692 3	110274 36	154405 40	26.97	29.63	34.24	31.17	40.02
15	Maharashtra	138685 50	144227 47	163552 62	11.8	10.9	11.08	4	13.4
16	Manipur	240849	260842	NA	21.73	20.89	NA	8.3	NA
17	Meghalaya	268285	289579	317094	15.6	15.83	15.07	7.94	9.5
18	Mizoram	137955	151960	NA	20.02	18.17	NA	10.15	NA
19	Nagaland	353999	408232	466534	25.54	26.04	26.28	15.32	14.28
20	Odisha	372015 0	503531 7	565708 5	17.34	19.71	19.61	35.35	12.35
21	Punjab	752900 6	818350 7	869714 2	29.37	28.7	27.43	8.69	6.28
22	Rajasthan	121621 18	135194 86	150276 81	30.15	29.44	29.25	11.16	11.16
23	Sikkim	100053	110243	124798	11.23	10.53	10.08	10.19	13.2
24	Tamil Nadu	885777 1	866189 1	100015 00	13.28	11.63	11.71	-2.21	15.47
25	Tripura	467507	508911	NA	22.28	21.33	NA	8.86	NA
26	Uttar Pradesh	197622 14	228371 70	261243 10	28.84	29.19	29.34	15.56	14.39
27	Uttarakhand	140418 9	158624 1	180343 9	14.35	14.71	14.73	12.96	13.69
28	West Bengal	118067 47	137583 70	151880 00	22.35	22.46	21.69	16.53	10.39
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	53058	55331	57603	10.62	9.82	9.37	4.28	4.11
30	Chandigarh	10317	10718	11629	0.45	0.43	0.4	3.89	8.5
31	Delhi	281899	341941	366803	0.95	0.98	0.91	21.3	7.27
32	Puducherry	80043	95183	116886	5.46	5.68	5.55	18.91	22.8

Source: Central Statistics Office.

Notes: Agriculture and Allied includes Agriculture, forestry, logging and fishing.

NA Not available

Table-3 Highlights India's Position in World Agriculture (in 2012) with respect important key variables such as Area, population, Crop, Fruits & Vegetables, Livestock, and Animal Products.

**Table 3: India's Position in World Agriculture (in 2012)**

Item	India	World	% Share	India's Rank	Next to
'(1)	'(2)	'(3)	'(4)	'(5)	'(6)
1. Total Area (Million Hectares)	329	13442	2.4	Seventh	Russian Federation, Canada, USA, China, Brazil, Australia

Land Area	297	13009	2.3	Seventh	Russian Federation, China, USA, Canada, Brazil, Australia
Arable Land	159	1411	11.3	Second	USA
2. Total Population* (Million)	1241	6909	18	Second	China
Agriculture	661	2617	25.2	Second	China
3. Economically Active Population* (Million)					
Total	491	3282	15	Second	China
Agriculture	267	1310	20.4	Second	China
4. Crop Production (Million Tonnes)					
(A) Total Cereals	260	2458	10.6	Third	China, USA
Wheat	86	701	12.3	Second	China
Rice (Paddy)	157	722	21.7	Second	China
Total Pulses	17	67	25.5	First	
(B) Oilseeds					
Groundnut (in shell)	7	38	18.2	Second	China
Rapeseed	8.1	59	13.7	Third	Canada, China
5. Fruits & Vegetables (Million Tonnes)					
(A) Vegetables & Melons	105	1090	9.6	Second	China
(B) Fruits excluding Melons	74	637	11.6	Second	China
(C) Potatoes	42	373	11.3	Second	China
(D) Onion (Dry)	15	86	17.4	Second	China
6. Commercial Crops (Million Tonnes)					
(A) Sugarcane	342	1800	19	Second	Brazil
(B) Tea	0.96	4.7	20.6	Third	China, Turkey
(C) Coffee (green)	0.3	8.45	3.6	Seventh	Brazil, Viet Nam, Colombia, Indonesia, Ethiopia, Mexico
(D) Jute & Jute-like Fibres	1.96	3.58	54.7	First	
(E) Cotton (lint)	8.5	26.14	32.5	Second	China
(F) Tobacco Leaves	0.83	7.37	11.3	Third	China, Brazil
7. Livestock (Million Heads)					
(A) Cattle	210	1430	14.7	Second	Brazil
(B) Buffaloes	111	194	57.3	First	
(C) Camels	0.45	25	1.8	Tenth	Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia, Niger, Mauritania, Kenya, Mali, Pakistan, Chad
(D) Sheep	74	1078	6.9	Third	China, Australia
(E) Goats	154	910	16.9	Second	China
(F) Chicken	774	19571	4	Fifth	China, USA, Indonesia, Brazil
8. Animal Products					
(A) Total Milk ('000 MT)	121847	723143	16.8	First	
(B) Eggs Total ('000 MT)	3378.1	69103	4.9	Third	China, USA
(C) Total Meat ('000 MT)	6190	295462	2.1	Fifth	China, USA, Brazil, Germany
9. Implements (Thousands Numbers) *					
Agricultural Tractors-in-use	3149	29320	10.7	Second	USA

Source: FAO Statistics.

Note: \* Figure relates to 2007

**Market Size:** Over the recent past, multiple factors have worked together to facilitate growth in the agriculture sector in India. These include growth in household income and consumption, expansion in the food processing sector and increase in agricultural exports. Rising private participation in Indian agriculture, growing organic farming and use of information technology are some of the key trends in the

agriculture industry. As per the 4th Advance Estimates, food grain production is estimated at 252.68 million tonnes (MT) for 2014-15. Production of pulses estimated at 17.20 million tonnes. With an annual output of 138 MT, India is the largest producer of milk. It also has the largest bovine population. India is the largest importer of pulses at 19.0 MT and 3.4 MT, respectively. India, the second-largest producer of sugar, accounts for 14 per cent of the global output. It is the sixth-largest exporter of sugar, accounting for 2.76 per cent of the global exports. India is the largest producer, consumer and exporter of spices and spice products. Spice exports from India are expected to reach US\$ 3 billion by 2016–17 due to creative marketing strategies, innovative packaging, strength in quality and strong distribution networks. The spices market in India is valued at Rs 40,000 crore (US\$ 6.16 billion) annually, of which the branded segment accounts for 15 per cent. The procurement target for rice during marketing season (MS) 2015–16 has been finalised as 30 MT. Agricultural export constitutes 10 per cent of the country's exports and is the fourth-largest exported principal commodity. The agro industry in India is divided into several sub segments such as canned, dairy, processed, frozen food to fisheries, meat, poultry, and food grains.

**Investments:** In terms of agricultural contribution, some of the most developed states in India are Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Gujarat play a key role in the agrarian development of India. The total arable territory in India is 15,73,50,000 km<sup>2</sup>, which represents about 52.92% of the overall land zone of the country. Arable land in India is diminishing because of continuous strain from an ever-increasing number of inhabitants and growing urbanisation. Several players have invested in the agricultural sector in India, mainly driven by the government's initiatives and schemes. According to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), the Indian agricultural services and agricultural machinery sectors have cumulatively attracted foreign direct investment (FDI) equity inflow of about US\$ 2,182 million from April 2000 to June 2015. Some major investments and developments in agriculture in the recent past are as follows:

- Mahindra & Mahindra (M&M), India's leading tractor and utility vehicle manufacturer, announced its entry into pulses retailing under the brand 'NuPro'. Going forward, the company plans to foray into e-retailing and sale of dairy products.
- Fertilizer cooperative IFFCO launched a joint venture with Japanese firm Mitsubishi Corp for manufacturing agrochemicals in India.
- Acumen, a not-for-profit global venture fund, has invested Rs 11 crore (US\$ 1.7 million) in Sahayog Dairy, an integrated entity in the segment, based at Harda district in Madhya Pradesh.
- Rabo Equity Advisors, the private equity arm of Netherlands-based Rabo Group, raised US\$ 100 million for the first close of its second fund – India Agri Business Fund II. The fund plans to invest US\$ 15–17 million in 10–12 companies.
- Oman India Joint Investment Fund (OIJIF), a joint venture (JV) between the State Bank of India (SBI) and State General Reserve Fund (SGRF), invested Rs 95 crore (US\$ 14.62 million) in GSP Crop Science, a Gujarat-based agrochemicals company.
- The world's seventh-largest agrochemicals firm, Israel-based ADAMA Agrochemicals plans to invest at least US\$ 50 million in India over the next three years.
- Belgium-based Univeg has collaborated with Mahindra & Mahindra to develop a fresh fruit supply chain.
- Companies from the US, Canada, Australia, Israel, the Netherlands and other European countries have shown strong interest to transfer the best practices, linkages between scientific institutes, agriculture storage, cold-chain management, market access, and productivity enhancement such as the introduction of new technology in seed and plant biotech.

- Canada-based International Food Security Research Fund has major investments in food security research in several Indian universities. These strengthen food-processing and sustainable agricultural techniques.

#### **Government Initiatives:**

In order to keep up the momentum gained during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and achieve the targeted growth rate of 4% during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan as also to ensure focused approach and to avoid overlap, all the ongoing 51 schemes of the Department have been restructured into five missions viz.

- National Food Security Mission (NFSM),
- Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture Mission (MIDH),
- National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm (NMOOP),
- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), and
- National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET);

#### **Five Central Sector Schemes and one State Plan Scheme viz.**

- National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP),
- Integrated Scheme on Agri-Census & Statistics (ISAC&S),
- Integrated Scheme of Agriculture Marketing (ISAM),
- Integrated Scheme of Agriculture Cooperation (ISAC) and
- Secretariat Economic Service;
- RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana (State Plan Scheme)

Recognizing the importance of Agriculture Sector, the Government during the budget 2014-15 took a number of steps for sustainable development of Agriculture. These steps include:

- Enhanced institutional credit to farmers;
- Promotion of scientific warehousing infrastructure including cold storages and cold chains in the country for increasing shelf life of agricultural produce;
- Improved access to irrigation through Pradhan MantriKrishiSichayeeYojana;
- Provision of Price Stabilisation Fund to mitigate price volatility in agricultural produce;
- Mission mode scheme for Soil Health Card;
- Setting up of Agri-tech Infrastructure fund for making farming competitive and profitable;
- Provide institutional finance to joint farming groups of “BhoomiHeenKisan” through NABARD;
- Development of indigenous cattle breeds and promoting inland fisheries and other non-farm activities to supplement the income of farmers.

Central Government recognizes and discharges its responsibility to assist State Governments in overall development of Agriculture sector. Effective policy measures are in position to improve agricultural production and productivity and address problems of farmers. State Governments are also impressed upon to allocate adequate funds for development of agriculture sector in State plan, as well as initiate other measures required for achieving targeted agricultural growth rate and address problem of farmers. Given the importance of the agriculture sector, the Government of India, in its Budget 2015–16, planned several steps for the sustainable development of agriculture. The government has already taken steps to address two major factors (soil and water) critical to improve agriculture production. Steps have been taken to improve soil fertility on a sustainable basis through the soil health card scheme and to support the organic farming scheme ‘ParamparagatKrishiVikasYojana’. Other steps include improved access to irrigation through ‘Pradhanmantri Gram SinchaiYojana’; enhanced water efficiency through ‘Per Drop More Crop’; continued support to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and the creation of a unified national agriculture market to boost the incomes of farmers. The Government of India recognises the importance of microirrigation, watershed development and

‘Pradhan MantriKrishiSinchai Yojana’; thus, it allocated a sum of Rs 5,300 crore (US\$ 815 million) for it. It urged the states to focus on this key sector. The state governments are compelled to allocate adequate funds to develop the agriculture sector, take measures to achieve the targeted agricultural growth rate and address the problems of farmers. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation under the Ministry of Agriculture has inked MOUs/agreements with 52 countries including the US. In addition, the Department of Agriculture Research & Education (DARE) and the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (DAHD&F) under the Ministry of Agriculture have signed MOUs/agreements with other countries, taking the number of partnerships with other countries to 63. These agreements would provide better agricultural facilities in areas such as research and development, capacity building, germ-plasm exchange, post-harvest management, value addition/food processing, plant protection, animal husbandry, dairy and fisheries. The agreements could help enhance bilateral trade as well. Given the correlation between improvement in agriculture and the development of the country, the Government of India adopted several initiatives and programmes to ensure continuous growth. It allocated Rs 25,000 crore (US\$ 3.9 billion) for the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIFD), Rs 1,500 crore (US\$ 231 million) for the long-term rural credit fund, Rs 45,000 crore (US\$ 6.93 billion) for the short-term cooperative rural credit finance fund and Rs 25,000 crore (US\$ 3.85 billion) for the short-term Regional rural bank (RRB) refinance fund. It also marked an ambitious target of Rs 8.5 lakh crore (US\$ 130.9 billion) of agriculture credit during 2015–16.

Some of the recent major government initiatives in the sector are as follows:

- India and Lithuania have agreed to intensify agricultural cooperation, especially in sectors like food and dairy processing.
- Gujarat Government has planned to connect 26 Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) via electronic market platform, under the National Agriculture Market (NAM) initiative.
- The State Government of Telangana plans to spend Rs 81,000 crore (US\$ 12.1 billion) over the next three years to complete ongoing irrigation projects and also undertake two new projects for lifting water from the Godavari and Krishna river.
- The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) announced 42 dairy projects with a financial outlay of Rs 221 crore (US\$ 34.02 million) to boost milk output and increase per animal production of milk.
- The government planned to invest Rs 50,000 crore (US\$ 7.7 billion) to revive four fertiliser plants and set up two plants to produce farm nutrients.
- The Ministry of Food Processing Industries took some new initiatives to develop the food-processing sector that would enhance the income of farmers and export of agro and processed foods, among others.
- The Government of Telangana allocated Rs 4,250 crore (US\$ 654 million) for the first phase of the farm loan waiver scheme. The scheme is expected to benefit 3.6 million farmers who took loans of Rs 100,000 (~US\$ 1,539) or below before March 31, 2014.

**Need for attention:** There are certain salient features of agriculture in India and is correlated with each other. Some of these are Subsistence farming, Heavy Pressure of Population on Agriculture, Non adoption of Mechanised Farming, Traditional Methods of farming, Variety of Crops, Predominance of Food Crops, Seasonal Patterns. There are certain multidimensional problems and challenges faced by the agriculture sector in India which needs attention from different angles and need to be corrected immediately. Some of these are long-standing and some are emerging due to the ongoing agricultural practices. Some such problems are Stagnation in Production of Major Crops, Soil Exhaustion, Decrease in Fresh Ground Water, Unadoptable and Costly Farm Inputs, Unorganized Agricultural Marketing, Lack of Storage Facilities, Bad Effect of Global Climate Change, Farmer Suicides.

**Road Ahead:** The agriculture sector in India is expected to generate better momentum in the next few years due to increased investments in agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation facilities, warehousing and cold storage. Factors such as reduced transaction costs and time, improved port gate management and better fiscal incentives would contribute to the sector's growth. Furthermore, the growing use of genetically modified crops will likely improve the yield for Indian farmers. The 12th Five-Year Plan estimates the foodgrains storage capacity to expand to 35 MT. Also, a 4 per cent growth would help restructure the agriculture sector in India in the next few years.

**Conclusion:** Agriculture occupies a prominent position in Indian policy-making not only because of its contribution to GDP but also because of the large proportion of the population that is dependent on the sector for its livelihood. However, it is clear that India's agricultural sector has made huge strides in developing its potential. The green revolution massively increased the production of vital food grains and introduced technological innovations into agriculture. This progress is manifested in India's net trade position. Where once India had to depend on imports to feed its people, since 1990 it is a net exporter of agri-food products. Its agriculture is large and diverse and its sheer size means that even slight changes in its trade have significant effects on world agricultural markets. But to strengthen agriculture, India still needs to clear problems and challenges faced by the agriculture sector in India immediately.

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## **REVISITING THE ROLE OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE IN NEW ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

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**Introduction:** Agriculture plays a significant role in India's economy. More than 58 per cent of the rural household's livelihood depend totally on agriculture as their principal means. Adding fisheries and forestry with agriculture is one of the largest contributors to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Not only statistics witnesses the importance of agriculture but the farmers from rural households put lots of effort to cultivate and create market surplus and further India could be able to export more than what she imports. As per the Central Statistics Office (CSO) estimates, the share of agriculture and allied sectors (including agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery) was 16.1 per cent of the Gross Value Added (GVA) during 2014–15 at 2011–12 prices. During Q1 FY2016, agriculture and allied sectors grew 1.9 per cent year-on-year and contributed 14.2 per cent of GVA. Significantly to tell India is the largest producer, consumer and exporter of spices and spice products. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation under the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for the development of the agriculture sector in India. It manages several other bodies, such as the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), to develop other allied agricultural sectors. The agriculture sector in India is expected to generate better momentum in the next few years due to increased investments in agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation facilities, warehousing and cold storage. Factors such as reduced transaction costs and time, improved port gate management and better fiscal incentives would contribute to the sector's growth. Furthermore, the growing use of genetically modified crops will likely improve the yield for Indian farmers.

### **Objectives:**

1. To discuss and estimate Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Economic Activity
2. To highlight and estimate All India Area, Production and Yield of Food grains along with Coverage under Irrigation
3. To compare and estimate India's Imports and Exports of Agricultural Commodities
4. To discuss and estimate Flow of Institutional Credit to Agriculture Sector

### **Methodology:**

This study is based on secondary data collected from various reports for the period from 2004-05 to 2013-14 and attempted to forecast also for the year 2014-15 to 2019-20.

### **Limitation:**

The study is based on only four concepts but there are several other variables which also determine the status of agriculture.

**Discussion:** The growth in Indian agricultural sector has had its moments of glory, nonetheless. Green Revolution (Pioneering work by agriculture scientists and the efforts of farmers, popularly known as the "Green Revolution", had helped achieve a breakthrough in the agriculture sector in the 1960) has been the major success story of free India. The nation that was frequently plagued by famines and chronic food shortage before green revolution, today faces surplus. From a food grain production around 55 million tons at the time of independence, we now boast of production of about 260 million tons of food grain. Unlike developed nations, agriculture still remains the backbone of our country.

Since past two decades India witnessed sufficient progress in the agricultural sector. To flash on this the study attempted to estimate till 2020 by considering present status of technology adopted in the agriculture. The variables taken to measure the agricultural status are Gross 1) Domestic Product (GDP) by Economic Activity, 2) All India Area, Production and Yield of Food grains along with Coverage under Irrigation, 3) India's Imports and Exports of Agricultural Commodities and 4) Flow of Institutional Credit to Agriculture Sector.

#### A. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Economic Activity:

Indian agriculture has witnessed wide variations in growth performance during a span of six decades after independence. A significant recovery of growth was observed in the last few years that has pushed the decadal growth rates above 3 per cent. Year 2013-14 was an exceptionally good year for agriculture in India as several crops witnessed record production. The Table no. 1 clearly states that Agriculture, forestry & fishing shows rising trends and even estimates is also rising.

**Table: 1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Economic Activity at 2004-05 Prices**

(Rs Crores)

Year	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	% y-o-y Growth	Agriculture	% y-o-y Growth	Forestry and logging	% y-o-y Growth	Fishing	% y-o-y Growth
2004-05	565426		476634		61640		27152	
2005-06	594487	5.14	502996	5.53	62742	1.79	28749	5.88
2006-07	619190	4.16	523745	4.13	64795	3.27	30650	6.61
2007-08	655080	5.80	556956	6.34	65697	1.39	32427	5.80
2008-09	655689	0.09	555442	-0.27	66932	1.88	33315	2.74
2009-10	660987	0.81	557715	0.41	68877	2.91	34395	3.24
2010-11	717814	8.60	610905	9.54	70509	2.37	36400	5.83
2011-12	753832	5.02	643543	5.34	71816	1.85	38473	5.70
2012-13	764510	1.42	649424	0.91	73864	2.85	41222	7.15
2013-14	800548	4.71	671474	3.40	74991	1.53	41886	1.61
2014-15	812976		692939		76503		43535	
2015-16	837602		714404		78015		45183	
2016-17	862227		735868		79527		46832	
2017-18	886853		757333		81039		48481	
2018-19	911478		778798		82551		50129	
2019-20	936104		800262		84063		51778	
Average 2004-2014		3.97		3.92		2.20		4.95

Source: Central Statistics Office.

Note: 2004-05 to 2013-14 is actual data and 2014-15 to 2019-20 is Estimated value



The outcome is seen in the acceleration in GDP growth in every segment of agriculture and allied activities (Table 1). While the average growth during the decade 2004-2014 was 3.97%. It is significant that there has not been a single year with negative growth in this ten-year period. Second, while “fishing” scored the highest average growth of 4.95%, it is probably livestock that scored the second best. The average growth of agriculture is 3.92%, with fluctuating growth. The only year 2008-09 shows negative growth but not worse yet.

#### **B. All India Area, Production and Yield of Food grains along with Coverage under Irrigation**

During the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Plan, the yields of all the major crops have recorded positive growth. Impressive rates of growth (more than 4 percent per annum) in production were observed in the case of wheat, bajra, maize, coarse cereals, gram, tur, total pulses, groundnut, sesamum, soyabean, total oilseeds and cotton. The increases in production in the case of wheat, bajra, maize, groundnut and total oilseeds can mainly be attributed to increase in yields, whereas the growth in production in the case of gram, tur, total pulses, soyabean and cotton was driven by a combination of both expansions in area and increase in productivity/yield. A perusal of the rates of growth in yield reveals that most of the crops have recorded higher growth during the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Plan than that during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. The Table No 2 states Area, Production Yield,

Area Under Irrigation. Regarding Area and Area Under Irrigation.

**Table: 2 All India Area, Production and Yield of Food grains along with Coverage under Irrigation**

Year	Area(Million Hectares)	% y-o-y Growth	Production(Million Tonnes)	% y-o-y Growth	Yield(Kg/Hectare)	% y-o-y Growth	Area Under Irrigation (%)	% y-o-y Growth
2004-05	120.1		198.4		1652		44.2	
2005-06	121.6	1.27	208.6	5.16	1715	3.81	45.5	2.94
2006-07	123.7	1.74	217.3	4.16	1756	2.39	46.3	1.76
2007-08	124.1	0.29	230.8	6.21	1860	5.92	46.8	1.08
2008-09	122.8	-1.00	234.5	1.60	1909	2.63	48.3	3.21
2009-10	121.3	-1.22	218.1	-6.98	1798	-5.81	47.8	-1.04
2010-11	126.7	4.40	244.5	12.09	1930	7.34	47.8	0.00
2011-12	124.8	-1.52	259.3	6.05	2078	7.67	49.8	4.18
2012-13	120.8	-3.18	257.1	-0.83	2129	2.45	50.1	0.60
2013-14	126.0	4.36	264.8	2.97	2101	-1.32	50.8	1.35
2014-15	125.5		272.4		2181		51.5	
2015-16	125.9		279.5		2233		52.1	
2016-17	126.2		286.6		2286		52.8	
2017-18	126.6		293.7		2338		53.5	
2018-19	127.0		300.8		2391		54.2	
2019	127.3		307.9		2443		54.8	

-20						
Average 2004-2014	0.57		3.38		2.79	1.56

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

Note: 2004-05 to 2013-14 is actual data and 2014-15 to 2019-20 is Estimated value.

All India Area, Production and Yield of Food grains along with Coverage under Irrigation is seen in the (Table 2). While the average growth in the area cultivated during the decade 2004-2014 was 0.57%, though it is static but due to mechanization and green revolution, production and yield is rising, growth in this ten-year period was 3.38% and 2.79%. Year 2010-11 was a good year where we can see highest growth in respect of production and yield.

**C) India's Imports and Exports of Agricultural Commodities:** India ranks third in farm and agriculture outputs. Agricultural export constitutes around 10 per cent of the country's exports and is the fourth-largest exported principal commodity. The agro industry in India is divided into several sub segments such as canned, dairy, processed, frozen food to fisheries, meat, poultry, and food grains. The Table No 3 clearly states that the percentage of agricultural exports is also rising significantly. If we compare value of Exports and Imports, country is at surplus balance of payment position.

**Table: 3 India's Imports and Exports of Agricultural Commodities (Value in Rs Crore)**

Year	Agriculture Imports	% y-o-y Growth	Agriculture Exports	% y-o-y Growth	% of Agriculture Imports to Total National Imports	% of Agriculture Exports to Total National Exports
2004-05	22811.84		41602.65		4.55	11.08
2005-06	21499.22	-5.75	49216.96	18.30	3.26	10.78
2006-07	29637.85	37.86	62411.42	26.81	3.53	10.92
2007-08	29906.23	0.91	79039.52	26.64	2.95	12.05
2008-09	37183.04	24.33	85551.67	8.24	2.71	10.18
2009-10	59528.37	60.10	89341.50	4.43	4.37	10.57
2010-11	57334.32	-3.69	117483.61	31.50	3.41	10.28
2011-12	82819.15	44.45	187609.33	59.69	3.53	12.80
2012-13	109610.68	32.35	232041.11	23.68	4.11	14.20
2013-14	105149.00	-4.07	268469.05	15.70	3.87	14.17
2014-15	113159.66		256832.63		3.72	13.58
2015-16	123634.52		281479.16		3.74	13.92
2016-17	134109.37		306125.70		3.76	14.26
2017-18	144584.22		330772.23		3.78	14.60
2018-19	155059.07		355418.77		3.79	14.94
2019-20	165533.93		380065.30		3.81	15.28
Average 2004-2014		20.72		23.89		

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Ministry of Commerce, Kolkata.

Note: 2004-05 to 2013-14 is actual data and 2014-15 to 2019-20 is Estimated value

India's Imports and Exports of Agricultural Commodities is seen in the (Table 3). The average growth in the imports was worsened in 2009-10 and 2011-12. But later 2013-14 shows negative growth in imports. The average growth of exports was quite satisfactory and was 23.89%. Year 2011-12 was a good year where we can see highest growth in respect of exports of agricultural commodity.

**D. Flow of Institutional Credit to Agriculture Sector:** Agricultural Credit, as per Annual Report 2014-15, DAC, it was decided in June, 2014 to double the flow of agriculture credit in three years with reference to base year 2003-04. Against the credit flow of Rs. 86981 crores in 2003-04, agriculture credit target of Rs.8 lakh crore has been set for 2014-15. Against this, the achievement upto December, 2014 is

Rs. 5,45,744 crores. Table No 4 highlights on ST - Short term, MT - Medium term, LT - Long term loans provided by Co-operative Banks, RRBs, Commercial Banks, Other Agencies.

**Table No: 4 Flow of Institutional Credit to Agriculture Sector (in Crore)**

Particulars/Agency	Production (ST) Credit	% y-o-y Growth	MT/LT Credit	% y-o-y Growth	Grand-total	% y-o-y Growth
2004-05	76062		49247		125309	
2005-06	105350	38.51	75136	52.57	180486	44.03
2006-07	138455	31.42	90945	21.04	229400	27.10
2007-08	181393	31.01	73265	-19.44	254658	11.01
2008-09	210461	16.02	91447	24.82	301908	18.55
2009-10	276656	31.45	107858	17.95	384514	27.36
2010-11	319108	15.34	127671	18.37	446779	16.19
2011-12	396158	24.15	114871	-10.03	511029	14.38
2012-13	473500	19.52	133875	16.54	607375	18.85
2013-14	573001	21.01	138620	3.54	711621	17.16
2014-15	568926		150786		719713	
2015-16	622365		159967		782332	
2016-17	675803		169148		844951	
2017-18	729242		178328		907570	
2018-19	782680		187509		970189	
2019-20	836119		196689		1032808	
Average 2004-2014		25.38		13.93		21.63

Source: Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Credit Division.

ST Short term, MT Medium term, LT Long term

Note: 2004-05 to 2013-14 is actual data and 2014-15 to 2019-20 is Estimated value

Flow of Institutional Credit to Agriculture Sector is shown in (Table 4). The average growth during the decade 2004-2014 was 21.3, of which we can find around 25.38% are short term fund and 13.93% are of medium term and long term. There was no negative growth for short term and at aggregate level.

Table No 5 shows All-India Index Number of Production of Principal Crops based on year 2007-08.

**Table:5 All-India Index Number of Production of Principal Crops**

(TE: 2007-08=100)

Crops	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Average Growth during 2007-08 to 2013-14
'(1)	'(2)	'(3)	'(4)	'(5)	'(6)	'(7)	'(8)	'(9)
Rice	102.9	105.6	94.8	102.2	112.1	112	113.4	106.1
Wheat	105.4	108.2	108.3	116.5	127.2	125.4	128.6	117.1
Jowar	104.7	95.7	88.5	92.5	79	69.8	71.2	85.9
Bajra	114.7	102.2	74.8	119.3	118.2	100.6	105.6	105.1
Maize	116.6	121.4	102.9	133.7	133.9	136.9	149.8	127.9
Ragi	108.5	102.9	95.2	110.6	97.3	79.4	94.7	98.4
Small Millets	110	88.8	76.3	88.3	90.2	87	90.1	90.1
Barley	95.8	135.3	108.5	133.2	129.7	140.4	145	126.9
Coarse Cereals	112.1	110	92.3	118.9	114.8	109.2	117.3	110.7
Cereals	105.5	107.4	100.2	111.1	119.1	117.3	120.6	111.6
Tur	113.5	83.6	91	105.6	98	111.6	121.5	103.5
Gram	97.5	119.8	126.8	139.5	130.7	149.9	167.6	133.1
Moong	127.4	86.6	57.9	150.7	136.8	99.3	125.2	112

Urad	104.1	83.9	88.3	125.7	126.1	135.5	108.1	110.2
Lentil	91.2	107.1	115.9	106	118.9	127.4	115.5	111.7
Other Pulses	105.9	102.6	87	131.1	112.2	112.1	101.6	107.5
Total Pulses	105.1	102	102.3	129.3	121.3	129.2	135.1	117.8
Foodgrains	105.4	106.5	100.6	114.4	119.5	119.4	123.1	112.7
Groundnut	125	97.6	73.9	112.5	94.8	63.9	131.7	99.9
Castor	112.6	125.2	107.9	144.3	245.3	209.9	180.5	160.8
Niger Seed	97.1	103.7	88.6	95.5	87	89.4	78.5	91.4
Sesamum	112.6	95.3	87.5	132.9	120.6	101.9	100.4	107.3
R&M	81.8	100.9	92.6	114.6	92.6	112.5	111.6	100.9
Linseed	97.3	100.8	91.5	87.3	90.8	88.5	84.9	91.6
Safflower	97.1	81.9	77.4	65.1	62.9	46.9	49.3	68.6
Sunflower	106.3	84.1	61.8	47.3	37.5	39.5	39.7	59.5
Soya Bean	117.1	105.8	106.4	136	130.4	156.6	128	125.8
Total Oilseeds	108.6	100.8	88.9	116.8	106.5	107.4	119.3	106.9
Sugarcane	106.1	86.8	89	104.3	110	103.9	106.6	101
Cotton	115.9	99.7	107.5	147.7	157.6	153.2	164.2	135.1
Jute	100.5	94.7	110.4	98.4	105.6	101.7	108	102.8
Mesta	105.5	77.9	62.5	65.1	70.6	62.8	63.8	72.6
Coconut	97.4	97.5	104	104.1	143.5	149.9	154.2	121.5
Cottonseed	115.9	99.7	107.5	147.7	157.6	153.2	163.4	135
Sunhemp	98.8	143.5	125.6	172.7	132.2	100.7	100.7	124.9
Potato	114.6	138.4	147.2	170.4	166.9	182.5	186.7	158.1
Tapioca	105.6	116.5	97.6	97.8	105.9	87.6	93.7	100.7
Sweet Potato	98.8	117.4	114.8	109.8	112.5	118.7	121.3	113.3
Onion	102.7	152.4	136.6	169.8	196.7	188.9	216.8	166.3
Banana	114.2	169.7	171.3	192.7	184.1	171.5	178.4	168.8
Tobacco	93	115.1	141.6	170.6	160	139.8	139.8	137.1
Guar Seed	133.6	144.6	44.3	146.8	165.6	183.8	183.8	143.2
Black Pepper	67.6	68	73.2	74.6	58.9	76.1	64.6	69
Dry Chillies	109.5	107.2	101.5	103.2	107.7	110.1	116.1	107.9
Dry Ginger	98.3	97.7	99	180.4	194.3	175.5	175.5	145.8
Turmeric	98	101.3	97.8	122.4	143.9	119.7	126.9	115.7
Areca Nut	100	100.6	100	100	142.4	127.4	132	114.6
Cardamom	85.7	99.1	102.3	102.3	102.3	115.1	134.3	105.9
Coriander	121.2	94.8	92.8	188.7	208.7	205.2	194.2	157.9
Garlic	131.2	102.1	102.4	129.9	150.8	154.6	149.9	131.6
Tea	95.9	98.8	100.7	98.2	99.2	99.2	99.2	98.8
Coffee	95.4	95.5	105.4	108.9	114.3	115.8	115.8	107.3
Rubber	99.8	104.5	100.5	104.2	109.3	110.5	110.5	105.6
Non-foodgrains	108.6	107.6	105	128.1	131.3	129.1	136.4	120.9
All Crops	107	107	102.8	121.1	125.3	124.2	129.7	116.7

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

Table No 6 Highlights India's Position in World Agriculture (in 2012) with respect important key variables such as Area, population, Crop, Fruits & Vegetables, Livestock, and Animal Products.

**Table 6: India's Position in World Agriculture (in 2012)**

Item	India	World	% Share	India's Rank	Next to
'(1)	'(2)	'(3)	'(4)	'(5)	'(6)
1. Total Area (Million Hectares)	329	13442	2.4	Seventh	Russian Federation, Canada, USA, China, Brazil, Australia
Land Area	297	13009	2.3	Seventh	Russian Federation, China, USA, Canada, Brazil, Australia
Arable Land	159	1411	11.3	Second	USA
2. Total Population* (Million)	1241	6909	18	Second	China
Agriculture	661	2617	25.2	Second	China
3. Economically Active Population* (Million)					
Total	491	3282	15	Second	China
Agriculture	267	1310	20.4	Second	China
4. Crop Production (Million Tonnes)					
(A) Total Cereals	260	2458	10.6	Third	China, USA
Wheat	86	701	12.3	Second	China
Rice (Paddy)	157	722	21.7	Second	China
Total Pulses	17	67	25.5	First	
(B) Oilseeds					
Groundnut (in shell)	7	38	18.2	Second	China
Rapeseed	8.1	59	13.7	Third	Canada, China
5. Fruits & Vegetables (Million Tonnes)					
(A) Vegetables & Melons	105	1090	9.6	Second	China
(B) Fruits excluding Melons	74	637	11.6	Second	China
(C) Potatoes	42	373	11.3	Second	China
(D) Onion (Dry)	15	86	17.4	Second	China
6. Commercial Crops (Million Tonnes)					
(A) Sugarcane	342	1800	19	Second	Brazil
(B) Tea	0.96	4.7	20.6	Third	China, Turkey
(C) Coffee (green)	0.3	8.45	3.6	Seventh	Brazil, Viet Nam, Colombia, Indonesia, Ethiopia, Mexico
(D) Jute & Jute-like Fibres	1.96	3.58	54.7	First	
(E) Cotton (lint)	8.5	26.14	32.5	Second	China
(F) Tobacco Leaves	0.83	7.37	11.3	Third	China, Brazil
7. Livestock (Million Heads)					
(A) Cattle	210	1430	14.7	Second	Brazil
(B) Buffaloes	111	194	57.3	First	
(C) Camels	0.45	25	1.8	Tenth	Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia, Niger, Mauritania, Kenya, Mali, Pakistan, Chad
(D) Sheep	74	1078	6.9	Third	China, Australia
(E) Goats	154	910	16.9	Second	China
(F) Chicken	774	19571	4	Fifth	China, USA, Indonesia, Brazil
8. Animal Products					
(A) Total Milk ('000 MT)	121847	723143	16.8	First	
(B) Eggs Total ('000 MT)	3378.1	69103	4.9	Third	China, USA
(C) Total Meat ('000 MT)	6190	295462	2.1	Fifth	China, USA, Brazil, Germany
9. Implements (Thousands Numbers) *					

Agricultural Tractors-in-use	3149	29320	10.7	Second	USA
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Source: FAO Statistics.

Note: \* Figure relates to 2007

**Challenges:** The declining land-base for agricultural operations, diminishing water tables, shortage of farm-labour, increasing costs of inputs and uncertainties associated with prices/realisation which impact the viability of farming are some of the formidable challenges the agriculture sector faces. Resource use efficiency to improve factor productivity and ensuring natural resources sustainability are necessary to reconcile the conflicting demands of farmers and consumer. While the country is presently self-sufficient in cereals, it meets its domestic requirements for pulses and edible oils through imports. Despite the various efforts being made, there is no technological breakthrough in pulses, the yields are still hovering around 600-800 Kg per hectare. Pulses continue to be grown by small and marginal farmers on marginal lands under rained conditions. Even though substantial increases have been made in the MSP, due to weak procurement/price support mechanism, farmers' response in terms of increase in acreage under pulses is lukewarm. Nearly half of our domestic requirement of edible oils is met through imports. Developing oil palm, which have high oil contents, on large track of lands suitable for its cultivation, can bridge the gap between demand and supply of edible oils.

**Opportunities:** Substantial investments in physical, growth drivers social and agricultural infrastructure as the key growth drivers which will enable the economy to achieve 'inclusive growth'. Although we expect these three factors to contribute significantly in India's growth story during the current decade (2011-20), the role of other factors (such as technological progress, improvement in productivity and India's young demography, etc.) should not be underrated. Further, Government of India (GoI) and the private sector need to undertake necessary integrated efforts to strengthen these growth drivers and achieve high GDP growth.

The agriculture sector in India is expected to generate better momentum in the next few years due to increased investments in agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation facilities, warehousing and cold storage. Factors such as reduced transaction costs and time, improved port gate management and better fiscal incentives would contribute to the sector's growth. Furthermore, the growing use of genetically modified crops will likely improve the yield for Indian farmers.

**Conclusion:** The 12th Five-Year Plan estimates the food grains storage capacity to expand to 35 MT. Also, a 4 per cent growth would help restructure the agriculture sector in India in the next few years. In India, the future obviously belongs to agriculture. Our dream is to make India a Developed Nation through agricultural growth. Agriculture is intended to become not merely an efficient, eco-friendly production system, capable of meeting basic demands of the rapidly increasing population, but it has to become a major powerful instrument for a comprehensive socio economic transformation of the country, including improvement in the quality of the life of every individual. This is an exciting opportunity and a challenging responsibility.

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*Prof. Neelkanth G. Pendse & Namrata Shrivastava (88-93)*

## **FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT INFLOWS AND CAUSAL FACTOR: AN ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS**

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**Section I: Introduction:** Foreign direct investment can be termed as package of resources that complements the financial flows and makes a distinctive contribution to the development process. Foreign direct investment projects typically involve a transfer of technology and managerial skills from the source country to the recipient country and also provide greater access to world market for the recipient country's exports. Foreign Direct Investment is fund flow between the countries in the form of inflow or outflow by which one can able to gain some benefit from their investment whereas another can exploit the opportunity to enhance the productivity and find out better position through investment with the purpose of long term then it is contributes positively towards economy. Depending on the industry sector and type of business, a foreign direct investment may be an attractive and doable option. The studies try to find out the implications which affect the economic scenario and also measure the level of predominance by the factors for economic contribution to India.

It has long been argued that Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) plays an important role in promoting export and economic growth of an economy. It is argued that FDI promotes exports of the host countries by increasing the productivity and productive capacity of the host country by increasing capital stock, transfer of technology, managerial skills and upgrading the skills of the local workforce through training. Further, FDI also increases the opportunity for the host countries to export by facilitating access to the new and large foreign markets. However, the role of FDI in promoting export is a controversial topic and basically depends upon the motive for such investment. If the motive for FDI is to bypass the trade barriers of the host countries, to gain access to large overseas market and to reap the benefits of economies of scale, this may not promote export. Such kind of market seeking investment is called horizontal FDI. However, if the motive for FDI is to reap the benefits of host country's comparative advantage so as to produce at relatively low cost, such investments are likely to promote trade and hence complement trade. Such FDI is called export oriented or vertical FDI.

Realizing the important contribution of foreign investment to economic development, India has introduced many policy reforms to attract them. Restrictive investment regimes have been liberalized. In addition, various types of incentives are being offered to attract foreign direct investment. Greater attention is also being paid to create macroeconomic environment for foreign conducive investors. In recent theoretical and empirical work, investment has been identified as a key variable determining economic growth. Thus, if FDI crowds out domestic investment or fails to contribute to capital formation, there would be good reasons to question its benefits for recipient developing countries. Moreover, given the scarcity of domestic entrepreneurship and the need to nurture existing entrepreneurial talent, a finding that MNEs displace domestic firms would also cast doubts on the favourable development effects of FDI. In fact, FDI is a much larger proportion of investment in developing than in developed countries.

The present paper has been divided into five sections. Section- I is devoted to Introduction. Review of literature has been done in Section-II. Section-III belongs to research methodology. The main

determinants of FDI in Indian economy for the period 1980-81 to 2014-15 are presented in section IV. Section V is devoted for summary and conclusion of the problem at hand.

**Section II: Literature Review:** Review of literature gives relative information about concerning the problem and provides an improved understanding to make objectives of the research study. Though several empirical studies have been conducted concerning the factors determining FDI. Most of the studies utilize multiple numbers of theories. While many of studies have been conducted regarding to test the FDI causal factors and found the size of the market almost universally as an important determinant of FDI in developing countries. **Chow (1987)** argued that his empirical evidence supports the hypothesis that export growth causes industrial development. The relationship between exports and economic growth based on the correlational and regression analysis. Results show that there is a positive relationship between exports and growth; therefore, they suggest that exports are an important driver of economic growth across countries. **Bahmani-Oskooee, M., Mohtadi, H., & Shabsigh, G. (1991)** examined the comovement and causal impact of foreign direct investment (FDI) and exports on economic growth in 21 Asian countries over the period 1980 to 2013. Findings strongly confirm that there is a long-run steady-state relationship between FDI, exports, and GDP for the selected countries. There is long-run bidirectional causality between FDI and GDP and between exports and GDP. This can be concluded that FDI and exports do have causal impact on long-run growth in the countries being investigated. **Shamsuddin (1994)** examined the economic determinants of private FDI by using a single equation econometric model for 36 less developed countries for the year 1983. The FDI for the year 1983 was modeled as a function of one year lagged values of GDP, growth rate of GDP, per capita debt, availability of energy resources in the recipient country, wage rate, capital debt volatility of prices (computed from the CPI data). Empirical findings observed that the most important factor in attracting FDI is the per capita GDP in the host country, followed by other proxies used. Empirical results are supportive of all hypotheses proposed for testing with the exception of the effect of energy availability. **Ahmad and Harnhirun (1995)** examine the causal impact of exports on growth in ASEAN countries, including Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, using data for the period 1966 to 1990. Test results found exports are confirmed to have causal impact on growth only in Singapore. This indicates that exports do not seem to have causal impact on growth in other ASEAN countries under investigation. **Mucchielli and Soubaya (2000)** investigated the determinants of the volume of trade of the French Multinational Corporations (MNCs). The major findings suggest that inward FDI has a positive influence on Foreign trade (including exports and imports), and this positive influence is stronger for exports compared with imports. **Nair-Reichert and Wienhold (2001)** and another researchers, mainly focuses on the causality running from FDI to GDP. The two-way link between FDI and GDP stems from the fact that increased FDI promotes growth in host countries, whereas brighter growth prospects in the host countries attract an increased flow of FDI. **Asiedu (2002)** applying Least Square techniques for all estimations in the study and found that openness, return on investment and GDP as proxy variable for market size, are significant variables for FDI fostering and infrastructure and political risk found insignificant. **Quazi and Mahmud (2004)** investigated that which factors, either economic or non-economic, drive the flow of FDI into South Asia and found that economic freedom, openness, prosperity, human capital, and lagged FDI significantly increase FDI inflow into South Asia, while political instability depresses it. **Janicki et al. (2004)** examined bilateral foreign direct investments (FDI) between the members of the European Union and eight central and east European candidate economies in transition for the year 1997. Openness to trade, market size, labour cost and the institutional investor country risks are used as proxies of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows. Empirical results reveal that all the variables taken as determinants of FDI are found significant impact on the FDI inflows. **Naeem, Ijaz, and Azam (2005)** used time series data from 1970-71 to 1999-2000 for Pakistan and found the main



economic factors are market size, domestic investment, trade openness, indirect taxes, inflation, and external debt. **Tsen (2005)** investigated the location-related determinants of FDI in the manufacturing industry of Malaysia using time series data from 1980 to 2002. Inflation, infrastructure, education (human capital), exchange rate, market size, current account balance were the variables used for the determinants of FDI. The findings concluded that an increase in education, infrastructure, market size or current account balance lead to an increase in FDI flows. **Hansen and Rand (2006)** investigate the causal relationship between FDI and economic growth in a sample of 31 developing countries, using the Granger causal analysis. They find bi-directional causality between FDI and economic growth. FDI really plays a very significant role in the selected countries. Although the above-mentioned researchers support the growth impact of FDI, this impact is likely to be differential and conditional on various factors. **Burak Camurdan and Ismail Cevis (2009)** developed an empirical framework to estimate the economic determinants of FDI inflows by employing a panel data set of 17 developing countries and transition economies for the period of 1989-2006. Seven independent variables were taken for this research namely, the previous period FDI, GDP growth rate, wage, trade rate, inflation rate and economic investment. The empirical results conclude that the previous period FDI is important as an economic determinant. Besides, it is also understood that the main determinants of FDI inflows are Inflation rate, the interest rate and trade (openness) rate. **Jayachandran, G. and Seilan, A., (2010)** investigated the relationship between Trade, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and economic growth for India over the period 1970-2007. Economic growth may induce FDI inflow, Trade and FDI may also stimulate economic growth. There is a causal relationship between the examined variables. Economic growth, trade and FDI appear to be mutually reinforcing under the open-door policy. **Tekin (2012)** examines the causal impact of exports on economic growth in 18 least-developed countries, using data for the period 1970 to 2009. They find unidirectional causality running from exports to GDP in only three countries and from GDP to exports in three countries. Based on the empirical findings of this study, exports do not help promote economic growth in the least-developed countries being investigated. The above findings indicate the impact of FDI on economic growth to be debatable. From this perspective, it can be concluded that the role of FDI in growth enhancing seems to be country-based, depending on the economic, institutional, human capital, and technological conditions in a recipient economy. **Kachoo et al. (2012)** identified the factors determining FDI inflows to 32 developing countries. The FDI inflows are modeled as a function of the market size, total reserves, infrastructure, labour cost and degree of openness for the host countries. Empirical estimates suggested that all the variables except openness have strong bearing on the inflows of overseas capital. **Sharmiladevi and Saifilali (2013)** examined the macroeconomic variables that act as potential determinants of FDI inflows. The authors used time series data for the period 2000-01 to 2011-12, and the study employed ordinary Least Square (OLS) method. Results indicated that among the selected variables, export, index of industrial production, inflation shows statistically significant at 5 % level. The researcher concluded that parameters which the internal business environment of a nation like growth rate, inflation, IIP, exports are having a direct influence upon India's credibility in the international arena in terms of attracting more FDI. **Parashar (2015)** investigated the determining factors of foreign direct investment (FDI) inflow in both China and India from 1980 to 2013 using econometric modeling. Linear regression analysis of time series data was done for 34 years. Macroeconomic indicators such as market size, infrastructure, and opportunity cost for investors, trade openness, growth rate, policy changes and inflation were assumed to be the determinants. The analysis revealed that, for both countries, market size was an important factor. Also, in the case of China, lower wage rates played an important role in attracting FDI, while in India; it is policy reforms that played a crucial role in attracting FDI.

**Section III: Research Methodology:** The study is based on secondary sources of the statistics. This becomes more essential when the numbers of variables are large; it requires adequate degree of freedom

to carry out the traditional statistical tests of significance. Thus, to cater this need of the research a period of 35 years was thoughtfully selected. The data for the purpose of analysis will constitute time series incorporating a period of 1980-81 to 2014-15. A problem is studied best where it exists. The present study aims at analysing the Long run relationship between Foreign Direct Investment Inflows in India. Since the study is based on secondary statistics Union of India was purposively selected. Thus Union of India constitutes as study units. The data used in the study are annual data for the period 1981 to 2015 sourced from the various publication of RBI Handbook, Ministry of commerce and Industry Govt. of India, DIPP and Shodhganga, Stasticstimes.com, Ministry of Finance Govt. of India. In addition to this data can also be explored from some other sources of publication.

**Objectives of the Study:** The overall objective of the study is to investigate into the causal factors responsible for Foreign Direct Investment inflows in the Indian economy. However, the specific objectives of the present study are as under:

1. To identify the determinants of FDI inflows in the economy during the period.
2. To see the impact of the variables on the inflows of FDI during the period.

**Hypothesis of the study:**

- I. Structure and pattern of variables is remained same.
- II. Causal relationship between foreign direct investment inflows and its determinants is absent.

**Model Specification**

**Overall Period Model:**  $FDI_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 (MSIZE)_t + \beta_2 (EXTDEBT)_t + \beta_3 (REER)_t + \beta_4 (FOREX)_t + \beta_5 (PCI)_t + \beta_6 (IIP)_t + \beta_7 (TRADEOPEN)_t + \beta_8 (INFLATION)_t + \beta_9 (IND TAX)_t + \beta_{10} (INFRAINDEX)_t + \beta_{11} (GOV EXP)_t + \beta_{12} (EX \%GDP)_t + \varepsilon_t$

**Overall Period Model:**  $\log (FDI)_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \log (MSIZE)_t + \beta_2 \log (EXTDEBT)_t + \beta_3 \log (REER)_t + \beta_4 \log (FOREX)_t + \beta_5 \log (PCI)_t + \beta_6 \log (IIP)_t + \beta_7 \log (TRADEOPEN)_t + \beta_8 \log (INFLATION)_t + \beta_9 \log (IND TAX)_t + \beta_{10} \log (INFRAINDEX)_t + \beta_{11} \log (GOV EXP)_t + \beta_{12} \log (EX \%GDP)_t + \varepsilon_t$

**Variable Specification**

FDI	Foreign Direct Investment Inflows
MSIZE	Market size proxy used Gross Domestic Product
EXT DEBT	External Debt
INFRAINDEX	Infrastructure Index
PCI	Per capita income
TRADE OPEN	Trade Openness (X+ M/GDP*100)
INFLATION	Inflation % CPI
IND TAX	Total Indirect Taxes
FOREX	Foreign exchange reserve
GOV EXP	Government expenditure
REER	Real Effective Exchange Rate
IIP	Index of industrial production
EXE GDP	Export as a % of GDP

**Multiple Regression Analysis:**

To examine impact of caused factor multiple regression analysis is used. The general linear regression model is just an extension of simple regression model. However the derivation of the required results from these (normal) equations involves algebraic complexities. With the use of matrix algebra, the derivation of the results becomes much easier.

Generalising the two and three variable linear regression models, the k- variable regression model involving the dependent variable Y and k-1 explanatory variables X<sub>1</sub>, X<sub>2</sub>, ..., X<sub>k</sub> may be written as

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1t} + \beta_2 X_{2t} + \dots + \beta_k X_{kt} + u_i$$

$$\beta = (X'X)^{-1}X'Y$$

Here is the vector of required least squared estimators  $\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_k$

$$S.E. \beta_i = \sqrt{(var \beta t)} = \sigma_u^2 (X'X)^{-1}$$

**Section IV: Determinants of FDI in Indian economy:** The regression results of Overall period have been presented in table 1 to 2. The results of the present study are in partial conformity with earlier study. TRADEOPEN, EXTDEBT and EX % GDP were found statistically significant at 1% level. INDIRECTTAX, PCI and REER were found statistically significant at 5% level. FOREX and GOVEXP were found statistically significant at 10% level. Rest of the parameters was found statistically insignificant. The entire twelve explanatory variables taken together explain 97.3 % variation in dependent variable. The log linear version has shows the coefficient of REER was found statistically significant at 1 % level. EX % GDP were found statistically significant at 5% level. TRADEOPEN, INDIRECTTAX, EXTDEBT, and INFLATION were found statistically significant at 10% level. Rest of the parameters was found statistically insignificant. The results of the analysis show that generally FDI in India is related positively with MSIZE, TRADEOPEN, FOREX and EXP as % of GDP these variables. Theoretically, the relationship between FDI Inflows and MSIZE, Trade Openness, FOREX, and Export as percentage of GDP should be positive. In the present analysis relationship between FDI Inflows and Trade Openness, FOREX, INFRAINDEX, GOVEXP, REER and INFLATION found to be positive but the coefficients of PCI, EXP as % GDP, and EXTDEBT were turned to be negative, this happens when a high degree of multicollierity exists among the explanatory variables. Similarly, relationship between FDI Inflows and REER, EXTDEBT and INFLATION should be negative. Again the coefficient of EXTDEBT is suffering from the problem existence of high degree of multicollierity among the explanatory variables.

**Table 1: Regression estimates of Linear model (Overall Period)**

\* Significant at 1% level of significance \*\* Significant at 5% level of significance \*\*\* Significant at 10% level of significance

**Table 2: Regression estimates of log-linear model (Overall Period)**

\* Significant at 1% level of significance \*\* Significant at 5% level of significance \*\*\* Significant at 10% level of significance

**Non-log version**

LOPE	58837.7	088.46	0.066	26.71	88.03	0.32	38.81	.0	.98	17.17	4.17	1.39
VERAGE	714633	5294.42	.1834	890.67	986.16	40.62	725.57	2.10	0.28	360.15	38.33	8.98
ROWTH	.851167	.303187	0.812	1.99	.64	.33	1.40	.07	.59	.56	.514	2.02

**Non-log version corel max**

	MSIZE	PCI	INFLATION	INFRAINDEX	INDIRECT	EXTDEBT	FOREX	TRADEOPEN	EX%GDP	GOVEXP	REER	
MSIZE		.999	0.076	.934	.979	.968	.979	.989	.957	.988	.988	0.561
PCI	.999		0.049	.932	.975	.964	.981	.987	.951	.985	.989	0.545

INFLATION	0.076	0.049		.202	.060	.144	.048	.061	.069	.078	0.034	.153
INFRAINDEX	.934	.931	.201		.959	.974	.951	.956	.930	.973	.891	0.255
INDIRECT TAX	.979	.975	.059	.958		.989	.977	.979	.988	.991	.944	0.139
EXTDEBT	.968	.964	.143	.973	.989		.963	.969	.977	.985	.930	0.030
FOREX	.979	.980	.047	.950	.977	.963		.979	.941	.982	.929	.039
TRADEOPEN	.988	.987	.061	.956	.978	.968	.979		.957	.985	.939	.085
EXP % GDP	.956	.951	.069	.930	.987	.976	.940	.956		.958	.874	.108
GOVEXP	.987	.984	.077	.973	.991	.984	.982	.985	.957		.935	.314
REER	.988	.988	0.034	.891	.943	.930	.928	.939	.873	.935		.655
PCI	0.561	0.544	.153	0.254	0.139	0.030	.039	.085	.107	.314	.655	

Slope: -- log version

.04	.23	0.85	4.56	2.18	.76	0.97	1.35	1.98	2.38	.21	1.84
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### Section V: Summary and Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to examine the determinants of inward FDI in India region and sector wisely, by regression analysis. In the model there were twelve explanatory variables. They are, respectively, MSIZE, FOREX, INFRAINDEX, GOVEXP, TRADEOPEN, EXTDEBT, INDTAX, PCI, IIP, REER, EXP as % of GDP and INFLATION. The results of the present study are in partial conformity with earlier study. TRADEOPEN, EXTDEBT and EX % GDP were found statistically significant at 1% level. INDIRECTTAX, PCI and REER were found statistically significant at 5% level. FOREX and GOVEXP were found statistically significant at 10% level. Rest of the parameters was found statistically insignificant. The entire twelve explanatory variables taken together explain 97.3 % variation in dependent variable. The log linear version has shows the coefficient of REER was found statistically significant at 1 % level. EX % GDP were found statistically significant at 5% level. TRADEOPEN, INDIRECTTAX, EXTDEBT, and INFLATION were found statistically significant at 10% level. The results of the analysis show that generally FDI in India is related positively with MSIZE, TRADEOPEN, FOREX and EXP as % of GDP these variables. Theoretically, the relationship between FDI Inflows and MSIZE, Trade Openness, FOREX, and Export as percentage of GDP should be positive. In the present analysis relationship between FDI Inflows and Trade Openness, FOREX, INFRAINDEX, GOVEXP, REER and INFLATION found to be positive but the coefficients of PCI, EXP as % GDP, and EXTDEBT were turned to be negative, this happens when a high degree of multicollierity exists among the explanatory variables. Similarly, relationship between FDI Inflows and REER, EXTDEBT and INFLATION should be negative. Again the coefficient of EXTDEBT is suffering from the problem existence of high degree of multicollierity among the explanatory variables.

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*Ravaliya Dipika Maheshbhai (94-97)*

## **PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES IN E-COMMERCE IN RECENT ERA**

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### **Introduction:**

The E-commerce is one of the leading things that have taken the Indian industry by Storm. It is force to change whole economy, which has a huge prospective and is basically varying the way industries are done. E-commerce means anything that involves an online transaction. It's beneficial to both parties' buyers and sellers. Availability of large scale of goods and services is making buying online more attractive and convenient for consumers over the globe. Ever since 1991, after economic reforms explicitly took place in India as a consequence of opening of the economy with a view to integrate itself with the whole economy of the world. The must to assist international trade both through policy and procedure reforms has become the foundation stone of India's traffic and fiscal policies. As a result last decade have witnesses a technological revolution attended by the expansion of the internet, web technologies and their applications. E-commerce as element of the information technology revolution spread widely in India as well as globe. Utilize of internet in business has driven electronic commerce to become one of the main competent channel for inter organization commerce procedure.

**MEANING OF E-COMMERCE:** The full abbreviation of E-Commerce is electronic commerce. Business transaction done through electronically on the internet is known as E-Commerce. E-Commerce means buying and selling of goods and service or else the transmitting of funds or data using electronic network be fond of internet. Initially it's found in 1960s, when business started using electronic data interchange to split business documents with other companies. In era of 1979, the American National Standards institute developed ASC X12 as a universal standard for businesses to share documents through electronic networks. In E-Commerce business transaction take place with business to business, business to consumers, consumers to business and consumer to consumers. The expressions E-Commerce and E-Business are frequently used interchangeably. E-Commerce performed using various applications such as email, online catalog, file transfer protocol and web service. Its provided benefits covered wide range of availability of goods and services, availability of 24 hours, the speed of Access and international reach etc. the e-commerce market continues growing.

### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

- a. To understand the concept of E-commerce.
- b. To shown the recent issues and challenges faced by the E-commerce business.

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**Chanana & Geole (2012)** Researcher studied the future of Ecommerce in India. Some crucial aspect which will extensively contribute to the boom of the E-Commerce industry in India such as replacement guarantee, M-Commerce services, place based services, numerous payment option, right content, delivery alternative, legal obligation of generating invoices for online transactions, immediate Service, clear & realistic term and conditions, the product feature should be same as shown on the portal and availability of 24/7 customer care centre should be there.

**Raghunath & panga (2013)** it was based on problem and prospect in ecommerce. Latest technology consisting positives and negatives associated with it's apply and Adoption. Consequently, it arising need of crating new ethical issues related to business will emerge. New ethical issues must be identified and immediate steps and actions should be taken. To expansion of E-commerce and adoption by customers needs avail the sources of consumer confusion, apprehension and risk need to be identified, understood

and alleviated. E-commerce endows with fabulous occasion in different areas but it entails wary application for consumer security issues. its enlargement depend to a great extent on efficient IT security systems for which necessary hi-tech and legal provisions need to be put in place and toughen persistently.

**Malhotra (2014)** Author deliberated on E-business issues and challenges in Indian prospective. It was concluded that Indian customers return much of the commodities they purchase online, Cash on delivery is the preferred payment mode, Payment gateways have a high failure rate, Internet penetration is low and Feature phones still rule the roost.

**Harjor and darjor kour (April 2015)** present paper discussed about benefits of ecommerce to customers, retailers, producers and distributors. Its various segments that would grow in the future like: Travel and Tourism, electronic appliances, hardware product and apparel. E-commerce offers benefits like cost effectiveness, quick comparison shopping, better customer service, information saving and knowledge market development.

**Abdul gaffer khan (2016)** studied carried on benefits and challenging emerging in ecommerce. The e-commerce revolution has primarily changed the business of transaction by providing new opportunities and breaking borders quality. In Bangladesh, it has muscularly impacted the conventional commerce system and varying the life of inhabitants by making it easier. It avail benefits to customer and seller, e-commerce gives challenges to traditional business for competitive position. Developing nation's appearance many barriers that affect the victorious execution of e-commerce with the help of contrast with developed country.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:** The methodology of present paper is theoretical. Methodology consist only secondary data like as publication research, journals and online sources This has been applied in present study the conceptual framework, definition, present trends and some of the challenges and opportunities of e-commerce in India.

#### **RECENT OPPORTUNITIES**

##### **I. Uses of Smartphone and availability of apps**

Online shopping is more instances and conceivable that consumers will easily able to open the app, search for a goods and services, select products or services according their conveniences and arrive at their door at time they select all in transaction.

**II. Expansion of social media:** Recent era social media consider as part of commerce and their voice are getting louder. Expansion uses of Google, Bing and different shopping sites have shaped the direct return advertising arena for ecommerce retailer over the last decade.

**III. Opportunities for Producers, whole sellers, retailers and customers:** Producer able to take benefits of ecommerce through providing better information about their product or services to the other links in the business chain and creates brand identity. Wholesaler can establish contractors with reputed producers and concerning trade with the online. Ecommerce avail much additional information regarding variety things to the consumers, meet electronic orders and be in touch with the consumers all the time. Peoples are getting linked with ecommerce by providing internet facility or cyber café. Persons can who establish cyber and have their benefits.

**IV. Assistance for Patrons:** The avail major assistance from the buyers point of view is momentous increase and saves of time and eases access from anywhere in the globe at any time. The core remuneration of ecommerce for customers such as reduced transaction costs for participating exchange in a market, availability of transaction in 24\*7 hours, remove time and place barriers, quick and continuous access to information, convenience, switch to other company if there are not pleased with a company, wide range of accessibility of may not be available at local or national market and buyers can seen review comments about a product and can see what others are buying or see the review comments of other customers before making a final buy.

**V. Assistance for manufacturers:** E-commerce awarded reimburse to sellers like as increasing revenue and reducing operation, maintenance costs, purchase and procurement costs, transportation costs, increase customer loyalty and retention, develops customer and supplier relationships, improves speed of the process of selling, improves internal, external communication and develops the company image and brand.

#### RECENT CHALLENGES

**I. Finding the appropriate merchandise to sell:** Shopping cart platforms like Shapely have eliminated several barriers of entry. Any person will launch a web store among days and deign commerce all varieties of product. Amazon, flipkart, jabong, myntra and others are absorbing the e Commerce world with their large on-line product catalog. Their marketplace and fulfillment services have enabled sellers from everywhere the globe easily reach paying customers.

**II. Ethical issues:** Under the Ecommerce business Ethical issues is one of the major issues in both customers and producer sites. The Internet offers extraordinary ease of access to a vast collection of goods and services. The rapidly expanding arena of "click and mortar" and the largely tolerant cyberspace intermediate have however prompted concerns about both confidentiality and data security.

**III. Customer Acquisition Forces:** Successful e-commerce interaction between markets should be strong. Issues related to lack of supply chain integration, high charges for products, delay in delivery and lack of proper courier services in some areas also make customers frustrated and one of challenge faced by e-commerce. To get people to come on e-commerce site and make purchase involves heavy cost due to advertisement and marketing which is biggest problem that early stage of ecommerce startup will face.

**IV. Product Target:** The concept of target marketing is becoming progressively more important tool of differentiation. Product which is not suitable for the customers tend to got replaced or returned. Some goods take long delivery time to reach customers home. Delivery time of products may range from days to month .This is key issue which leads into generally loss in revenue, loss of shipment costs and reputation. The average Indian customer poses great trust issues for e-commerce transactions.

**V. Less Awareness:** Indian customers are more comfortable in buying products comfortable and choose the product by touching the product directly. Most of the Indian rural populations are not aware of internet and online buying system. When it comes to ratio of internet patrons, scenario is not so admirable one. Very little are alert of the online corruption and fraud and thus darkness still exists.

**VI. Attracting the true customer:** Online shoppers don't shop an equivalent manner as they won't to back within the day. They invite recommendations on Social Media. They use their smart phones to browse product reviews whereas in-store and get hold of purchases using all different form of payment options. Lots have modified covering the means they consume content and communicate on-line. They get simply distracted with technology and social media. Retailers should discover wherever their audience is and the way to influence in them with efficiency while not killing their marketing budget.

**VII. Generating targeted traffic:** Digital distributor channels area unit evolving. Retailers will not more believe one kind of channel to drive traffic to their on-line store. They must effectively leverage SEO, PPC, email, social, show ads, retargeting, mobile, searching engines and affiliates to assist drive qualified traffic to their on-line store. they have to be visible wherever their audience is being attentive.

**VIII. Capturing quality leads:** Online retailers are unit defrayal a major quantity of cash driving traffic to their on-line store. With conversion rates move between 1% to 3, they need to place plenty of effort in generating leads so as to induce the foremost out of their marketing efforts. The money is within the list. Not solely can assist you communicate your message; however it'll additionally permit you to prospect more exploitation tools like Face book Custom Audiences. Not all leads are created equally. Retailers should craft the correct message for the correct audience so as to convert them into leads with hopes of turning them into customers.

**IX. Nurturing the best prospects:** Due to an oversized email list is valueless if manufacturer not actively participating with subscribers. A modest proportion of email list may truly convert into paying customers. Though, trader should always deliver price with their email marketing efforts. On-line retailers put plenty of targets communicating product providing furthermore as promotions, but prospects want more than that. value and entertainment goes an extended way but that needs extra work.

**X. Converting shoppers into paying customers:** Driving quality traffic and nurturing leads is essential if you would like to shut the sale. At a main point, you need to convert those leads so as to pay money for your marketing campaigns. Retailers should perpetually optimize their efforts in converting both email leads additionally as web site guests into customers. Conversion optimisation is a continuous method.

**XI. Retaining customers:** Attracting new customers is costlier than retaining the present ones you have already got. Retailers should implement ways to assist them get the foremost out of their customer base in increase customer period of time worth.

**XII. Achieving profitable semi permanent growth:** Increasing sales is a method to grow the business however within the finish, what matters most is gain. on-line retailers should always realize ways that to chop inventory prices, improve promoting potency, scale back overhead, scale back shipping prices and management order returns.

**XIII. Choosing the correct technology & partners:** Some on-line retailers might face growth challenges as a result of their technology is limiting them or they've employed the incorrect partners/agencies to assist them manage their incomes. Retailers needing to succeed growth should be engineered on an honest technology foundation. They need to select the correct shopping cart solution, inventory management software system, email software system, CRM systems, and analytics so far more. Additionally, hiring the incorrect partners or agencies to assist you implement projects or oversee marketing campaigns can also limit your growth. On-line retailers should select rigorously United Nations agency to figure with.

**CONCLUSION:** Present paper discuss about various issues and opportunities in E-commerce business. E-commerce assists beneficiates to the retailers, wholesalers, manufacturers and customers. Recently E-commerce is the extensive use of computer network using internet. Various segments utilize e-business such as Travel and Tourism, electronic appliances, hardware product, apparel and others etc. E-commerce afforded benefits such as cost effectiveness, quick comparison shopping, better customer service, information saving and knowledge market development. The e-commerce industry is one of the leading industries in the upcoming years. It has basically changed the business of transaction by generous new opportunities and creates new challenges. It makes traditional businesses into modern competitive world. When the availability of easy internet at low cost will be low then the e-commerce will flourish easily and will make many of traditional business to run out of their business. Many challenge to be faced by the e-commerce industry. Recent world of new technology businesses need to continue grow with new types of consumer needs and trends because it will prove to be vital to their business' success and survival. E-commerce is constantly progressive so business needs to more advance and business will prosper in an e-commerce setting with much accomplishment and productivity.

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*Bishal Pant (98-103)*

## **IMPACT OF INTERNAL MARKETING PRACTICES IN NEPALESE COMMERCIAL BANKS**

**Bishal Pant**

**1. Introduction:** The satisfaction and retention of quality employees is an essential component of organizational effort and has been linked to organizational success. The issue of quality employees has received much attention in organizations due to high costs associated with them especially in services sectors. According to Panigyrakis & Theodoridis (2009), internal marketing is a planned effort using a marketing-like approach to overcome organizational resistance. Internal marketing focuses on the importance of the marketing concept internally, by focusing on the employees and providing a source of competitive. Internal marketing is different from human resource as it develops human potential in order to fulfill the organizational and individual goals. The related studies in this ground revealed that internal marketing activities improve organization's competitiveness through motivation in employees and enhance competencies (Ahmed *et al.*, 2003). Internal marketing has been practiced in many big organizations particularly, under different names although it's a new and emerging discipline. Motivating the employees and encouraging them to offer superior services to customers which will improve the customer satisfaction of the company's services are the importance of internal marketing (Lings & Greenley, 2005). The promises made by organizations to their external customers, would not be realized unless employees are motivated and willing to keep such promises (Gronroos, 2009). Different studies have found evidence supporting the view that the essential components of successful service industry operation is the implementation of internal marketing in an organization (Choi *et al.*, 2013). In today's volatile environment and intense competition, firms are faced with competitive pressures and rapidly changing markets, they need to find a way to be more flexible, adaptive and competitive (Opoku *et al.*, 2014). Bank as a service sector can compete more successfully in the external marketplace only when there is an attitudinal change among staff towards service-mindedness and customer focus (Papasolomou & Kitchen, 2004). This has led service organization to adopt internal marketing and treat their employees as internal customers (Mishra, 2010). Kameswari & Rajyalakshmi (2012) stated that the satisfied employees are the biggest asset to an organization whereas dissatisfied employees are the biggest liability. The aspects of job satisfaction like pay, colleagues, supervisors, working conditions, job security and promotion are positively inter-correlated to job satisfaction (Sang *et al.*, 2009). To achieve job satisfaction and maintain a good relationship between the supervisor and the employees, communication plays the key role (Carriere & Bourque, 2009). Internal marketing activities through the influence and motivate employees leads to increase their job satisfaction and organizational commitment, organizational competitiveness improves and their competencies enhance (Ahmad and Rafiq, 2002). Mehta (2014) investigated impact of human resource practices on job satisfaction of employees in foreign and local banks of Pakistan. The result showed that HRM practices such as compensation planning, performance appraisal and working development have positive impact on employee satisfaction. Similarly, Ali *et al.* (2014) assessed the impact of three HRM practices such as compensation, promotion and performance evaluation practices on employee job satisfaction and organizational commitment. The result showed significant and positive relationship between three HRM practices and job satisfaction. Ghazzawi (2008) found a significant relation of work climate and training and development with employee satisfaction. Allen (2010) showed that employee training has a significant relationship with employee satisfaction. The study showed that enhancing employee training positively improves the employee satisfaction. Ivancevich *et al.* (2011) defined employee's job satisfaction as degree to which employees like the job or individual

aspects such as nature of work or supervision. Other believed it is multidimensional psychological responses to one's job. Dawis & Lofquist (2012) pointed out that job satisfaction is a pleasurable affective condition resulting from one's appraisal of the way in which the experienced job situation meets one's needs, value and expectations. Commitment is the bond employees experience with their organization. The psychological and emotional attachment of an employee to his or her organization, accepting the goals and values of the organization, and delivering high-quality service in order to satisfy and retain the customer is employee commitment (He *et al.*, 2010). Narteh (2012) described employee commitment as a felt state of employee's attachment to their organizations, including their willingness to internalize the values of the organization and abiding by the rules and regulations therein. Ahmad & Al-Borie (2012) investigated the impact of internal marketing on job satisfaction and organizational commitment. The study showed that selection and appointment, training and development, organization support, incentives and motivation, and retention policy have a positive and significant relationship with employee job satisfaction and organizational commitment. Mahmud (2013) analyzed the relationship between internal marketing and employee performance in the telecommunication industry in Malaysia. The result indicated that internal marketing orientation is positively correlated to employee performance. Bitner (1990) concluded that the physical setting may also influence the customer's ultimate satisfaction with the service. The study found that unless employees are happy and satisfied with their working environment, they cannot be fully committed to their job. Korunkaa and Kubiceka (2009) carried out a study on the impact of human resources practices like compensation practice, performance evaluation practice and promotion practice on employee's job satisfaction, perceived performance and commitment. The study found that the human resource practices have positive impact on the employee job satisfaction. Shah (2010) examined the relationship between rewards and employee's performance in cement industry in the context of Pakistan. The empirical results concluded that there is a direct relationship between extrinsic rewards, intrinsic rewards and the employee performance. According to Ashar *et al.* (2013), there is significant positive association of training and development with employee satisfaction and commitment. Katua *et al.* (2014) assessed the effect of reward and compensation strategies on the performance of commercial banks in Kenya. The study found that financial and non financial rewards can combine to enhance firm performance. The study concluded that there is a positive relationship of strategic reward and compensation with employee performance. The study also revealed that commercial banks should embrace the use of both financial and non financial rewards in addition to other incentives and performance. The study on the effect of internal marketing perception on job satisfaction and employee commitment found that implementation of internal marketing plans in human resources management has a positive impact on attraction, retention and job satisfaction of employees as internal customers of Mell Bank (Zargarani *et al.*, 2013). Hasaballah *et al.* (2014) carried out a study on internal marketing and employee empowerment. The study found that there exist a positive significant relationship between internal marketing and employee empowerment. In the context of Nepal, Maharjan (2016) reported a positive relation between work motivation and job satisfaction of teachers. The result also showed that work motivation and job satisfaction are highly positively correlated. Pandey (2015) examined the impact of employee participation on job satisfaction, employee fairness perception and organizational commitment in Nepalese commercial banks. The result indicated that employee participation is positively related to employee job satisfaction, employee fairness perception and organizational commitment. The study found that there is positive and significant impact of training and development, performance appraisal, employee participation in decision making on the employee organization commitment and employee job satisfaction (Shrestha, 2016). The above discussion reveals that that there is no consistency in the findings of various studies concerning impact of internal marketing on employee job satisfaction. The major purpose of this study is to identify the relationship between internal marketing and employee

job satisfaction in Nepalese commercial banks. Specifically, it examines the impact of salary, training, promotion and working environment on employee job satisfaction in Nepalese commercial banks. The remainder of this study is organized as follows: Section two describes the sample, data and methodology. Section three presents the empirical results and the final section draws conclusion and discuss the implications of the study findings.

**2. Methodological aspects:** The study is based on the primary data which were gathered from 112 respondents of 15 commercial banks in Nepal. The respondents' views were collected on salary, training, promotion, working environment and job satisfaction level in Nepalese commercial banks. Table 1 shows the number of commercial banks selected for the study along with the number of the respondents.

**Table 1: Number of commercial banks selected for the study along with number of respondents**

S.N	Name of the commercial banks	Numbers of respondents
1	NIC Asia Bank Limited	6
2	Laxmi Bank Limited	7
3	Prabhu Bank Limited	8
4	Standard Chartered Bank Nepal Limited	8
5	Nepal SBI Bank Limited	7
6	Himalayan Bank Limited	9
7	Machhapuchchhre Bank Limited	5
8	NMB Bank Limited	5
9	Sanima Bank Limited	7
10	Global IME Bank Limited	8
11	Sunrise Bank Limited	9
12	Nabil Bank Limited	8
13	Nepal Investment Bank Limited	7
14	Everest Bank Limited	9
15	Siddhartha Bank Limited	9
<b>Total number of respondents</b>		<b>112</b>

Thus, the study is based on 112 observations.

**The model:** The model estimated in this study assumes that the employee satisfaction depends on several internal marketing practices. Moreover, the various factors affecting the employee satisfaction are salary, training, promotion and working environment. Therefore, the model takes the following form:

**Model**

$$ES = \beta_0 + \beta_1 S + \beta_2 T + \beta_3 P + \beta_4 W + e_i$$

**Where,**

ES = Employee job satisfaction is the degree to which employees like the job or individual aspects.

S = Salary is the amount that employee receives from organization for service and effort they put.

T = Training is an organized method of learning and development which expand the efficiency of employees.

P = Promotion is defined as advancement of an *employee* within a company position or *job* tasks.

W = Working environment is the conditions in which an employee can perform his/her duties comfortably.

**Salary:** Salary is the amount that employee receives from organization for service and effort they put. There exists negative relationship salary and employees' turnover intention which play significant role in increasing the productivity of the organization (Ali & Amin, 2016). Similarly, Gieter & Hofmans (2015) analyzed the effect of salary on employees' intention to quit and found negative relationship between them. Based on it, the study develops the following hypothesis:

*H<sub>1</sub>: There is a positive relationship of salary of the employee with employee satisfaction.*

**Training:** Training is an educational process that enhances the performance of employees which involves the sharpening of skills, concepts, changing the attitude and gaining more knowledge. Training is an organized method of learning and development which expand the efficiency of individual, group, and the organization (Goldstein& Ford, 2011). Ivancevich et al. (2011) stated that training and development have positive significant impact on employee job satisfaction and commitment. Sarita (2012) found that there is positive significant relationship between training and development and employee job satisfaction and commitment. Based on it, this study develops the following hypothesis:

*H<sub>2</sub>: There exists a positive relationship between training with employee satisfaction.*

**Promotion:** Promotion is defined as advancement of an *employee* within a company position or *job* tasks. Schuler and Jackson (2005) analyzed relationship between promotion and employee performance. The study found positive relationship between promotion and employee performance According to Tessema and Soeters (2006), there is a positive relationship among the promotion practices and employee perceived performance. Brown (2003) found that the lack of meaningful work and opportunities for promotion significantly affects employees' intention to leave the organization. Shields and Ward (2001) identified that the employees who are dissatisfied with the opportunity available for promotion show a greater intention to leave the organization. Based on it, the study develops following hypothesis:

*H<sub>3</sub>: There is a positive relationship of promotion with employee satisfaction.*

**Working environment:** Working environment is about creating conditions in which an employee can perform his/her duties comfortably. Workplace environment includes factors such as managerial support, peer encouragement, adequate resources, opportunities to apply learned skills, technical support and consequences for using training (Burke and Hutchins, 2008). According to Jain & Kaur (2004), better workplace environment leads to increase in employee satisfaction. Jayaweera (2015) stated that there is positive and significant relationship between work environment factors and job satisfaction. Based on it, the study develops the following hypothesis:

*H<sub>4</sub>: There is positive relationship of working environment with employee satisfaction.*

### 3. Results and discussion

#### Correlation analysis

On analysis of data, correlation analysis has been undertaken first and for this purpose, Pearson's correlation coefficients have been computed and the results are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2: Pearson's correlation matrix for the dependent and independent variables for selected Nepalese commercial banks**

*This table reveals the Pearson's correlation coefficients between dependent and independent variables. ES (employee job satisfaction is the degree to which employees like the job or individual aspects) is the dependent variable. the independent variables are S (salary is the amount that employee receives from organization for service and effort they put), T (training is an organized method of learning and development which expand the efficiency of employees), P (promotion is defined as advancement of an employee within a company position or job tasks) and W (working environment is the conditions in which an employee can perform his/her duties comfortably)*

Variables	Mean	S. D.	S	T	P	W	ES
S	2.991	0.921	1				
T	3.012	1.179	0.656**	1			
P	2.991	0.880	0.671**	0.309**	1		
W	3.024	0.646	0.295**	0.347**	0.402**	1	
ES	2.898	0.870	0.670**	0.357**	0.207*	0.217*	1

*Notes: The asterisk signs (\*\*) and (\*) indicate that the results are significant at 1 percent and 5 percent level respectively*

The result shows that there is positive relationship of salary of employee with their satisfaction level which indicates that higher the salary, higher would be the employee satisfaction. Likewise, the study observed positive relationship between training and employee satisfaction indicating that better the training, higher would be the employee satisfaction. Likewise, promotion is positively correlated to

employee satisfaction. It indicates that better the promotion practices, higher would be the employee satisfaction. The result also shows that working environment is positively related to employee job satisfaction in Nepalese commercial banks. It indicates that better the working environment, higher would be the employee job satisfaction.

**Regression analysis:** Having indicated the Pearson's correlation coefficients, the regression analysis has been carried out and the results are presented in Table 3. More specifically, it presents the regression results of salary, training, promotion and working environment on employee job satisfaction in Nepalese commercial banks.

**Table 3: Regression results of salary, training, promotion and working environment on employee job satisfaction in Nepalese commercial banks**

The results are based on 112 observations from 15 sample banks by using linear regression model. The model is  $ES = \beta_0 + \beta_1 P_i + \beta_2 S_i + \beta_3 T_i + \beta_4 W_i + \varepsilon_i$  ES (employee job satisfaction is the degree to which employees like the job or individual aspects) is the dependent variable. the independent variables are S (salary is the amount that employee receives from organization for service and effort they put), T (training is an organized method of learning and development which expand the efficiency of employees), P (promotion is defined as advancement of an employee within a company position or job tasks) and W (working environment is the conditions in which an employee can perform his/her duties comfortably)

Model	Intercept	S	T	P	W	Adj-R <sup>2</sup>	SEE	F- value
1	8.58 (5.220)**	0.32 (4.20)**				0.21	2.59	11.04
2	13.43 (7.03)**		0.38 (4.39)**			0.24	2.51	13.66
3	10.95 (4.85)**			0.18 (2.54)**		0.19	2.50	9.31
4	14.25 (7.86)*				0.41 (4.48)**	0.34	2.60	16.49
5	5.38 (2.45)*			0.23 (2.55)*	0.37 (4.60)**	0.35	2.44	27.44
6	6.18 (2.14)*	0.27 (3.40)**			0.43 (5.23)**	0.11	2.50	10.09
7	11.79 (7.59)**		0.30 (3.66)**		0.34 (3.70)**	0.14	2.45	13.60
8	7.37 (3.90)**	0.25 (3.06)**	0.27 (2.93)**			0.16	2.50	10.38
9	10.38 (5.04)**	0.21 (2.66)**		0.09 (1.18)	0.30 (2.54)**	0.14	2.45	13.71

Notes:

- i. Figures in parentheses are t- values.
- ii. The asterisk signs (\*\*) and (\*) indicate that the results are significant at 1 percent and 5 percent level respectively.
- iii. Dependent variable is employee satisfaction.

Table 3 shows that the beta coefficients for working environment are positive with employee satisfaction. It indicates that better the working environment, higher would be the employee job satisfaction. This finding is similar to the findings of Jayaweera (2015). Likewise, the beta coefficients for promotion are positive with employee satisfaction. It indicates that better the promotion practices, higher would be employee satisfaction. This finding is consistent with the findings of Tessema and Soeters (2006).

#### 4. Summary and conclusion

Human resources are the intangible, precious and important assets of an organization without which various operations and activities within the organization are not possible. Employees strive to work in those organizations that provide positive work environment and work together to move the organization forward. If a company adopts internal marketing practices, then it is beneficial not only for employees but also for the employers as well. Therefore, internal marketing practices are designed to benefit both employees and employer.

This study attempts at determining impact of the internal marketing aspects affecting employee satisfaction in Nepalese commercial banks. This study is primarily based on primary sources of data collected from 112 respondents.

The study shows that salary, training, promotion and working environment have positive impact on employee satisfaction in the context of Nepalese commercial banks. The study concludes that working environment is one of the important internal marketing practices which enhance the employee performance and increase the satisfaction level within the employees. Internal marketing enhances the success of the marketing practices internally towards achievement of objectives. The satisfaction and retention of quality employees is an essential component of organizational success. The study also concludes that working environment followed by training, salary and promotion are the most dominant factors that influence the employee satisfaction in the context of Nepalese commercial banks.

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*Dr. Nitin W. Jaswante (104-106)*

## **DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT THOUGHT IN THE CO-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT WITH REFERENCE TO (F. W. TAYLOR, HENRY FAYOL)**

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**Introduction:-** Co-operative is a voluntary association of an individual generally, the members of co-operative society belongs to weaker section of the society. Management goes to on those shoulders that are uneducated or semi-educated, or they don't have adequate knowledge of management. Due to improper management many co-operative society are not in the existence. Survival of any organization mainly depends upon effective management technique. The application of the principles and process of management over the co-operative of the organization implies the important of the co-operative management. Besides, the principles of management, co-operative follows their own principles led down by the Maharashtra co-operative society Act, 1960. In simple words, we can say co-operative management is the combination of different two terms. Co-operative and management, co-operative is the combination of different two terms. Co-operative and management, co-operative is an organization of those people who have common needs and management is a systematic process, which increases efficiency and effectiveness of an organization by applying various principles and technique in an organization. Therefore, co-operative management may be defined as the efficient and effective utilization of the resources of the co-operative as a business organization for the purpose of surviving the need of member within the context of the accepted co-operative principles. Co-operative society are based on equality, self-help, mutual responsibility, democracy, etc. Hence, the success of co-operative management depends upon the active participation of members, cordial relationship between the members, managing committee and board of directors and society should follow appropriate values. Co-operative management tries to achieve more effective and equitable system of resource management.

**Role of management:** Management combines ideas, processes, materials, facilities and people to effectively provide needed services to member-owners. Management is the decision making element of the co-operative. Broadly speaking, its role entails formulating and executing operating policies, providing good service, maintaining financial soundness and implementing operating efficiencies to successfully meet its objects. A successful co-operative is variable in an economic or business sense and maintains or improve its co-operative character or features. A co-operative may succeed as a business but, gradually lose its co-operative character regarding member control, serving the needs of members, and distributing net margins. Likewise, it may succeed for a while as a co-operative, but fail as a sound business institution. Managing a co-operative is challenging and difficult. It involves not only managing resources and business operations, as in other business, but also dealing with problems storming from the co-operatives distinctive characteristics. Because, the co-operatives members are both owners and patrons, special relationship and problems arise concerning member and board of directors roles and responsibilities.

### **Objectives of the study**

1. To identify Management Principles of Co-operative Organization.
2. To study management principles given by F.W.Taylor and Henry Fayol and their application in the management of co-operative organization.
3. To compare principles of co-operatives with the principles of modern management thinkers and their similarities.

**Research methodology****Research type:** - Descriptive research**Data Collection:** - This study based on the secondary data. This information has been collected from different sources. These are as under✓ **Journal, Articles, Books,****Limitations:-**

1. This study based on secondary data.
2. There may be some changes.
3. This study have done in very short period of time.

**Application of Management principles given by F. W. Taylor, Henry Fayol:** Generally In co-operative sector no special management thought is developed. Then you will think what do you mean by development of management thought in co-operative management. Before that will see the term management Even before describing and defining the term management, it would be useful to stress on the need of it. The need and the concept of management are associated with the phenomenon of grouped activity. Every were in a modern society, we find groups of people working in all spheres of human activity. The term management has wider scope. Whenever human being perform any kinds of activity , we find the term management or people working together in groups such as a school, college , university , business enterprise , government administrative , co-operative organization and an army , etc. Due to management or effective management system, any sector can achieve predetermine goals and objectives. If we look towards the history of company, we find one thing that they were giving huge important to management of activities. In present scenario every company have special department of management. Now, we are going to talk about the thought of development of management. It is stress that, there are various management thought developed by management thinker like F. W. Taylor, Henry Fayol, Peter Druker and by various management schools, etc .

Discussion about the development of management thought in co-operatives is quit complex and comprehensive because, in companies there is no management thinker who developed management principle and thought specially for co-operative management. Hence, will see how principle of by F. W .Taylor and Henry Fayol will be applicable in the management of co-operatives organization. There are similarities between principle of co-operatives and principle given by F. W. Taylor and Henry Fayol.

- 1) **Principle of equity:** This principle has also given by Henry Fayol and it is also one of most essential principle of co-operatives. According to Henry Fayol there should be equality, everyone should get equal treatment as well as there should be no scope for discrimination. For the effective management the same thing is applicable in every co-operative organization. If there is equality in co-operative organization or at the same time every member is getting equal treatment, and there is no discrimination, so in such case the co-operative organization will grow . Members and employee will work hard. Besides, this it will also create loyalties among them. Therefore, as per Henry Fayol concern the term equality should consider while managing the organization.
- 2) **Principle of training and development / scientific selection method:** Another principle is training and development, in corporate sector it is denoted by scientific selection. Modern management thinker emphasis for effective management, organization should adopt principle of scientific management. It refers to selection of right candidate for right job and after selection, organization should provide training to them so they will get idea about their work, company's mission and vision and how company is? The same management principle is applicable in the management of co-operative organization. It was suggested by Macgalen, committee is always in a need of training and development apart from this Indias some legend personality( VaikunthbhaiMeheta , DhanajayraoGadgil and Dr. VitthalraoVikhePatil ) has also given more emphasized on this



principle or thought of effective management of co-operative organization . Training and development is essential because, it creates awareness among the members as well as motto behind running of co-operative organization .It is also essential because in India very few universities taught the subject of co-operative. Therefore, employees who selected or appointed by co-operatives organization do not have an idea about co-operatives .Co-operative organization work with isolated principle, objectives and goals. With the help of training and development it becomes easy to create awareness about co-operatives .And this will help in better management of an organization.

- 3) **Principle of democratic / initiative:** Modern management has given emphasized on it. Initiative refers to motivate the employees to take participation in the every activity of management. The same is applicable in the co-operative organization .The management of co-operative organization promote principle of democratic. Every members have right to take participation in the management. It create healthy environment within the organization. Democratic management principle welcomes the views of every member while taking decision. Therefore, correct decision can be taken by the organization.
- 4) **Principle of professional management:** Professional management refers to apply professionalism that is formal process for the managing of co-operatives houses. Co-operative organization should adopt or hire that employee who has knowledge of managerial skill, and even at the same time they should take expert services. According to management thinker like F. W. Taylor, Henry Fayol, Peter Druker etc manager should possess managerial skill due to market situation. Not only manager should have managerial skill but also every staff members of co-operatives should be well known about it. Fayol said there should be a clear cut idea of authority, responsibility, division of work etc. Professional management promotes this principle also.
- 5) **Principle of general interest:** Fayol states that, “the interest of one employee or group of employees should not prevail over that of the concern “. He added that, to ensure there must be firmness, fairness, and constant supervision should be there. This principal is also applicable in management of co-operatives organization.
- 6) **Co-operation among co-operatives:** Co-operatives serve their members most effectively and strengthen the co-operative movement by working through local, national, regional and internationalstructure.
- 7) **Application of principles of co-operation:** Co-operatives have to first follow the principles of co-operation laid down by ICA, and then they have to go for applying the management process. It has to keep a balance between these two. Weeramanstates that “the proper application of co-operatives principle is necessary for the success of the movement. For the co-operatives all the principle areessential, that is absolutely indispensable to the achievement of co-operative movement’s role”.

**Conclusion:-**Due to lack of management technique many co-operatives are suffering from huge amount of loss. No doubt that there is no special management techniques or principles developed but even after the application of management principles of Modern management thinkers i.e. F.W. Taylor and Henry Fayol, management of co-operatives can be done by effective manner.

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## **ROLE OF E-COMMERCE IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN PRESENT SCENARIO**

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**Introduction:** With so many aspects of Human Life Dramatically changing in this age of Globalization there is bound to be tension in various areas e.g. Agriculture sectors, Marketing sectors, Service and business sectors etc. E-commerce is business conducted via the Internet as a world-wide distribution channel for goods and services. Unlike previous forms of electronic commerce – via fax, telephone and telex, e-commerce represents a qualitative jump in the ability to bring buyers and sellers closer together. In the process, buyers and sellers can communicate more effectively about their requirements, product and price information is more readily available, and just-in-time delivery of customized goods is more easily achieved. There is still much optimism about the potential success of e-commerce's in agriculture. Common agribusiness business-to-business (B2B) transaction such as buying, selling, trading, delivering, and contracting seem to be natural targets for conversion to e-commerce. There is still much optimism about the potential success of e-commerce's in agriculture. Common agribusiness business-to-business (B2B) transactions such as buying, selling, trading, delivering, and contracting seem to be natural targets for conversion to E-commerce many theoretical benefits of e-commerce in agriculture have been identified such as promotion of information flow, market transparency and price discovery facilitation of industry coordination and reduction or elimination of transaction costs. These theoretical benefits appear to be undisputed. However, they have yet to materialize into profitability. The current hiatus in agribusiness e-commerce points to the difficulty of implementing (B2B) solutions. These revised forecasts show that while B2B in general will grow at a faster rate than initially anticipated. B2B growth in agriculture probably will take more time than initially anticipated. Are there external factors that make e-commerce execution in agriculture difficult perhaps even impossible? Why does there seem to be a significant gap between theory and practice? How could one expect to succeed in the future in this environment? In addition, B2B commerce encompasses settlement transactions such as invoicing, payments, etc. Here, B2B is used to encompass any information exchange between businesses related to a buy or sell transaction. Discussed the general barriers cited by businesses to Internet based e-commerce adoption. Those include Y2K budgets, unclear return on investments, lack of stakeholder support and complicated technology. These concerns appear to apply to agribusiness as well. However, there may be additional factors slowing down e-commerce adoption in agriculture. This paper attempts to evaluate agribusiness-specific factors which slow down success, and evaluates the impact of these factors on future B2B success in agriculture. It will look at three dominant factors that impact the development of B2B commerce in agriculture Change in industry structure Product complexity and High-touch nature of transactions in agriculture.

**Importance:** The first factor preventing B2B commerce in agriculture to develop fully is the current change in industry structure. In the last decade, consolidations at all levels of the value chain have changed the traditional relationship between players. Consolidation in agribusiness may impact e-commerce implementation in two ways reduction of the need to electronically coordinate fragmented marketplaces; and creation of barriers to the development of transparent electronic market places.

**1. Transparent Marketplaces:** The second impact of consolidation is on the development of virtual marketplaces. Earlier, e-commerce has been used to replicate traditional physical central markets. These "exchanges" allow prices to be discovered through new pricing and market mechanisms and promise greater market access and transparency. Several agribusiness start-ups currently offer e-commerce

solutions that take advantage of the possibilities offered by the Internet Consolidated companies are even competing with start-ups and creating their own e-commerce Internet-based e-commerce will fundamentally alter the ways in which exchanges between buyers and sellers take place. Various agribusiness sites and transaction models already offer the promise of better product information better price reduced risk better market access and access to new customers despite these possible benefits, a threat to consolidated players is posed by greater price transparency. As a result they will be reluctant to participate in these market mechanisms. A report prepared by Iowa State University discussed the issue of market control and concluded that one of the intangible benefits of the Cargill-Continental merger is: "A broader coverage of the major world suppliers and customers in the world grain and oilseed trade may offer improved market intelligence, a key to effective trading in a very risky environment, a well as more effective and timely sourcing to serve a broader array of discriminating customers Monitoring a larger share of the market place provides a consolidated player with increased price and market information. Information control and asymmetric information in the marketplace lead to higher profit markets. Therefore, profits by consolidated players are eroded by more efficient access to information in their marketplace.

**2. Product Complexity:** The second factor slowing down e-commerce adoption is the increasing complexity of products being sold in agriculture markets. This complexity arises from two sources: traditional and end user-driven.

**3. Traditional Product Complexity:** The first source of traditional product complexity has been the development of common price reference for commodity. Central marketplaces such as the Chicago Board of Trade or the Chicago Mercantile Exchange have provided these common price references. However, differences in location, time of delivery and actual shipping quality lead to complex individual transactions. Each buy/sell transaction is performed on the basis that buyers know what they are buying and that sellers have adequately represented the product they have for sale. Unlike manufactured goods, agricultural commodities are only partly uniform. Their price depends upon several factors. Standard grades help simplify product description (USA). To make matters more complex, local prices also may vary constantly. Digitizing all the information of a common commodity product like No. 2 yellow corn (location, time, price, quality, quantity, etc.) is complex and requires very elaborate databases and search engines. Dominant Factors in Agriculture E- With the current technology, the cost in time and effort to the buyer of searching for all these attributes may outweigh any advantages the buyer may gain.

**4. End User-Driven Complexity:** The second source of the complexity of products is end-user driven products. This type of Complexity has evolved over the last few decades due to focus on consumer demands for healthier, convenient, and more flavorful foods; and development of trait specific products valuable to processors along the value chain. Both product drivers create a need for product isolation along commodity channels. This is accomplished through preserving the identity of these products along parallel channels. The transformation of crop and livestock production from commodity to differentiated product industries will be driven by consumers' desire for highly differentiated food products; their demands for food safety and trace-back ability; from continued advances in technology; and from the need to minimize to total costs of production, processing, and distribution argued that to capture greater value added along the supply chain, commodities have to become branded products. However, these products require consistency and high quality. Those attributes cannot be sustained in a commodity market relying on spot purchases. In the past, agribusiness has responded to the complexity of responding to consumer preferences by vertically integrating the supply chain backwards. Poultry production is an example of this evolution and pork production has slowly been moving in that direction also. There are several reasons for a more integrated supply chain capturing profits through ownership Reducing risks Lowering costs Assuring adequate inputs or markets; and Responding faster to changing consumer

demands can the changing demands on the livestock and grain system be met as well without integration. The pork industry is quickly moving in that direction. In other words, to realize these advantages, contracting must go beyond a written document with signatures. It needs an integrated data storage, management and retrieval system. An often overlooked advantage of e-commerce is the opportunities it creates for supply chains to “virtually integrate”. Quick information flow between supply chain participants leads to reduced risk, lower costs, better decision making, market access and faster responses to changing consumer demands.

**5. Impacts of Product Complexity:** Both types of products complexity in agriculture create opportunities and threats for B2B commerce. On one hand, opportunities arise from the streamlining of transactions. The Internet allows the “digitization” of information that would otherwise be too costly or impossible to capture. On the other hand, threats arise from the individuals nature of these product transactions which creates the need for “point solutions”, or information exchange systems tailored to a specific product or process. The vision of one all-encompassing information system unrealistic in agriculture. So far, the search for this unique system has generated several business models such as: auction systems on-line catalogs and bidding systems evaluating various offerings and deciding on the “right” model is slowing down B2B e-commerce adoption among agribusinesses. For instance, we are currently observing several online cash exchange market, each claiming to have the winning business model These offerings are showing that different solutions may be appropriate for high-volume commodity trading but may not be adequate for specialized corn where thin markets (e.g. high oil corn) may prevent price discovery. Product evaluation is one of the steps toward adoption of innovation. Therefore; high complexity in the world of B2B probably will slow down the process of adoption.

**6. High-Touch Transactions:** The third factor creating barriers to B2B adoption in agribusiness is the high-touch nature of transactions. Individuals farms receive a great deal of personalized individual attention. Buying inputs, selling grain or livestock, purchasing machinery, obtaining financing, and arranging transportation are all transactions traditionally conducted on a one-to-one basis. Some argue that agriculture is fundamentally driven by relationships it is not uncommon to see agriculture land leases sealed by a handshake Farm operator evaluation by farm managers relies more on trust and recommendations than production factors. A local study also found that personal relationship have an impact on land prices Physical connectedness has traditionally been a valued component of agricultural transactions. In fact, in the last decade, the study of “social capital” has recognized that when making decisions, other factors besides purely economic goals may motivate human behavior. Professional experiences by the authors also support the idea that agricultural markets rely heavily on personal interactions. Early surveys on the use of the Internet as a sales tool have indicated that the majority of agribusiness firms perceive that personal relationships are difficult to develop over the Internet Customer and supplier resistance to Internet use are among firm’s top 10 barriers to change Managers are less likely to develop an Internet strategy if they perceive that farmers lack trust in making Internet purchases Recent studies support these perceptions by demonstrating that prior acquaintance increases trust between the parties.

Producers have yet to understand the specific role the Internet might play in their business.

**7. Strategic Implications:** As stated earlier, these barriers slow down e-commerce adoption in agriculture. Nonetheless, despite these obstacles, there is room for creative solutions potentially leading to successful adoption. Those potential strategies touch on Structure of the industry, Market and product expertise; and Organizational development.

**8. Industry Structure:** Current industry consolidation still leaves room for firms to develop winning strategies. Such strategies involve creating third party marketplaces, forming strategic alliances, becoming niche players, or evolving into virtual supply channels. Each strategy will fit a unique situation.

**9. Third Party Marketplaces:** Porter (2001) pointed out that industry structure is a key determinant of the types of e-commerce solution that will be adopted in an industry. Marketplaces with fragmented buyers and sellers will be the best fit for “third party” marketplaces. If either the buying or selling side is concentrated or consolidated, bargaining power is in the hands of the consolidated side. In this case, the dominant party in the relationship has no incentive to delegate market power to a third party marketplace.

**Strategic Alliances:** The survival of e-commerce start-ups may depend upon their ability to forget strategic alliances with industry participants of all sizes. large, consolidated companies are attractive as business partners because of the volume they command. However, their indecisiveness and the uncertainty they face may slow down e-commerce adoption among agribusiness. Alliances between smaller players may allow them to form electronic synergies and perhaps compete more effectively with large players. Industry consolidation does not necessarily lead to oligopoly and these are smaller players who are ready to adopt new solutions and take the risk to be innovators. By aligning with these partners and developing e-commerce solutions that fit their needs, start-ups may be able to push true innovation.

**Conclusion:** Given the above challenges facing B2B in agribusiness, it becomes readily apparent that not only the value, but also the mere existence and profitability of third-party, “pure-play” ventures are Dominant Factors in Agriculture E-Commerce 11 marginal at best. This conclusion is based on the premise that consolidation alters the competitive dynamic at both ends of the value chains (farm inputs and food retailers). As a result, we are faced with a new and evolving paradigm in the agro-food sector. Therefore, the true value of the Internet, and hence the market capitalization of pure play ventures is ultimately going to be determined by their ability to introduce efficiencies into antiquated and inefficient business practices and systems. Competition in most marketplaces is shifting away from direct competition between competing firms and toward competition between supply networks. Such a shift can be illustrated by examining the competitive dynamics characteristic of modern grain production. Not much competition exists between neighboring farmers (competing agribusinesses) as compared to the intense competition between the recently formed seed-chemical conglomerates (supply networks). Therefore, the theoretical “killer application” involves combining supply chain management, electronic data interchanges (EDI), and physical exchanges it is questionable whether third party “pure plays” are capable of providing much value to the Cargill’s and ConAgra’s of the world because there is little “surplus value” for one to extract. However, value does exist in providing non-vertically aligned producers and processors with information systems, thereby allowing trade and coordination among them as though they were vertically integrated (Virtual Integration). In the not too distant future, venture capital funds and producers alike will realize that the true Internet play is one based on coordination and not the pure exchange play. Regardless of the specific strategy or market sector that a given third party “pure play” intends to operate, it becomes imperative to be physically involved with a significant amount of the selected commodity. Having gained physical control of a commodity, work that can begin on developing an electronic transaction system where the competitive advantage is based on making the supply network more efficient vis-à-vis “old-economy” (Non-Internet based) supply networks. Further more, physically possessing a commodity, via contract production or similar means should partly negate concerns of being reduced to an application provider. In other word, a pure play operating in grain trading would be at less risk of obsolescence if it were trading, heading, or developing delivery and logistics system for grain it physically possessed. This recommendation is of particular relevance when considering pure electronic cash exchange ventures that need to attain critical mass for liquidity purposes. The theory driving the development of internet –based exchanges is the reduction of market fragmentation. In other words, market fragmentation would be reduced and efficiencies gained if a single commodity-specific exchange should exist. However, the multiplication of internet based exchanges has resulted in actually increasing the same type of market fragmentation that such exchanges were originally designed to eliminate. The future success of B2B e-commerce in agribusiness is undeniable. Factors specific to agriculture will create additional challenges which must be overcome before success may be attained. The ability of each player to work through this challenges will determine the speed of adoption of B2B in agriculture

**EFFECT OF PORTFOLIO DIVERSIFICATION ON THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF NEPALESE COMMERCIAL BANKS****Silu Sayami, Sima Poudel, Som Raj Nepali, Srijana Poudel & Sudan Kumar Oli**

**1. Introduction:** Banks are the financial intermediaries that channelize the funds in the economy. They bridge the gap between surplus saving units and the deficit saving units. Better performance of the banks is ensured if they make lucrative, qualitative and diversified portfolio while using its loanable funds. It is wiser and safer to put eggs in different basket than putting them in one basket. The creation of the portfolio of investments and the loans is focused on enhancing the financial performance and mitigating the risk of the banks (Margrabe, 2007). Credit risk management is very important to banks as it is an integral part of the credit creation process. Diversification is a portfolio strategy designed to cut back risk by combining various investments. Diversification gains from shifting into non-interest income in bank's revenue and reduces volatility of bank profits (Stiroh, 2004). The global financial crisis of 2008, also known as subprime crisis, was partly due to too many exposures to real estate industry. The credit portfolio concentration fatal hit the whole banking industry of United States heavily which later caused contagion effect in most of the countries. Hence, in light of this global financial crisis, the diversification of investment has become one of the important issues to discuss about bank's stability and profitability. Generally, diversification is captured in four dimensions: loans, deposits, assets, and geography. Classical finance theory suggests that diversification should be a way to reduce the risk within a portfolio of assets given asymmetric information in banking market. Theory also highlights that concentration increases the cost of financial intermediation and reduces the incentive to monitor. The bank should be as diversified as possible because the diversification of banks' credit portfolio is positively associated with bank profitability (Diamond, 1984). Diversification improves cost efficiency through lower risk from it, if it occurs, and lowers the required risk premiums on un-insured debt and other contingent claims, such as derivative contracts (Moon, 1996). Similarly, Olweny and Shiphoo (2013) found that income diversification significantly affects banks' profits. Landi and Venturelli (2012) revealed that diversification absolutely affected efficiency in terms of profits, prices and revenue growth. However, Raei *et al.* (2016) found that there is no statistically significant relationship between use of portfolio diversification strategy in bank's ROA and ROE. Financial institutions may also have higher average revenues if the institutions use some of the gains from diversification to make higher risk investments (Hughes and Mester, 1998). Drucker and Puri (2009) also showed that diversified banks can gain economies of scope through spreading fixed costs over multiple products. However, Berger *et al.* (2010) found that diversification is associated with reduced profit and higher costs. Acharya *et al.* (2006) argued that there are diseconomies of scope that arise through weakened monitoring incentives and a poorer-quality loan portfolio when a risky bank expands into additional industries and sectors, complementing the agency-theoretic analysis of the boundaries of a bank's activities. Tabak *et al.* (2011) found that loan portfolio concentration increases return and also reduces default risk. However, this positive influence of sectoral focus on return decreases with bank's risk, contradicting the U-shaped relationship found by Acharya *et al.* (2006), between focus and return. The study also argued that high risk banks may even have their returns decreased due to concentration, but their risk may also reduce due to this strategy, which becomes a clear risk-return trade-off for these banks. On the other hand, financial institutions should focus on a single line of business so as to take greatest advantage of management's expertise and reduce agency problems, leaving investors to diversify on their own (Jensen, 1986 and Denis *et al.*, 1997). Berger *et al.* (2010) found a negative impact of diversification on bank performance in all activity areas viz. geography, loans, deposits and assets. Similarly, the study revealed a declining profit premiums and

augmented cost factors for more diversified banks. Rossi *et al.* (2009) revealed a positive relationship between diversification and firm profits, however, a negative relationship between diversification and banking costs and risks. The study also argued that increase in diversification lowers the economic capital requirements for banks. Berger *et al.* (1999) found that consolidation in the financial services industry has been consistent with greater diversification of risks on average but with little or no cost efficiency improvements. Makokha *et al.* (2016) found a positive relationship between portfolio diversification and financial performance of commercial banks in Kenya. The portfolio diversification explained 68 percent of the changes in the financial performance. The study also revealed that most banks diversify their investments which have enabled them to increase profits and performance in the past years. Similarly, Fang *et al.* (2011) revealed that asset diversification is associated positively and loan diversification negatively with bank performance. Estes (2014) concluded that greater diversification in the loan portfolio among the various types of loan products leads to greater risk-adjusted performance. Kwan and Laderman (1999) showed that broadening banking firm revenue base improves their earnings stability and provide them with a better trade-off between risk and return. Banks in India are more profitable with higher Tobin's Q when their incomes were derived from multiple sources (Ghosh, 2011). On the other hand, Afza *et al.* (2004) found that the non-diversified firms performed better than the diversified firms. However, the high return of non-diversified firms is accompanied by low risk and the low return of diversified firms is more risky. Bettis and Mahajan (1985) found that, on an average, the related diversified firms perform better than the unrelated diversified firms. Iqbal *et al.* (2012) revealed that there is negative relationship between diversification of firms listed in Karachi stock exchange and their performance. All firms were performing equally whether they are highly diversified firms, moderately diversified firms or less diversified firms with respect to their return and risk dimensions. The study found that there is no much difference in performance with respect to classes. In the context of Nepal, Neupane (2013) revealed that capital adequacy has a positive effect on bank profitability. According to Khatri *et al.* (2015), there is positive impact of capital adequacy ratio on return on assets. There are no much more evidences of the studies conducted in the relationship between portfolio diversification and financial performance of the Nepalese commercial banks. The objective of this study is to examine the effect of portfolio diversification on the financial performance of Nepalese commercial banks. The study is organized as follows. Section 2 describes the methodological aspects, the sample and the model used in the analysis and the results. The section 3 is about data analysis and major findings of the study. The last section concludes the work and discusses the implication of the findings.

## 2. Methodological aspects

The study is based on descriptive and causal-comparative research designs incorporating the secondary data collected from the annual reports of respective commercial banks and Bank Supervision Report published by Nepal Rastra Bank. The data have been collected for the selected 19 commercial banks from the fiscal year 2009/10 to 2015/16. This makes the total sample of 19 Nepalese commercial banks and total of 133 observations.

Table 1 shows the list of sample commercial banks selected for the study along with study period and number of observations respectively.

**Table 1: List of the commercial banks selected for the study along with study period and number of observations**

S.N.	Name of the banks	Study period	Observations
1	Nabil Bank Limited	2009/10-2015/16	7
2	Nepal Investment Bank Limited	2009/10-2015/16	7
3	Standard Chartered Bank Limited	2009/10-2015/16	7
4	Himalayan Bank Limited	2009/10-2015/16	7
5	Nepal SBI Bank Limited	2009/10-2015/16	7

6	Agriculture Development Bank Limited	2009/10-2015/16	7
7	Everest Bank Limited	2009/10-2015/16	7
8	Bank of Kathmandu Limited	2009/10-2015/16	7
9	Laxmi Bank Limited	2009/10-2015/16	7
10	Machhapuchchhre Bank Limited	2009/10-2015/16	7
11	Kumari Bank Limited	2009/10-2015/16	7
12	Siddhartha Bank Limited	2009/10-2015/16	7
13	NMB Bank Limited	2009/10-2015/16	7
14	Citizen Bank International limited	2009/10-2015/16	7
15	Prime Commercial Bank Limited	2009/10-2015/16	7
16	Nepal Bangladesh Bank Limited	2009/10-2015/16	7
17	Sunrise Bank Limited	2009/10-2015/16	7
18	Sanima Bank Limited	2009/10-2015/16	7
19	Global IME Bank Limited	2009/10-2015/16	7
	Total number of observations		133

(Source: [www.nrb.org.np](http://www.nrb.org.np))

Thus, the study is based on 133 observations.

### The model

The model estimated in this study assumes that the bank performance depends on portfolio of investment and loans, advances and bills purchase. To analyze the relationship between assets portfolio diversification and performance of Nepalese commercial banks, the model takes the following forms:

Bank performance =  $f$  (real estate, government securities, corporate shares, foreign banks investment, overdraft, term loan, foreign ownership and capital adequacy ratio).

More specifically, the given model has been segmented into following models:

#### Model 1

$$ROA = \beta_0 + \beta_1(\ln RSI) + \beta_2(\ln GSI) + \beta_3(\ln CSI) + \beta_4(\ln FI) + \beta_5(\ln ODR) + \beta_6(\ln TRL) + \beta_7(FO) + \beta_8(CAR) + \varepsilon$$

#### Model 2

$$NIM = \beta_0 + \beta_1(\ln RSI) + \beta_2(\ln GSI) + \beta_3(\ln CSI) + \beta_4(\ln FI) + \beta_5(\ln ODR) + \beta_6(\ln TRL) + \beta_7(FO) + \beta_8(CAR) + \varepsilon$$

Where,

ROA = Return on asset, defined as the ratio of net profit to total assets, in percentage.

NIM = Net interest margin, defined as the ratio of net interest income to total earning assets, in percentage.

RSI = Real estate investment, defined as the sum of investment in real sector which has at least ten million of denomination, in million rupees.

GSI = Government securities investment, defined as the sum of investment in government of Nepal treasury bills, government of Nepal saving bonds and government of Nepal other securities in millions rupees.

CSI = Corporate shares investment, defined as the investment in shares of organized institutions, in millions rupees.

FI = Foreign bank investment, defined as the investment in foreign banks, in millions rupees

ODR = Overdraft loan, defined as the sum of overdraft, trust receipt loan and working capital, in million rupees.

TRL = Term loan, defined as the long term loans having installment or non-installment facilities, in million rupees.

FO = Foreign ownership, a dummy variable value one if the bank is owned by foreign banks and zero otherwise.

CAR = Capital adequacy ratio, defined as the ratio of total capital fund to total risk weighted assets, in percentage, and

$\varepsilon$  = error terms.

### Portfolio diversification variables



**Real estate Investment:** Real estate investment is the sum of investment in real sector which has at least ten million of denomination. Rosen *et al.* (1989) found the low correlation between returns and real-estate loan. The study also revealed that non-real-estate assets is outweighed by the bigger variability of real estate returns. Macit (2011) showed that the commercial banks that have a high proportion of real estate loans in their portfolios or loans to other financial institutions that specialize in real estate face a high exposure to real estate risk and lower financial performance. Based on it, the study develops the following hypothesis:

*H1: There is negative relationship between real estate investment and bank performance.*

**Government securities investment:** Government securities investment is the sum of investments in treasury bills, saving bonds and other securities of government of Nepal. Government securities carry the least risk relative to other assets because they are backed by the strength, full faith and credibility of the borrowing state. Investment on government securities were found to have the greatest significance in generating net operating profits in banks (Gikonyo, 2011). Based on it, the study develops the following hypothesis:

*H2: There is positive relationship between Investment on Government security (A3) and bank performance.*

**Corporate share investment:** Corporate share investment includes the investment in the shares of organized and listed institutions. Chike and Inyama (2014) argued that firm's monetary performance and businesses is unit successively influenced by capital market and investment in corporate shares investment. Kimani and Mutuku (2013) found that investment in shares afterward earns investment financial gain to the investors. The study also revealed that the liquid nature of those markets makes it attainable for the investors to exchange possession of securities, and reap capital gains there on. This helps in better financial performance of the banks. Based on it, the study develops the following hypothesis:

*H3: There is positive relationship between corporate share investment and bank performance.*

**Foreign bank investment:** Banks do invest in the foreign banks as well to enhance their performance. Claessens *et al.* (2001) found that foreign banks tend to have higher profits than domestic banks in the developing countries, while in developed countries foreign banks are less profitable than domestic banks. The study also showed that higher foreign bank presence and investment are related to lower profitability, costs and margins of domestic banks. Based on it, the study develops the following hypothesis:

*H4: There is negative relationship between foreign bank investment and bank performance.*

**Overdraft loan:** Overdraft loan is the credit facility, which banks offer to their prime customers, to use the fund in excess of the current available balance in customer's account. It is the short term credit facility offer of the banks. It is the sum of overdraft, trust receipt and working capital loans in the study. Banks charge relatively high interest rate on unsecured loan to cover for the increase risk. The relationship between interest rate in overdraft loan and bank performance is significant and negative (Mwambia and Nduruhi, 2016). Based on it, the study develops the following hypothesis:

*H5: There is negative relationship between overdraft loan and bank performance.*

**Term loan:** Term loan refers to the loan for the long term purpose either in installment or non-installment basis. It has a specified repayment schedule and fixed or floating interest rates. Maturity period and the denomination of the loan are higher than any other loan that occupy significant portion in the loan portfolio of the banks. There is no sufficient evidence to claim that the term loan portfolio on performance does differ but it has a positive relationship to the bank performance (Chari *et al.*, 2008). Based on it, the study develops the following hypothesis:

*H6: there is a positive relationship between term loan and bank performance.*

**Foreign ownership:** Foreign ownership refers to the complete or majority ownership/control of a business or resource in a country by individuals who are not the citizens of that country, or by companies whose headquarters are not in that country. In emerging markets, foreign banks often introduce superior lending technologies and marketing know-how, developed for domestic use, at low marginal cost which helps in enhancing market value of the banks (Grubel, 1977). Foreign companies play crucial role in the firm performance, particularly in developing and transitional economies (Gorg and Greenway, 2004). Foreign banks are more profitable than domestic one in developing countries and less profitable in industrial countries (Chaanti, 1985). Based on it, the study develops the following hypothesis:

*H7: There is positive relationship between the foreign ownership and bank performance.*

**Capital Adequacy Ratio:** Capital adequacy ratio is the ratio of total capital fund to total risk weighted assets of the banks. It is termed as one of the regulatory tool of the central bank of the country to regulate and supervise the banks. Gizaw *et al.* (2015) found that CAR has a negative effect on ROE, but not on ROA. However, Aruwa and Musa (2014), Kurawa and Garba (2014) found positive relationship between capital adequacy variable and financial performance of banks. Based on it, the study develops the following hypothesis:

*H8: There is positive relationship between capital adequacy ratio and bank performance.*

### 3. Results and discussion

#### Descriptive statistics

Table 2 presents the descriptive statistics of selected dependent and independent variables during the period 2009/10 to 2015/16.

**Table 2: Descriptive statistics**

*This table shows the descriptive statistics of dependent and independent variables of selected Nepalese commercial banks for the study period of 2009/10 to 2015/16. The dependent variables are ROA (return on asset defined as the ratio of net profit to total assets, in percentage) and NIM (net interest margin defined as the ratio of net interest income to total earning assets, in percentage). The independent variables are RSI (real estate investment, defined as the sum of investment in real sector which has at least ten million of denomination, in million rupees), GSI (government securities investment defined as the sum of investments in treasury bills, saving bonds and other securities of government of Nepal, in million rupees), CSI (corporate shares investment defined as the investment in shares of organized institutions, in million rupees), FI (foreign bank investment defined as the investment in foreign banks, in million rupees), ODR (overdraft loan defined as the sum of overdraft, trust receipt loan and working capital, in million rupees), and TRL (term loan, defined as the long term loans having installment or non-installment facilities, in million rupees). The control variables are FO (foreign ownership defined as complete or majority ownership of foreign companies, in a dummy variable value one if the bank is owned by foreign banks and zero otherwise) and CAR (capital adequacy ratio defined as the ratio of total capital fund to total risk weighted assets, in percentage).*

Variables	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
ROA	0.05	4.01	1.70	0.76	0.50	0.71
NIM	0.36	10.29	4.15	1.42	1.73	5.57
MRSI	0.74	9407.34	2672.87	1766.60	1.38	2.96
MGSI	370.66	17247.14	4754.11	3247.85	1.15	1.22
MCSI	0.1	1130.86	118.84	161.13	3.26	14.09
MFI	0.02	22210.17	2860.15	4431.63	2.18	4.79
MODR	6.4	50832.82	14582.91	10489.57	1.04	0.77
MTRL	502.05	27364.80	4971.62	4414.35	2.52	8.08

<b>FO</b>	0	1	0.32	0.47	0.80	-1.38
<b>CAR</b>	5.88	28.41	12.25	2.56	2.65	13.11

Table 2 shows the descriptive statistics of variables for the Nepalese commercial banks. The minimum return on assets (ROA) is 0.05 percent and the maximum is 4.01 percent with an average of 1.70 percent and standard deviation is 0.76. Similarly, minimum net interest margin (NIM) is 0.36 percent and maximum is 10.29 percent leading to an average of 4.15 percent and standard deviation is 1.42. Investment on Real Estate Sector (RSI) ranges from minimum Rs. 0.74 million to maximum Rs. 9407.34 million with an average of Rs. 2672.87 million and the standard deviation is Rs. 1766.60. Corporate sector investment (CSI) ranges from minimum Rs. 0.10 million to maximum Rs. 1130.86 million leading to an average of Rs. 113.80 million. Similarly, the minimum investment in foreign sector (FI) is Rs. 0.02 million and maximum is Rs. 22210.17 million leading to an average of Rs. 2860.152 million. The overdraft loan (ODR) ranges from minimum Rs. 6.4 million to maximum Rs. 50832.82 million with an average of Rs. 14582.91 million. The term loan (TRL) ranges from Rs. 502.05 million to Rs. 27364.8 million with an average of Rs. 4971.618 million. Similarly, capital adequacy ratio (CAR) ranges from 5.88% to 28.41% with an average of 12.2529% and standard deviation is 2.5568.

**Correlation analysis:** Having indicated the descriptive statistics, Pearson's correlation coefficients are computed and the results are presented in Table 3. More specifically, it shows the correlation coefficients of dependent and independent variables for Nepalese commercial banks.

**Table 3: Pearson's correlation coefficients matrix for selected Nepalese commercial banks**

*This table presents the bivariate Pearson's correlation coefficients between dependent and independent variables. The dependent variables are ROA (return on asset defined as the ratio of net profit to total assets, in percentage) and NIM (net interest margin defined as the ratio of net interest income to total earning assets, in percentage). The independent variables are RSI (real estate investment, defined as the sum of investment in real sector which has at least ten million of denomination, in million rupees), GSI (government securities investment defined as the sum of investments in treasury bills, saving bonds and other securities of government of Nepal, in million rupees), CSI (corporate shares investment defined as the investment in shares of organized institutions, in million rupees), FI (foreign bank investment defined as the investment in foreign banks, in million rupees), ODR (overdraft loan defined as the sum of overdraft, trust receipt loan and working capital, in million rupees), and TRL (term loan, defined as the long term loans having installment or non-installment facilities, in million rupees). The control variables are FO (foreign ownership defined as complete or majority ownership of foreign companies, in a dummy variable value one if the bank is owned by foreign banks and zero otherwise) and CAR (capital adequacy ratio defined as the ratio of total capital fund to total risk weighted assets, in percentage).*

Variables	ROA	NIM	lnRSI	lnGSI	lnCSI	lnFI	lnODR	lnTRL	FO	CAR
<b>ROA</b>	1									
<b>NIM</b>	0.49**	1								
<b>lnRSI</b>	-0.18*	-0.31**	1							
<b>lnGSI</b>	0.34**	0.16	0.09	1						
<b>lnCSI</b>	0.25**	0.05	0.07	0.63**	1					
<b>lnFI</b>	0.12	-0.30**	0.32**	0.32**	0.34**	1				
<b>lnODR</b>	-0.07	0.11	0.34**	0.47**	0.28**	0.22*	1			
<b>lnTRL</b>	0.24**	0.14	0.17	0.61**	0.51**	0.09	0.61**	1		
<b>FO</b>	0.41**	0.05	-0.04	0.37**	0.17*	0.48**	-0.04	0.01	1	
<b>CAR</b>	0.14	0.25**	-0.32**	-0.02	-0.26**	-0.18*	0.01	0.01	-0.08	1

Notes: The asterisk signs (\*\*) and (\*) indicate that the results are significant at 1 percent and 5 percent level respectively.

Table 4 shows that the investment in government securities, corporate shares, and term loan are positively correlated to return on assets and net interest margin. It indicates that higher the GSI, CSI, and TRL higher would be the ROA and NIM. However, real estate investment has negative and significant relationship with ROA and NIM. It shows that the increase in RSI leads to decrease in the ROA and NIM. Likewise, foreign investment has negative relationship with NIM. It indicates that higher the foreign investment, lower would be the NIM. However, foreign investment has positive relationship with the ROA. Term loan is positively correlated to ROA which indicates that increase in term loan leads to increase in ROA. Both foreign ownership and the capital adequacy ratio have positive relationship with the ROA and NIM. More the foreign ownership in banks higher would be the ROA and NIM. Similarly, higher the CAR higher would be the ROA and NIM.

**Regression analysis:** Having indicated the Pearson's correlation coefficients, the regression analysis has been performed and the results are presented in Table 4. More specifically, the table shows the regression results of real estate sector investment, government securities investment, corporate shares investment, foreign investment, overdraft loan, term loan, foreign ownership and capital adequacy ratio on ROA of the Nepalese commercial bank's performance.

**Table 4: Estimated regression results of real estate sector investment, government sector investment, corporate sector investment, foreign bank investment, overdraft loan, and term loan on return on asset of Nepalese commercial banks**

The results are based on panel data of 19 commercial banks with 133 observations for the period of 2009/10-2015/16 by using the linear regression model and the model is  $ROA = \beta_0 + \beta_1(\ln RSI) + \beta_2(\ln GSI) + \beta_3(\ln FI) + \beta_5(\ln ODR) + \beta_6(\ln TRL) + \beta_7(FO) + \beta_8(CAR) + \varepsilon$  where the dependent variable is ROA (return on asset defined as the ratio of net profit to total assets, in percentage). The independent variables are RSI (real estate investment, defined as the sum of investment in real sector which has at least ten million of denomination, in million rupees), GSI (government securities investment defined as the sum of investments in treasury bills, saving bonds and other securities of government of Nepal, in million rupees), CSI (corporate shares investment defined as the investment in shares of organized institutions, in million rupees), FI (foreign bank investment defined as the investment in foreign banks, in million rupees), ODR (overdraft loan defined as the sum of overdraft, trust receipt loan and working capital, in million rupees), and TRL (term loan, defined as the long term loans having installment or non-installment facilities, in million rupees). The control variables are FO (foreign ownership defined as complete or majority ownership of foreign companies, in a dummy variable value one if the bank is owned by foreign banks and zero otherwise) and CAR (capital adequacy ratio defined as the ratio of total capital fund to total risk weighted assets, in percentage).

Model	Intercept	Regression coefficient of								Adj R <sup>2</sup>	SE E	F
		lnRSI	lnGSI	lnCSI	lnFI	lnODR	lnTRL	FO	CAR			
1	4.04 (3.54)* *	-0.11 (-2.06)*								0.02	0.75	4.25
2	-6.28 (-3.27)**		0.36 (4.15)* *							0.11	0.72	17.25
3	-0.69 (-0.86)			0.13 (2.98)**						0.06	0.74	8.86
4	0.89 (1.49)				0.04 (1.34)					0.01	0.76	1.79
5	2.63					-0.04				0.01	0.7	0.71

	(2.36)*					(-0.84)					7	
6	-3.57 (-1.90)						0.24 (2.82)* *			0.05	0.7 4	7.93
7	1.48 (20.23) **							0.67 (5.16)* *		0.16	0.7 0	26.6 1
8	1.20 (3.70)* *								0.04 (1.57)	0.01	0.7 6	2.46
9	-4.55 (-2.78)**					-0.18 (-3.46)**	0.43 (4.66)* *	0.67 (5.55)* *	0.05 (2.33)*	0.30	0.6 4	14.8 4
10	-4.42 (-2.72)**			0.08 (1.68)		-0.18 (-3.44)**	0.35 (3.41)* *	0.63 (5.20)* *	0.06 (2.73)* *	0.31	0.6 4	12.6 1
11	-5.62 (-2.76)**		0.12 (0.98)	0.05 (0.99)		-0.19 (-3.57)**	0.32 (2.94)* *	0.57 (4.22)* *	0.06 (2.51)*	0.31	0.6 4	10.6 6
12	-4.84 (-2.17)*	-0.05 (-0.88)	0.13 (0.99)	0.05 (0.89)		-0.17 (-3.12)**	0.32 (2.94)* *	0.57 (4.17)* *	0.05 (2.02)*	0.30	0.6 4	9.23
13	-6.90 (-3.09)**	-0.08 (-1.42)	0.34 (3.04)*		0.05 (1.54)	-0.22 (-3.72)**	0.29 (2.62)* *		0.04 (1.54)	0.23	0.6 7	7.42

Notes:

- iv. Figures in parentheses are t- values.
- v. The asterisk signs (\*\*) and (\*) indicate that the results are significant at 1 percent and 5 percent level respectively.
- vi. Dependent variable is return on assets.

Table 4 reveals that the beta coefficients are negative for real estate sector investment and overdraft loan for return on assets. It shows that real estate investment and overdraft loan have negative impact on the return on assets. This finding is similar to the findings of Macit (2011). The beta coefficients for government securities and term loan are positive for ROA. It means that investment on government securities has positive impact on the ROA. Similarly, term loan has positive effect on the ROA.

Table 5 represents the regression results of real estate sector investment, government securities investment, corporate shares investment, foreign investment, overdraft loan, term loan, foreign ownership and capital adequacy ratio on NIM of the Nepalese commercial bank's performance.

**Table 5: Table 4: Estimated regression results of real estate sector investment, government sector investment, corporate sector investment, foreign bank investment, overdraft loan, and term loan on net interest margin of Nepalese commercial banks**

The results are based on panel data of 19 commercial banks with 133 observations for the period of 2009/10-2015/16 by using the linear regression model and the model is  $NIM = \beta_0 + \beta_1(\ln RSI) + \beta_2(\ln(GSI)) + \beta_3(\ln FI) + \beta_5(\ln ODR) + \beta_6(\ln TRL) + \beta_7(FO) + \beta_8(CAR) + \varepsilon$  where the dependent variable is NIM (net interest margin defined as the ratio of net interest income to total earning assets, in percentage). The independent variables are RSI (real estate investment, defined as the sum of investment in real sector which has at least ten million of denomination, in million rupees), GSI (government securities investment defined as the sum of investments in treasury bills, saving bonds and other securities of government of Nepal, in million rupees), CSI (corporate shares investment defined as the investment in shares of organized institutions, in million rupees), FI (foreign bank investment defined as the investment in foreign banks, in million rupees), ODR (overdraft loan defined as the sum of overdraft, trust receipt loan and working capital, in million rupees), and TRL (term loan, defined as the long term loans having installment or non-installment facilities, in million rupees). The control variables are FO (foreign ownership defined

as complete or majority ownership of foreign companies, in  $n$  a dummy variable value one if the bank is owned by foreign banks and zero otherwise) and  $CAR$  (capital adequacy ratio defined as the ratio of total capital fund to total risk weighted assets, in percentage).

Model	Intercept	Regression coefficient of								Adj R <sup>2</sup>	SEE	F
		lnRSI	lnGSI	lnCSI	lnFI	lnODR	lnTRL	FO	CAR			
1	11.74 (5.71)* *	-0.36 (-3.70)* *								0.09	1.36	13.66
2	-2.70 (-0.72)		0.31 (1.82)							0.02	1.41	3.33
3	3.21 (2.08)*			0.05 (0.61)						0.01	1.43	0.37
4	8.02 (7.44)* *				-0.19 (-3.61)*					0.08	1.37	13.03
5	1.63 (0.79)					0.11 (1.22)				0.00	1.42	1.49
6	-1.62 (-0.455)						0.26 (1.62)			0.01	1.41	2.64
7	4.10 (27.42) **							0.17 (0.62)		0.01	1.43	0.39
8	2.45 (4.15)* *								0.14 (2.96) **	0.06	1.38	8.74
9	8.71 (3.81)* *	-0.31 (-3.15)* *			-0.25 (-4.14)* *	0.31 (3.57) **		0.75 (2.72) **		0.22	1.25	10.53
10	3.59 (0.88)	-0.23 (-2.16)*	0.11 (0.48)	0.11 (1.06)	-0.27 (-4.29)* *	0.22 (2.25) *		0.71 (2.35) *	0.09 (1.81)	0.24	1.24	6.90
11	2.70 (0.64)	-0.25 (-2.39)*	0.26 (1.19)		-0.25 (-4.10)* *	0.22 (1.99) *	0.01 (0.02)	0.63 (2.14) *	0.07 (1.53)	0.23	1.25	6.68
12	5.01	-0.23		0.15	-0.27	0.24		0.77	0.09	0.24	1.2	8.06

	(1.80)	(-2.15)*		(1.69)	(-4.37)*	(2.71)**		(2.80)**	(1.96)*		4	
13	5.18	-0.26			-0.24	0.24	0.13	0.76	0.07			
	(1.41)	(-2.50)*			(-3.98)*	(2.25)*	(0.71)	(2.74)**	(1.53)	0.23	1.25	7.53

Notes:

- i. Figures in parentheses are *t*- values.
- ii. The asterisk signs (\*\*) and (\*) indicate that the results are significant at 1 percent and 5 percent level respectively.
- iii. Dependent variable is net interest margin.

Table 5 reveals that beta coefficients of real estate and foreign bank investments are negative for net interest margin. It indicates that real estate investment has negative impact on the NIM. Similarly, the results also reveal that foreign bank investment has negative effect on the NIM. This finding is similar to the findings of Claessens *et al.* (2001). However, the beta coefficients for government securities investment and overdraft loan are significant and positive for NIM. It indicates that government securities investment has positive impact on the NIM. Likewise, overdraft loan has positive impact on the NIM. This finding is consistent with the findings of (Gikonyo, 2011). The results also indicate that the banks having the foreign stake have higher NIM.

**4. Summary and conclusion:** Portfolio diversification refers to the way of using funds to the different pool of assets so that banks can increase the performance and reduce the credit portfolio risk. Banks offer varieties of investment and credit schemes to address the different needs of the different customers. This helps in creating portfolio diversification in terms of loans, deposits, assets, and geography. Every bank must have a well-defined, qualitative and lucrative portfolio diversification strategy to ensure the sound financial performance. This study examines the effect of portfolio diversification on the financial performance of Nepalese commercial banks. The study is based on the panel data collected for the 19 Nepalese commercial banks with total of 133 observations for the study period of 2009/10 -2015/16.

The study shows that real estate investment, corporate shares investment, government securities investment and overdraft loan are the major variables that influence the financial performance of Nepalese commercial banks. Real estate investment has negative and significant impact on return on assets and net interest margin. Similarly, overdraft loan has negative impact on return on assets which indicates that lower the overdraft loan, higher would be the return on assets. The study further reveals that overdraft loan has positive impact on net interest margin. However, foreign bank investment has positive impact on net interest margin. Similarly, term loan has positive impact on return on assets but its impact is not clear on net interest margin. The study also concludes that the most influencing factor for determining the financial performance of Nepalese commercial banks are real estate investment followed by overdraft loan and term loan.

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*Rabina Khadka (121-126)*

## **FACTORS AFFECTING THE PERFORMANCE OF EMPLOYEES AT WORK PLACE IN NEPALESE COMMERCIAL BANKS**

**Rabina Khadka**

**Introduction:** Employee performance has always been a major challenge in organizational management and adopting effective ways to motivate employees to achieve and deliver higher job performance as well as increase the organizational competitiveness is the main objective of every business organization (Carrol, 1979). According to Health (2006), environment involves the physical location as well as the immediate surroundings, behavioral procedures, policies, rules, culture, resources, working relationships, work location, all of which influence the ways employees perform their work. The quality of the workplace environment impacts on employee's performance and subsequently influences the organization competitiveness. An effective workplace environment management entails making work environment attractive, comfortable, satisfactory and motivating to employees so as to give employees a sense of pride and purpose in what they do. Pheng(2006) revealed that working hours, physical condition of project site, complexity of project, material and supplies, project size, duration of project and time availability were viewed differently in terms of importance by the groups, further the study revealed that project managers with experiential differences generally related the importance of working environment in the same way, except for level of authority. This study identified the importance of the working environment variables for the performance of a project manager. Pasiouras (2007) indicated that profitability of both domestic and foreign banks is affected not only by banks specific characteristics but also by financial market structure and macroeconomics conditions. All the variables, with the exception of concentration in the case of domestic banks profits are significant. Although their impact and relation with profits is not always the same for domestic and foreign banks. Sahinisis(2008) revealed that the support to the hypotheses propose, indicating that there is a significant correlation between the employees performance effectiveness and their commitment, job satisfaction and motivation. The study revealed that unobserved branch and manager characteristics shows a positive relationship between branch performance and employee's satisfaction with the quality of performance evaluation, feedback, and recognition at the branch (Guest, 1997). Aluko (2003) found a significantly positive relationship between organizational culture and employee's performance. The study also found that the selected firms were not performing very well because of some peculiar problems. Khan (2014) examined the relationship between rewards and employee's performance. The empirical result concluded that there is a direct relationship between extrinsic rewards, intrinsic rewards and the employees' performance. Overall, result revealed that, in order to develop such a reward system which has more emphasis on extrinsic reward. Similarly, high income out) could be more motivated through intrinsic reward. Guest(2001) examined four areas of HRM practice good and safe working conditions, training and development, equal employment opportunities (EEO), and recruitment and selection. The study showed that employee performance have positive relationship between these four areas of HRM practice good and safe working conditions, training and development, equal employment opportunities (EEO), and recruitment and selection. Diefendorff et al. (2002) examined on the role of job involvement and work centrality in predicting organizational citizenship behaviors and job performance. The study revealed that job involvement, when assessed with a recently published measure is a positively significant predictor of supervisor ratings of organizational citizenship behaviors and in-role performance, controlling for work centrality and other individual difference variables. The empirical result showed strong evidence that gender moderates some of the job involvement and organizational citizenship behaviors relationships, with females having a stronger, positive relationship between these constructs than males. Reichheld (1996) examined on the link between



management practices and organizational outcome. The study revealed that there is positive relationship between management practices and organizational practices. Meyer and Allen (1997) showed the positive relationship between organizational practices, organizational commitment and desirable outcomes such as performance, organizational citizenship behavior, turnover, adaptability and job satisfaction. Lok (2006) analyzed the effects of organizational culture and leadership styles on job satisfaction and organizational commitment for employee performance. The study found statistically significant differences between innovative and supportive organizational cultures, job satisfaction and organizational commitment. The study revealed that employee performance is highly affected by organizational culture, organizational commitment and structure of job. Guven et al. (2015) examined the impact of earning, work environment, and promotion opportunities on employee performance. The study showed that earning, work environment and promotion opportunities positively influence employee performance. Ali (2013) investigated the relationship between working condition and employee's productivity. The study found that there is a positive relationship between working condition and employee's productivity. In the context of Nepal, Maharjan (2012) examined the association between work motivation and job satisfaction of teacher using convenient sampling technique with 112 respondents. The empirical result revealed positive association between work motivation and job satisfaction of teachers. The result also indicated that the administration must increase the scale of motivation according to the market price of other commodities to motivate the teachers. Overall, the result revealed that teachers are motivated with their work and also they are satisfied with their job. Shrestha and Mishra (2015) revealed that there is a positive relationship between public sector motivation and organizational commitment. Similarly, employee's commitment has significant positive influence on their performance. Lama (2013) analyzed the quality of work life among the employees of commercial banks. The empirical result revealed that joint venture and privately owned banks have almost similar results than the public banks in terms of employee's perception towards the factors influencing the quality of work life. The result also revealed that organizational culture, employee relation, adequate and fair compensation, safe and healthy working environment, opportunity to develop human capacity, growth and lastly autonomy respectively play most influencing role on quality of work life. Deetz (2001) examined two ways of seeing and defining internal communications. The most common approach focuses on internal communication as a phenomenon that exists in organizations. The study revealed that internal communication has greater impact on employee performance in organization. Berlo (1960) analyzed the relationships between source and receiver and suggested that the more highly developed the communication knowledge and skills of sources and receivers, the more effectively the message would be encoded and decoded. The study revealed that highly developed communication is less effective in organization as it needs highly skilled manpower.

The above discussion reveals that there is no consistency in employee performance with working condition of employee. The main objective of the study is to examine the factors affecting the performance of employees at work place in Nepalese commercial banks. Specifically, this study examines the impact of e Motivation, motivation environment, working environment, communication and team work. The remainder of this study is organized as follows: Section two describes the sample, data and methodology. Section three presents the empirical results and final section draws the conclusion and discuss the implication of the study findings.

**2. Methodological aspects:** This study is based on primary data which were gathered from the 100 respondents from 16 commercial banks in Kathmandu valley which mainly deals with the performance of employees at work place.

Table 1 shows the number of commercial banks selected for the study along with the study period and number of observations.

**Table 1: List of commercial banks along with the number of observations**

Name of banks	No of respondents
1 Nepal Bank Limited	5
2. RastriyaBanijya Bank	5
3. Everest Bank Limited	10
4Himalayan Bank Limited	10
6. Nepal SBI Bank Limited	10
7. Nabil Bank Limited	5
8. Standard Chartered Bank	5
9. Nepal Investment Bank Limited	5
10. Kist Bank Limited	5
11. NIC Asia Bank Limited	5
12. Kumari Bank Limited	10
13. Global IME Bank Limited	5
14. Siddhartha Bank Limited	5
15. Citizen Bank Limited	5
16. Prabhu Bank Limited	5
<b>Total number of observations</b>	<b>100</b>

Thus, this study is based on 100 observations.

### The Model

As a first approximation, this study assumes that EMP depends on several dimensions. (Motivation, motivation environment, working environment, communication and team work). Therefore, the regression model used in this study takes the following form:

$$EMP = \alpha + \beta_1 OC + \beta_2 MOT + \beta_3 WE + \beta_4 COM + \beta_5 TW + \epsilon \dots \dots \dots (i)$$

Whereas,

EMP= employee performance

OC= motivation

MOT= motivation environment

WE= working environment

COM= communication

TW= team work

$\alpha$  = Regression constant

### Motivation

According to Maehr (1997), motivation means driving employees at work for the employee performance at work place. Guven (2015) revealed that motivation has positive relationship with employee performance. Similarly, Carroll (1979) found that motivation has positive relationship with employee performance. Based on it, the study develops the following hypothesis:

*H1: There is positive relationship between motivation and employee performance.*

### Working environment

According to Taiwo (2010), working environment means striving to ensure that employee are working under proper working environment where they will accomplish their task. Diefendorff (2002) revealed that working environment has positive relationship with employee performance in organization. Similarly, Adhikari and Mueller (2004) concluded that working environment has positive relationship with employee performance at workplace. Based on it the study develops the following hypothesis:

*H2: There is positive relationship between employee performance and working environment.*

### Communication

Communication is the imparting or exchanging of information by speaking, writing, or using some other medium. According to Barnlund (2008), there is positive relationship between communication and employee performance. Sheard and Kakabadse (2004) revealed that communication has positive relationship with employee performance. Similarly, Paul (2004) concluded that communication has positive relationship with employee performance. Based on it, the study develops the following hypothesis:

*H3: There is positive relationship between communication and employee performance.*

**Team work:** Teamwork means striving to ensure that all the employees are working under strength of team to create long-term value for organizational benefits. Ahmed(2014) revealed that teamwork has positive relationship with employee performance. Similarly, Khan (2014) found that teamwork has positive relationship with employee performance. Based on it, the study develops the following hypothesis:

*H4 There is positive relationship between employee performance and team work.*

### 3. Results and discussion

**Correlation analysis:** The Pearson's correlation coefficients have been computed to analyze the strength of linear relationship between work place and employee performance and the results are presented in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1: Pearson's correlation matrix for the EMP, MOT, WE, COM and TW**

*This table reveals the Pearson's correlation coefficients between dependent and independent variables. Employee performance (EMP) is taken as dependent variables. Motivation environment (MOT), working environment (WE), communication (COM) and team work (TW) are independent variables*

Variables	Mean	EMP	MOT	WE	COM	TW
EMP	3.01	1.000				
MOT	4.13	0.412**	1.000			
WE	3.69	0.208**	0.049**	1.000		
COM	3.72	0.191**	0.096**	0.803**	1.000	
TW	4.14	0.274**	0.137**	.175**	.121**	1.000

*Note: The asterisk signs (\*\*) and (\*) indicate that the results are significant at 1% and 5% levels respectively.*

The table shows that the average value of EMP is 3.01. Similarly, the average value of motivation, working environment, communication and teamwork are 4.13, 3.69, 3.72 and 4.14 respectively.

The result shows that motivation is positively related to EMP. This means that increased in the motivation leads to increase in the EMP of Nepalese commercial banks. Similarly, working environment is positively correlated to EMP. This indicates that betterment in the working environment leads to increase in EMP. Likewise, the result shows that communication is positively related to EMP. This indicates that betterment in the communication leads to increase in the EMP. Likewise, the result shows that teamwork is positively correlated to EMP. This means that betterment in the teamwork leads to increase in the EMP.

### 3.2 Regression analysis

Having indicated the Pearson correlation coefficients, regression equations have been computed and the results are presented in Table 3.1. More specifically, it shows the regression of impacts of working environment on employee performance.

**Table 3.2: Regression of impact of EMP, MOT, WE, COM and TW on EMP**

*The result is based on 100 observations by using linear regression model. The model is  $EMP = \alpha + \beta_1 OC + \beta_2 MOT + \beta_3 WE + \beta_4 COM + \beta_5 TW + \epsilon$ , where, dependent variable is employee*

performance (EMP)). Independent variables are motivation (MOT), working environment (WE), communication (COM) and team work (TW).

Model	Intercept	MOT	WE	COM	TW	Adj. R <sup>2</sup>	SEE	F-value
1	2.409 (18.548)**	0.265 (7.234)**				0.354	0.206	53.64**
2	2.540 (14.582)**		0.230 (4.679)**			0.183	0.232	21.89**
3	2.554 (14.208)**			2.229 (4.454)**		0.168	0.234	19.83**
4	2.157 (10.732)**				0.343 (5.956)**	2.266	0.220	35.47**
5	2.157 (10.732)**					0.134	0.239	35.47**
6	2.129 (9.597)**			0.189 (3.697)**		0.241	2.225	15.39**
7	2.063 (9.339)**		0.198 (4.139)**			0.264	0.221	17.38**
8	1.946 (8.740)**				0.293 (4.735)**	0.297	0.216	20.44**
9	1.555 (7.525)**	0.196 (7.525)**	0.032 (0.297)**	0.063 (0.593)**	0.146 (2.287)**	0.494	0.186	18.33**

Note: The asterisk signs (\*\*) and (\*) indicate that the results are significant at 1% and 5% levels respectively.

The table shows that beta coefficient is positive for the motivation. It indicates that higher the motivation to the employees, higher would be employee performance. Similarly, the beta coefficient is positive and significant for working environment. This means that better the working environment, better would be employee's performance at work. This finding is consistent with the findings of Pheng and Chuan (2006). Likewise, the regression shows that beta coefficient is positive for communication. It means that better the communication leads to higher employee performance. This finding is consistent with the findings of Guest (1997). Similarly, the beta coefficient for teamwork is positive and significant. It means that better the teamwork leads to increase in performance of employees at work. This finding is similar to the findings of Smith (2010).

**4. Summary and conclusion:** Creating a work environment which promotes wellbeing of employees and increase individual performance is viewed as a strategy for enhancing company efficiency and productivity. Employee's normally have expectation and will demand a workplace environment that facilitates them to perform their work optimally. When this is sufficiently provided, it can boost organizational competitiveness. Bank institutions make significant investments in designing, building and ultimately recruiting knowledgeable personnel. This study attempts at determining impact employee performance at work place in the Nepalese commercial banks. This study is primarily based on primary sources of data collected from the 100 respondents. This study hypothesizes that the employee's performance depends on several factors such as motivation, communication, teamwork and working environment. The correlation analysis shows that motivation, teamwork, communication and working environment are positively related employee's performance. It reveals that higher the motivation at work, higher would be employee's performance. This also indicates that higher the teamwork, better would be the employee's performance. The regression analysis shows that motivation, teamwork, working environment and communication have positive impact on employee's performance. This indicates that

increase in motivation leads to increase in the employee's performance. Similarly, betterment in working environment leads to increase in performance of employees at work place.

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*Kale Sachin Vijay & Dr. Vasudha V. Purohit (127-129)*

## **A GLANCE FDI IN SERVICE SECTOR IN INDIA**

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**Introduction:-** Broadly, foreign direct investment includes "mergers and acquisitions, building new facilities, reinvesting profits earned from overseas operations, and intra company loans". In a narrow sense, foreign direct investment refers just to building new facility, and a lasting management interest in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. FDI is the sum of equity capital, long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. FDI usually involves participation in management, joint-venture, transfer of technology and expertise. FDI, a subset of international factor movements, is characterized by controlling ownership of a business enterprise in one country by an entity based in another country. Foreign direct investment is distinguished from foreign portfolio investment, a passive investment in the securities of another country such as public stocks and bonds, by the element of "control". According to the Financial Times, "Standard definitions of control use the internationally agreed 10 percent threshold of voting shares, but this is a grey area as often a smaller block of shares will give control in widely held companies.

**A glance FDI in service Sector:-** FDI inflows into the services sector rose by about 26 per cent to \$8.68 billion in 2016- 17 with the government taking steps to improve the ease of doing business and attracting foreign investments. The sector, which includes banking, insurance, outsourcing, R&D, courier and technology testing, had received Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) worth \$6.89 billion in 2015-16, according to data of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP). The government has taken several measures such as fixing timeliness for approvals and streamlining procedures to improve ease of doing business in the country and attract foreign investments. With FDI growth in key sectors like services and telecom, the overall foreign investment inflows in the country too increased by 9 per cent to \$43.5 billion last fiscal. Increasing foreign inflows in the services sector assumes significance as it contributes over 60 per cent to India's GDP. The sector accounts for about 18 per cent of the total FDI, India has received during April 2000 and March this year. It was followed by key sectors such as computer software and hardware, construction development and telecommunications. To further boost inflows in the sector, the government is considering relaxation of policy in areas like single brand retail trading, multi-brand retail trading, print media and construction. The government is also focusing on enhancing services exports. Services exports have been a dynamic element of India's trade and globalization in recent years. India's services export grew from 16.8 billion US\$ in 2001 to 155.6 billion US \$ in 2014 which constitutes 7.5% of the GDP making the country the 8<sup>th</sup> largest services exporter in the world. The overall openness of the economy reflected by total trade including services as a percentage of GDP shows a higher degree of openness at 50% in 2014-15 compared to 38% in 2004-05. India's Services Import at 81.1 billion US\$ grew by 3.3% in 2014-15. The Government has taken policy initiatives to promote services exports which include the Service Export from India Scheme (SEIS) and organizing Global Exhibition on Services (GES).

**Tourism:-** Tourism is a major engine of economic growth, and a generator of employment of diverse kinds. According to Economic Survey India's tourism growth which was 10.2% in terms of foreign Tourist Arrival (FTA) and 9.7% in terms of foreign exchange Earnings (FEE) in 2014 decelerated to 4.5% in terms of FTAs and fell by 2.8% in terms of FEEs in 2015. The lower growth in FTAs and fall in FEEs

in 2015 is due to negative or low growth in FTAs from high spending tourists originating from European countries like France, Germany and UK. However, domestic tourism continues to be an important contributor to the sector providing much needed resilience. In 2014 it grew by 12.9%. The top five states in domestic tourist visits in 2014 are Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. In 2014-15, Government has launched two schemes for thematic development of tourism, these are Swadesh Darshan and National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD). To promote medical tourism, the Government has launched India's Healthcare Portal and Advantage Health Care India.

**Shipping & Port Services:-** Around 95% of India's trade by volume and 68% in terms of value is transported by sea. As per UNCTAD, India with 11.7 million twenty-foot equivalent units of container (TEUs) and a world share of 1.7%, ranked ninth in 2014 among developing countries in terms of containership operations. A vision for coastal shipping tourism and regional development has been prepared with a view to increasing the share of the coastal/inland water-ways transport mode from 7% to 10% by 2019-20. The cargo traffic of India ports increased by 8.2% to 1052.21 million tonnes in 2014-15. In India's Maritime Agenda, the target for the year 2020 is 3130 million tonnes of port capacity with an investment of approximately Rs. 2,96,000/- crores.

**IT-BPM Services:-** The IT-BPM sector has demonstrated flexibility and as per the Economic Survey is expected to touch an estimated share of 9.5% of GDP and more than 45% in total services export in 2015-16. E-commerce is expected to grow at 21.4% in 2015-16 to reach 17 billion US\$. India home to a new breed of young start ups has clearly evolved to become the third largest base of technology start ups in the world. Within one year the number of start ups have grown by 40% creating 80,000-85,000 jobs in 2015. This emerging sector is set to get up a fillip with the Startup India programme.

**Research and Development Services:-** As per the CSO's (Central Statistical Organization) new method there is no separate head for R&D, it is a part of the professional scientific & technical activities including R&D which grew at 3.8% and 25.5 respectively in 2013-14 and 2014-15. According to the Survey, India's R&D globalization and services market is set to almost double by 2020 to 38 billion US\$.

**Consultancy Services:-** According to the Survey Consultancy Services is emerging as one of the fastest growing service segments in India. Government has taken several initiatives like the Marketing Development Assistance and Market Access Initiative Scheme among others for capacity development of domestic consultants.

**Real Estate and Housing:-** This sector constituted 8.0% of the India's GVA (Gross Value Added) in 2014-15 and grew by 9.1%. The sector has grown at a CAGR of 8.1% since 2011-12. However, the construction sector has witnessed a slowdown in last few years due to weakening of both domestic and global growth. The Government has announced plans to build six crore houses by the year 2022 under the Housing for All scheme.

**Internal Trade:-** According to the Survey, Rs. 12,31,073 crore trade and repair services sector, with a 10.7% share in GVA, grew by 10.8% in 2014-15. India's retail market is expected to grow to 1.3 trillion US\$ by 2020 making India the world's fastest growing major developing market. The E-commerce market in India is expected to reach 16 billion US\$ by the end of 2015 on the back of growing internet population and increased online shoppers.

**Media and Entertainment Services:-** According to the Economic Survey, the industry has recorded unprecedented growth over the last two decades making it one of the fastest growing industries in India. It is projected to grow at a CAGR of 13.9% to reach 1964 billion rupees by 2019. Digital advertising and gaming, which grew by 44.5% and 22.4% respectively in 2014, are projected to drive the growth of this sector in the coming years.

**Postal Services:-** India Posts is the largest Postal network in world. Towards financial inclusion, the number of post office savings bank (POSB) accounts has increased from 30.86 crore to 33.97 crore and total deposits in POSB accounts and cash certificate to Rs. 6.53 lakhs crore in the last one year. More than 80 lakh Sukanya Samridhi Yojna accounts have been opened. The IT Modernization Project of the Department of Posts, with a total outlay of Rs. 4909 crore, involves computerization and networking of all the post offices.

**Merits of FDI:-**

- 1) More consumer savings:-One of the biggest advantage of FDI is that it will increase the savings of Indian consumer as he will get good quality products at much cheaper rates. Consumer savings are likely to increase 5 to 10% from FDI.
- 2) Higher remuneration for farmers:-Another advantage of FDI is that it will help a lot in improving the miserable condition of Indian farmers who are committing suicides on daily basis because of lesser return from their agricultural produce. But FDI will certainly help a lot in improving their conditions as the farmers are going to get 10 to 30% higher remuneration because of FDI.
- 3) Increase in employment opportunities:-FDI is certainly going to increase the employment opportunities in India by providing around 3 to 4 million new jobs. Not only this another 4 to 6 million jobs will be created in logistics, labour etc. because of FDI.
- 4) Increase in government revenue:-Government revenues are certainly going to increase a lot because of FDI. Government revenues will increase by 25 to 30 billion dollars which is a really big amount. This government revenue can help a lot in the development of Indian economy.

**Demerits of FDI:-**

- 1) Destruction of small entrepreneurs:-The biggest fear from FDI is that it is likely to destroy the small entrepreneurs or small kirana shops as they will not be able to withstand the tough competition of big entrepreneurs as these entrepreneurs are going to provide all the goods to the consumers at much lesser prices.
- 2) Shrinking of jobs:-Many critics of FDI are of the view that entry of big foreign chains like Wal-Mart, Carrefour etc. are not going to generate any jobs in reality in India. At best the jobs will move from unorganized sector to organized sector while their number will remain the same or lesser but not more.
- 3) No real benefit to farmers:- Critics of FDI are also of the view that it is a fallacy that the farmers are going to benefit in any way because of the entry of foreign chains in India rather it will make the Indian farmers a slave of these big chains & the farmers will entirely be on their mercy. Thus, FDI is only going to deteriorate the already miserable conditions of Indian farmers.

**Conclusion:-** After taking into consideration both merits & demerits of FDI one can safely say that although there are certain apprehensions about FDI in India but all these fears are unfounded. There is hardly any truth in the fact that it would destroy the small entrepreneurs in India rather it will be beneficial for both the consumers & farmers of India. So, the future of India lies in FDI & the government must proceed in that direction if it wants to make the Indian economy a developed economy.

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*Dr. S. S. Patange (130-134)*

## **IMPACT OF GST ON INDIAN ECONOMY**

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**INTRODUCTION:** GST is consumption based tax levied on sale manufacture and consumption of goods and services at national level. This tax will be suitable for all indirect tax levied by state and central government. Export and direct tax like income tax, corporate tax and capital gain tax will not be affected by GST. GST would apply to all goods other than crude petroleum, diesel, aviation turbine fuel and natural gas. It would apply to all services barring a few to be specified. With the increase of international trade in services, GST has become a global standard. The proposed tax system will take the form of “Dual GST” which is concurrently levied by central and state government. This will comprise of

- \* Central GST (CGST) - which will be levied by central government
- \* State GST (SGST) - which will be levied by state
- \* Integrated GST (IGST) - which will be levied by central government on interstate supply of goods and services

The GST will bring about a qualitative change in the tax system by redistributing the burden of taxation equitably between manufacturing and services. The finance commission had studied by NCAER to assess its impact on GDP growth and exports. The study explains the impact of GST on growth through cost reduction as well as cost reduction of capital inputs. Preliminary results indicate that the growth in GDP can be between 2-2.5% with the implementation of well designed GST. The increase in exports can be between 10-14%. It is indeed a staggering impact and demands energetic actions to use in well designed GST.

For GST to be successful all the states and the centers should implement it in a similar fashion. Only then it will bring about the national commerce market. The GST will perhaps be the single most important stimulus since 1991-92. A flawless GST and the new direct taxes code will put India's fiscal system on cutting edge of the world market economies. Even a 2% reduction in cost increases the profit by 20%. This will attract investment. As tax cascading disappears, the industry will move the lagging regions because of lower cost and thus bring them in growth dynamics.

### **Objectives of the Study:**

- To understand the Concept of Goods and Service Tax
- To understand the Merits and Demerits of implementing GST in India
- To understand the features of GST
- To understand the implications of implementing GST in India

**Research Methodology:** The information in the study is collected from secondary sources that is from various online sources, websites, articles related to Goods and Service Tax.

### **Salient Features of the GST:**

Following are the salient features of GST Model:

1. The GST shall have two components: one levied by the Centre (here in after Referred to as Central GST), and the other levied by the States (here in after Referred to as State GST). Rates for Central GST and State GST would be prescribed appropriately, reflecting revenue considerations and acceptability.
2. The Central GST and the State GST are to be paid to the accounts of the Centre and the States separately
3. The Central GST and the State GST would be applicable to all transactions

of goods and services made for a consideration except exempted goods and services, goods which are outside the purview of GST.

4. Since the Central GST and the State GST are to be treated separately; taxes paid against the Central GST shall be allowed to be taken as input tax credit (ITC) for the Central GST and could be utilized only against the payment of Central GST. The same principle will be applicable for the State GST.

5. The administration of Central GST to the Centre and for State GST to the States would be given.

6. To the extent feasible, uniform procedure for collection of both central GST and the State GST would be prescribed in the respective legislation for the Central GST and the State GST.

#### **Impact of GST on Indian Economy:**

Like every coin has two sides; even GST will probably have its own Positives and negative impacts:

- CST
- Entertainment
- Lottery, Betting, Gambling
- Entry (State)
- Octori
- Utilities
- Surcharge

India is opting for Concurrent Dual system GST i.e. Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST), State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) and Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST).

Indirect taxes like service tax, excise and custom duties and CST will be subsumed into CGST and State sales tax, VAT, entertainment and professional taxes will be involved as SGST. These taxes are levied as the place of consumption of goods and services as:

- Intra-state production and consumption of goods and services,
- Inter-state production and consumption of goods and services, and
- Import of goods and services.

#### **Positive Aspects of GST:**

1. The main reason to implement GST is to abolish the cascading effect on tax. A product on which excise duty is paid can also be liable to VAT. Suppose a product A is manufactured in a factory. As soon as it releases from factory, excise duty has to be paid to central government. When the product A is sold in same state then VAT has to be paid to the State Government. Also no credit on excise duty paid can be taken against output VAT. This is termed as cascading effect since double taxes is levied on same product.

2. GST will lead to more transparent and neutral manner to raise revenue.

3. Implementation of GST will help resolve various issues concerning taxation and logistics with regard to e-commerce business, which has been recording rapid growth in the country, says a study.

4. Simplified and cost saving system as procedural cost reduces due to uniform accounting for all types of taxes. Only three type of account; CGST, SGST & IGST have to be maintained.

5. GST is structured to simplify the current indirect system. It is a long term strategy leading to a higher output, more employment opportunities and economy boom.

6. It is beneficial for both economy and corporations. The reduced tax burden on companies will reduce production cost making exporters more competitive.

7. GST will reduce transaction costs for taxpayers through simplified tax compliance.

8. It will result in increased tax collections due to wider tax base and better conformity.
9. For the Centre and the States: According to experts, by implementing GST, India will gain \$ 15 Billion a year. This is because it will promote more exports, create more employment opportunities and boost growth.
10. For individuals and companies: In the GST system, taxes for both Centre and State will be collected at one point of sale. Both will be charge on manufacturing cost. Individuals will be benefited by this as prices are likely to come down. Lower price mean more consumption, more consumption means more production
11. The implementation of GST will make industry more competitive through dismantling of the complex indirect tax structure and boost the tax revenue of states and thereby helping in the growth of the companies.

#### **Negative Aspects of GST:**

There are following negative aspects of Goods and Services Tax (GST):

1. Majority of dealers are not covered with the central excise but are only paying VAT in the state. Now all the VAT dealers will be required to pay Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST).
2. GST is referred as single taxation system in India but in reality it is a dual tax in which both state and centre collects separate tax on single transaction of sale & service. However GST has some negative aspect but at the end it will boost economy.
3. GST would impact negatively on the real estate market. It would add up to 8 percent to the cost of new homes and reduce demand by about 12 percent.
4. Service tax litigations have risen substantially in recent years and that may be because of the absence of a pan-India Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime that can potentially remove several ambiguities around indirect taxation, experts maintain.

#### **HOW IS GST BENEFICIAL FOR INDIA?**

Let's say a truck is moving stuff from Delhi to Chennai, it will pass through about 8 states. During that time it will pay a variety of taxes, VAT, excise duties and so on. Each sources of tax collection is a source of confusion, corruption and delay. By the time the truck arrives at the destination in a couple of weeks, a huge amount of cost is indirectly added to consumer. Instead of India being a common economy we are a patchwork of dozens of economies, making growth slow, business impossible and corruption high. This problem has to be recognized by the developed economies and all progressive ones- like Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Germany, Japan, have moved a common GST to provide one common window for tax collection. With just one place of collecting taxes, there own to be much delay and corruption. The single place tax collection will drastically improve amount of revenues collected and help business grow at the same time.

#### **WHO GETS TO LOSE?**

All the *babus* and the police who are in the middle and used to collect random taxes and bribes from their businesses will lose if the taxes are streamlined. Even some businesses that are built around *babus* connection will lose as their competitors can grow without much political connections. The middle man is ultimate power in India whether it is *kiranas* blocking retail reforms are blocking GST through a variety of tactics and given that consumers are *sheep with no voice* for themselves reform will slip.

**Importance of GST:** By implementing the GST, India will gain \$15 billion a year. This is because it will promote more exports, create more employment opportunities and boost growth. It will divide the burden of tax between manufacturing and services. Some of the important ways in which it will be enable the growth of economy are-

1. **United market:** The GST will cut down the large number of taxes imposed by central government (e.g. Central VAT or excise duty, service tax, central sales tax, etc.) and states (VAT on sales ,

entertainment tax, luxury tax and entry taxes levied by municipalities). This will lead the creation of unified market which would facilitate seamless movement of goods across state and reduce the transaction cost of business.

**2. Lower tax evasion:** Currently company has to pay taxes on the entire underlying value of the product/services. But under GST companies in chain will have to pay tax only on the tax addition. So the actual tax paid will be likely small and reduce the incentive for evasion. The elimination of many taxes will increase compliances.

**3. Logistic tax will fall:** The multiple check points, collection of taxes and interstate levy of 2% at state borders will reduce, thereby, making movement from one state to another state easy and cheaper.

**4. Boost investment and export:** Certain capital goods are not to be considered while providing input tax credit. Input tax credit is given to organizations so that they only pay tax on the value that they add to a certain raw material. Essentially GST will cover all kind of capital goods and investments and hence more capital is expected to be pumped in economy.

**5. Online transaction under GST transit:** This allows getting more money under taxation system and raising collection for the centre and state exchequers.

**6. Make In India** It will get a huge boost as both tax and logistics will fall and lead to higher investments for manufacturing industry.

**7. Increase competitiveness:** Elimination of cascading and easier compliance will increase the ease of doing business.

**Conclusion:** In simple, GST would definitely be a positive for manufacturing sector and Negative for service sectors, as the present tax rate for manufacturing is way higher than proposed GST tax rate and for services, proposed GST will be a higher rate of tax. GST is definitely a good move to reform indirect taxation in India and has positive effects on GDP growth, Tax revenue, exports, employment and so many. But even after a decade Government have failed to implement it, due to variety of reasons like, compensation mechanism for the states, GST rates, and issues relating to food products, petroleum, and tobacco and many political issues as well. With lots of flaws in the present tax structure which is affecting the growth of economy, there is a need to implement GST and to streamline our growth with global economy. The implementation of GST would pave way for a simple and understandable tax structure, and also help in avoiding any evasion taking place at any level. Thus, lot being said and done, an appropriate implementation would lead to actually understand whether "GST is a boon or bane Tax policies play an important role on the economy through their impact on both efficiency and equity. A good tax system should keep in view issues of income distribution and, at the same time, also endeavor to generate tax revenues to support government expenditure on public services and infrastructure development. The ongoing tax reforms on moving to a goods and services tax would impact the national economy, International trade, firms and the consumers There has been a good deal of criticism as well as appraisal of the proposed Goods and Services Tax regime. It is considered to be a major improvement over the pre-existing central excise duty at the national level and the sales tax system at the state level, the new tax will be a further significant breakthrough and the next logical step towards a comprehensive indirect tax reform in the country. GST is not simply VAT plus service tax, but a major improvement over the previous system of VAT and disjointed services tax – a justified step forward. A single rate would help maintain simplicity and transparency by treating all goods and services as equal without giving special treatment to some 'special' goods and/or services. This will reduce litigation on classification issues. It is also expected that implementation of GST in the Indian framework will lead to commercial benefits which were untouched by the VAT system and would essentially lead to economic development. Hence GST may guide in the possibility of a collective gain for industry, trade, agriculture and common consumers as well as for the Central Government and the State Government. Sooner or later, the GST will

surely knock the doors of India. And when that happens, we as future torch bearers of the profession are required to be prepared and fully equipped with our knowledge regarding GST. Forewarned is forearmed. Thus, we must be ready to deal with GST and many other changes that are going to take place in India. Slowly, India shall move to join the world wide standards in taxation, corporate laws and managerial practices and be among the leaders in these fields.

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## **DEMONETIZATION OF INDIAN CURRENCY AND IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY**

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### **What is 'Demonetization' –**

Demonetization is the act of stripping a currency unit of its status as legal tender. It occurs whenever there is a change of national currency: The current form or forms of money is pulled from circulation and retired, often to be replaced with new notes or coins. Sometimes, a country completely replaces the old currency with new currency.

### **Purpose & Cause of 'Demonetization'**

There are multiple reasons why nations demonetize their local units of currency:

- to combat inflation
- to combat corruption and crime (counterfeiting, tax evasion)
- to discourage a cash-dependent economy
- to facilitate trade

**Examples of Demonetization In the world :** The Coinage Act of 1873 demonetized silver as the legal tender of the United States, in favor of fully adopting the gold standard. Several coins, including two-cent piece, three-cent piece, and half dime were discontinued. The withdrawal of silver from the economy resulted in a contraction of the money supply, which subsequently led to a five-year economic depression throughout the country. In response to the dire situation and pressure from farmers and silver miners and refiners, the Bland-Allison Act remonetized silver as legal tender in 1878. An example of demonetization for trade purposes occurred when the nations of the European Union officially began to use the euro as their everyday currencies in 2002. When the physical euro bills and coins were introduced, the old national currencies, such as the German mark, the French franc and the Italian lira were demonetized. However, these varied currencies remained convertible into Euros at fixed exchange rates for a while to assure a smooth transition. In 2015, the Zimbabwean government demonetized its dollar as a way to combat the country's hyperinflation, which was recorded at 231,000,000%. The three-month process involved expunging the Zimbabwean dollar from the country's financial system and solidifying the U.S. dollar, the Botswana pula and the South African rand as the country's legal tender in a bid to stabilize the economy.

**India's Demonetization:** In 2016, the Indian government decided to demonetize the 500- and 1000-rupee notes, the two biggest denominations in its currency system; these notes accounted for 86% of the country's circulating cash. With little warning, India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced to the citizenry on Nov. 8 that those notes were worthless, effective immediately – and they had until the end of the year to deposit or exchange them for newly introduced 2000 rupee and 500 rupee bills. Chaos ensued in the cash-dependent economy (some 78% of all Indian customer transactions are in cash), as long, snaking lines formed outside ATMs and banks, which had to shut down for a day. The new rupee notes have different specifications, including size and thickness, requiring re-calibration of ATMs: only 60% of the country's 200,000 ATMs were operational. Even those dispensing bills of lower denominations faced shortages. The government's restriction on daily withdrawal amounts added to the misery, though a waiver on transaction fees did help a bit.

**Impact of Demonetization on the Economy**

**1) GDP Growth:** India's GDP which grew at 7.6% in FY 2015-16 is likely to **slow down by 0.5% to 1.5%** as per reports of various agencies. This is due to less availability of cash in **cash-intensive sectors like manufacturing and real estate**. Even the automobile industry which was growing rapidly earlier has seen a contraction in the October-December quarter of 2016. Purchasing power of consumers has been negatively affected due to cash not being readily available. We need to remember that Indian economy is largely cash driven with **more than 90% transactions taking place in cash** and digital transactions accounting for just the remaining 10 percent. Banks have also been focusing on the single task of deposit and withdrawals with the result that their **core function of issuing loans has been adversely affected**. Also current account customers, who are largely business owners, need large amounts of cash at short notice have not been able to access cash and credit owing to restrictions on withdrawals and inability of banks to focus on the task of issuing loans.

**2) Tax Compliance:** India's **tax-to-GDP ratio is quite low at 16.6%** compared to other emerging economies. It is estimated that since more money, including black money, gets accounted for this will lead to **better tax compliance** owing to better targeting of income. The positive impact could be **lower tax rates as the tax base widens** and more people start paying taxes. The digital push of the government will also result in **higher indirect tax revenue** for the govt. in the form of service tax. Moreover businesses that under-reported their revenue earlier, will have to make proper disclosure, especially, of revenue received through digital or cashless means.

**3) Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs):** The small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) sector, as we understand, is a big chunk of the economy, contributing to eight percent of the GDP whilst employing more than 80 million people year on year. The labor wages in this sector are largely paid in cash and **wages have been adversely affected** by the Demonetization move. Unemployment has also been reported owing to decline in demand of SME goods as the purchasing power of the consumers has contracted in the short term. Other sectors within the SME space like **restaurants and transport operators have also been negatively impacted** since economic activity has declined and also due to the fact that there is high tendency in this segment to accept payments through cash only. Wholesale vegetable markets have been witnessing declining demand and prices of tomatoes and other food items have fallen drastically making it economically unviable for the farmers to produce these crops. Which takes us to the next point.

**4) Agriculture sector:** This is one sector where all transactions are in cash and, given the values involved, involve the higher denomination notes. The withdrawal of the old currency notes has put **pressure on the mantis**; farmers are having problems in selling their produce as both the parties have to agree on the mode of payment. Also since there is acute shortage of Rs 500 denomination notes presently, **change for the high denomination Rs 2000 notes is not readily** available with the vegetable and fruit vendors. This is also taking the buyers away from these vendors to big retail markets thus impacting the livelihood of the unorganized sector.

**5) Employment Generation:** Since consumer demand has slowed and consequently industrial production has declined, **employment generation has been adversely impacted** by the currency Demonetization drive. Since the manufacturing sector which accounts for the highest employment of skilled and semi-skilled laborers, is witnessing slowdown in production; not only less jobs are being created but lay-offs are also taking place at a higher rate. As per this report, Industry is staring at temporary job losses due to Demonetization, as production gets hit, especially in labor-intensive sectors like textiles, garments, leather and jewellery. As many as 4 lakh people, mostly daily wagers, may have either lost their jobs or shunned work temporarily due to the lack of payment so far, and the number is only going to grow if the cash crunch persists.

**6) Impact of Demonetization on Black Money:** As outlined in the first post on What is Demonetization of Currency, fighting black money rampant in the economy was one of the foremost objectives of this entire exercise and we will discuss in detail whether this objective was realized or not. If you read the above post, you will know that **cash component forms just 6% of the black money** in the Indian economy and currency demonetization will target just this 6% black income. If various reports are anything to go by, **most of this black income has been converted into white** by depositing it in Jan Dhan accounts, depositing in individuals own accounts by breaking into smaller chunks, by exchanging for new currency notes through hawala dealers, by buying last-minute luxury items like jewelry and high priced mobiles, by paying advance wages to employees etc. This is supported by the fact that almost the entire amount of Rs 14.18 lac crores in Rs 500 and Rs 1000 currency denominations lying with the public has returned to the banks at the time of writing this post. This implies that the dividend which the govt. has been hoping for by way of 2-3 lac cores not returning to the banking system (since it is black money and/or counterfeit currency) has turned out to be a mirage. Also as per various announcements by the govt. from time to time that deposits by housewives and those exempt from tax will not be scrutinized has provided a way out for black money hoarders to convert their money into white. However there have also been some positive impacts like one time **removal of counterfeit or fake currency from the economic system**. Some people argue that since black money has reduced, prices of black money intensive sectors like real estate and gold jewelry will go down. This remains to be seen. But Demonetization cannot and will not prevent future generation of black money since black money problem is more of a cultural mindset in India than a legal problem. It will also be easier for the corrupt and black money hoarders to deal in Rs 2000 currency notes as compared to Rs 500 and Rs 1000 notes since higher currency value can now be carried with greater ease. A total of **Rs 3185 cores in black money of which Rs 86 cores in new notes** has been seized by the Income Tax authorities since the launch of the Demonetization drive on 8th November. This implies that on the one hand black money is getting unearthed and on the other **leakage of new currency notes is taking place**; most probably through the banking system itself.

**7) Impact of Demonetization on Terror Funding and Fake Currency:** This was another stated objective of the currency demonetization drive of the government. While initial reports suggest that **terror related activities in J&K witnessed a noticeable halt** in the days following the Demonetization drive, including, stone pelting by misguided youths; the recent Nagrota attack shows that terrorism is continuing in the valley. Although the availability of cash has surely declined among the terror groups presently. The govt. also claimed that the new currency notes contain very high security features and are almost impossible to replicate. But this claim does not seem to be true since many stories of counterfeit currency have come to light since the note ban was announced on November 8th. However in the short term, **circulation of fake currency has definitely slowed down** considerably since the infrastructure set up to print fake currency notes in neighboring countries like Pakistan has been rendered useless by the Demonetization drive.

**Impact of Demonetization on Cashless Transactions:** As already explained above that cashless transactions account for only 10% of all transactions on daily basis. The government in order to divert some of the blame for the poor implementation of this demonetization exercise announced mid-way that making India a cashless or less cash economy was one of the important objectives of this demonetization drive. Towards this end, the Finance ministry, RBI and NITI Aayog announced **a host of incentives to boost cashless transactions**. This was also done to ease some of the problems that have resulted due to acute shortage of cash in the economy.

**Some of these incentives include:**

- No Service Tax on cashless transactions below Rs 2000



- Providing cash backs ranging from 0.25-0.75 percent on various transactions like paying for fuel, govt utility bills, stamp papers, property registrations etc.
  - Encouraging use of Point-of-Sale (PoS) machines and mobile wallets like PayTM by businesses and individuals
  - Reducing self-assessment tax from 8% to 6% on businesses with annual turnover of less than Rs 2 cores
  - Announcing monthly jackpots for people using cashless transactions in govt services
- And other incentives

As a result, use of mobile wallets and cashless transactions, as a whole, has **increased by about 300% since the launch of Demonetization exercise**. However we need to remember that this 300% increase is against a **very low base of digital transactions** and most of this increase has been noticed in the urban areas where people have ready access to PoS machines, internet banking, and mobile wallets. Cashless transactions are still rarely used in rural areas and in the informal sector like road side vendors, small shops, buying seeds, wage payments etc.

**Conclusion:** Demonetization of old currency notes surely has had **some positive impact** like reducing the cash flow to terror organizations, dismantling of counterfeit currency infrastructure, better income tax and indirect taxation, boost to digital economy. However, it has come at a huge social and economic cost. Sandeep Dongre writes that demonetization costs are estimated at Rs 1.28 lakh core to the economy for the 50-day time period till the end of depositing period of old currency. This includes a cost of Rs 17,000 core towards the government and the RBI for implementing the Demonetization process in India. Demonetization is a **one-time event and will not have much long term effect**. It alone is not sufficient to counter black money and corruption in the country; rather other measures are more crucial like bringing the offshore tax evaders to book whose names figure in the Panama papers, raid on benami properties, making donations to political parties open to public scrutiny and making it mandatory for all donations above Rs 2000 to political parties and religious places to be through digital means only. This entire exercise seemed more like a **carpet bombing than a surgical strike** where the vast majority of honest and law abiding citizens had to undergo terrible hardships in order to catch the few black sheep who have hoarded black money and who also managed to convert their black income into white.

**Conclusion speech:** This is one of the unique demonetization moves in the history of international economy, as it combined secrecy and suddenness and more importantly at the time when the countries is not suffering from any crisis or chaos on economic and political fronts but are in a state of absolute normalcy. All other sudden demonetizations have occurred in the context of hyperinflation, wars, political upheavals or other extreme circumstances. But the Indian economy had been growing at the fastest clip in the world on the back of stable macroeconomics and impressive set of reforms.

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## **BITCOIN: A NEW CONCEPT OF CURRENCY**

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**Introduction:** Bitcoin is electronic currency. This fact has consequences for how people think about it and how they regard doing business with it. They expect to do business in a businesslike way. The promise of Bitcoin is that transactions will be quick and frictionless. Unlike businesses using more established and controlled currencies, they may also be anonymous. The Bitcoin protocol provides for monetary and other transactions to be tied to addresses, not identities. The ability to generate and use new addresses provides a degree of anonymity that non-technically inclined users are unlikely to pierce. The Bitcoin community points to this anonymity, often referred to as pseudonymity because it is not absolute, as an asset, a way of circumventing surveillance and cumbersome regulatory regimes. It is also considered a defense against the user profiling/data mining practiced by large merchants such as K-Mart. The original description of Bitcoin described the features of non-reversibility of payments and cryptographic verification as substitutes for more traditional forms of ensuring trust. However, the anonymity of Bitcoin transactions removes another source of trust in transactions: Knowing who you are doing business with. It opens the possibility of counter-party risk, the danger that the other person will not live up to their obligations once the money is received. For buyers, being able to know who they are buying from can increase trust and so reduce barriers to a successful purchase. Likewise, sellers whose business grows by word of mouth or who consider good will a valuable asset may wish to share information about successful transactions with the buying public. Bitcoin allows different forms of knowledge and openness from traditional forms of transaction. In the pre-cryptocurrency market, transactions are mostly anonymous and away from public view. When a buyer pays with cash, the record of the transaction contains only the amount and codes related to the items purchased. The use of a credit card creates more of a paper trail as the credit card service (i.e. Visa), the vendor and the purchaser retain records identifying both buyer and seller, as well as items and amounts. However, this information is generally not published for the world to see. Such financial records may be bought and aggregated in many ways, including scoring the credit worthiness of the buyer. They may be mined by the seller to learn much about their customers but, since virtually all companies consider financial information to be confidential, the results are not shared with customers or with other companies. Studies have shown that buyer behavior can be influenced by knowledge of seller reputation, product quality, and experiences and sentiment of previous customers. Specifically, simulations have shown that reputation systems can improve the overall quality of an online market. The Bitcoin protocol includes as a central feature, the blockchain, a public ledger of all transactions. Amounts paid, change received, and both input and output addresses are stored and cryptographically verified. The information contained therein, however, is sparse. An address is no more than a temporary identity. By intent it contains no direct links to more stable and human understandable identities. Likewise, the exact nature of the goods or services purchased is absent. As Bitcoin and associated altcoins become more mainstream and their communities attempt the leap to general acceptance, the sparsity of information may become an issue. There is some likelihood that some buyers and sellers will seek ways to leverage and augment the information on the blockchain to learn more about each other. The ability to mine the blockchain for data is part of the promise of Bitcoin. This paper explores three ways in which such augmented information could be developed, looking specifically at the case where buyers seek information about sellers and sellers voluntarily cooperate. The three cases

considered are site based systems, wallet based systems and coin based systems. Bitcoin is a cryptocurrency and worldwide payment system. It is the first decentralized digital currency, as the system works without a central bank or single administrator. The network is peer-to-peer and transactions take place between users directly, without an intermediary. These transactions are verified by network nodes through the use of cryptography and recorded in a public distributed ledger called a blockchain. Bitcoin was invented by an unknown person or group of people under the name Satoshi Nakamoto and released as open-source software in 2009. Bitcoins are created as a reward for a process known as mining. They can be exchanged for other currencies, products, and services. As of February 2015, over 100,000 merchants and vendors accepted bitcoin as payment. Research produced by the University of Cambridge estimates that in 2017, there are 2.9 to 5.8 million unique users using a cryptocurrency wallet, most of them using bitcoin.

**History of Bitcoin:** On 18 August 2008, the domain name "bitcoin.org" was registered. In November that year, a link to a paper authored by Satoshi Nakamoto titled Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System was posted to a cryptography mailing list. Nakamoto implemented the bitcoin software as open source code and released it in January 2009. The identity of Nakamoto remains unknown. In January 2009, the bitcoin network came into existence after Satoshi Nakamoto mined the first ever block on the chain, known as the genesis block, for a reward of 50 bitcoins. This note has been interpreted as both a timestamp of the genesis date and a derisive comment on the instability caused by fractional-reserve banking. One of the first supporters, adopters, and contributors to bitcoin was the receiver of the first bitcoin transaction, programmer Hal Finney. Finney downloaded the bitcoin software the day it was released, and received 10 bitcoins from Nakamoto in the world's first bitcoin transaction. Other early supporters were Wei Dai, creator of bitcoin predecessor b-money, and Nick Szabo, creator of bitcoin predecessor bit gold. In the early days, Nakamoto is estimated to have mined 1 million bitcoins. In 2010, Nakamoto handed the network alert key and control of the Bitcoin Core code repository over to Gavin Andresen, who later became lead developer at the Bitcoin Foundation. Nakamoto subsequently disappeared from any involvement in bitcoin. Andresen stated he then sought to decentralize control, saying: "As soon as Satoshi stepped back and threw the project onto my shoulders, one of the first things I did was try to decentralize that. So, if I get hit by a bus, it would be clear that the project would go on." This left opportunity for controversy to develop over the future development path of bitcoin. The value of the first bitcoin transactions were negotiated by individuals on the bitcointalk forums with one notable transaction of 10,000 BTC used to indirectly purchase two pizzas delivered by Papa John's. On 6 August 2010, a major vulnerability in the bitcoin protocol was spotted. Transactions were not properly verified before they were included in the blockchain, which let users bypass bitcoin's economic restrictions and create an indefinite number of bitcoins. On 15 August, the vulnerability was exploited; over 184 billion bitcoins were generated in a single transaction, and sent to two addresses on the network. Within hours, the transaction was spotted and erased from the transaction log after the bug was fixed and the network forked to an updated version of the bitcoin protocol. On 1 August 2017, a hard fork of bitcoin was created, known as Bitcoin Cash. Bitcoin Cash has a larger blocksize limit and had an identical blockchain at the time of fork. On November 12 another hard fork, Bitcoin Gold, was created. Bitcoin Gold changes the proof-of-work algorithm used in mining.

**Etymology:** The word bitcoin first occurred and was defined in the white paper that was published on 31 October 2008. It is a compound of the words bit and coin. The white paper frequently uses the shorter coin. There is no uniform convention for bitcoin capitalization. Some sources use Bitcoin, capitalized, to refer to the technology and network and bitcoin, lowercase, to refer to the unit of account. The Wall Street Journal, The Chronicle of Higher Education, and the Oxford English Dictionary advocate use of lowercase bitcoin in all cases, a convention followed throughout this article.

**Units:** The unit of account of the bitcoin system is bitcoin. As of 2014, ticker symbols used to represent bitcoin are BTC and XBT. Its Unicode character is Small amounts of bitcoin used as alternative units are millibitcoin (mBTC) and satoshi. Named in homage to bitcoin's creator, a satoshi is the smallest amount within bitcoin representing 0.00000001 bitcoin, one hundred millionth of a bitcoin. A millibitcoin equals 0.001 bitcoin, one thousandth of a bitcoin or 100,000 satoshis.

#### List of Bitcoin Companies

Company	Founded	Headquarters	Service
37coins	2013	US - Sunnyvale, California	wallet provider
Airbitz	2014	US - San Diego, California	wallet provider
ANX	2013	China - Hong Kong	bitcoin exchange
BIPS	2011	Denmark - Copenhagen	payment service provider
Bitcoin Suisse AG	2013	Switzerland - Zug	broker, asset management, trading, financial services, payment gateway services, mining
Bitcoin.com		Japan - Tokyo	bitcoin exchange, wallet provider
Bit Go	2013	US - San Francisco, California	multisignature security platform for bitcoin
Bit Instant	2011	US - New York, New York	bitcoin exchange
BitPay	2011	US - Atlanta, Georgia	payment service provider
BitPesa	2013	Kenya - Nairobi	bitcoin exchange
Bitreserve	2013	US - Charleston, South Carolina	wallet provider
Bitstamp	2011	Luxembourg	bitcoin exchange
Bitwage	2014	US - San Francisco, California	bitcoin payroll, international payroll
Bitwala	2015	Germany - Berlin	bitcoin debit card, international transfers, bitcoin wallet
BitX	2013	South Africa - Cape Town	bitcoin exchange
Blockchain.info	2011	Luxembourg	wallet provider
Blockstream	2014	US - San Francisco, California	Software
BTC Markets	2013	Melbourne, Australia	bitcoin exchange
BTC-e	2011	Russia	bitcoin exchange
Btc.sx	2013	UK - London	bitcoin exchange
BTCJam	2013	US - San Francisco, California	peer-to-peer lending
BTCS	2013	US - Arlington, Virginia	mining, wallet provider
Buttercoin	2013	US - Palo Alto, California	bitcoin exchange
CEX.IO	2013	UK - London	bitcoin exchange
ChangeTip	2013	US - San Francisco, California	Micropayments
Circle	2013	US - Boston, Massachusetts	wallet provider
CloudHashing	2013	UK - London	cloud mining
coin co	2014	US - New York, New York	payment service provider
Coinbase	2012	US - San Francisco, California	wallet provider, bitcoin exchange
CoinDesk	2013	UK - London	News
Coinfloor	2013	UK - London	bitcoin exchange

Coinify	2014	Denmark - Copenhagen	payment service provider, bitcoin exchange
Coins.ph	2014	Philippines - Metro Manila	wallet provider
Digital Asset Holdings	2014	US - New York, New York	blockchain financial services
Gatecoin	2013	China - Hong Kong	bitcoin exchange
General Bytes	2013	Czech Republic - Prague	bitcoin ATM and point of sale (POS) manufacturer
Ghash.io	2013	UK - London	mining pool
HashCash Consultants	2015	US - Fremont	blockchain based banking applications, bitcoin payment processor, exchange
Huobi	2013	China - Beijing	bitcoin exchange
LibertyX	2013	US - Boston, Massachusetts	cash-based bitcoin exchange
LocalBitcoins	2012	Finland - Helsinki	over-the-counter trading
Magnr	2015	UK - London	trading, savings and investment platform
Mt. Gox	2010	Japan - Tokyo	bitcoin exchange
OKCoin	2013	China - Beijing	bitcoin exchange
Pantera Capital	2003	US - San Francisco, California	venture capital
R3	2014	US - New York, New York	blockchain financial systems
Satoshi Citadel Industries	2014	Philippines - Makati	holding company
SatoshiDice	2012	Undisclosed	Gambling
SearchTrade	2015	Singapore	Search Engine
ShapeShift	2013	Switzerland	Digital currency exchange
Tidbit	2013	US - Boston, Massachusetts	Mining
Wirex	2015	UK - London	bitcoin debit card, remittances, mobile banking
Xapo	2014	Switzerland - Zürich	wallet provider, bitcoin exchange, vault, debit card

### Bank of England Could Issue “Bitcoin-style Digital Currency” in 2018

The Bank of England might have “its own Bitcoin-style digital currency” this year, according to the country’s legacy media. The more than three hundred year old bank set up a research unit back in 2015 to investigate linking a state-backed crypto to sterling, and there appears to be a breakthrough. Perhaps foreshadowing The Telegraph scoop, he ended his remarks, “What I say on this topic today will be outdated six months from now because things are moving so rapidly.” Indeed, the English paper began its coverage of the topic with the opening, “The Bank of England could green light its own Bitcoin-style digital currency as early as 2018, The Telegraph can disclose.” With meetings continuing at the beginning of the next year, he confirmed “I have participated in discussions with the major central banks on this issue” of a central bank-backed digital currency. And over the summer the Bank of England used blockchain technology as a test to see if it could be used as settlements between central banks. It was successful. “The underlying technology is actually of a fair bit of interest. We are working with it at the Bank of England,” he reportedly explained to the Treasury Select Committee. In the Spring of last year, the Bank of England commissioned Dr. George Danezis of the University College London to devise a cryptocurrency with state-assumed backing. RS Coin was born, and it did seem to add efficiencies associated with automation as it relates to banking purposes: central banks could easily control the money supply at any given time, and could obviously determine the amount of money in circulation. Though Mr. Carney probably believes the potential Bank of England digital token would be used only between central banks, The Telegraph reports a “research unit set up by the Bank is investigating the possible introduction

of a cryptocurrency linked to sterling.” It’s hard to imagine traditional retail banks allowing this to happen, as it would surely be their death. A world of frictionless, snap-of-the-fingers transacting for houses, cars, etc. is not something legacy banking could survive.

**Conclusion and Future Research:** Each of the systems described has strengths and weaknesses. None is a complete solution to the need for information about sellers. The structure of the Bitcoin protocol intentionally makes this difficult. The ease with which addresses are created and discarded makes it relatively simple for buyers and sellers, both, to maintain several identities for transactions, or to simply disappear into the blockchain, their Bitcoin balances known but never their habits. Therefore in each of the three systems the question of seller identification was touched on. The fact remains that honest sellers do have an incentive to allow themselves to be rated. Particularly within the context of an anonymous system like Bitcoin, the simple fact of submitting to ratings demonstrates a degree of good faith. As described above, web-based rating systems for Bitcoin transactions already exist. Web sites, however, maintain their own infrastructure for doing so, without using the strengths of the Bitcoin blockchain in verification of transactions and in anchoring ratings to specific transactions. The strengths of the blockchain are in its public nature and in the strong cryptographic proof that its contents are valid. These strengths should also make a strong rating system. A coin-based system is most directly designed to capitalize on these strengths. One potential area of future research would be in solving the problems of multi-blockchain synchronization. Another is in designing transactions that coordinate the potential monetary value of colored coins, Namecoins and others, with entirely different uses such as transaction ratings. The question of anonymity is one that none of the technologies considered is well able to handle. A web-based system is in the best position of any of the three to impose standards on sellers but may find enforcement extremely difficult. Transactions taking place outside the system, even if still with Bitcoin, will be unknown to the system and difficult or impossible to trace back to the specific seller. A hybrid system, that combines two or all of the systems described in this paper is worthy of further investigation. Could a site based rating system interact with external wallets? Could a coin-based system be designed that would interact with both? At a higher level, what is the minimum level of adoption by sellers or buyers for a rating system to make it truly useful? Is this level higher, lower, or the same with wallet based systems or coin based systems than for web based systems? This question is especially interesting with a coin based system because of the peer-to-peer nature of the Bitcoin protocol. Bitcoin is dependent on pure computing power to guaranty the integrity of its blockchain. Bad actors that may attempt to spend coins they do not possess or otherwise corrupt transactions are frustrated by the enormous computational capacity of the more honest part of the network. Altcoins, including a hypothetical transaction rating coin, will almost certainly have smaller networks behind them and so may be less stable. The problem might be somewhat mitigated, however, by the act of reading against the Bitcoin blockchain. A better understanding of these factors would be helpful in building new features and services for the Bitcoin ecosystem.

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## **MICRO FINANCE: A CRUCIAL DRIVER FOR RURAL WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**

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### **Introduction:**

Micro finance is not just a tool for poverty eradication but also for individual development, growth in entrepreneurial activities in the economically backward areas. Over the last few years the micro finance services have been changing people's lives and revitalizing communities. According to the estimates of RBI, there are over 450 million "unbanked" rural areas. India consists over a quarter of its population below to poverty line. They are mainly depending upon the informal providers of finance, such as the village moneylender. It is undisputed that access to finance is critical for enabling individuals and communities to climb out of poverty. Village money lenders are exploiting the rural poor by charging high interest rate and utilising them for different works. In early 1970s of Indian subcontinent, mainly in India and Bangladesh, Micro finance came into existence by the initiatives of micro finance pioneer a Muhammad Yunus of Bangladesh. Micro finance in India came into strength a with the formation of Shri Mahila "SEWA" Sahkari Bank, (Self Employed Women's Association) in the state of Gujrat with the motive of providing financial help to poor women employed in the unorganized sector in Ahmadabad. This research paper is an effort to bring light the role of micro finance in rural development through women empowerment. The micro finance service in India is amongst the largest in the world with 75 million poor households potentially requiring financial services.

### **Functioning of Micro Finance in India:**

There are two common approaches of Micro Finance in India –

#### **1. Self-help groups:**

The Self-help groups method (SHG) is an unofficial group of approximately 10-20 members. The members of the SHG are joined for the specific purpose of facilitating saving and credit services for its members. This is made possible through members pooling their resources to create a common fund. The process and social involvement of SHGs are intended to be instruments of empowerment, building the capacity of members to eventually conduct and manage SHGs for themselves, and enabling them to have greater autonomy in financial decision making as well as wider social participation. SHG meetings are set to take place at regular intervals and at a designated time. Group members are drawn from the same social economic layer and work on the basis of equal participation and contribution from all members. The groups are chaired by one lead member at a time; this role is usually rotated to allow capacity building for all members. Meetings are structured and accurate and up to date records of all financial transactions, group decisions and actions are compiled. Once established, SHGs are encouraged to make links with other SHGs and eventually with financial institutions to allow access to further financial assistance. The micro finance institutions in the rural credit sector have made the access to rural credit convenient through a particular subset of financial services which provide small loans to very poor families, most often without any collateral. The loan can be for consumption, production activities or for small business. This enables the rural people to raise their income level and living standards. Micro finance helps the rural people to avail and create economic growth opportunities. The access to credit as well as extending other financial products and services to these people of low income group below poverty line includes women, small and marginal families, artisans, agricultural labourers and share croppers. The facts reveal that interest rates charged by informal money lenders are hidden than those charged by micro finance

institutions, hence, there is an overwhelming demand from all corners to protect the rural people from these extorters and play a vital role by MFIs as vehicle to reach poor.

**2. Grameen Groups:** In this model, financial assistance is provided to the individual in a group by the formal institution on the strength of group's assurance. In other words, individual loans are provided on the strength of joint liability/co obligation. This micro finance model was initiated by Bangladesh Grameen Bank and is being used by some of the Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) in our country.

**Present scenarios of Micro Finance:** Micro finance is emerging as a powerful instrument for poverty alleviation in the new economy. In India, Micro finance scene is dominated by SHGs Bank linkage programme as a cost effective mechanism for providing financial services to the unreached poor which has been successful not only in meeting financial needs of the rural poor women but also s SHG - Bank Linkage Programme has traversed twenty-five years of unabated journey towards empowering the rural poor, in general and rural women in particular. Taking a big leap from a pilot in 1992, SHG Bank Linkage Programme has now become the largest community based micro finance initiative with 85.77 lakh SHGs as on 31 March 2017 covering more than a hundred million rural households. There was a net addition of 6.73 lakh savings linked SHGs during 2016-17, a major portion (70.4%) from priority States indicating the urge for connecting the poor households in less developed States with the development process through SHG-BLP. During 2016-17, despite the impact of demonetisation on credit disbursement and repayments, combined efforts and initiatives of NABARD, banks, SHPIs, NRLM and Government agencies have given great boost to the SHG-BLP movement. There was a net addition of 6.73 lakh SHGs during the year increasing the number of SHGs having savings linkage to 85.76 lakh as on 31 March 2017. The savings outstanding of SHGs with banks as on 31 March 2017 has reached an all-time high of Rs.16114.22 crore. During the year, banks have disbursed loan of Rs.38781.16 crore, recording 4% increase over the last year despite the impact of demonetisation which slowed down loan disbursement post October 2017. The total bank loan outstanding to SHGs also increased by 7.81% and stood at Rs.61581.30 crore against Rs.57,119 crore as on 31 March 2016. The gross NPA of bank loans to SHGs marginally increased by about 5 basis points from 6.45% as on 31 March 2016 to 6.50% as on 31 March 2017. This was achieved in a year when there was overall deterioration in quality of assets and mounting NPAs in the banking sector.

**Micro Finance Institutions and Microfinance:** In India, the MFI sector has grown remarkably during past two decades, spreading across the country and surviving the 2010 Andhra Pradesh micro finance crisis. As on 31 March 2016, they reached out to 40 million clients with an outstanding credit of Rs.63,853 crore<sup>5</sup>. There was a steady growth in the average credit outstanding per client, by 76% from Rs.7481 in 2011 to Rs.13162 in 2015. Interestingly, in the recent past MFIs are growing fast in the states like Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh, which are left uncovered by SHG-BLP. Though MFIs provided loans for both consumption and productive purposes, a major part of the credit flow, 94% in 2016, is channelized for income generating activities. MFIs played a significant role in bridging the gap between the formal financial institutions and the rural poor. However, of late, their increasing urban orientation and providing pure credit products without the capacity building component have been criticised, for the situation in rural areas is not of credit shortage alone. It is more of shortage of entrepreneurial capabilities and lack of technical skills.

**Approach about Women Empowerment:** Women in rural India lived in virtual isolation, unable to access even the most basic of services. But, with the formation of Women's Self-Help Groups, these women are now achieving social and physical mobility. It is recognized that while the empowerment of women is a process that will not happen automatically, SHG is a suitable means for the empowerment of women. The impacts of SHGs on socio-economic status of women were found significant. While financial intermediation and promoting savings among SHG women is seen as an entry point, the major



purpose is expected to be gender equality and empowerment. Ending all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere, eliminating violence against women, ensuring full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership, etc., being targets under SDG for achieving gender equality and “empower all women” can be better fulfilled through the medium of SHGs. As several studies brought out, members of SHGs expressed better role in decision making at home and community, higher level of confidence in facing outside people and situations, ability to raise voice on violence against self and fellow members and ensuring children’s education compared to non-members. Studies have established that SHG movement has enabled the women to get the social identity and leadership in decision-making and take a stand on the issues related to family as well as society. SHGs have battled against social evils like dowry, sale of liquor in villages, exploitation against women, etc. They have also put forth their demands before the appropriate authorities for road connectivity to villages, electricity, health and sanitation facilities, provision of drinking water, etc. SHGs were also seen fighting for the rights of not only the members and their families but also women in general, common interests of the settlements, etc.

**Micro Finance and Women Empowerment:** Micro-finance programmes not only give women and men access to savings and credit, but reach millions of people worldwide bringing them together regularly in organised groups. Although no ‘magic bullet’, they are potentially a very significant contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as pro-poor development and civil society strengthening. Through their contribution to women’s ability to earn an income these programmes have potential to initiate a series of ‘virtuous spirals’ of economic empowerment, increased well-being for women and their families and wider social and political empowerment. A survey of 60 micro finance institutions by Cheston and Kuhn found strong evidence that micro finance institutions contribute to women’s empowerment. One consistent finding was increased self-confidence and increase self-esteem. Another was women’s increased participation in decision-making. Women’s Empowerment Project in Nepal, for example, showed 68% of women experienced an increase in their decision making role in the areas of family planning, children’s marriage, buying and selling property, and sending their children to school. World Education also found that the combination of education and credit put women in stronger position to ensure more equal access for female children to food, schooling and medical care. Other studies also showed increased ability to make purchasing choices, manage household funds, and manage enterprise funds. Women clients have also experienced improved status and gender relations in the home. Women’s financial contributions helped them earn greater respect from their husbands and childrens, negotiate husband’s help with housework, and avoid family quarrels over money. The study also found increased respect from and better relationship within extended family and in-laws. Several studies show that women received more respect from their communities than they did before joining a micro finance programme. They also show women taking greater roles in giving advice within the community, organizing for social change, and participating in community meeting – in part because they are now able to contribute financially to community need and activities such as funerals. A number of programmes also found increased political participation, including involvement in civic action and women clients being elected to office. There are also some negative impacts and limitations to empowerment. A number of studies show an increase in women’s workloads. As they expand their businesses and participate in micro finance meeting. Some women have reported ill health and exhaustion. However, the majority of women who experienced increased workloads were happy to make that choice and felt that the benefits outweighed the costs of participation.

**Suggestions:**

1. Emphasis should be given to SHGs formation and group lending rather than individual lending.

2. There is a need to have proper regulating authority at each level saving, depositing, lending of money, which will help in long term sustainability of the sector and in avoiding any misuse of money.
3. There is need to evolve new products by the banks commensurate with the requirements of women.
4. Strong marketing network is essential for effective and proper marketing of product and services of micro enterprises linked SHGs.
5. As women are an important part of the community, building their capability to manage communities and community project should be enhanced. Education is a good channel for women empowerment and poverty.
6. The members of all the self-help groups need to undergo training programmes related to accounting, motivation etc.

**Conclusion:** Thus it can be concluded from the above study that microfinance is playing a vital role in the social, psychological as well as economic empowerment of women in India. However women's contribution to increased income going into households does not ensure that women necessarily benefit or that there is any challenge to gender inequalities within the household. Women's expenditure patterns may replicate rather than counter gender inequalities and continue to disadvantage girls. Without substitute care for small children, the elderly and disabled, and provision of services to reduce domestic work many programs reported adverse effects of women's outside work on children and the elderly. Although in some contexts women may be seeking to increase their influence within joint decision-making processes rather than independent control over income neither of these outcomes can be assumed. Women's perceptions of value and self-worth are not necessarily translated into actual well-being benefits or change in gender relations in the household. Men are often very enthusiastic about women's credit programs. It is clear that gender strategies in micro finance need to look beyond just increasing women's access to savings and credit and organizing self-help groups to look strategically at how programmes can actively promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

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## CLIMATE CHANGE AND AGRICULTURE

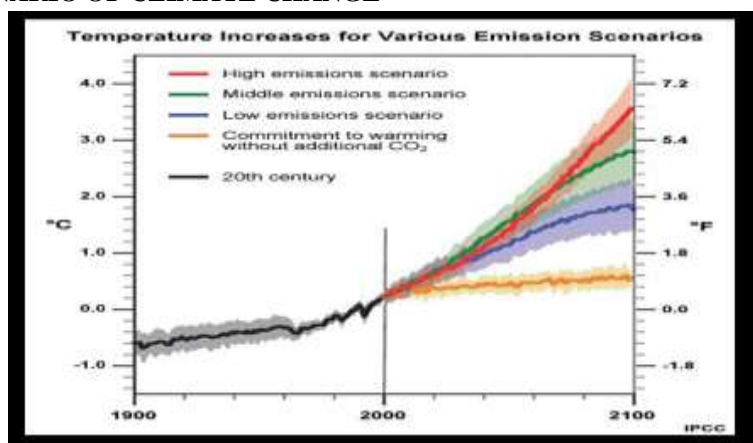
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### INTRODUCTION:

Climate change is any significant long-term change in the expected patterns of average weather of region (or the whole Earth) over a significant period of time. It is about non-normal variations to the climate, and the effects of these variations on other parts of the Earth. These changes may take tens, hundreds or perhaps millions of year. But increased in anthropogenic activities such as industrialization, urbanization, deforestation, agriculture, change in land use pattern etc. leads to emission of green house gases due to which the rate of climate change is much faster. Climate change scenarios include higher temperatures, changes in precipitation, and higher atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations. There are three ways in which the Greenhouse Effect may be important for agriculture. First, increased atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations can have a direct effect on the growth rate of crop plants and weeds. Secondly, CO<sub>2</sub>-induced changes of climate may alter levels of temperature, rainfall and sunshine that can influence plant and animal productivity. Finally, rises in sea level may lead to loss of farmland by inundation and increasing salinity of groundwater in coastal areas.

### GLOBAL SCENARIO OF CLIMATE CHANGE



Projected scenarios of global warming indicate that the global average surface temperature could rise by 1.4 to 5.8°C by 2100. The projected rate of warming is unprecedented during last 10,000 years. All climate models indicate a rising trend in temperature. Precipitation pattern has changed with decreased rainfall over south and south-east Asia. More intense and longer droughts have occurred since 1970s. Perpetual snow cover has declined on both area and depth of snow cover. Global mean sea level is projected to rise by 0.18 to 0.59 m by the end of the century. Six of the 10 countries most vulnerable to climate change are in the Asia-Pacific. Bangladesh tops the list followed by India, Nepal, the Philippines, Afghanistan and Myanmar. In Bangladesh, for example, about one-fifth of the nation's population would be displaced as a result of the farmland loss estimated for a 1.5 m sea-level rise. The Maldives Islands in the Indian Ocean would have one-half of their land area inundated with a 2 m rise in sea level.

**CROP RESPONSES TO EXPECTED CLIMATE CHANGE FACTORS:** Climate change scenarios include higher temperatures, changes in precipitation, and higher atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations which may affect on yield (both quality and quantity), growth rates, photosynthesis and transpiration rates, moisture availability, through changes of water use (irrigation) and agricultural inputs such as herbicides,

insecticides and fertilizers etc. Environmental effects such as frequency and intensity of soil drainage (leading to nitrogen leaching), soil erosion, land availability, reduction of crop diversity may also affect agricultural productivity. An atmosphere with higher CO<sub>2</sub> concentration would result in higher net photosynthetic rates (Cure & Acock 1986, Allen et al. 1987). Higher CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations may also reduce transpiration (i.e. water loss) as plants reduce their stomatal apertures, the small openings in the leaves through which CO<sub>2</sub> and water vapor are exchanged with the atmosphere. The reduction in transpiration could be 30% in some crop plants (Kimball 1983). However, stomatal response to CO<sub>2</sub> interacts with many environmental (temperature, light intensity) and plant factors (e.g. age, hormones) and, therefore, predicting the effect of elevated CO<sub>2</sub> on the responsiveness of stomata is still very difficult (Rosenzweig & Hillel 1995). For every 75 ppm increase in CO<sub>2</sub> concentration rice yields will increase by 0.5 t/ha, but yield will decrease by 0.6 t/ha for every 1 °C increase in temperature (Sheehy et al., 2005). CO<sub>2</sub> enrichment have generally shown significant increases in rice biomass (25-40%) and yields (15-39%) at ambient temperature, but those increases tended to be offset when temperature was increased along with rising CO<sub>2</sub> (Ziska et al., 1996a,b; Moya et al., 1998). Yield losses caused by concurrent increases in CO<sub>2</sub> and temperature are primarily caused by high-temperature-induced spikelet sterility (Matsui et al., 1997a). Increased CO<sub>2</sub> levels may also cause a direct inhibition of maintenance respiration at night temperatures higher than 21°C (Baker et al., 2000). In rice, extreme maximum temperature is of particular importance during 3 flowering which usually lasts two to three weeks. Exposure to high temperature for a few hours can greatly reduce pollen viability and, therefore, cause yield loss. Spikelet sterility is greatly increased at temperatures higher than 35 °C (Osada et al., 1973; Matsui et al., 1997b) and enhanced CO<sub>2</sub> levels may further aggravate this problem, possibly because of reduced transpirational cooling (Matsui et al., 1997a). A key mechanism of high temperature-induced floret sterility in rice is the decreased ability of the pollen grains to swell, resulting in poor thecae dehiscence (Matsui et al., 2000). Significant genotypic variation in high-temperature induced floret sterility exists. Variation in solar radiation, increased maintenance respiration losses or differential effects of night vs. day temperature on tillering, leaf-area expansion, stem elongation, grain filling, and crop phenology have been proposed as possible causes (Peng et al., 2004; Sheehy et al., 2005). In a recent climate chamber study, there was first evidence of possible genotypic variation in resistance to high night temperatures (Counce et al., 2005) High CO<sub>2</sub> levels and/or temperature are likely to affect crop development rates.

#### **Predicted effects of climate change on agriculture over the next 50 years**

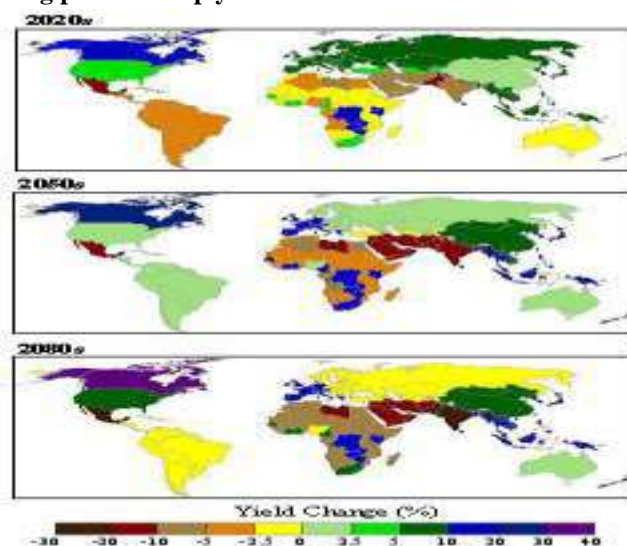
<b>Climatic element</b>	<b>Expected changes by 2050's</b>	<b>Confidence in prediction</b>	<b>Effects on agriculture</b>
CO <sub>2</sub>	Increase from 360 ppm to 450 - 600 ppm (2005 levels now at 379 ppm)	Very high	Good for crops: increased photosynthesis; reduced water use
Sea level rise	Rise by 10 -15 cm Increased in south and offset in north by natural subsistence/rebound	Very high	Loss of land, coastal erosion, flooding, salinisation of groundwater
Temperature	Rise by 1-2oC. Winters warming more than summers. Increased frequency of heat waves	High	Faster, shorter, earlier growing seasons, range moving north and to higher altitudes, heat stress risk, increased evapotranspiration
Precipitation	Seasonal changes by ± 10%	Low	Impacts on drought risk' soil workability, water logging irrigation supply, transpiration

Storminess	Increased wind speeds, especially in north. More intense rainfall events.	Very low	Lodging, soil erosion, reduced infiltration of rainfall
Variability	Increases across most climatic variables. Predictions uncertain	Very low	Changing risk of damaging events (heat waves, frost, droughts floods) which effect crops and timing of farm operations
Source: Climate change and Agriculture, MAFF.			

Warming will accelerate many microbial processes in the soil-floodwater system, with consequences for the C and N cycle. Crop residue decomposition patterns may change. Increased soil temperature may also lead to an increase in autotrophic CO<sub>2</sub> losses from the soil caused by root respiration, root exudates, and fine-root turnover. Climate change impacts will also impact on rice production through rising sea level rise. Most studies project decreased yields in non-irrigated wheat and in rice, and a loss in farm-level net revenue between 9% and 25% for a temperature increase of 2–3.5°C. Aggarwal and Mall (2002) observed that a 2 °C increase resulted in a 15–17% decrease in grain yield of rice and wheat. Fungal and bacterial pathogens are also likely to increase in severity in areas where precipitation increases. Under warmer and more humid conditions cereals would be more prone to outbreaks of pest and diseases thereby reducing yield.

**IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON WORLD’S AGRICULTURE:** Climate change is likely to directly impact on food production across the globe. Increase in the mean seasonal temperature can reduce the duration of many crops and hence reduce final yield. In areas where temperatures are already close to the physiological maxima for crops, warming will impact yields more immediately (IPCC, 2007). World agriculture faces a serious decline within this century due to global warming. Overall, agricultural productivity for the entire world is projected to decline between 3 and 16 % by 2080. Developing countries, many of which have a average temperatures that are already near or above crop tolerance levels, are predicted to suffer an average 10 to 25% decline in agricultural productivity the 2080s. Rich countries, which have typically lower average temperatures, will experience a much milder or even positive average effect, ranging from a 8% increase in productivity to a 6% decline. Individual developing countries face even larger declines. India, for example, could see a drop of 30 to 40%.

**Results of models showing possible crop yields in the future**



The figure shows the results obtained using the Hadley climate model for the years 2020, 2050 and 2080 . The maps show that increased temperatures in many parts of Africa will reduce food production. The decrease in rainfall in Australia will reduce crop yields but this decline can be overcome by irrigation in some cases. The increase in rainfall combined with a moderate increase in temperatures in North America may benefit food production. The burden of climate change is likely to fall disproportionately on the poorer countries of the world. To interpret the maps we have to remember that the results obtained depend on climate, the effect of CO<sub>2</sub> levels on crop growth and changes in socioeconomic conditions. For example, in developed countries lower rainfall levels can be overcome through irrigation but these technological solutions are not necessarily possible in less developed countries.

#### **CLIMATE CHANGE – MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION IN AGRICULTURE**

**Mitigation-** Regardless of the projected or actual impacts of climate change, agriculture is also likely to be directly or indirectly involved in climate change mitigation efforts. Greenhouse gas emissions (GHGE) constitute a global production externality which is likely to adversely affect climate. The UNFCCC is trying to negotiate net GHGE emission reductions. Actions under that convention yielded the Kyoto Protocol which represents the first significant international agreement towards GHGE reduction. Agriculture (using a definition including forestry) is mentioned as both an emitter and a sink in the protocol. Annex A lists agriculture as an emission sources from enteric fermentation, manure management, rice cultivation, soil management, field burning, and deforestation. The protocol also lists agriculturally related sinks of afforestation and reforestation. Additional sources and sinks are under consideration including agricultural soil carbon

**Adaptation** - The consequences of climate change-induced agricultural productivity impacts will be, in great part, determined by human adaptations. Societies have adapted agriculture to a wide variety of climates around the world and the predicted rise in temperatures is less than the variability exhibited between regional climates. Thus adaptations to climate changes of the size forecast are already in existence in other parts of the world. Farm level cropping adaptations can be made in planting and harvest dates, crop rotations, crop mix, crop varieties, irrigation, fertilization, and tillage practices. Livestock producers can adapt to climate change by the provision of shading, sprinklers, improved air flow, lessened crowding, altered diets, and more care in handling animals. Herds or the locus of livestock production may also be moved to more hospitable locations. In the longer term, new crop varieties and livestock breeds may be developed that perform better under the anticipated future climate regime. Given these options, the IPCC (1996) report concluded that intensively managed livestock systems are potentially more adaptable to climate change than crop systems, particularly because they are better able to adapt to extreme events. Overall, adaptation can lessen the yield losses that might result from climate change, or improve yields where climate change is beneficial

**CONCLUSION:** Global Warming has now started showing its impacts worldwide. Climate is the primary determinant of agricultural productivity which directly impacts food production across the globe. The agriculture sector is the most sensitive sector to climate changes because the climate of a region/country determines the nature and characteristics of vegetation and crops. Increase in the mean seasonal temperature can reduce the duration of many crops and hence reduce final yield. Food production systems are extremely sensitive to climate changes like changes in temperature and precipitation, which may lead to outbreaks of pests and diseases thereby reducing harvest ultimately affecting the food security of the country. The net impact of food security will depend on the exposure to global environmental change and the capacity to cope with and recover from global environmental change. Coping with the impact of climate change on agriculture will require careful management of resources like soil, water and biodiversity. To cope with the impact of climate change on agriculture and food production, India will need to act at the global, regional, national and local level.

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## **CURRENT FOREIGN TRADE POLICY OF INDIA**

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**Introduction:** Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) is the set of guidelines or the procedures which are being formulated by the government to incorporate in the economy and being followed so as to attain maximum amount of Foreign Trade. Due to uneven distribution of natural resources and the theory of comparative cost, some countries are more suitable place to produce some goods more economically than other countries which encourages foreign trade. Policies enacted by the government sector of a domestic economy to discourage imports from, and encourage exports to, the foreign sector. The three most common foreign trade policies are tariffs, import quotas, and export subsidies. Tariffs and import quotas are designed to discourage imports and export subsidies are designed to encourage exports. The general goal of these foreign trade policies is to create or increase a country's balance of trade surplus, that is, to increase net exports. By increasing net exports (and creating a more "favorable" balance of trade), the domestic production of a nation increases, which then increases domestic income and employment. While foreign trade policies can be beneficial to the aggregate domestic economy they tend to be most beneficial, and thus most commonly promoted by, domestic firms facing competition from foreign imports. Domestic firms benefit with higher sales, greater profits, and more income to resource owners. However, by increasing domestic prices and restricting accessing to imports, foreign trade policies also tend to be harmful to domestic consumers.

**The Meaning of Foreign Trade:** Foreign trade is exchange of capital, goods, and services across international borders or territories. In most countries, it represents a significant share of gross domestic product (GDP). While international trade has been present throughout much of history, its economic, social, and political importance has been on the rise in recent centuries. All countries need goods and services to satisfy wants of their people. Production of goods and services requires resources. Every country has only limited resources. No country can produce all the goods and services that it requires. It has to buy from other countries what it cannot produce or can produce less than its requirements. Prior to the 1991 economic liberalization, India was a closed economy due to the average tariffs exceeding 200 percent and the extensive quantitative restrictions on imports. Foreign investment was strictly restricted to only allow Indian ownership of businesses. Since the liberalization, India's economy has improved mainly due to increased foreign trade

**Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20:** FTP2015-20, introduces two new schemes, namely "Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)" for export of specified goods to specified markets and "Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)" for increasing exports of notified services, in place of a plethora of schemes earlier, with different conditions for eligibility and usage. There would be no conditionality attached to any scrips issued under these schemes. Duty credit scrips issued under MEIS and SEIS and the goods imported against these scrips are fully transferable. For grant of rewards under MEIS, the countries have been categorized into 3 Groups, whereas the rates of rewards under MEIS range from 2% to 5%. Under SEIS the selected Services would be rewarded at the rates of 3% and 5%. Measures have been adopted to nudge procurement of capital goods from indigenous manufacturers under the EPCG scheme by reducing specific export obligation to 75% of the normal export obligation. This will promote the domestic capital goods manufacturing industry. Such flexibilities will help exporters to develop their productive capacities for both local and global consumption. Measures have been taken to give a boost to

exports of defense and hi-tech items. At the same time e-Commerce exports of handloom products, books/periodicals, leather footwear, toys and customized fashion garments through courier or foreign post office would also be able to get benefit of MEIS (for values upto 25,000 INR). These measures would not only capitalize on India's strength in these areas and increase exports but also provide employment. Commerce Minister stated that although exports from SEZs had seen phenomenal growth, significantly higher than the overall export growth of the country, in recent times they had been facing several challenges. In order to give a boost to exports from SEZs, government has now decided to extend benefits of both the reward schemes (MEIS and SEIS) to units located in SEZs. It is hoped that this measure will give a new impetus to development and growth of SEZs in the country. Trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business are the other major focus areas in this new FTP. One of the major objective of new FTP is to move towards paperless working in 24x7 environment. Recently, the government has reduced the number of mandatory documents required for exports and imports to three, which is comparable with international benchmarks. Now, a facility has been created to upload documents in exporter/importer profile and the exporters will not be required to submit documents repeatedly. Attention has also been paid to simplify various 'Aayat Niryat' Forms, bringing in clarity in different provisions, removing ambiguities and enhancing electronic governance. Manufacturers, who are also status holders, will now be enabled to self certify their manufactured goods in phases, as originating from India with a view to qualifying for preferential treatment under various forms of bilateral and regional trade agreements. This "Approved Exporter System" will help these manufacturer exporters considerably in getting fast access to international markets. A number of steps have been taken for encouraging manufacturing and exports under 100% EOU/EHTP/STPI/BTP Schemes. The steps include a fast track clearance facility for these units, permitting them to share infrastructure facilities, permitting inter unit transfer of goods and services, permitting them to set up warehouses near the port of export and to use duty free equipment for training purposes. Considering the strategic significance of small and medium scale enterprise in the manufacturing sector and in employment generation, 'MSME clusters' 108 have been identified for focused interventions to boost exports. Accordingly, 'Niryat Bandhu Scheme' has been galvanized and repositioned to achieve the objectives of 'Skill India'. Outreach activities will be organized in a structured way at these clusters with the help of EPCs and other willing "Industry Partners" and "Knowledge Partners".

#### **Objectives of Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20)**

Goals and objectives are specified in para 43 of the "Vision, Mission & Objectives" in the executive summary. It states the following: The FTP for 2015-20 seeks to achieve the following:-

- 1) To provide a stable and sustainable policy environment for foreign trade in merchandise and services;
- ii) To link rules, procedures and incentives for exports and imports with other initiatives such as "Make in India", Digital India and Skill India to create an 'Export Promotion Mission' for India;
- iii) To promote the diversification of India's export by helping various sectors of the Indian economy to gain global competitiveness with a view to promote exports;
- iv) To create an architecture for India's global trade engagement with a view to expanding its markets and better integrating with major regions, thereby increasing the demand for India's product and contributing to the government's flagship "Make in India" initiative;
- v) To provide a mechanism for regular appraisal in order to rationalise imports and reduce the trade imbalance.

#### **Highlights of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20:**

The Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 was unveiled by Ms Nirmala Sitharaman, Minister of State for Commerce & Industry (Independent Charge), Government of India on April 1, 2015. Following are the highlights of the FTP:



- I. FTP 2015-20 provides a framework for increasing exports of goods and services as well as generation of employment and increasing value addition in the country, in line with the 'Make in India' programme.
- II. The Policy aims to enable India to respond to the challenges of the external environment, keeping in step with a rapidly evolving international trading architecture and make trade a major contributor to the country's economic growth and development.
- III. FTP 2015-20 introduces two new schemes, namely 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)' for export of specified goods to specified markets and 'Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)' for increasing exports of notified services.
- IV. Duty credit scrips issued under MEIS and SEIS and the goods imported against these scrips are fully transferable.
- V. For grant of rewards under MEIS, the countries have been categorized into 3 Groups, whereas the rates of rewards under MEIS range from 2 per cent to 5 per cent. Under SEIS the selected Services would be rewarded at the rates of 3 per cent and 5 per cent.
- VI. Measures have been adopted to nudge procurement of capital goods from indigenous manufacturers under the EPCG scheme by reducing specific export obligation to 75 per cent of the normal export obligation.
- VII. Measures have been taken to give a boost to exports of defense and hi-tech items.
- VIII. E-Commerce exports of handloom products, books/periodicals, leather footwear, toys and customised fashion garments through courier or foreign post office would also be able to get benefit of MEIS (for values up to INR 25,000).
- IX. Manufacturers, who are also status holders, will now be able to self-certify their manufactured goods in phases, as originating from India with a view to qualifying for preferential treatment under various forms of bilateral and regional trade agreements. This 'Approved Exporter System' will help manufacturer exporters considerably in getting fast access to international markets.
- X. A number of steps have been taken for encouraging manufacturing and exports under 100 per cent EOU/EHTP/STPI/BTP Schemes. The steps include a fast track clearance facility for these units, permitting them to share infrastructure facilities, permitting inter unit transfer of goods and services, permitting them to set up warehouses near the port of export and to use duty free equipment for training purposes.
- XI. 108 MSME clusters have been identified for focused interventions to boost exports. Accordingly, 'Niryat Bandhu Scheme' has been galvanised and repositioned to achieve the objectives of 'Skill India'.
- XII. Trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business are the other major focus areas in this new FTP. One of the major objective of new FTP is to move towards paperless working in 24x7 environment.

#### **Foreign Trade Policy 2015 – 2020: A step towards the “Make in India” initiative**

The Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015 – 2020 released by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce seeks to provide a stable and sustainable policy environment for export of goods and services. The Policy has been formulated to promote 'Make In India' and 'Digital India' initiative of the Government of India.

The Policy revamped various export incentives available for export of goods and services under Chapter 3 of FTP and merged various schemes mainly into two schemes i.e. Service Exports from India Scheme and Merchandise Export from India Scheme.

#### **Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)**

- I. The existing Served from India Scheme (SFIS) has been replaced with a new scheme called "Service Exports from India Scheme".

- II. In order to avoid confusion, the Policy states that all service providers will be eligible for benefit under SEIS scheme; irrespective of the fact whether the service is provided under an Indian brand or an overseas brand.
- III. The amount received in Indian Rupees for export of specified services will be deemed to be received in free foreign exchange and will be eligible for the benefits under SEIS scheme. This puts an end to the conflicting views taken by the authorities in cases where the export proceeds are received Indian Rupees.
- IV. The duty credit scrip and goods imported under SEIS scheme will be freely transferable and there will be no restriction on the nature of goods that can be imported under the scheme, other than the prohibited goods.
- V. The significant benefit to service industry is that: SEIS scrip can be used for payment of customs duty, excise duty and service tax. Furthermore, service tax and excise duty (including CVD) paid through SEIS scrip will also be eligible as CENVAT Credit to service provider. Thus, the service industry will now enjoy the tangible benefit under SEIS scheme, as opposed to the SFIS scheme, under which the benefit were only theoretical available to service industry.
- VI. On the flip side, the entitlement under this scheme has been reduced from existing 10% to 3% - 5% of Net Foreign Exchange earned (NFE), which may negatively impact the bottom line of service industry especially capital intensive service sector (i.e. port/ infrastructure etc.).
- VII. Earlier service provider providing services from its office located outside India was eligible for benefit under the SFIS scheme; however, such benefits now specifically stand withdrawn under the new regime.

#### **Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS).**

For Merchandise exports, earlier there were five different schemes where there were different conditions attached to these schemes. Now there shall be a single scheme, namely Merchandise Export from India Scheme. The benefit under the MEIS shall however vary based on products, destination of goods etc. Under the existing EPCG Scheme, if import of goods is substituted by local procurement of goods, the export obligation would be reduced by 10%. In the revised policy, this benefit of reduction in export obligation has been increased from 10% to 25%. The Policy provides much needed clarity about the export incentive schemes and thereby reducing the potential litigations. On the other side, the new policy will have significant impact on the capital intensive export of services (e.g. port, infrastructure etc.) as their fiscal incentive will be reduced by fifty percent which may eventually push up the project cost.

**Conclusion:** Foreign trade in India has been one of the most important determinants of economic development in India. A new Foreign Trade Policy gives a boost to make in India vision of the government. The focus of the policy is on building the India Brand and increasing share of Export Market of India, Exports infrastructure. It emphasized on „Make in India, Skill India, and Ease of Doing Business“ and also provides the mechanism of review. It affirms consistent policy mechanism for five years with the review mechanism after two and half years. It aims at improving India’s exports by providing ample working space to the exporters, through easing norms, doing away with redundant policies and reducing red tapism. The unveiling of trade facilitation measures, simplified procedures, reduced interface between the authorities and industry shall motivate the exporter to do the business with more vigor, in a more transparent environment. The new policy also encourages exploration of new markets and product diversification and is designed to complement the long term vision of the government of prioritizing the importance of trade for growth of Indian economy. The foreign trade policy pitches for increasing exports by connecting it to the objectives and vision of the Make-in-India initiative.

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## **FACTORS AFFECTING CUSTOMER LOYALTY IN INSURANCE COMPANIES OF NEPAL**

**Sadikshya Pandey**

**Introduction:** Customer loyalty is a fundamental goal of marketing as the purpose of marketing is to satisfy customers. Customer loyalty encourages consumers to shop more consistently, spend a greater share of wallet, and feel positive about a shopping experience, helping attract consumers to familiar brands in the face of a competitive environment (Al Sawalqa, 2012). According to Anderson and Sullivan (1993), responsiveness determines the promptness of the organization in meeting the requests of the customers. The study found that responsiveness also involves understanding needs and wants of the customers, convenient operating hours, individuals attention given by the staff, attention to problems and customers safety in their transaction (Kumar et al., 2009). Reliability also consists of accurate order fulfillment; accurate record; accurate quote; accurate in billing; accurate calculation of commissions, keep services promise. Reliability depends on handling customers' services problems; performing services right the first time; provide services at the promised time and maintaining error-free record. Furthermore, the study stated reliability as the most important factor in conventional service (Parasuraman and Grewal, 2000). There is an observable worldwide shift toward loyalty marketing in most of the sectors across various industries. The earlier business goal of ensuring customer satisfaction has got undermined due to prevailing colossal relationship orientation of businesses that calls for going beyond the boundaries of satisfaction and create a commitment based enduring association with customers that renders immunity to the business against competitive pressures (Oliver, 1980). Guillen et al. (2008) noted that the number of empirical studies on customer loyalty in the insurance sector is low. The study contended that it is important to monitor customer loyalty and business risk for the life insurance companies due to reasons such as access to information related to the quality of portfolio, effective handling of customer recruitment and retention strategies, evaluation of market's competitiveness in the insurance sector and company's position in that market. According to Dick and Basu (1994), customer loyalty has been defined as the strength of the relationship between the individual's relative attitude and repeat patronage. It is an important part of marketing side for the expansion of customer loyalty which focuses on the marketing strategy due to the benefits related with retaining the existing customers. Discovering an exact measurement of loyalty is very important due to its profitability (Rigby et al., 2003). Davies et al. (1995) revealed that concept of customer loyalty is new to those companies which have given more preference to price and availability of products for earning profit. Therefore, there must be clarity as to what customer satisfaction really means. Thus, customer satisfaction represents the state of mind of in which the customer finds themselves in after using products and services offered by the company as compared to their pre-purchase standard and expectation. Shemwell et al. (1998) found that loyalty became a popular topic in marketing during the 1980s and is a debated topic during both business expansion and recessions. Most discussion on customer loyalty involves customer expectation of the service delivery, actual delivery of the customer experience, and expectations that are either exceeded or unmet. If expectations are exceeded, positive disconfirmation results, while a negative disconfirmation results when customer experience is poorer than expected. According to Andreassen et al. (2003), a brand conveys to identify the name or fame that are used to represent a specific set of unique features, benefits and services to the buyers. Where an organization fails to develop a brand name as a major part of marketing its goods and services it fails to attract customer loyalty. Today, intensified competition in the areas of production and services around the world has increased compared to the past, retain customers and increase loyalty has become more difficult and demands they can help increase customer loyalty. According to Boshoff and

Gray (2004), service quality provides lasting competitive advantage to an organization and also helps to distinguish the organization from the competitors. Thus, service quality not only serves as an ingredient for creating customer loyalty but also helps to create product differentiation. The rapid change in technology has changed customer perception of service quality. On top of that, the increase in the number of service providers has made customer loyalty not an option but an essential part of the organizations' strategic planning. Aydin and Özer (2005) found that the switching cost factor directly affects loyalty and has a moderator effect on both consumer satisfaction and trust. Therefore, it plays a crucial role in winning customer loyalty. Spreng and Mackoy (1996) found that service quality is an important indicator of customer satisfaction. Service quality is a subjective phenomenon which varies from one individual to another. According to Huber et al. (2001), to maintain loyal customers for the companies and develop the competitive position in the market is seen as a strategic challenge.

Loyalty is often regarded as the consequence of marketing activity performed by an organization so it has acquired a central position in marketing. Customer loyalty leads to change in attitude of customers, repeat purchase and ultimately brand loyalty. Origin of the concept of customer loyalty is derived from the marketing concept that profit is generated through satisfaction of customer needs and wants (Sabir et al., 2014). Guillen et al. (2008) found that the number of empirical studies on customer loyalty in the insurance sector is low. They study that it is important to monitor customer loyalty and business risk for the life insurance companies due to reasons such as access to information related to the quality of portfolio, effective handling of customer recruitment and retention strategies, evaluation of market's competitiveness in the insurance sector and company's position in that market (Lysonski and Durvasula, 2008).

Bank as a service sector has a great influence in the economy of the country. The growth rate of economy largely depends on the rate of investment which, in fact depends on the level of saving. Higher saving leads to higher level of capital formation which is crucial for economic growth and development. The primary function of commercial bank is to accept deposit and provide loans. The commercial banks play major role in mobilizing saving for capital formation. The role of commercial banks in economic development includes saving promotion, saving mobilization, promotion trade, industry and employment allocation of funds, and transfer of money (Mishkin, 2011). Consumers recognize brand by building favorable attitude towards the brand and through the purchase decision process. Brand preference is understood as a measure of brand loyalty in which a consumer exercises his/her decision to choose a particular brand in presence of competing brand (Rajagopal and Pao, 2010). Studies on customer satisfaction established that there is a close relationship between the brand image and brand attributes. This relationship in turn influences the consumer's response towards brand loyalty (Silva & Alwi, 2006). Electronic commerce is considered as a way to reduce entry barriers and provides an excellent opportunity for customers to see and select the proper supplier (seller). Most of old trade organizations did not consider to the new customer service techniques new and therefore lost their own existing customers. Moreover, organizations should not assume that customer loyalty management is equal to customer management for profitability. Loyal customers are considered as great marketers and valuable source for selling (Maghsoudi, 2003). In the context of Nepal, Pandey (2015) revealed positive correlation between job satisfactions, employee's fairness perception with organizational commitment. Biswakarma and Khanal (2015) found the positive relationship between service quality with customer satisfaction and customer loyalty in commercial banks of Nepal. The above discussion reveals that there is no consistency in the findings of various studies concerning factors affecting customer loyalty in insurance company. Therefore, this study has been conducted to analyze the factors affecting customer loyalty in insurance companies. More specifically, it examines the impact of responsiveness, tangibility, reliability and assurance on customer loyalty in insurance companies of Nepal. The remainder of this

study is organized as follows: Section two describes the sample, data and methodology. Section three presents the empirical results and the final section draws conclusions and discusses the implications of the study findings.

**2. Methodological aspects:** This study is based on primary data which were gathered from the 102 respondents which mainly deals with the factors affecting customer loyalty in Nepalese insurance companies.

**The Model:** As a first approximation, this study assumes that customer loyalty depends on several dimensions (responsiveness, tangibility, reliability and assurance). Therefore, the regression model used in this study takes the following form:

$$CL = \beta_0 + \beta_1R + \beta_2T + \beta_3A + \beta_4Re + e_t, \dots \dots (i)$$

**Where,**

CL = Customer loyalty, R = responsiveness, T = tangibility, E = empathy, A = assurance and Re = Reliability. Where,  $e_t$  = the error term,  $e$  = error term and  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  are the beta coefficient of the explanatory variables to be estimated.

**Responsiveness:** Responsiveness defined as the willingness or readiness of employees to provide service. It involves timeliness of services (Parasuraman et al., 1985). According to Anderson and Sullivan (1993), responsiveness determines the promptness of the organization in meeting the requests of the customers. Shamsuddoha and Alamgir (2003) observed positive and significant impact of responsiveness on customer loyalty. Based on it, this study develops following hypothesis:

*H1: There is positive relationship between responsiveness and customer loyalty.*

**Tangibility:** Tangibility is regarded as the physical attributes of an organization that immediately influences the perception and expectation of the customers (Bitner, 1990). According to Chase (1978), tangibility has positive impact on customer loyalty. Similarly, Parasuraman et al. (1985) revealed that there is positive relationship between tangibility and customer loyalty. Based on it, this study develops following hypothesis:

*H2: There is positive relationship between tangibility and customer loyalty.*

**Reliability:** Reliability depends on handling customers' services problems; performing services right the first time; provide services at the promised time and maintaining error-free record. Douglas and Connor (2003) found positive influence of reliability on the customer loyalty. According to Parasuraman and Grewal (2000), there is positive relationship between reliability and customer loyalty. Based on it, this study develops following hypothesis:

*H3: There is positive relationship between reliability and customer loyalty.*

**Assurance:** Assurance is defined as knowledge and courtesy of employees and their ability to inspire trust and confidence. According to Sadek et al. (2010), in British banks assurance means the polite and friendly staff, provision of financial advice, interior comfort, eases of access to account information and knowledgeable and experienced management team. Likewise, Parasuraman et al. (1985) revealed that there is positive relationship between assurance and customer loyalty. Based on it, this study develops following hypothesis:

*H4: There is positive relationship between assurance and customer loyalty.*

### 3. Results and discussion

#### Correlation analysis

The Pearson correlation coefficients of factor affecting customer loyalty in insurance companies are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1: Pearson's Correlation matrix**

This table reveals the Pearson's correlation coefficients between dependent and independent variables. Customer loyalty (CL) is the dependent variable and responsiveness (R), tangibility (T), reliability (Re), and assurance (A) are the independent variables

Variables	Mean	St. dev.	R	T	Re	A	CL
R	1.91	0.32	1				
T	2.01	0.39	0.37**	1			
Re	2.06	0.37	0.39**	0.56**	1		
A	1.97	0.38	0.43**	0.55**	0.59**	1	
CL	1.97	0.38	0.32**	0.59**	0.49**	0.50**	1

Note: The asterisk signs (\*\*) and (\*) indicate that the results are significant at 1% and 5% levels respectively.

The table shows that the average value of responsiveness is 1.91. Likewise, the average value of tangibility is 2.01. Similarly, the average value of reliability, assurance and customer loyalty are 2.06, 1.97 and 1.97. The result shows that responsiveness is positively related to customers' loyalty. This means that increased in the responsiveness leads to increase in the customer loyalty. Similarly, tangibility is positively correlated to customers' loyalty. This indicates that increase in tangibility leads to increase in the level of customer loyalty. Likewise, the result shows that reliability is positively related to customer's loyalty. This indicates that betterment in the reliability to increase in the customer's loyalty. Likewise, the result shows that assurance is positively correlated to customer's loyalty. This means that betterment in the assurance leads to increase in the customer's loyalty.

#### Regression analysis:

Having indicated the Pearson correlation coefficients, regression analysis has been conducted and the results are presented in Table 2.

#### Table 2: Regression results of R, T, Re and A on customer loyalty

The result are based on pooled cross sectional data and customer loyalty of Nepalese insurance companies with 102 observations of 2017 survey using linear regression model. The model is  $CL = \beta_0 + \beta_1R + \beta_2T + \beta_3A + \beta_4Re + e$ , where, dependent variable is CL (customer loyalty) and independent variables are R (responsiveness), T (tangibility), Re (reliability) and A (assurance).

MODE L	INTERCEP T	Regression Coefficients of					Adj . R <sup>2</sup>	SEE	F
		R	T	Re	A	CL			
1	0.82 (4.218)**	0.60 (5.935)* *					0.2 5	0.33	35.21
2	0.54 (4.024)		0.70 (10.688)* *				0.5 2	0.26	114.24
3	0.61** (3.803)			0.65 (8.476)* *			0.4 1	0.29	71.841
4	0.50** (3.915)				0.74 (11.567)* *		0.5 6	0.25	133.79 0
5	0.35 (2.149)**	0.35 (2.149)*	0.19 (2.039)*			.623 (8.028)* *	0.5 4	0.25	61.003

6	0.29** (2.011)		0.51 (6.259)**	0.30 (3.579)* *		0.5 4	0.25	69.362
7	.339 (2.377)			0.23 (2.583)* *	0.58 (6.588)**	0.5 9	0.24	73.006
8	0.31 (2.019)	0.18 (2.028)*			0.66 (8.904)**	0.5 8	0.24	71.032
9	0.19 (1.694)	0.12 (1.376)	0.47 (5.451)**	0.28 (1.376)		0.5 8	0.24	47.294
10	0.23 (1.694)		0.31 (3.53)**	0.16 (1.827)	0.39 (3.818)**	.69 2	.2345 2	57.506

Note: The asterisk signs (\*\*) and (\*) indicate that the results are significant at 1% and 5% levels respectively.

Table 2 shows that the beta coefficient for responsiveness is positive and significant. It indicates that an increase in responsiveness leads to increase in customer loyalty. This finding is similar to the findings of Shamsuddoha and Alamgir (2003). Likewise, there is positive impact of tangibility on customer loyalty. It indicates that higher the tangibility, higher would be the customer loyalty. This finding is consistent with the findings of Bitner et al. (1990). Similarly, the beta coefficient is positive and significant for reliability. It indicates that higher the level of reliability, higher would be the customer loyalty. This finding is similar to the findings of Douglas and Connor (2003). Likewise, there is positive impact of assurance on customer loyalty. It indicates that higher the assurance, higher would be the customer loyalty. This finding is consistent with the findings of Sadek et al. (2010).

**4. Summary and conclusion:** Customer loyalty is a fundamental goal of marketing as the purpose of marketing is to satisfy customers. Customer loyalty is the result of successful marketing that creates competitive value for consumers. Contemporary marketing efforts are geared towards meeting consumers' needs and ensuring customer loyalty and strategizing on how to retain such customers (Hassan et al., 2008). Judgments of product performance are related to expectations that could enhance the customer satisfaction or brand loyalty (Awan & Rehman, 2014). This study attempts to determine the factors affecting customer loyalty in insurance companies of Nepal. This study is primarily based on primary sources of data collected from the 102 respondents. This study hypothesizes that the customer loyalty depends on several factors such as perceived responsiveness, tangibility, reliability and assurance. The study shows that responsiveness, tangibility, reliability and assurance are positively related to customer loyalty. It reveals that higher the responsiveness and tangibility, higher would be customer loyalty. This also indicates that higher the reliability and assurance, higher would be the customer loyalty. The regression analysis shows that responsiveness and tangibility of use have positive impact on customer loyalty. Similarly, reliability and assurance process also have positive impact on customer loyalty. This indicates that increase in the responsiveness and tangibility lead to increase in the customer loyalty. It also reveals that increase in the reliability and assurance process lead to increase in the customer loyalty.

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*Dr. Bharat M. Pithadia (162-165)*

## **E-COMMERCE BOOM IN INDIAN: ONLINE SHOPPING IS HERE TO STAY**

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**Introduction:** Firms across the globe have adopted e-commerce in their operations and have reaped benefits thereof. While firms in technologically developed countries like US and UK has deployed e-commerce to its advantage, whereas firms in developing countries like India failed to follow the suit. Though it has been widely acknowledged by the researchers that the adoption of e-commerce by businesses in developing countries is an important economic indicator of growth; many firms in India still have not realized the potential benefits of e-commerce. Further, e-commerce not only involves selling and buying online but it also involves a host of

activities spanning the firm's value chain like promotion of product/services on the web, integrating invoicing and payment from customers, secure transactions, and handling customer queries online. In short, e-commerce is an umbrella concept to integrate a wide range of existing and new applications

**Definition:** Devendra *et. al.*, (2012) defined that electronic commerce, commonly known as e-commerce or e-Commerce, consists of the buying and selling of products or services over electronic system such as internet and other computer network.

E-commerce can also be business defined as "new way of conducting supervision and executing business transactions using computer and telecommunication network".

### **Types of E-Commerce**

Waghmare G.T. (2012) has defined the following types of e-commerce:

- (i) B2B E-Commerce: Companies doing business with each other such as manufacturers selling to distributors and wholesalers selling to retailers. Pricing is based on quantity of order and is often negotiable.
- (ii) B2C E-Commerce: Businesses selling to the general public typically through catalogues utilizing shopping cart software. By dollar volume, B2B takes the prize, however B2C is really what the average Joe has in mind with regards to e-commerce as a whole. for example [indiatimes.com](http://indiatimes.com).
- (iii) C2C E-Commerce: There are many sites offering free classifieds, auctions, and forums where individuals can buy and sell thanks to online payment systems like PayPal where people can send and receive money online with ease. E-Bay's auction service is a great example of where customer-to-customer transaction takes place everyday.
- (iv) Others: G2G (Government-to-Government), G2E (Government-to-Employee), G2B (Government-to-Business), B2G (Business-to-Government).

### **Literature Review**

Torkzadeh and Dillon, (2002) found that customers were forced to rely on some limited information and pictures displayed on the sites. They also perceived difficulty in returning the purchased products and also in developing trust on the integrity of the sellers.

Banerjee, Dutta, and Dasgupta, (2010) identified factors that influence the attitude of Indian consumers towards online shopping. The authors found that the online security is one of the most important reasons that prevent the Indians consumers from shopping online. Buyers have no opportunity to physically examine the product.

Dawn and Kar, (2011) tried to find out the various issues in the e-tailing sector. By conducting a detailed survey of E-tailing organizations, they came up with an e-tailing strategy for effectiveness. The authors suggested that customers care is to be the top priority because online customers are educated and more aware. They further suggested that safety and security must be ensured for online transactions.

Devendraet. al., (2012) defined that electronic commerce, commonly known as e-commerce or eCommerce, consists of the buying and selling of products or services over electronic system such as internet and other computer network.

Rakesh and Khare (2012) indicated that online shopping seems to have more utilitarian benefits for men than to women. The study shows that the value consciousness, by providing deals, didn't have much influence on Indian online buyers. As per the authors instead of discount, the focus has to be shifted on safety concerns and quality aspects to attract customers to online shopping.

Bijalwan and Sirswal (2013) conducted a comparative study of online retailing and conventional retailing in India. As per the authors, the working capital requirement comes down to the sellers as many fixed overheads and variable overheads are eliminated automatically in the online retailing. The study also revealed that internet penetration has played role of catalyst in the development of online retailing.

Sahney, Ghosh and Shrivastava (2014) tried to explore what critical motivational factors influenced the decision of online buying. Example of online buying of railway tickets in India has been considered. Some of the findings of the study were: No gender difference were identified with respect to motivational factors for online buying. The young customers preferred online buying of tickets because of being tech savvy, middle aged customers preferred online buying to save their time while elderly customers were not comfortable with operating computers for booking tickets.

Raman (2014) identified convenience, reliability and risk as factors affecting female consumer behavior towards online shopping. Reliability and risk were found to be positively correlated. As the risks of shopping online increases, the lack of reliability also increase towards online shopping. The female shoppers preferred the established retail outlets to reduce the risks associated with online shopping.

Kanchan and Kumar (2015) found that, men indulged in more online shopping than women. People with higher education were more likely to do online shopping. Customers with past buying experience preferred online buying. Technology knowledge of customers had high impact on doing online buying.

Sunil (2015) tried to analyze the factors impacting customers to go for online shopping. The study found that customers who go in for online buying like, different payment forms; getting product information; less price; discounts; coupons & special sales; easy browsing and speed of selection of products.

#### **Objectives of Study**

1. To understand the concept of online shopping
2. To study the impact of online shopping.
3. To study the top motivating factors for shopping online.
4. To study the future of online shopping in India.

**Research Methodology:** The present study is based on the secondary data published by various agencies and organizations. The present study makes use of data and information provided by various websites, annual reports, IMAI and KPMG Report 2013, ASSOCHAM and, Media Reports, Press Releases, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), research reports, consumer affairs.nic.in etc.

**Practical implications:** The study has implications for web-retailers, marketing managers, internet marketers, online vendors and web-shoppers in India. Indian online shoppers typically tend to seek offers and great value price deals instead of brand or quality. Online retailers may target the impulse purchase orientation nature of Indian consumers and should focus on increasing online trust.

**Online Shopping is here to stay:** The Internet has exploded in India, spreading its reach further than ever before. As more and more consumers embrace the virtual world as a safe and convenient place to shop – either on computers or using their smart phones – one thing is for certain, e-commerce is here to stay. The Indian Institute of E-Commerce states that by 2020, India is expected to generate \$100 billion online retail revenue out of which \$35 billion will be through fashion e-commerce. Online apparel sales are set to grow four times in coming years. Gadgets 360 CEO, Bhavna Agrawal says are plenty of reasons for this

monumental growth in e-commerce in India. “The Internet and mobile usage has increased tremendously over the last five years. Today, there are 100 million Internet users, a number which immediately creates an easy reach for all e-commerce sites. There is a very large base of active Internet shoppers, facilitated by the Cash on Delivery (CoD) service offered by e-tailers in the country.” She also adds that the rising disposable income in the largest class in India – the middle class – and an increase in the standard of living in Tier II cities has further aided the e-commerce boom in the country.

**Clicks Vs Bricks:** Bhavna Agarwal says that the growing popularity (and convenience) of e-commerce is affecting offline retail, mostly because retailers are transitioning to better pricing – which is more readily available online – and promotional strategies, which have a wider reach on the Internet. The online channel also provides customers the convenience of shopping anywhere in the world, as long as they are connected to the Internet. These are some of the main reasons that offline retail chains are entering the online segment. “As a country, we can accommodate good, healthy competition between online and offline. Online players should look at developing their physical presence mainly to enhance the customer experience. The idea is not to do this from the perspective of competition, but to take it to the next level – differentiating and innovating. If online retailers can improve and master their Omni-channel strategy and optimize their m-commerce experience, they will be in winning a position,” she says.

**The Future Belongs to Everyone:** Bhavna Agarwal feels that there something called the concept of unified commerce. “In 2017, we will see that there will be no such thing as online v/s offline experience. There will be a single touch-point, focusing on the consumer. Not just brands, but hyper local delivery networks will also evolve. Consumers will be able to order online and then pick up their package from an offline touch-point. These offline stores will actually be an extension of online businesses. And vice versa, traditional retailers will tie up with bigger, horizontal players to extend their brand reach – like Croma with Snapdeal and dozens of brands with Flipkart and Amazon,” she says. “People are not competing anymore – they are co-opting. Shoppers Stop is also in the process of revamping their entire platform. Everyone is understanding that online has a further reach and so it cannot be looked at as a competing channel,” she adds.

**Key E-Commerce Trends For 2017-18:** Indian e-commerce has such potential because it can bring three changes more profound than convenience and keen prices. The first is faster financial development. China already provides one example. Alipay, an arm of Alibaba, overcomes mistrust between buyers and sellers by holding on to customers’ money until they have safely received their goods. The torrent of information that Alibaba gathered on merchants and consumers was the basis for a lending business. Second, e-commerce firms could help overcome India’s ropy infrastructure and vast geography. About half of Flipkart’s and Snapdeal’s customers are outside India’s biggest cities. Some are still farther afield: Amazon claims to be helping more than 6,000 Indian businesses sell abroad. The third big impact of e-commerce in India is on retailing itself. Shopping malls and chain stores account for only about one-tenth of total retail sales. Already, the combined sales of India’s top three e-commerce sites, Flipkart, Snapdeal and Amazon, surpass those of the ten largest offline retailers. Two-thirds of Indians are below the age of 35. For these young people, armed with smart phones, shopping is likely to be very different from what it was for their parents. Malls and chains will not disappear, but they may never be as prevalent as they are in the West.

**Top Motivators for Shopping Online:** Times of India (February 12, 2013) has published that top motivators for shopping online which include cash back guarantee, cash on delivery, fast delivery, substantial discounts compared to retail, and access to branded products, while barriers include inability to touch and try products before purchase, fear of faulty products, apprehension of posting personal and financial details online and inability to bargain.

#### **Chart 2 Top Motivating Factors for Shopping Online**

Cash on delivert

Cash back guarentee

Fast delivery

Substantial discount

Access to branded product

**Conclusion:** The Internet has exploded in India, spreading its reach further than ever before. As more and more consumers embrace the virtual world as a safe and convenient place to shop – either on computers or using their smart-phones – **one thing is for certain, e-commerce is here to stay.** This paper deals with the conceptual knowledge of e-commerce, literature review, current and future aspects of e-commerce in Indian context. This paper discussed about the top motivator factors of shopping online. The present development would be a valuable addition to researcher, academicians, advertisers and entrepreneurs.

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*Dr. N. S. Sabale (166-168)*

## **INDIA'S GROWING POPULATION: A CHALLENGE BEFORE INDIAN ECONOMY**

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**Introduction:** The demographics of India are inclusive of the second most populous country in the world, with over 1.21 billion people (2011 census), more than a sixth of the world's population. Already containing 17.5% of the world's population, India is projected to be the world's most populous country by 2025, surpassing China, its population reaching 1.6 billion by 2050. Its population growth rate is 1.41%, ranking 102nd in the world in 2010. Indian population reached the billion mark in 2000. India has more than 50% of its population below the age of 25 and more than 65% below the age of 35. It is expected that, in 2020, the average age of an Indian will be 29 years, compared to 37 for China and 48 for Japan.

**Economy of India :** The Economy of India is the ninth largest in the world by nominal GDP and the fourth largest by purchasing power parity (PPP) The country is one of the G-20 major economies and a member of BRICS, and ASEAN. The country's per capita GDP (PPP) was \$3,408 (IMF, 129th in the world) in 2010, making it a low-income country. India recorded the highest growth rates in the mid-2000s, and is one of the fastest growing economies in the world. The growth was led primarily due to a huge increase in the size of the middle class consumer population, a large workforce comprising skilled and non-skilled workers, good educational standards and considerable foreign investments. India is the seventeenth largest exporter and the eleventh largest importer in the world.

### **Growing population challenges before Indian economy:**

**1. Population explosion:** According to the 2011 census of India, the population of India in 2011 was 1,210,193,422, growing at a rate of 17.6% in a decade approx. Such a vast population puts lots of stress on the economic infrastructure of the nation. Thus India has to control its growing population.

**2. Providing employment to growing population:** This is so because in the developing economies majority of the population is illiterate. The burden of school age population has already shown signs of becoming unbearable. The proportion of children in schools is increasing fast and, vast numbers are still not covered. The absolute number of illiterate persons increase every year. This is only an indication of the wastage of human resources for want of appropriate development opportunities. The increasing population is pressing hard on economic resources as well as job opportunities. The Indian government has started various schemes such as Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, and Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY). But these are proving to be a drop in an ocean.

**3. Problem of utilization of manpower:** Better educated manpower aspires for occupations of greater prestige, which are opened up by the new development efforts. Because of its capital intensive nature, the ability, of the new economy for employment generation becomes restricted. Simultaneously, it renders many of the oldest occupations out of the day. As a result, under-employment and unemployment, including unemployment of educated persons, increases. There is thus wastage of even developed human capital.

**4. Overstrained infrastructure:** Facilities such as housing, transportation, health care, and education become inadequate. The worst symptoms of congestion in every aspect of living conditions are manifested in the urban areas. In countries such as India, a situation of "over urbanization" prevails

which puts unbearable strain on urban amenities. Overcrowded housing, slums and unsanitary localities, traffic congestion and crowded hospitals have become common features in the developing countries.

**5. Pressure on land and other renewable natural resources:** Common properties such as forest and water are over-exploited. This results in deforestation and desertification in permanent damage to the renewable resources.

**6. Increased cost of production:** Human ingenuity and technological advancement make it possible to increase production of goods and services. But, it must be kept in mind that, the cost of production of the basic necessities of life, such as food, increases when the population is growing fast and worse lands are brought into cultivation with costly irrigation etc.

**7. Inequitable distribution of income:** Both at the international and national levels income disparities increase. The increase in gross national product (GNP) is greatly reduced in per capita terms on account of the rapidly growing population. In the face of a rapidly growing population, the major concern of a developing country tends to be focused more on economic growth as such. Considerations of unequal distribution of income are pushed to the background. So inequalities within the country tend to widen further.

**8. Poverty:** As per the records of National Planning Commission, 36% of the Indian population was living Below Poverty Line in 1993-94. Though this figure has decreased in recent times but some major steps are needed to be taken to eliminate poverty from India. These are challenges can be overcome by the sustained and planned economic reforms.

**Rural population and their development:** Over seventy per cent of India's population still lives in rural areas. There are substantial differences between the states in the proportion of rural and urban population, Such as varying from almost 90 percent in Assam and Bihar to 61 per cent in Maharashtra. Agriculture is the largest and one of the most important sectors of the rural economy and contributes both to economic growth and employment. Its contribution to the Gross Domestic Product has declined over the last five decades but agriculture still remains the source of livelihood for over 70 per cent of the country's population. A large proportion of the rural work force is small and consists of marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers. There is substantial underemployment among these people; both wages and productivity are low. These in turn result in poverty; it is estimated that 320 million people are still living below the poverty line in rural India. Though poverty has declined over the last three decades, the number of rural poor has in fact increased due to the population growth. The poor tend to have larger families which put an enormous burden on their main resources, and prevent them from breaking out of the shackles of poverty. In States like Tamilnadu where the replacement level of fertility has been attained, population growth rates are much lower than in many other States; but the population density is high and so there is a pressure on land. In states like Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh population are growing rapidly, resulting in increasing pressure on land and may be result land fragmentation. Low productivity of small land holders leads to poverty, low energy intake and under nutrition, and this, in turn, prevents the development thus creating a vicious circle. In most of the state's non-farm employment in rural areas has not grown very much and cannot absorb the growing labour force. Those who are getting educated specially beyond the primary level may not wish to do manual agricultural work. They would like better opportunities and more remunerative employment. In this context, it is imperative that programmes for skill development, vocational training and technical education are taken up on a large scale in order to generate productive employment in rural areas. The entire complete range of existing poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes may have to be restructured to meet the newly emerging types of demand for employment. Rural poor have inadequate access to basic minimum services, because of poor connectivity, lack of awareness,

inadequate and poorly functional infrastructure. There are ongoing efforts to improve these, but with the growing aspirations of the younger, educated population these efforts may prove to be inadequate to meet the increasing needs both in terms of the type and quality of services. Greater education, awareness and better standard of living among the growing younger age group population would create the required consciousness among them that smaller families are desirable; if all the felt needs for health and family welfare services are fully met, it will be possible to enable them to attain their reproductive goals, achieve substantial decline in the family size and improve quality of life.

**Urbanization and Economic Growth:** Only 30 per cent of India's population lives in urban areas. This is much lower than in China, Indonesia, South Korea, Mexico, and Brazil. Some of this may be due to much lower per capita incomes in India. The Committee's projections suggest that India's urban population as presently defined will be close to 600 million by 2031, more than double that in 2001. Already the number of metropolitan cities with population of 1 million and above has increased from 35 in 2001 to 50 in 2011 and is expected to increase further to 87 by 2031. The expanding size of Indian cities will happen in many cases through a process of peripheral expansion, with smaller municipalities and large villages surrounding the core city becoming part of the large metropolitan area, placing increasing strain on the country's urban infrastructure. Future growth is likely to concentrate in and around 60 to 70 large cities having a population of one million or more. Decentralization of municipal governance and greater reliance on institutional financing and capital markets for resource mobilization are likely to increase the disparity between the larger and smaller urban centers. A satisfying outcome will depend on the formulation of effective public policies to accelerate all-round development of smaller urban centers and to refashion the role of the state as an effective facilitator to compensate for the deficiencies of market mechanisms in the delivery of public goods. Three decades of rapid economic growth would normally have propelled migration from rural areas but growth in India has not had this effect thus far. This is because industrialization has been capital intensive and the services boom fuelled by the knowledge economy has also been skill intensive. A few cities of India have acted as centers of knowledge and innovation. As more cities provide economies of agglomeration and scale for clusters of industries and other non-agricultural economic activity, the urban sector will become the principal engine for stimulating national economic growth. Industrialization will absorb more people as India advances further in its integration with the world economy. At the present juncture, India faces the challenge of continuing on its high growth trajectory while making growth more broad-based and labour-intensive.

**Summary:** Population, which is engaged in any economic activity (employed persons) and population seeking work (unemployed) constitute Labour Force. India has the second largest labour force in the world. Projection of labour force is pre-requisite ensuring optimal utilization of available human resources. Manpower development is then taken up to provide adequate labour force, of appropriate skills and quality to different sectors so that there is the rapid socioeconomic development and there is no mismatch between skills required and skills available. Planning also attempts to provide an enabling environment for employment generation (both self employment and wage employment) in public, private and voluntary sectors in urban and rural areas.

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## **IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY**

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**I) Introduction:** Demonetization is replacing a currency unit of its status as legal tender. Demonetization becomes necessary when there is a change of national currency. The old unit of currency replaced with a new unit of currency. It includes either introducing new notes or coins of the same denomination or completely replacing the old denomination with the new denomination. Currency which is issued by a government and circulated within the economy is used as a medium of exchange for goods and services; currency forms the basis for any trade. The currency or legal tender is issued by a country's central bank or a monetary authority. The national currency of a country is usually the main currency used for most of the financial transactions in that country. In most of the cases, the central bank of a country has the absolute right to issue money or the currency for circulation that affect the economy as a whole. Hence the objectives of this paper are:

### **II) Objectives:**

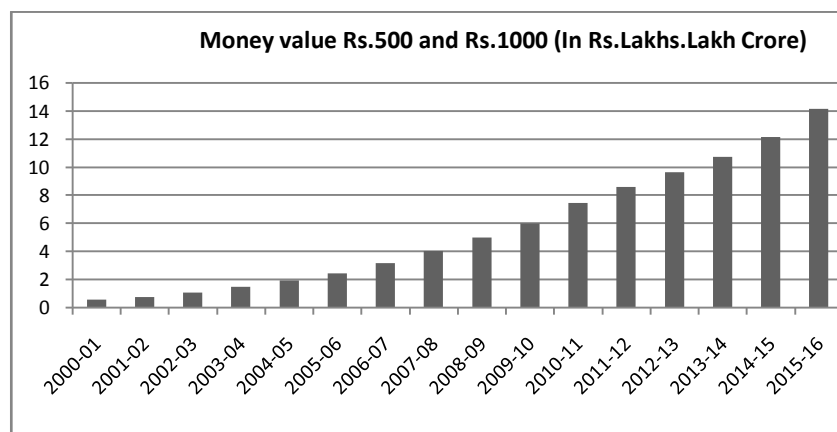
1. To study the effects of demonetization on economy in other countries
2. To identify the impact of demonetization adopted in 2016 on Indian economy

**III) History of Demonetizations in the World:** Many countries have tried demonetization to their economies. In Singapore, "Banana" notes by Japanese had been in circulation during their occupation and those notes were demonetized after their surrender in 1945, according to 'Singapore Mint'. In Fiji, the central bank announced that, "demonetization of the pounds and shillings was necessary as Fiji has transitioned to the new decimal currency structure from January 13, 1969 and due to limited quantities remaining in circulation, these notes and coins now have collectors" thus creating importance for the smaller value currency. Ghana moved out their demonetization decision with 50 cedi currency notes for monitoring money laundering and to prevent corruption. In the same way Nigeria's economy also collapsed after the demonetization move in 1984 as it doesn't have the way it was actually planned. The military President Muhammad Bukhara launched various colored notes to invalidate their old currency notes to fight black money. But the debt-ridden economy and high inflation hit Nigerian economy collapsed. In Myanmar, demonetization was carried out with larger denomination bank notes for many times in 1964, 1985, 1987, and 2015. In 90s, in Zaire, currency note reforms resulted in inflation surges and exchange rate against the dollar had collapsed. President Mikhail Gorbachev the then Soviet Union president in 1991 demonetized the higher denomination ruble bills, of 50s and 100s. Australia being the first country in 1996 had a full series of polymer currency notes to replace paper-based notes to stop counterfeiting. This currency made out of a more durable material changed all the currency in the country to a new type of currency note. Plastic currency was also released in 1992 and by 1996; all the currency notes produced were polymer in nature. Australia decided to replace its paper-based currency notes with polymer-based currency notes in 1996. In 2002 demonetization occurred when the euro was adapted by the member nations of the European Monetary Union to switch to the new currency euro, in which the authorities fixed various exchange rates for the national currencies of all its members into Euros. National currencies were demonetized before the Euro was introduced. However, the exchange of the old currencies to Euro continued to be convertible for a considerable period to enable a smooth transition after demonetization. Government of North Korea In 2010, under Kim Jong-II took two zeros off the face value of the country's currency in an attempt to constrict a control over the economy and to



bring an end to the black markets, but the country's poor harvest led to a severe food shortage. Demonetization results in a major economy breakdown leading to starvation of the people even for the basics of their life. Zimbabwean government demonetized the Zimbabwean dollar in 2015 to battle the country's rocketing inflation which was reported at 231,000,000%. It was a 3-month long process involving wipe out of the Zimbabwean dollar from the country's financial system and to strengthen the US dollar, Botswana pula, and South African rand as the country's legal tender in an attempt to stabilize the ruining economy. Zimbabwe used to have hundred trillion dollar note, which was later demonetized and was exchanged in a shocking way dropping trillion dollars to just \$0.5 dollar. Zimbabwe is a typical example, going through a phase of hyper-inflation in the year 2008 resulting in the value loss of its currency. The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe announced having "adopted the multiple currency system or dollarization in the year 2009 and it became necessary to demonetize the Zimbabwe \$ unit to change that with the proposed multiple currency system. Zimbabwe's demonetization was considered to be critical for policy consistency and for enhancing the confidence of the consumers and businesses, according to its central bank. The central bank of the Philippines, in the year 2015 decided to demonetize the New Design Series currency notes which were issued on 12<sup>th</sup> June 1985, claiming to "align with the practice of other central banks around the world which change the design of their currency that has been in circulation for over 10 years." Government of Philippines demonetized its currency notes which prevailed valid for over 30 years with new currency being in circulation since 2010 to fight Counterfeiting. Pakistan has also announced to move all its old designed currency notes out of the economy. Pakistan had demonetized its 5 Rs and 500 Rs denomination notes earlier too. In European Union, creating the single currency (Euro) over the period 1998-2000 is considered to be the largest demonetization ever happened in the history.

**III) Demonetization in India:** In our country demonetization has happened thrice. The first was on the 12<sup>th</sup> of January 1946 (Saturday), second on 16<sup>th</sup> of January 1978 and the third was on 8<sup>th</sup> of November 2016 (Tuesday). In January 1946, notes of denominations 1,000 and 10,000 rupees were withdrawn from circulation and new notes of denominations 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 rupees were introduced in 1954. During Janata Party coalition government, again demonetization taken place and banknotes of denominations 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 rupees on 16<sup>th</sup> of January 1978 was withdrawn with the intention of curbing counterfeit currency and black money. The demonetization of denominations Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 notes was a policy decision carried out by the Government of India on 8<sup>th</sup> of November 2016. In the declaration, the use of denominations of all Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 notes of the Mahatma Gandhi Series would be invalid after the midnight of the same day, and was also announced that the new Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000 notes of new series will be issued in exchange for the above mentioned old currency notes. The Indian government claims that the demonetization effort is to stop the counterfeiting of the current currency notes allegedly used for funding terrorism across the border by the neighboring countries, and as an attack on the black money in the country. The move was initiated as to curb corruption, trafficking of drugs, and smuggling across borders. The supply of currency notes of all denominations has seen an increase by about 40% during the period between 2011 and 2016, the Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 denomination notes has increased by 76% and 109% respectively during this period due to forgery. This forged cash is usually used to fund various terrorist activities against India. The outcome of the decision is to eliminate the Currency notes of selected denominations has been taken Governor of the Reserve Bank of India and Economic Affairs Secretary; Nations demonetize their local units of currency for various reasons. Some include combating inflation or corruption, and to discourage a dominative cash system.



The Indian government's aim was to control the counterfeit currency, scrap tax evasion, abolish black money generated out of money laundering and terrorist funding activities, and to promote a cashless economy. By announcing the larger denomination notes to be useless, the individuals and various black money launderers with huge collection of black money generated from the parallel black cash systems were affected and made to convert the cash money through a banking system which requires tax information from the entity. In case, if the entity is not providing any proof of paying any tax on the cash, a 200% penalty of the tax owed was imposed. Besides combating black money, the purpose mentioned is also to curb fake currency (financing terrorism) and also corruption. It was estimated that as on 28 October 2016 the total currency notes in circulation in India was about Rs. 17.77 trillion (US\$260 billion). Based on the annual report of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as on 31 March 2016 the total bank notes in circulation was valued to Rs. 16.42 trillion (US\$240 billion) in which approximately around 86% (around Rs. 14.18 trillion (US\$210 billion)) were just Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 banknotes. It was 24% (around 22.03 billion) in terms of the total volume in the 90266 million banknotes which were in circulation till 8<sup>th</sup> Nov 2016. Between November 10<sup>th</sup> of 2016 and November 27<sup>th</sup> of 2016, all the banks have reported that the total exchange and deposits of demonetized currency notes are of worth Rs. 8.45 trillion (US\$130 billion) (exchange of Rs. 339.48 billion (US\$5.0 billion) and deposits are of Rs. 8.11 trillion (US\$120 billion)). During the same period of time, an amount of Rs. 2.16 lakh crore (US\$32 billion) was withdrawn by the people from their bank account

**Effect of Demonetizations: 2016:** Demonetization had created various impacts on the economy. Most of the sectors where transactions are done on cash basis were affected highly. Somewhere it was boom where in other sectors temporary slowdown was found.

- 1. Temporary Liquidity shortage:** It was the time when people were standing in long queue to exchange the money. The highly used denomination currency is Rs.500. People were not getting that money currency. There was a shortage of currency which was clearly observed.
- 2. Time of Currency Shortage:** reports suggested that all printing presses could print 2000 million units of RS 500 notes by the end of year. Nearly 16000 million Rs 500 notes were in circulation as on end March 2016. Some portions of this were replaced by the new Rs 2000 notes. Towards end of March approximately 10000 million units were printed and replaced.
- 3. Loss daily Wages Workers:** Most of the poor section of society uses cash for their livelihood. They depend most of the time on cash basis transactions as such they receive wages on daily basis in cash. Due to shortage of cash it was assumed that companies will try to lower down cash expenses and may reduce their labour cost. Because of shortage of cash poor section of society including

labourers and workers will not get enough wages and salaries.

4. **Consumption affected:** Consumption was adversely affected because of the liquidity problem and the entire cycle was disturbed temporarily.
5. **Loss of Growth Momentum:** India wants to be fastest growing economy but due to liquidity position there was a doubt on growth position in India. On account of liquidity crisis GDP and income figures were also at risk.
6. **Impact on bank deposits and interest rate:** For short run, deposits with banks were hiked as people deposited their money to convert their old currency into new one but once when the new currency supply in the economy was full-fledged once again people had withdrawn their money from the banks. The amount which was deposited by the people are not for investment but to maintain liquidity position. Interest rates were predicted to be reduced for short to medium term.
7. **Impact on black money:** The problem of black money had been addressed only to limited extent, because only a few portion of black money is held in cash and rest of black money is held in assets and proper ties. The extent of holding black money is depending on the amount of black money held in the form of cash. However, this measure had created huge awareness among the public and citizens of the country to address the issue of black money.
8. **Impact on fake currencies:** The major impact will be on fake currency as its circulation will be checked after this exercise.

**V) Conclusion:** After this detail and logical analysis demonetization seems to be a different task while it is compared to the other economical reforms undertaken by the governments to restore or to control the economy from being ruined by the black money and tax evasion. Demonetization seems to be a bitter pill and through the various historical evidences it is clear that the management of the crisis after the demonetization plays an importance role in success of it. Better preparedness is necessary in terms of a clear game plan and in terms of policies and strategies of government machinery itself and half of the success is seemed to be achieved just through the right way of communicating the government's intentions and foreseen outcomes with its useful to the country as a whole. In short run it ruins the economy with its side effects clearly inflicting its horror on the GDP. It deeply impact on the primary agriculture and industrial sectors resulting in job losses. Especially unemployment arising out of complete shutdown of the unorganized and the cash based small scales industry which actually comprises of about 80% of India's GDP. With a clear and efficient way of using the technological advantages India have in terms of the digitization and IT revolution it has gone through over the last two decades. The success and efficiency of implementing demonetization lies in the preparedness of the entire economy, the government machinery and the awareness amongst the general public and the entire political system being taken into confidence through an effective communication by all means and by transparent approach of the government in implementing Demonetization.

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## **NEW TECHNOLOGY IN BANKING SECTOR IN INDIA**

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### **Introduction:**

The new technology in banking has added a different dimension to the banking sector. The technological development in banking can be traced as follows:-

**1960** - Mechanized banking introduced.

**1970** - Introduction of computer based banking industry.

**1980** - Introduction of computer-linked communication based banking.

As per the reports of RBI the first wave in banking technology began with the use of Advanced Ledger Posting Machines (ALPM) in the 1980s. The RBI advised all the banks to go in for huge computerization at the branch level. The **Second wave of development** was Total Branch Automation (TBA) which came in late 1980s. In the **third wave**, the new private sector banks entered into the field of automation. The **fourth wave** started with the evolution of the ATM delivery channel. The various innovations in banking and financial sector are ECS, RTGS, EFT, NEFT, ATM, Retail Banking, Debit & Credit Cards, free advisory services, implementation of standing instructions of customers, payments of utility bills, fund transfers, internet banking, telephone banking, mobile banking, selling insurance products, issue of free cheque books, traveler's cheques and many more value added services. The change has been very productive for banks bringing in an increase in productivity and operational efficiency to be more competitive. Better risk management due to centralization of information and real time availability of critical data for decision making.

### **II) Objectives of the Study**

1. To study the various financial innovation in banking sector.
2. To study the changing scenario of Indian banking.
3. To study the advantages of e banking to the customers in India.

### **III) Innovation in banking sector**

Today we have electronic payment system along with currency notes. India's financial sector is moving towards a scenario, where it can have new instruments along with liquidity and safety. Important stages in the evolution of new age payment systems in India are as follows.

- i) Arrival of card - based payments- debit card, credit card- late 1980's and early 1990's.
- ii) Introduction of Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) in late 1990's
- iii) Introduction of Electronic Funds Transfer/ Special EFT (EFT/SEFT) in the early 2000's
- iv) Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) was introduced in March 2004
- v) Introduction of NEFT (National Electronic Funds Transfer) as a replacement for EFT/SEFT in 2005/06

Electronic fund transfer system became necessary due to the large volumes of transaction, high cost of physical handling and storage of paper instruments, delay in realization is a common feature and payment takes time. RBI has taken two major steps to tackle this problem. i) Use of Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (**MICR**) technology and ii) Introduction of Electronic Clearing Service (ECS).

**IV) E-Banking Services Introduced by Banks in India:** Information technology offers a chance for banks to build new systems that address a wide range of customer needs including many that may not be imaginable today. Following are the innovative services offered by the industry in the recent past:

**1. Computerization in Banks:** Technology has charged the face of the Indian banking sector through computation, while new private sector banks and foreign banks have an edge in this regard. Among the total number of public sector bank branches, 97.8 percent are fully computerized at end of March 2010 whereas all branches of SBI are fully computerized.

**2. ATM:** ATMs are an issue of survival for the banks and are becoming just another part of everyday life. The Automated Teller Machine is an effective delivery channel, which play a vital role in consumer satisfaction and cost control of transaction of banks. ATM card is magnetic stripe card which operate with particular PIN Number. ATM card is used for balance enquiry, cash withdrawal fast cash updating of cash book, utility bill payments etc. Banks are now using ATMs for product promotion as banks market broader financial services to their captive audience of ATM users. Total number of ATM In the year 2013 was 114,014 and increased as 160,055 in the year 2014.

**3. NEFT/RTGS:** Real Time Gross Settlement system, introduced in India since March 2004, is a Interlink Research Analysis system through which electronics instructions can be given by banks to transfer funds from their account to the account of another bank. NEFT means national electronic fund transfer system and RTGS means Real Time Gross Settlement System which enables an effective service, economical and reliable system of transfer of funds from bank to bank as well as from remitter's account in a particular bank to beneficiary's account in another bank across the country. IT is useful to customers to transfer funds from one bank branch to another branch and also another bank.

**4. Internet Banking:** Internet banking is a retail banking which enables customers to operate his account from anywhere and anytime. Internet banking provide fund transfer, credit PPF Account, request issue D.D., request for loan, utility bill payments , online bill payments, online ticket booking, online share trading, credit card payment, LIC premium payments, online donation etc services are internet banking services. The Internet has emerged as one of the major distribution channels of banking products and services for banks. Consumers are embracing the many benefits of internet banking like improved customer access which facilitates the offering of more services and attract new customers.

**Advantages of Internet Banking:**

- i) With e-banking services, one can actually carry out a number of transactions sitting on one's seat with just a few clicks.
- ii) Customers view their account balance and also open fixed deposits, transfer funds, pay electricity, telephone or mobile phones bills and much more.
- iii) The accounts of the customers are updated as soon as the transaction takes place i.e., the accounts show the information updated to the last second.
- iv) Lesser staff required to the banks for its day to day operation system.
- v) Online banking has encouraged people to carry out their bank transactions from a distance.

**5. Mobile Banking:** Mobile banking services is provided by banks on request of customers. This service is provided with secure ID and password to customers mobile banking offer fund transfer, immediate payments service, cheque book request, bill payments, mobile and DTH recharge, e commerce transactions etc.

**6. SMS Banking:** This service is provided with the help of mobile phone of the customers. It offers balance enquiry, last three transactions statements, cheque status and alert for password generations etc.

**7. Telephone Banking:** Bank provides this service with the help of telephone to customer's services is provided with secure ID and TPIN number. Telephone banking provides balance enquiry, last three transaction statements, cheque status enquiry, change of TPIN etc service.

**8. Cards Facility:** Banks provide different debit cards and credit cards facility. With the use of these cards customer can purchase, can make ecommerce transaction, and also can pay bills etc. The total

number of credit cards issued by all commercial banks in the year 2013 was 20 million and decreased as 19 million in 2014 i.e reduced by 1.7 %

**9. Electronic Payment Services - E Cheques:** Nowadays we are hearing about e-governance, e-mail, e-commerce, e-tail etc. In the same manner, a new technology is being developed in US for introduction of e-cheque, which will eventually replace the conventional paper cheque. India, as harbinger to the introduction of e-cheque, the Negotiable Instruments Act has already been amended to include; Truncated cheque and E-cheque instruments.

**10. Electronic Clearing Service (ECS):** Electronic Clearing Service is a retail payment system that can be used to make bulk payments/receipts of a similar nature especially where each individual payment is of a repetitive nature and of relatively smaller amount. This facility is meant for companies and government departments to make/receive large volumes of payments rather than for funds transfers by individuals. In the year 2009-10 the total number of ECS credit and debit transactions was 1, 17,833 and 69,819 respectively.

**Advantages of ECS – Credit**

- i) No need to make frequent visits to bank for depositing physical paper instruments.
- ii) No possibility of loss of instrument and fraudulent encashment.
- iii) No chance of delay or return in realization of proceeds as in the case of paper instruments.
- iv) Save on administrative machinery for printing, dispatch and reconciliation.
- v) Avoid the chance of loss of instruments in postal transit.
- vi) Avoid the chance of frauds due to fraudulent access to the paper instruments and encashment.
- vii) It can be ensured that the beneficiary's accounts get credited on a designated date.

**Advantages of ECS - debit**

- i) Eliminates the need of physical visit and the trouble of standing in long queues for making payment.
- ii) There is no need to track down payments by last dates.
- iii) Saves on administrative machinery for collecting the cheques, monitoring their realization and reconciliation.
- iv) Better cash management.
- v) Avoids chances of fraud.
- vi) Receives payments on a single date.

These schemes were introduced when Indian banking was in infant stage of its computerization hence cost benefits could not be maximized.

**11. Tele Banking:** Tele Banking facilitates the customer to do entire non-cash related banking on telephone. Under this devise Automatic Voice Recorder is used for simpler queries and transactions. For complicated queries and transactions, manned phone terminals are used.

**12. Electronic Data Interchange (EDI):** Electronic Data Interchange is the electronic exchange of business documents like purchase order, invoices, shipping notices, receiving advices etc. in a standard, computer processed, universally accepted format between trading partners. Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) can also be used to transmit financial information and payments in electronic form.

**VI) Energy Management and Move towards 'Green Technology':** Most of the banks are conscious of the carbon foot print generated and are working towards energy management and use of 'Green Technology'. Some of the measures adopted are:

Adoption of Server Virtualization technologies to save on

- floor space, power & cooling components,

- Use of Data center enhancements and Best practices for optimum usage of space, hot air/cool air pockets etc.,
- Up gradation of older power hungry Servers, Storage and
- Networking equipments.
- Solar powered ATMs
- Use of windmill energy
- Energy management and adoption of green technology will become increasingly important in the future and banks will have to streamline efforts towards accurately monitoring, measuring and optimizing the energy consumption.

**VII. Conclusion:** Over the last three decades the role of banking in the process of financial intermediation has been undergoing a profound transformation, owing to changes in the global financial system. The various innovations in banking and financial sector are ECS, RTGS, EFT, NEFT, ATM, Retail Banking, Debit & Credit Cards, free advisory services, implementation of standing instructions of customers, payments of utility bills, fund transfers, internet banking, telephone banking, mobile banking, selling insurance products, issue of free cheque books, traveler's cheques and many more value added services. Information Technology does promise to change the pace of banking to the next few years. Mobile bank and internet banking are going to make indoor in the banking sector in the near future.

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## **ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT OF FOOD WASTAGE AT DOMESTIC LEVEL**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Economics is defined as the social science that studies the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services (Krugman and Wells). Food is an integral part of goods and services. Economics is also defined as a science which studies human behaviour as a relationship between ends and scarce means which have alternative uses (Lionel Robbins). Food scarcity has reached such levels that millions of people have to sleep empty stomach and even die due to starvation and malnutrition. Even then, the evils like food wastage continue to haunt us. Attempts are being made to highlight the issue of wastage of food at public places but the food wastage at domestic level by the households is still not taken seriously and continues to go unnoticed. Food wastage at domestic level is an important issue in economics, which seldom has got the requisite attention. Beyond the ethical issue behind the food wastage, there is also an economical angle. Therefore, there is an urgent need to address this issue of food wastage at domestic level by the households. The objectives of the study are to understand the reasons for the food wastage at domestic level and also its financial implications. The study also aims to create awareness and to suggest the possible remedies for avoiding the food wastage at domestic level. The research is based on primary data collected from 121 respondents through a questionnaire containing 21 questions. The study concludes that the food wastage at domestic level is avoidable and so needs an immediate attention. It is not just a financial loss but also a social crime. The study provides some remedies to reduce the food wastage at domestic level. The study can be used to create awareness amongst the people. It can help people reduce their expenses on food and thereby increase their disposable income. It can also help to reduce the inflation in the food prices by reducing the demand. Also, it can help to save scarce resources in the form of food and eliminate a social stigma like starvation. The study, thus, is an attempt to blend the benefits of economics with the ethical question of food wastage and bring to the forefront a significant issue like food wastage at domestic level.

### **OBJECTIVES:**

The objectives of the present study are

1. To understand the reasons for the food wastage at domestic level.
2. To understand the financial implications of food wastage at domestic level.
3. To create awareness for the need to avoid food wastage at domestic level.
4. To suggest the possible remedies for avoiding the food wastage at domestic level.

### **RESEARCH DESIGN:**

**Type of Research:** The research is an empirical study based on survey method.

**Sources of data Collection:** For the purpose of the research, both the Primary as well as secondary sources of data have been used. The Primary Data have been collected through a structured Questionnaire containing 21 questions as well as through informal personal interviews. The Secondary data have been collected through websites, etc.

**Sampling Design:** The study is based on the primary data collected from the 121 selected respondents from the residents of Mumbai and Thane District. The respondents were selected on the basis of convenient sampling.



**Data Analysis:** The data have been analyzed by using the descriptive tools and techniques like frequency tables, percentages, graphs, etc. The objectives have been verified with the help of the interpretations made with the help of the above mentioned tools and techniques of data analysis.

**OBSERVATIONS, FINDINGS and INTERPRETATIONS:**

The respondents were asked 21 questions related to their habits with respect to buying the food, storage of food, cooking of food, eating habits etc. The respondents were given multiple choices for the questions of which they had to select their answers. The statistical analysis of the 121 valid responses is given below.

**Observations and findings related to questions on reasons for food wastage at domestic level:**

1. 63 % of the respondents buy more food than what is required.
2. 58% of the respondents agree that food gets wasted at their homes due to lack of proper storage.
3. 68 % of the respondents normally cook more food than what is required.
4. 43 % of the respondents serve more food than required.

**Interpretation:** A major reason for the food wastage at domestic level is the indifferent /careless attitude while buying, storing, cooking and serving food.

**Observations and findings related to questions on leftover food wastage at domestic level:**

1. 49 % of the respondents finish their meals with something still left in their plate.
2. 25% of the respondents don't give their leftover food to anyone. Others do so only occasionally.
3. 53 % of the respondents don't re-use their leftover food or do so only occasionally.

**Interpretation:** There is a careless or negligent attitude with respect to wasting the food in the plates as well as for the use of leftover food.

**Observations and findings related to questions on financial savings by avoiding food wastage at domestic level:**

1. 70 % of the respondents think that they can make a sizeable or large amount of savings by avoiding food wastage.
2. 45 % of the respondents feel that a saving of Rs500-1500 & even more can be made by avoiding food wastage.

**Interpretation:** Food wastage at domestic level has financial implications and leads to sizeable financial loss.

**Observations and findings related to questions on remedies for avoiding food wastage at domestic level:**

1. 98% of the respondents feel that food wastage at domestic level is avoidable.
2. 45 % of the respondents feel that food wastage can be avoided by either creating social awareness/by being more disciplined/by proper use of the leftover. Rest 55 % think all of these steps need to be taken.

**Interpretation:** Awareness on the issue of food wastage at domestic level is required.

**Observations and findings related to questions on perception of the respondents on food wastage at domestic level:**

1. 52% of the respondents think that major reason for food wastage is due to a combination of lack of social responsibility, indiscipline and careless attitude. Rest 48% attribute this to any one of the above reasons.
2. 57 % of the respondents feel that food wastage is a social crime resulting in loss of useful and scarce resources which leads to a financial loss also. Rest feel that it's any one of these.

3. 71 % of the respondents felt that this survey was completely/to a great extent useful to them to realize the need to save food being wasted at domestic level. Rest feel that it was useful to a certain extent.

**Interpretation:** In general perception, respondents felt that food wastage at domestic level is a serious moral as well as financial issue and needs to be addressed immediately.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

Based on the data analysis, observation, findings and interpretation, it can be said that all the objectives have been verified. The following conclusions can be drawn from the research.

- 1) Food wastage at domestic level is avoidable.
- 2) It is not just a financial loss but also a social crime.
- 3) It destroys the scarce and useful natural resources.
- 4) The food saved can help us to solve the problem of starvation and malnutrition.
- 5) There is an immediate need to create awareness about the food wastage at domestic level.

**SUGGESTIONS:**

- 1) Buy less, eat fresh.
- 2) Food is God, respect it, store it properly.
- 3) Ask before you cook or order.
- 4) It is not 'Being mean', it is 'Being wise'.
- 5) Serve less food, there is always a next time.
- 6) Never leave your meal unfinished.
- 7) Do not waste the leftover food.
- 8) Recycle the unavoidable waste.

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*Dr. Vilas S. Epper & Vaishnavi Vilasrao Epper (180-185)*

## **RETAIL MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN INDIA**

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**Introduction:** Retailer is most important mediator between the final consumer and manufacturer. In the marketing retailer has gets the profit share from 5% to 50% and more than, it means we can understand that how the influence on the manufacturer and overall marketing management. All the manufacturing units are not excuse from the retailers, example Pharmaceuticals, Engineering, durable goods, Agricultural, Industrial, cloth, jewelery etc. but the retailers playing the vital role from the beginning in the market and in the all types of market. Hence the meaning of Retailing is the sale of goods to end users, not for resale, but for use and consumption by the purchaser. Retail involves the sale of merchandise from a single point of purchase directly to a customer who intends to use that product. The single point of purchase could be a brick-and-mortar retail store, an Internet shopping website, a catalog, or even a mobile phone. The retail transaction is at the end of the chain. Manufacturers sell large quantities of products to retailers, and retailers attempt to sell those same quantities of products to consumers. In this paper researcher has endeavor to understand the role and importance. To understand the challenges and opportunities in front of retailing business in the globalization and changing scenario of global and national market. The is descriptive nature and depends on the secondary data.

### **Objectives of the study**

1. To study of Retailing Business in India
2. To understand SCM through retailing
3. To know the Challenges in retailing
4. To understand the opportunities in retailing
5. To find out the employment opportunities to the local people.

**Research Methodology:** This is descriptive nature hence only secondary data has been used. For the purpose secondary data it has used the internet and website.

### **Why Is Retailing Is Important?**

Retailers are the final link in the “supply chain” between manufacturers and consumers. It means supply chain management and its success of any types of products are depends on the retailing management. Retailing is important because it allows manufacturers to focus on producing goods without having to be distracted by the enormous amount of effort that it takes to interact with the end-user customers who want to purchase those goods. Retailers provide proper service and reasonable price and should make the purchase of goods easy for the consumer. That's why retail stores have salespeople, why Internet shopping websites have customer service instant chat popups, and why catalogs have descriptions, photos, and toll-free phone numbers. Retailing is work and process about displaying products, describing the features and benefits of products, stocking products, processing payments and doing whatever it takes to get the right products at the right price to the right customers at the right time or Just In Time (JIS). Retailers has sell the goods to the customers as well as some retailers offer additional services to the retail transaction like personal shopping consultations, and gift wrapping to add something extra to the retail customer experience and exceed the retail customer experience.

**Supply chain and Logistics:** A supply chain is comprised of all the businesses and individual contributors involved in creating a product, from raw materials to finished merchandise. However the supply chain has to start from the point to find out the flow raw material availability, procurement, processing or assembling, packaging, branding, warehousing, transportation, dispatch and delivery of goods to the final users or consumers, and between this series the role of retailers are final and important. However some retailers are providing after sales services and listen complaints of their customers. Retailers are directly associated and connected with the customers which gives the business to the company by increasing the sale volume. Logistics is another field which got the important space in the supply of goods and services “Just in Time” which is a specialized field of its own comprised of shipping, warehousing, courier services, road/rail transportation and air freight and documentation. Retail companies become involved in supply chain management to control product quality, inventory levels, timing, and expenses. In a global economy, supply chain management often includes dealings with companies and individual contributors in other countries, which requires involvement in politics, trade and tariff laws, quality control, and international relationships.

#### **What's the Difference between Retail and Wholesale?**

Wholesalers sell in large bulk quantities, without worrying about many of the aspects of retailing those consumers expect like visual merchandising. Wholesalers do not want to deal with a large number of end-user customers. Rather, their goal is to sell large quantities to a small number of retailing companies. It is rare for a wholesaler to sell goods directly to consumers. The exception to that would be membership warehouse clubs like Costco, Sam's and Bj's wholesale. These members-only retail stores are a hybrid of wholesaling and retailing in that they sell directly to consumers, but they sell in large quantities, which often allow them to sell at prices that are lower than other retailers that sell in small quantities from impeccably merchandised stores in high-rent shopping districts. The big difference between wholesale and retail **is in the price**. The retail price is always more than the wholesale price. The reason for this is because the added cost of selling merchandise to end-user customers - labor, rent, advertising, etc. - is factored into the pricing of the merchandise. The wholesaler doesn't have to deal with such expenses, which allows him to sell goods at a lower cost.

**Supply Chain Work and role of Retailing:** Successful supply chain can provide the success to the businessman. However the retail supply chain consists of manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and the consumer (end user). The wholesaler is directly connected to the manufacturer, while the retailer is connected to the wholesaler, and not to the manufacturer.

Here are the roles of the key players in a typical retail supply chain:

**Manufacturers** – Produce the goods, using machines, raw materials, and labor

**Wholesalers** – Purchase finished goods from the manufacturers and sell those goods to retailer in large bulk quantities

**Retailers** – Sell the goods in small quantities to the end-user at a higher price, theoretically at the MSRP (Manufacturer's Suggested Retail Price).

**Consumer** – End user who buys the goods (or “shops”) from the retailer for personal use.

There are exceptions to this traditional supply chain, however. Some of the world's largest retail companies like Walmart, and Amazon.com, for example, are large enough to deal directly with manufacturers, without the need for a wholesaler in the middle of the transaction.

#### **What are Different Types of Retail Stores?**

**Department Stores:** Sell a wide range of merchandise that is arranged by category into different sections of the physical retail space. Some department store categories include shoes, clothing, beauty

products, jewelry, house wares, etc. Examples of department store retailers include Macy's, Nordstrom, and jcpenny, to name just a few.

**Grocery Stores and Supermarkets:** Sell all types of food and beverage products, and sometimes also home products, clothing, and consumer electronics as well.

**Warehouse Retailers:** Large no-frills warehouse-type facilities stocked with a large variety of products packaged in large quantities and sold at lower-than-retail prices

**Specialty Retailers:** Specialize in a specific category of products. Toys 'R' Us, Victoria's Secret, and Nike are examples of specialty retailers.

**Convenience Retailer:** usually part of a retail location which sells gasoline primarily, but also sell a limited range of grocery merchandise and auto care products at a premium "convenience" price from a brick-and-mortar store

**Discount Retailer** – Sell a wide variety of products are often private labeled or generic brands at below-retail prices, Discount retailers like Family Dollar, Dollar General , and Big Lots will often source closeout and discontinued merchandise at lower-than-wholesale prices and pass the savings onto their customers.

**Mobile Retailer** - Uses a smartphone platform to process retail transactions and then ships the products that were purchased directly to the customer.

**Internet E-tailer** –Sell from an Internet shopping website and ship the purchases directly to customers at their homes or workplaces and without all the expenses of a traditional brick-and-mortar retailer, usually sell merchandise for a lower-than-retail price

**Store manager:** A retail manager is the person ultimately responsible for the day-to-day operations of a retail store. All employees working in the store report to the retail manager. A store manager reports to a district or general manager.

#### **Responsibilities of a store manager include**

- Overall care of staff and their well being
- Presentation of store and advertising displays
- Recruiting, performance management, and workplace scheduling
- Product management, including ordering, receiving, price changes, handling damaged products, and returns
- Team Development, facilitating staff learning training, and development
- Problem solving, handling unusual circumstances
- To understand the customer service principles
- To handle problems and questions to customers
- Basic Computer applications in stores management and materials control

#### **Stores management**

**Sales generation:** A store manager must meet the monthly, quarterly, or annual sales goals, depending on the company's fiscal cycle. This involves setting individual sales goals (quotas), holding contests for employees, or offering sales promotions. The manager may also find ways to make employees more productive to meet the goals. Thus, the store manager may be forced to reduce payroll expenditures by decreasing employees' hours, or otherwise reducing operating cost. A store manager should motivate his or her team to achieve the target set for the store. A store manager should set an example for his or her subordinates to follow.

**Safety and security:** The Store manager is the store's primary key-holder and may be called to the store before, during, or after business hours in the event of an emergency. They are also responsible for the safety of all customers and employees on store premises. Store managers may be required to hold safety meetings, especially as dictated by union practices in cases where store employees belong to a union

**Division of responsibility:** A store manager may have several subordinates who have management-level responsibility. These employees may be called assistant managers, department managers, supervisors, key holders, shift leads, or leads. A store manager has over-all responsibility for all day-to-day activity of the store. Managing & controlling staff, and planning are essential points of the store manager

**Hiring, training and development:** The store manager is responsible for hiring, training, and in some cases, development of employees. The manager must ensure staffing levels are adequate to effectively operate the store, and ensure employees receive training necessary for their job responsibilities. Managers may be responsible for developing employees so the company can promote employees from within and develop future leaders, potentially for employment at other locations. The role of store managers with regards to the other employees varies from company to company and each respective company's operating methods but in general a store manager will be required to deal with and try to solve any and all problems that may occur at any given time

**Indian retail industry - Challenges and Opportunities:** India occupies a remarkable position in global retail industry. The country has emerged as a dynamic player in every industry vertical primarily because of frequent new entries of enterprises and startups in business on a daily basis. India is one of the fastest growing retail markets in the world placed as world's fifth-largest global destination in the retail space. According to a report by Wall Street Journal the retail industry contributes nearly 22% of the country's GDP. Growing purchasing power, public consumption, burgeoning expenditure, rapid urbanization as well as entry of foreign players into the domestic market are the key growth enablers for the sector. Indian retailing sector is now perforated by availability of international brands, emerging number of shopping malls and hypermarkets and extensive proliferation of e Commerce. The end benefactors of these developments are of course the general consumers, who are the target audience of retail businesses. The progressing retail industry has impacted Indian consumers in a number of ways. Improvement of lifestyle and raised standard of living are the direct impact of retail developments on consumers. Burgeoning international presence in India retail industry is increasing exposure of Indian consumers to international brands. In a similar fashion, the industry has helped a lot to boost the general awareness of consumers. Although the retail industry of the country is growing by leaps and bounds, it is difficult for emergent enterprises to sustain in this domain. The reasons being several challenges in the long term run, the sector is an unpredictable market. The Indian Retail Industry is expected to grow from US\$330 billion in 2007 to US\$640 billion by 2015. According to the 10th Annual Global Retail Development Index (GRDI) of A.T. Kearney, India is having a very strong growth fundamental base. This is the reason why the present times the perfect to foray into Indian Retail Market. Indian Retail Market contributes to 8% of the total employment. The total retail spending is estimated to double in the next five years. Of this, spending on organized retail is estimated to be 21% of total expenditure. The unorganized retail sector, on the other hand, was expected to grow at about 10% per annum with sales valuation amounting to \$309 billion in 2006-07 to \$496 billion in 2011-12. In India, the impetus of government in developing the retail sector is massive. The government is allowing foreign direct investment in multi brand retailing as a measure to make India more attractive to overseas investors. The proposal was piloted by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP). Liberalization of FDI in multi brand retail is a boost to the retail sector. It is with a phased liberalization approach with

a number of conditions laid down for foreign retailers to enter India. The conditions while laying the foundation for FDI in retail was intended to assure the opposition parties, the local retailer lobbies, the farmer and trade union etc. The government adopted a balanced midway kind of approach after due consideration of the views of all stakeholders involved. Though Indian retail industry has enough potential, a number of challenges loom over the sector. Of this, the lack of quality human resources and inability of domestic manufacturers to meet international requirements are the major ones. Manpower source have never been an issue in India but retailing industry requires trained manpower. It is very difficult to find skilled human resource for the sector as skill development in India is still on a nascent stage. Recently government has taken massive initiative to skill the youth populace of the country through the flagship program called Skill India. The program is rolled out keeping in view the massive requirements of skilled workers in niches such as retail, manufacturing, customer services and other such trades. The competition from the unorganized sector is another threat to retail segment in the country. There has been a stiff competition between unorganized and organized retail sector of the country. A report by D&B indicated that unorganized retail sector in the country constitutes of 94% of the total retail sector. There has been a lack of recognition of retail segment as an industry from government fronts. However, the recent landscape has changed massively with many initiatives directed towards reforming the sector in the country. The financial infrastructure of the nation is inadequate to support massive growth of organized retailing. Apart from these reasons, lack of adequate infrastructure and high cost of commercial real estate has been the major lacunas for the sector. Furthermore, the nexus of these factors materialize poor standard retail brands, which cannot compete with their international counterparts. India is growing to be an economically developed nation with high purchasing power, leaving aside the poverty of a segment of its populace. Economic diversity of the nation is massive. Against such backdrop, the retail industry has been flourishing throughout the nations with many newly introduced enterprises in the sector. Retail, comprising of both organized and unorganized sector, is an easy industry to foray into and is always open for public ventures. The new policies of the government are presenting a fillip in the landscape only to boost the sector. Employment provided by various sectors- and Retailing Business Employment Opportunities Feb.2015 to Feb-2016 Trends of employment

Industry Division of Employment	Feb 2015 000 %	May 2015 000 %	Aug 2015 000 %	Nov 2015 000 %	Feb 2016 000 %	Change employment % Feb-15 to Feb16
1) Agri.Forest & Fishery	306.9 2.6	303.3 2.6	305.6 2.6	310.1 2.6	314.2 2.6	2.4%
2) Mining	227.0 2.6	225.0 2.6	226.0 2.6	227.8 2.6	230.1 2.6	1.3%
3) Manufacturing	905.0 7.8	897.5 7.7	882.6 7.5	868.0 7.3	859.5 7.2	-5.0%
4) Ele.Gas,Water & Waste Services	139.0 1.2	139.2 1.2	139.3 1.2	139.4 1.2	139.5 1.2	0.4%
5) Constructions	1037.7 8.9	1035.0 8.8	1041.1 8.8	1051.3 8.9	1061.5 8.9	2.3%
6) Wholesale Trade	394.1 3.4	395.3 3.4	390.6 3.3	381.5 3.2	372.8 3.1	-5.4%
7) Retail Trade	1223.4 10.5	1227.4 10.5	1246.2 10.6	1270.2 10.7	1291.7 10.9	<b>5.6%</b>
8) Accommod. & Food Service	822.8 7.1	826.0 7.0	824.2 7.0	821.6 6.9	819.1 6.9	-0.4%

9)Transport Postal Warehousing	601.4 7.8	604.8 7.7	611.2 7.5	619.9 7.3	628.6 7.2	4.5%
10) Information Media Telecommunication	211.1 1.8	210.7 1.8	213.0 1.8	215.7 1.8	217.0 1.8	2.8%
11) Finance & insurance	405.2 3.4	408.7 3.4	420.8 3.3	434.3 3.2	444.4 3.1	9.7%
12)Rental Hires, Real Estate	405.2 3.4	408.7 3.4	420.8 3.3	434.3 3.2	444.4 3.1	9.7%
13) Professional s Scientist Tech Services	981.6 8.4	1004.6 8.6	1015.3 8.6	1019.1 8.6	1020.4 8.6	4.0%
14) Administration & Support services	392.0 3.4	402.6 3.4	413.0 3.5	421.4 3.6	428.4 3.6	9.3%
15) Public Admin & Safety	735.6 6.3	735.7 6.3	736.4 6.2	738.8 6.2	741.9 6.2	0.9%
16) Education & Training	912.2 7.8	921.5 7.9	927.9 7.9	927.8 7.8	924.0 7.8	1.3%
17)Health care & Social Ser.	1427.7 12.3	1472.3 12.6	1499.0 12.7	1508.4 12.7	1510.5 12.7	<b>5.8%</b>
18) Arts & Recreation Ser	232.9 2.6	230.8 2.6	228.6 2.6	229.0. 2.6	229.9 2.6	-1.3%
19) Other Services	475.1 3.4	478.7 3.4	477.2 3.3	471.0 3.2	464.4 3.1	-2.2%
Total Employment Source: ABS Labour Fource	11629.2	11719.9	11801.8	11861.2	11904.7	<b>2.4%</b>

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*Saroj Kumar Bista (186-190)*

## **IMPACT OF RELATIONSHIP MARKETING ON CUSTOMER LOYALTY IN NEPALESE COMMERCIAL BANKS**

**Saroj Kumar Bista**

### **Introduction:**

Banking industries are very competitive, and it is difficult for banks to provide unique banking services as required by clients. To overcome this challenge banks can benefit from superior relationship marketing, because the clients focus on the service aspect of the bank and the level of interaction when evaluating a service firm. Firm's and client relationships in service industries are important as they influence the satisfaction, support and retention of banking clients. Moreover, previous studies have shown that there is a significant positive relationship between the client relationship and level of service quality of banks (Rootman, 2006). Relationship marketing has received much attention in both academy and practice areas in the last few decades. Over the last decade relationship marketing began to dominate the marketing field (Egan, 2003). Relationship marketing is concerned about building customer loyalty by providing value to all the parties involved in the relational exchanges as, customer loyalty is the final goal of relationship marketing (Peng and Wang, 2006). Customer relationship management is about managing customer knowledge to be understood and serve them and it is a multi-dimensional concept which places customers at the center of an organization where customer service is an important component of customer relationship management, however this notion is also concerned with coordinating customer relations across all business functions (Bose and Sugumaran, 2003). Customer loyalty is winning the confidence of the customers in favor of an organization such that the relationship becomes a win-win situation for both the organization as well as the customer. For this reason, it is pretty important in intensively competitive environment to be in regular contact with the customers and to follow the changes in them closely (Abbasi et al., 2010). The key element of customer loyalty is the nature of the relationship between the customer and the provider of the products and services i.e. banks (Khan et al., 2012). Thus, complaint handling, service quality, convenience, pricing of the product and services, and offers and benefits are commonly noted as a critical prerequisite for satisfying and retaining valued customers. Guriting and Oly Ndubisi (2006) revealed that relationship marketing dimensions such as trust, commitment and conflict handling have a direct effect on customer loyalty. The purpose of relationship marketing is to gain the maximal value of a customer; customer loyalty should be emphasized to achieve this goal. The benefits of relationship marketing derive from the continuing patronage of loyal customers who as a partnership are not sensitive to price cut over time (Bowen and Shoemaker, 2003). Interdependence, mutual cooperation and commitment between supplier and customer is the key to competitive advantage (Hougaard, and Bjerre, 2002). The ultimate goal of customer relationship management is not only to attract new client but also sustain the existing client's base at its maximum level of satisfaction because of this it has great importance for the marketing managers. Today's customers are looking for various benefits from bank better service quality, lower transactions fees, complain handling, a sign of prestige, new products access from different channel and this scheme forces the banks to look for a new way to satisfy customers before any other bank or financial intuition does (Winer, 2001). Ward and Dagger (2007) suggested that it is very important to understand the dimensions of relationship marketing by management and marketing staff as these will ultimately underpin the strength of relationship development between service provider and customer. In this competitive environment, understanding the nature of these relationship marketing constructs is vital for implementing effective relationship marketing strategies. Raciti et al. (2013) revealed that

consumers desire to participate in a relationship influenced their level of motivation, degree of confidence and these, in turn, impacted on the consumers' sense of affiliation with the service provider. A consumer's sense of affiliation subsequently influenced the strength of their relationship and their level of satisfaction with the relationship. Additionally, the effect of relationship desire on relationship strength and satisfaction was apparent. Consumers' desire indirectly impacted on retention intentions, suggesting that service managers should be careful not to assume that consumers' deliberate choice to participate in a relationship will routinely result in loyalty. Camarero (2007) referred to four types of relationship marketing investments commitment trust, values and communication. Expenditures on all forms of relationship marketing investment have positive impact on interaction, feedback from customers and two-way communication (Bennett and Barkensjo, 2005). Relationship marketing practices and their association with these positive outcomes, particularly leads to customer loyalty. Worthington and Horne (1998) revealed that relationship marketing is being put forward as a new paradigm for marketing and is particularly relevant for the marketing of financial services, with their potential for long term and wide relationships between financial institution and customer. The study identified the organizational factors that strengthen/weaken the impact of usage of marketing metrics on CRM performance. Based on the customer value-based theory of the firm and the contingency perspective, a research framework was developed to shed light on the predictor roles of customer value-based organizational culture and processes in determining usage of marketing metrics, and foster an understanding of the moderating roles of marketing-supply chain conflict, and innovative value proposition on the marketing metric-performance relationships (Yee, 2011). Ferguson and Hlavinka (2007) revealed that banks are customizing their relationship building strategies to create value propositions as unique as the institutions and customers they serve. Moreover, the study suggested that when the banks use loyalty programs to build trust and confidence in the brand, the customer relationship will develop organically, and so will profits. Lacey and Morgan (2008) suggested that customers with stronger levels of commitment are indeed more willing to contribute as customer advocates. Moreover, the study pointed out that relationship marketing represents a dramatic change in buyer-seller interactions from the previous transaction-based marketing that focused on a single transaction. Effective relationship marketing heavily relies on developing strategic partnerships with customers (Kurtz and Boone, 2005)

In the context of Nepal, Pandey and Joshi (2010) revealed that customer's satisfaction had direct relationship with behavior intension of the customer, but customer satisfaction had worked as a mediator between customer service quality and behavior intensions. Bhattacharya (2011) revealed that customer relationship management is a tool for organization to reduce cost and increase company performance, which means profitability result through customer loyalty. The above discussion reveals that there is no consistency in the findings of various studies concerning the studies on impact of relationship marketing on customer loyalty. The major objective of the study is to analyze the factors affecting customers' loyalty in Nepalese commercial banks. More specifically, it examines the relationship between trust, commitment, communication and complaint handling with customer loyalty of Nepalese commercial banks.

The remainder of this study is organized as follows: Section two describes the sample, data and methodology. Section three presents the empirical results and the final section draws conclusion and discuss the implications of the study findings.

**2. Methodological aspects:** This study is based on primary data which were gathered from the 103 respondents, which mainly deals with the relationship marketing and customer loyalty in Kathmandu valley. Questionnaire survey was designed to understand the view of respondents in Customer loyalty.

A set of questionnaire with different section was prepared in the ‘Google Forms’ and distributed online to the customers of different banks.

**The Model:** As a first approximation, this study assumes that customer loyalty depends on several dimensions (trust, communication, commitment, conflict handling). Therefore, the regression model used in this study takes the following form:

$$CL = \beta_0 + \beta_1 TR + \beta_2 COM + \beta_3 CH + \beta_4 CMT + \varepsilon \dots \dots \dots (i)$$

**Where,**

CL = customer loyalty, T = trust, COM = communication, CMT = commitment and CH = conflict handling, e = error term and  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  are the intercept of the explanatory variables to be estimated.

**Trust:** Trust is defined as a willingness to rely on an exchange partner in whom one has confidence. According to Morgan and Hunt (1995), marketing is built on the foundation of trust. It ensures that the relational exchange is mutually beneficial, as the good intentions of partners are not in doubt. Customers buying services are specially benefited by the existence and development of trust (Berry, 1983).

*H1: There is a positive relationship between trust and customer loyalty.*

**Commitment:** According to Morgan and Hunt (1994), commitment is defined as the enduring desire to maintain a valued relationship. This implies a higher level of obligation to make a relationship succeed and to make it mutually satisfying and beneficial. Berry (1983) revealed that there is a positive relationship between commitment and customer loyalty. Based on this, the study develops following hypothesis:

*H2: There is a positive relationship between commitment and customer loyalty.*

**Conflict handling:** According to Kotler and Keller (2006), complaint is a statement that a situation is unsatisfactory or unacceptable. It is an expression of grief, pain, or dissatisfaction made to an organization, related to its product or services, or the complaint handling process itself. The complaints have the potential to cause several negative consequences. Dwyer et al. (1987) revealed a positive relationship between conflict handling and customer loyalty. Based on this, the study develops following hypothesis:

*H3: There is a positive relation between conflict handling and customer loyalty.*

**Communication:** According to Naoui and Zaiem (2010), communication is defined as the consumer's perception of the extent to which a retailer interacts with its regular customers in a warm and personal way. Boedeker (1997) argued that communication positively influences on customer loyalty. Based on this, the study develops following hypothesis:

*H4: There is a positive relationship between communication and customer loyalty.*

**3. Results and discussion**

**Correlation analysis:** The Pearson’s correlation coefficients have been computed to analyze the strength of linear relationship between selected factors and customer loyalty towards the relationship marketing and customer loyalty in Kathmandu valley and the results are presented in Table 3.1.

**Table 1: Pearson’s correlation matrix for the relationship marketing and customer loyalty**

*This table reveals the Pearson’s correlation coefficients between dependent and independent variables. Customer loyalty (CL) is the dependent variable and CL customer loyalty, T = trust, COM = communication, CMT = commitment and CH = conflict handling are the independent variables.*

Model	Mean	S.D	TR	CMT	COM	CH	CL
TR	4.38	0.59	1				

<b>CMT</b>	4.26	0.58	0.73**	1			
<b>COM</b>	4.34	0.59	0.74**	0.75**	1		
<b>CH</b>	3.95	0.63	0.56**	0.65**	0.59**	1	
<b>CL</b>	4.36	0.60	0.61**	0.70**	0.71**	0.61**	1

The table shows that the average value of trust is 4.38. Likewise, the average value of commitment is 4.26. Similarly, the average value of communication, conflict handling and customer loyalty are 4.34, 3.95 and 4.36 respectively.

The result shows that trust is positively related to customer loyalty. This means that increase in the trust leads to increase in the customer loyalty towards commercial banks. Similarly, commitment is positively correlated to customer loyalty. This indicates that increase in commitment leads to increase in the level of customer loyalty.

Likewise, the result shows that communication is positively related to customer loyalty. This indicates that betterment in the communication leads to increase in the customer loyalty. Likewise, the result shows that conflict handling is positively correlated to customer loyalty. This means that betterment in the conflict handling leads to increase in the customer loyalty.

#### Regression analysis

Having indicated the Pearson correlation coefficients, regression analysis has been conducted and the results are presented in Table 3.2.

#### Table 2: Regression results of T, CMT, COM, and CH on customer loyalty

The result are based on pooled cross sectional data and impact of relationship marketing and customer loyalty with 102 observations of 2017 survey using linear regression model. The model is  $CL = \beta_0 + \beta_1 T + \beta_2 COM + \beta_3 CH + \beta_4 CMT + \epsilon$ . where, dependent variable is CL (customer loyalty) and independent variables are T (trust), CMT (commitment), COM (communication) and CH (conflict handling).

Model	Constant	Regression coefficient of				Adj-R <sup>2</sup>	SEE	F
		T	CMT	COM	CH			
1	1.64 (4.71)*	0.62 (7.85)*				0.37	0.47	61.59
2	1.39 (4.60)*		0.70 (9.95)*			0.49	0.41	98.99
3	1.32 (4.27)*			0.70 (9.95)*		0.49	0.42	98.23
4	2.08 (6.94)*				0.58 (7.70)*	0.36	0.48	59.29
5	1.06 (3.48)*		0.37 (3.77)*	0.40 (4.12)*		0.55	0.38	61.43
6	0.94 (3.03)*	0.16 (1.46)**	0.32 (3.05)**	0.32 (2.89)**		0.56	0.38	42.15
7	0.89 (2.81)**	0.13 (1.20)**	0.29 (2.63)**	0.31 (2.81)**	0.82 (0.95)**	0.56	0.38	31.8

#### Notes:

- \*. Results are significant at the 1% level.
- Figures in parentheses are t-values.
- Customer loyalty is dependent variable.

The table shows that beta coefficient is positive and significant for trust. It indicates that higher the trust, higher would be the customer loyalty. This finding is similar to the findings of Thureau (2002). Similarly, the beta coefficient is positive and significant for commitment. This means that higher the commitment, higher would be the customer loyalty. This finding is consistent with the findings of Berry (1983).

Likewise, the result shows that beta coefficient is positive and significant for communication. This means that higher the communication, higher would be the customer loyalty. This finding is similar to the findings of Van Vuuren et al. (1998). Similarly, beta coefficient is positive and significant for conflict handling. It indicates that better the conflict handling, higher would be the customer loyalty. This finding is consistent with the findings of Dwyer et al. (1987).

#### 4. Summary and conclusion

Commercial banks are one of the vital aspects of the economy dealing with the process of canalizing the available resources in the needed sectors. In the recent years, the banking industry around the world has been undergoing a rapid transformation. Today, the basic element of modern business understanding is customer satisfaction and customer loyalty (Ross, 1995).

This study attempts at determining the factors affecting customer loyalty. The study is based on primary data of 20 commercial banks with 103 observations. This study hypothesizes that the customer loyalty depends on different variables such as trust, communication, commitment and conflict handling.

The correlation analysis shows that trust, communication, commitment and conflict handling are positively related to customer loyalty. It reveals that higher the trust and commitment, higher would be the customer loyalty. This also indicates that better the use of communication and conflict handling, higher would be the customer loyalty.

The regression analysis shows that trust and commitment have positive impact on customer loyalty. Similarly, communication and conflict handling also have positive impact on customer loyalty. This indicates that increase in trust and commitment leads to increase in the customer loyalty. It also reveals that increase in the use of communication and conflict handling leads to increase in the customer loyalty.

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*Dr. D.G.Ushir (191-194)*

## **GOODS AND SERVICES TAX AND INDIAN ECONOMY**

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**Introduction:** The word tax is derived from the Latin word “taxare” which means to estimate. A tax is an enforced contribution, exacted pursuant to legislative authority. Indian Taxation System comprise of- Direct and Indirect Tax. Goods and Services Tax (GST) is one of the most discussed Indirect Taxation reforms. It is a comprehensive tax regime levied on manufacture, sales and consumption of goods and services. It is expected to bring about 2% incremental GDP growth of the country. So, GST is the need of the hour. Initially the idea was that there would be a national level Goods and Services tax. But as the release of first discussion by the empowered committee of the state Finance Ministers on 10.11.2009, it has been made both the governments are entitled to charge taxes on the goods and services. Almost 150 countries have introduced GST in some form. France was the first country to introduce GST in 1954. While countries such as Singapore and New Zealand tax virtually everything at a single rate, Indonesia has five positive rates, a zero rate and over 30 categories of exemptions. In China, GST applies only to goods and the provision of repairs, replacement and processing services. GST rates of some countries are - Australia 10%, France 19.6%, Canada 5%, Germany 19%, Japan 5%, Singapore 7%, Sweden 25% and New Zealand 15%. World over in almost 150 countries there is GST. Under the GST scheme, no distinction is made between goods and services for levying of tax. This means that goods and services attract the same rate of tax. GST is a multi-tier tax where ultimate burden of tax fall on the consumer. It is called as value added tax because at every stage, tax is being paid on the value addition. Under the GST scheme, a person who was liable to pay tax on output, whether for provision of service or sale of goods, is entitled to get input tax credit on the tax paid on its inputs. Since VAT was beneficial for the taxation system but with certain shortcomings which are expected to be overcome by the Goods and Service Tax. Thus, it would definitely a positive reform for the Indirect tax system in India.

### **Objectives of study**

- To collect information of current tax system and analysis of tax by GST
- To study the concept of Goods and Services Tax (GST) and its impact on Indian economy.
- To understand how GST will work in India.
- To know the benefits of GST in India context.

**Concept:** GST is an indirect tax which will include almost all the indirect taxes of central government and states governments into a uniform or whole tax. As the name suggests it will be levied on both goods and services at all the stages of value addition. It has dual model including central goods and service tax (CGST) and states goods and service tax (SGST). CGST will subsume indirect taxes like central excise duty, central sales tax, service tax, special additional duty on customs; counter veiling duties whereas indirect taxes of state governments like state vat, purchase tax, luxury tax, octroi, tax on lottery and gambling will be replaced by SGST. Integrated goods and service tax (IGST) also called interstate goods and service tax is also a component of GST. It is not an additional tax but it is a system to examine the interstate transactions of goods and services and to further assure that the tax should be received by the importer state as GST is a destination based tax.

### **Benefits of GST**

1. A single registration for both CGST & SGST will reduce transaction costs and also unnecessary wastages. To make this more effective Government has to provide necessary IT infrastructure & integration of States level with the Union.
2. With the introduction of GST, Tax on Tax i.e. multiplicity of taxation will be eliminated, A number of taxes currently levied on each level of transaction will be reduced. This will help clearing the confusion created by existing indirect taxes and also reduce the paper work associated with them.
3. There won't be any fear of taxation that may crop up at any stage of supply chain. This will not only help the business community to decide price modalities and supply chain but also the consumers in the long run. The goods will be competitive as the price will not be the main focus but the innovation and business intelligence will be.
4. Consumers will be benefitted the most as the average tax burdens will be reduced with the introduction of GST.
5. Implementation of GST will help reduce the corruption in the country, because GST reduces the multiple tax system.
6. Due to full end seamless credit manufactures or traders do not have to include taxes as a part of their cost of production which is very big reason to say that we can see a reduction in prices. However, if the government seeks to introduce GST with a higher rate this might be lost.

**Impact of GST on Indian Economy:** A midst economic crisis across the globe India has posed on a beacon of hope with desirable growth targets, various schemes or missions like Make in India, Digital India etc. The Goods and Service Tax (GST) bill is expected to provide the much needed pace for growth of economy in India by transforming the existing complicated taxation system into single point taxation system in the country. Uniformity of tax will lead to single point taxation for supply of goods or services across country. GST would improve the country's tax to GDP ratio and also prevent inflation. However, with GST manufacturing sector may be benefitted but things may get difficult for the services sector. It is expected that the GDP growth is likely to be raised up to 1 to 2%, but the results can only be analyzed after the implementation of GST. By merging large no. of Centre and State taxes into one single point taxation system will reduce burden on producers and foster growth through more production. Various toll plazas and tax barriers leads to a lot of wastage for perishable items being transported which leads into the increase the costs of goods. GST could eliminate this road block which leads to lowering of prices for essential goods. GST would prove to be beneficial for the manufacturing sector where the tax rate is very high like FMGC, Auto and Cement sectors as they are currently reeling under 24 to 38%. The service sector is going to be adversely affected as the current rate of tax is much lower than expected rate of GST. GST would also add to government revenue by widening of the tax base. GST would be beneficiary for the sectors like FMCG, Pharmaceuticals, Consumer durables, Automobiles and logistic industries and will have negative impact on telecom, banking and financial services.

#### **Impact of goods and service tax**

**Fast moving consumer goods sector:** The Indian FMCG sector is the fastest growing sector in the economy. FMCG sector is the major contributor in both direct and indirect taxes in the economy. Implementation of Goods and services tax will majorly influence Indian economy. The current rate of taxation in FMCG sector is around 22 to 25% and after GST rate is expected to be much lower which will result in reduction of prices of consumer goods.

**Food Industry:** A large portion of consumer expenses of lower income families spend on food so if there is any tax on food will influence majority of the population or may be regressive in nature. In some of the countries like Canada, UK and Australia tax on food items is while in some countries like

Singapore and Japan tax on food is negligible. So it would be ideal if the GST rates may be zero or would be very low as it would affect people quite significantly.

**Information Technology enabled services:** The IT industry will not hamper by the implementation of GST. The expected rate of GST in IT sector is 27%. According to proposed plan if software transferred through electronic form will be considered under services and if by any other media it would be under goods. So the IT industry will make mix taxation.

**Infrastructure sector:** Development of Roads, Power, Railways, and Ports etc. are the major infrastructure sectors in India. As the taxation system in infrastructure sector is very complex. There are exemptions and subsidies for this sector as it is very important for the development of the country. By the implementation of GST the complex tax will be removed and would increase tax base.

**Real Estate Industry:** The implementation of GST on real estate sector will effect partially. As the sale or transfer of immovable properties are not included in GST. However the procurement of materials of construction is falling under GST. The classification of goods and services is very important under this sector because it is very necessary to classify the things which will cover under GST and which are not. The implementation of GST will affect same as in service sector.

**Transportation Industry:** GST on transport sector will result in more efficient cross state transportation. It will bring down the logistics cost, reduced times for Transportation. Currently all the 29 states of India collect taxes at different rates on goods that move across the state borders that's why the tax on transportation is collected multiple times. This will make long delays at different interstate checkpoints for reviewing by state authorities who checks for the application of relevant taxes and other levies. This causes the delays for an average of 6 to 7 hours. GST would replace around 15 state and federal taxes and tariffs for a single tax at the point of sale of goods.

**Pharma Industry:** India is the largest producer of Generic Medicines and the country's pharmaceutical Industry is 3rd largest in the world currently. The implementation of GST would have a constructive effect on Healthcare industries particularly Pharma. It will help the industries by sorting out the taxation structure since 8 different types of taxes are enforced on pharmaceutical industries today. The merger of all the taxes into one uniform tax will ease the way of doing business. GST would also improve the transportation and supply chain of pharmaceutical products.

**Textiles Industry:** It is expected that the tax rate in GST would be higher in textile industry as per the current tax rate. Cotton and wool fibre which are currently exempted from tax would come under tax in GST but the textile industry may be beneficial from GST as manufacturing costs ,may be reduced due to subsume of various taxes like octroi, entry tax, luxury tax etc. There will be few drawbacks also but GST will support the industry in long run.

**Services Sector:** Services sector of India consists of 60% of the GDP. The GST rate for services is expected to be 18to 20% which is higher than the current rate of tax that is 15%. So there will be increased cost for services like Banking, Insurance and Telecom.

**Agriculture Sector:** The GST on agriculture sector will have a positive impact as all the taxes will be subsumed under a single rate of tax. So the movement of agriculture commodities between states will be easier & hassle free which will save time and remove wastages for the transportation of perishables items.

**Conclusion:** Taxation system is very important for the economy because they maintain equity of income group. Consumption and productions of goods and services undeniably rising and because of multiplicity of taxes in current tax system organization complexities and conformity cost is also increasing. Accordingly, a simplify user -friendly and transparent tax system is required. At present Indian economy have a major change in the taxation system. On 1st July the new tax system will be



implemented that is Goods and Services Tax (GST). It will solve the problem of complexity of tax system because it will replace the current tax system of India. A single tax system will remove all other complex taxes of centre and state government like Vat, Cenvat, Luxury tax, Octroi, Entry tax etc. By the implementation of GST cost of manufacturing of goods will reduce. The cost of consumer goods will reduce. The Pharmaceutical industry is also benefitted as there is 8 types of taxes are bear by them in current scenario after GST these taxes will remove to one single tax. Similarly the impact of GST on all other sectors like Infrastructure, textile, IT, Agriculture, Food Industry, Transport, Real Estate Industry will positive and all the sectors will be n benefitted with implementation of GST. No doubt that GST will give India a world class tax system by grabbing different treatment to manufacturing and service sector. GST will provide relief to producers and consumers by providing g wide and comprehensive coverage of input tax credit set off. Service tax set off and subsuming the several taxes. GST is likely to improve tax collection and Boost India's economic development.

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*Dr. S. K. Dhage (195-198)*

## **GST IN INDIAN ECONOMY**

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**Introduction:** GST stands for Goods and Services Tax. It is a domestic trade tax that will be levied in the form of a value added tax on all goods and services - in practice with some exemptions. A value added tax exempts all inputs including capital goods. Hence, it becomes a general tax on domestic consumption. In order to ensure that the tax burden is distributed according to the consumption of different individuals, it must be levied on the basis of the principle of destination, that is to say that the tax on a good should go to the state in which the concerned consumer lives. This automatically takes place if the tax is levied at only the central level, or if the state is a unitary one with only one level of taxation. GST will simplify and harmonise the indirect tax regime in the country. It is expected to reduce cost of production and inflation in the economy, thereby making the Indian trade and industry more competitive, domestically as well as internationally. It is also expected that introduction of GST will foster a common or seamless Indian market and contribute significantly to the growth of the economy. Further, GST will broaden the tax base, and result in better tax compliance due to a robust IT infrastructure. Due to the seamless transfer of input tax credit from one stage to another in the chain of value addition, there is an in-built mechanism in the design of GST that would incentivize tax compliance by traders.

**Taxation of Job Work under GST Regime:** GST law has changed the whole scheme of taxation relating to job work. As per section 1(68) of the central goods and services tax act, 2017, job work has been defined in an exhausted manner. The job work now includes any treatment or process undertaken by a person on goods belonging to another registered taxable person. Now if specified conditions and procedures are followed, the materials and semi finished goods sent by registered principal to job worker will not fall within the ambit of supply and accordingly the same shall not be liable to GST. Conditions and procedures for sending goods to job work without payment of duty GST law mentions the following conditions and procedures for sending goods and materials without payment of duty to the job worker: The principal must be a registered person. The inputs should be received back within one year and capital goods within 3 years of their being sent. However condition of being received back does not apply to moulds, dies, jigs and fixture or tools. The principal is required to maintain proper records of inputs and capital goods which are sent to the job worker. The benefit of sending goods and materials without payment of duty to the job worker will be available in both intra-state and inter-state transfers for job work. At the time of removal and for the purpose of transportation, goods should be issued under the cover of a challan serially numbered. Three copies of delivery challan should be prepared, original for job worker, duplicate for transporter and triplicate for principal. When the goods are sent through delivery challan, the same needs to be declared in form GST. The principal may send the inputs and capital goods directly to the premises of job worker without bringing to the premises of principal the input tax credit can be availed by the principal on inputs or capital goods sent to job worker. If inputs are not received back within one year and capital goods within 3 years of their being sent, would be treated as supply and accordingly principal should be liable to pay GST. The provisions and relaxations relating to job work will be applicable only if principal is a registered person and he sends taxable goods for job work. Thus, if either the principal is not registered or the goods to be sent to job work are non taxable or exempted, the provisions and relaxations relating to job work will not

apply. Relaxations to job worker under GST law the job worker under the GST law has been given the following relaxations: The job worker is not required to obtain registration unless his aggregate turnover exceeds the threshold limit of 20 lakhs/10 lakhs If the principal declares premises of unregistered job worker as his additional place of business or if the job worker is a registered person or if goods are notified by the principal, principal may supply the goods directly from the premises of job worker without bringing back to his own premises and this will not be included in the aggregate turnover of job worker. However, only value of goods or services used by the job worker for carrying out the job work will be included in the turnover of job worker. If the job worker is a registered person, waste and scrap generated during the job work can be supplied by job worker directly from his place of business on payment of tax. However, if job worker is not a registered person the same is required to be supplied by the principal on payment of tax. Further only principal is required to maintain proper accounts related to job work.

### **Benefits of GST**

1. Avoidance of Cascading effect: One of the major contribution of GST for the business and commerce is the elimination of cascading effect. At present, there are different indirect tax levies at state level and centre level that are compulsory along the supply chain till the time of its utilization.
2. Growth of Revenue in States and Centre: It is expected that the introduction of GST will increase the tax base, but lowers down the tax rates and also remove the multiple points of taxation. It will lead to higher amount of revenue to both the states and the union.
3. Reduces Transaction costs and unnecessary wastages: If government works in an efficient mode, it may be also possible that a single registration and single window compliance will suffice for both SGST and CGST, provided government takes measures to create effective IT infrastructure and integration of such infrastructure at states level with the union.
4. Eliminates the multiplicity of taxation: One of the great advantages that a taxpayer can expect from GST is elimination of multiplicity of taxation.
5. One Point Single Tax: Another feature that GST has is 'one point single taxation'. This will give a lot of confidence to business community and encourage them to focus on business rather than endlessly worrying about taxes that may crop up at a later stage. This will help the Indian businesses to stay globally competitive as price will no longer be the function of tax components, but of business intelligence, quality and innovation.
6. Reduction of average tax burden: Under GST scheme, the cost of tax that consumers have to bear will be definite and certain, and GST would reduce the average tax burdens on the consumers.
7. Lessens the scope of corruption: Corruption is a serious problem which is confronted by the Indian economy. We cannot expect anything substantial unless there exists a political will to root it out. The goods & services tax will play an instrumental role in freeing our tax authorities from the shackles of corruption and bribery, as it will lower the scope of corruption through simplification of tax procedures.

**Prospects of Implementing GST:** The introduction of Goods and Service Tax (GST) in India is now on the horizon. The Constitution Amendment Bill to replace existing multiple indirect taxes by uniform GST across India. 1. The current indirect tax structure is major impediment in India's economic growth and competitiveness. Tax barriers in the form of CST, entry tax and restricted input tax credit have fragmented the Indian market. Cascading effects of taxes on cost make indigenous manufacture less attractive. Complex multiple taxes increase cost of compliance. In this scenario, the introduction of GST is considered. 2. Removal of tax barriers on introduction of uniform GST across the country with seamless credit will make India a common market leading to economy of scale in production and efficiency in supply chain. It will expand trade and commerce. GST will have favorable impact on

organized logistic industry and modernized warehousing. 3. Electronic processing of tax returns, refunds and tax payments through 'GSTNET' without human intervention, will reduce corruption and tax evasion. Built-in check on business transactions through seamless credit and return processing will reduce scope for black money generation leading to productive use of capital. 4. Major beneficiary of GST would be sectors like FMCG, Pharma, Consumer Durables and Automobiles and warehousing and logistic industry. 5. High inflationary impact would be on telecom, banking and financial services, air and road transport, construction and development of real estate.

**Challenges for Success In India:** Looking to the global developments and tax structure of developed countries, India needs comprehensive levy and collection on both goods and services. The following are identified as major challenges for the success of GST in India:

- There are various definitional issues related to manufacturing, sale, service, valuation etc. arises. These needs to be rationalized.
- Several transactions take the character of sales as well as services, thus there is complexity in determining the nature of transaction.
- The mechanism of imposing taxes, exemptions, abatements, other benefits are different in state and centre.
- Existing law has resulted in significant number of issues related to interpretation or various provisions and the category of the products and the nature of services.
- Administration mechanics of the centre and state and even in different states is different.
- A simple tax structure can bring greater compliance, thus increasing number of tax payers and in turn tax revenues of Government.
- GST will ensure competitive pricing. Tax paid by final consumer will come down in most cases. Lower prices will help in boosting consumption which is beneficial to Companies. GST will ensure boost to exports. When the cost of Production falls in the domestic market, Indian Goods and services will be more price competitive in foreign markets.
- The current state of Indian Economy demands fiscal consolidation and reduction in Fiscal deficit. A recent Report by CRISIL states that GST is the country's best bet to achieve fiscal consolidation.

**Conclusions:** Taxation plays an significant role in the development of the economy as it impacts the efficiency and equity. It is expected that a good system should control income distribution and at the same time it will also endeavour to generate tax revenue which will support government expenditure on public services and development of infrastructure. GST will have positive impact on Indian economy. GST have faced lots of controversy and opposition in terms of its implementation. Finally the GST bill has been passed and it ready to roll out in market. Time will only decide whether it will have positive impact or negative impact. International trade , firms and consumer will have new system of tax which is single level and more transparent. The new system of taxation is considered to be more improved system over the preexisting central excise duty at the national level and sales tax system at state level. The new tax will be significant breakthrough and a logical step towards a comprehensive indirect tax reforms in the country. GST is not only Vat plus service tax but it is major improvement over previous VAT system. A single of tax will help maintain simplicity and transparency by treating all goods and services equal without giving a special treatment to some types of goods and services. It will reduce the litigation on classification of issues. It is also said that implementation of GST in Indian framework will lead to commercial benefits which VAT has not given and hence it would essentially lead to economic development. GST may assure the possibility of overall gain for industry , trade , agriculture and also to central and state government. Now Indian consumer need to have professionalism to acknowledge the

GST. It is sure that India will join the international standards of taxation , corporate laws and managerial practices and also be among the world leaders.

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*Dr. Vanjari Sandip Bhausaheb (199-201)*

## **DIGITAL EMPOWERMENT: COMPETENCY AMONG HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENT**

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**Introduction:** Digital India is an exceptionally large transformative program undertaken by the government to transform the Indian society as well economy in the digital form. The vision and mission of the program is to connect at least 2.5 lacs villages through internet service before 2018 and gradually it will increase up to 6.5 lacs villeges up to 2020. Under the digital India program, government wants to establish digital empowerment in the society, to make available all digital resources universally accessible in all local languages to the stakeholders, to make an availability of all services in digital form, make an awareness among the all stakeholders to advantages of the digital use and encourage the people to adopt and use the services in digital form. For the success of the digitalization program government develops 9 basic pillars as basic sector will have to be develop with digital services such as broadband highway, public internet access, Information to all, e-kranti Universal access, IT jobs, E-governance and Electronic manufacturing. Through Digital India program government trying to reach up to every segment of the society but it is not easy task due to the high different educational, cultural and geographical background population of the country. More than 15-20 ministries included to implementation of this program and up to 2020 government want to make an arrangement of Smartphone to everyone. Being India is highest economy to providing higher education in the world, government would have to use the higher education students as the resources to accomplishment of objective of digital literacy. Every educated student is representing his family, colony, area, village or suburb. If higher education students take initiatives to become success of digital literacy program it will become more effective. This research paper is basically trying to focus on the digital empowerment and percentage of use of the digital resources and competency amongst higher education students.

**Objective:**

To overview of Digital India and Digital Competency of Higher Education Student.

To focus on the importance of competency of higher education students in digitalization program.

**Research Methodology:** This Research Paper is constructed on the basis of primarily data which is collected from the Pilot survey of 100 higher education students from different colleges of Aurangabad city only. Deliberate sample method and Secondary data from various sources which include different articles, Journals, Article, Magazines, Periodicals, Research Works, News Papers, web sites of government of India for digital literacy and all the research related Web sites.

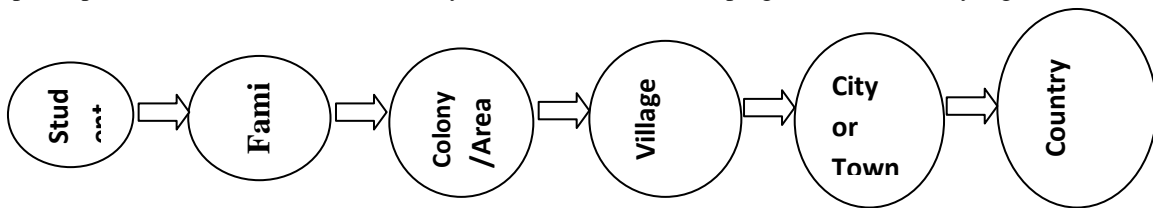
**Research Question:** There is no association with the education and competency of the higher education student.

**Digital Empowerment:** The digital empowerment of society means to availability and competency of access, consume and produce online information using digital interventions and ICT tools. This mission is basically formed to enabling stakeholders to access better health, education, skill and livelihood opportunities through digital literacy and digital tool. Indian government has established different stage wise governance to successfully accomplishment of the target of the mission.

**Higher Education Student:** As per HRD Ministry survey announcement made on 5<sup>th</sup> jan 2018, overall enrolment form 27.5 million in 2010-11 to 35.7 million in 2016-17 and improvement in gross enrolment ratio which is a ratio of enrolment in higher education to population In the eligible age group (18-23)

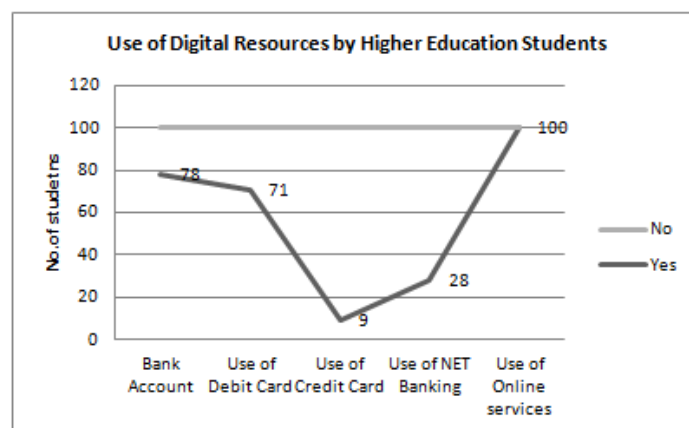
years, from 19.4% in 2010-11 to 25.2 in 2016-17 which is a significant achievement. Higher education students share in the India is quite good and it has been beneficial to digitalization.

**SFCVCC Model:** India is going towards the historic transformation of all services made available through digital resources it means they are convert it from cash to cashless. As per Swami Vivekanada said “Education is the manifestation of perfection in Man”. Education is the more important and impactful factor in the success of every innovation. Higher education students can play very important role to success of such program. The SFCVCC model helps the mission of the digital literacy. If they have competency to use the digital resources they can create the awareness of advantages of digital resources for all services to his family, area, village, Town as well as country. This model suggest a small step in digitalization mission and even already students are participating as volunteer through different initiatives like VISAKA(Vittiya Saksharta Abhiyan), they are doing well. If student participation in this mission more actively the success rate of such program will definitely high.



**SFCVCC Model: Student Survey:** The status of competency of digitalization among Higher Education Students is very important because these students can lead this mission of digitalization. For the purpose of analysis the competency in the higher education students, certain data are collected and relevant data are tabulated to test the hypothesis sentence.

Questions Answers & ↓      →	Bank Account	Use of Debit Card	Use of Credit Card	Use of NET Banking	Use of Online services
Yes	78	71	9	28	100
No	22	29	91	72	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>				



From the above graph it is clear that even we are taking the higher education students data for digital use, the data are collected from 100 students of higher education students. we found that almost 100% respondent are using online services from different purposes with the use of different resources, but there are another important truth is came out that 22 student does not having their own accounts in the bank, 29 students are not having debit card, only 9 students has credit cards, only 28 students are using the internet banking. Research Question of the research paper “There is no association with the education and competency of the higher education student” is accepted because as per the data figures represent that out of hundred student 22 student not having bank account 29 student not having debit card and only 9 student are using debit card and only 28 students are using internet banking but all students are fully aware about the all services offered by the government and every student has benefited some services offered by the online method.

**Conclusion:** Government of India is trying to solve the different economical problems like control on corruption, paper less work, provide lot of online services to all stakeholders, avoid the tax evasion, reduction expenses of money printing and save the time of stakeholders through digital mission. The digital India vision provides the intensified encouragement for future progress for this steps and this can be promote inclusive growth that covers electronic services. India in 21<sup>st</sup> Century strives to meet the aspirations of its citizens where government and its services reach the doorsteps of citizens and contribute towards a long lasting positive impact. Higher Education students are considering as the asset of the country therefore they can contribute their important role in the success of the digital mission program therefore there is a need to create competency among the higher educational student that will assists in the achievement of objectives of digitalization program.

**Suggestion:** Higher education students can shine in the accomplishment of the digital program objective hence; there is a need of establishment of strong monitoring system on different segment of the digital program. Competency among the higher education student needs to improve because they are the representative of his family, area, village or town hence that can be make an positive impact on success of digital program. Need to make updated clear cyber security act and adequate cyber security expert to establish the strong secure services to stakeholders. Organization of digital literacy program to higher education student as well as such programs needs to be organizing in rural and urban area. Project work shall be assign to the student on digital literacy program. Make a policy for rewards and awards for the best volunteer student.

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*Mr. Prashant Tanaji Nargude (202-204)*

## **RETHINKING OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE VIEW OF ECONOMICS**

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**Introduction:** India has been accepted mix economic model for development since its independence from the British Rule (1947). In 1991 India has become a part of Globalization process after declaring late Prime Minister P. V. NarasimhaRao. Development Alternatives the world's first social enterprise dedicated to sustainable development, is a research and action organisation striving to deliver socially equitable, environmentally sound and economically scalable development outcomes. DA's green technology innovations for habitat, water, energy and waste management, which deliver basic needs and generate sustainable livelihoods, have reduced poverty and rejuvenated natural ecosystems in the most backward regions of India. DA's Mission is to help eliminate poverty and regenerate the environmental resource base through methods that are highly scalable. Its activities broadly cover three primary areas that underlie any sustainable development process: the design and large-scale dissemination of appropriate technologies, rational environmental management systems, and equitable people-oriented institutions and policies. The DA Group innovates such eco-solutions to help meet the basic needs of all and works with partners, including government bodies, local entrepreneurs and civil society to market these in a commercially viable and an environmentally friendly manner to an ever-growing body of consumers. Development economics is a branch of economics which deals with economic aspects of the development process in low-income countries. Its focus is not only on methods of promoting economic development, economic growth and structural change but also on improving the potential for the mass of the population, for example, through health, education and workplace conditions, whether through public or private channels. A growing body of research has been emerging among development economists since the very late 20th century focusing on interactions between ethnic diversity and economic development, particularly at the level of the nation-state. While most research looks at empirical economics at both the macro and the micro level, this field of study has a particularly heavy sociological approach.

### **Statement of the Problem:**

- the fact that the global human ecosystem is threatened by grave imbalances in productivity and in the distribution of goods and services - as evidenced by the fact that a large proportion of the human population lives in poverty, and that a widening gap exists between those who benefit from economic and technological development and those who do not
- the fact that accelerating changes are occurring at the global scale, with rates of economic and social development outstripping progress in achieving internationally co-ordinated environmental stewardship - with the result that improvements in environmental protection due to new technologies are being 'cancelled out' by the magnitude and pace of human population growth and economic development.

### **Objectives of the study:**

1. To know the concept of Sustainable development and Economics.
2. To understand the relationship among Sustainable development and Economics.

**Research Methodology:** A study of the above mentioned subject requires taking specific steps to complete the research work successfully. The researcher has applied to Secondary research method for analysing the content of Rethink of Sustainable Development in the view of Economics.

**Sources of Data Collection:** The researcher has collected data through secondary sources like information getting through Journals, Articles, and Research reports, Internet, Books and Newspapers etc.

**Content Analysis:** A large number of industries have been established in the post-independence India in private, public and joint sectors. There are a lot of industrial resources and raw materials available in India. Bhilai, Bokaro, Rourkela, Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Renukoot, etc., emerged as major centres during the first one and a half decades of independence. However, later on, industrialisation at medium and small scale was taken up in all the states. The main sectors of industrialisation today are electronics, transport and telecommunication. Compared to advanced countries, there is very little industrialisation in India. About 10 per cent of the total workers are employed in the organised industrial sector. Both private and public sectors have grown side by side since independence. Growth in the industrial sector is one of the vital figures that affect the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India. This section provides information about the initiatives taken by the Union and state Governments to facilitate the industrial growth in the country. Details of industries like insurance, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, chemical, fertilizer, defence products, cottage, retail textile, pharmaceutical, manufacturing, etc. are provided for the users. The section also highlights schemes, documents, forms, acts, rules, policies, reports related to various industries and corporate governance. Manufacturing has emerged as one of the high growth sectors in India. Prime Minister of India, Mr NarendraModi, had launched the 'Make in India' program to place India on the world map as a manufacturing hub and give global recognition to the Indian economy. Sustainable development is defined as balancing the protection of the natural environment with the fulfillment of human needs so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but in the indefinite future. The term has prompted a global recognition of the close linkage between environmental health and human development, as well as the need to alter social and economic policies to minimize the human impact on the planet. First coined in 1980 by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, "sustainable development" came into general usage following publication of the 1987 report of the Brundtland Commission. The commission's oft-quoted definition casts sustainable development as economic and social growth that "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs 1987). The concept of sustainable development touches upon the fundamental relationship between human beings and nature. However, sustainable development is not a precisely defined term, and a wide array of views has fallen under its umbrella. Moreover, critics of the term note that it continues to participate in an anthropocentric (human-centered) viewpoint, which sees the natural environment as being in the service of human needs.

#### **Common principles**

Despite these different perspectives, a number of common principles are embedded in most charters or action programs to achieve sustainable development, sustainability, or sustainable prosperity. These include:

- Dealing transparently and systemically with risk, uncertainty, and irreversibility.
- Ensuring appropriate valuation, appreciation, and restoration of nature.
- Integration of environmental, social, human, and economic goals in policies and activities.
- Equal opportunity and community participation/Sustainable community.

- Conservation of biodiversity and ecological integrity.
- Ensuring inter-generational equity.
- Recognizing the global integration of localities.
- A commitment to best practice.
- No net loss of human capital or natural capital.
- The principle of continuous improvement.
- The need for good governance.

**Conclusion:** As a human being it is our foreground responsibility to protect to the environment. Economic practices are also needful to our society for fulfilling our basic and superior needs. We have to construct the breedge between environment and economy. Industry based economy must innovation in their plants and projects. Green development will play major role in present life style. The researcher is trying to focuses on some issues regarding sustainable development and economic practices.

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*Saujan MallaThakuri (205-209)*

## **INFLUENCE OF CONSUMER EXPERIENCE ON THE SATISFACTION OF MOBILE PHONES IN KATHMANDU VALLEY**

**Saujan MallaThakuri**

### **Introduction:**

According to Bolton and Drew (1991), customer satisfaction is a post-purchase evaluation of a service offering. A traditional definition of customer satisfaction followed the disconfirmation paradigm of consumer satisfaction/dissatisfaction (CS/D), suggesting that CS/D is the result of interaction between the consumer's pre-purchase expectations and post purchase evaluation. Cadotte et al. (1987) defined customer satisfaction as a state of mind in which the customer's needs, wants, and expectations throughout the product of service life have been met or exceeded, resulting in future repurchase and loyalty. According to Yi (1991), consumer satisfaction has been defined as the evaluation that the consumer experience is at least as good as it is supposed to be. The response of the consumer to the evaluation of the perceived differences between the prior beliefs (or a performance pattern) and the actual performance of the product, the way it is perceived after its consumption (Tse & Wilton, 1988). A recent and more concise definition is given by Oliver (1997) who defines satisfaction as the "response to consumer fulfilment". Churchill & Surprenant (1982) revealed that customer satisfaction is also defined as a result that comes from the pre - purchasing customer comparison among the expected performance, the perceived actual performance and the existing cost). Literature supports that customer satisfaction acts in two different ways: the satisfaction of a certain transaction and the overall satisfaction (Yi, 1991). Turkyilmaz & Ozkan(2007) showed that the level of satisfaction indicates to what extent customers are satisfied and to what degree their expectations have been confirmed. In this research, this factor evaluates the level of the total customer satisfaction, the fulfilment of their expectations and the efficiency of the company in comparison with the ideal. According to Rust & Zahorik (1993), the enormous competition in the area of mobile telephony services (MTS) has forced companies that are active in this field to find ways to cope with the great demands of the market and to increase their market share. For these enterprises, the increase in customer satisfaction is a fundamental goal, while their utter purpose is to enforce the customer loyalty to the company and to maintain long-term customer relationships (Kotler, 1982). Anderson and Jacobsen (2000) revealed that customer satisfaction is the foundation for any organization to achieve its objective. In other words, the degree of customer satisfaction reflects the rate of achievement of organizational objectives. Customers that are satisfied tend to create favorable and friendly relationship with the organization. The loyalty of a customer to the organization arises from the satisfaction received from the consumption, uses or services received from the organization. Hansemark(2004) found that satisfied customers are more likely to tell people about their experiences, more so, dissatisfied customer will also tell people about their experiences. Customer satisfaction is one of the business objectives, and can be achieved through understanding the needs of the target market, and the provision of needs satisfying packages in meeting and satisfying these needs at a greater extent, thus, building and maintaining long lasting and favorable relationship with the target market. Hoyer and MacInnis (2001) revealed that satisfaction is an overall customer attitude or behavior towards the difference between what customers expect and what they receive regarding the fulfilment of some desires and needs. According to Oliver (1997), satisfaction itself is a desirable state of consumption or patronization; it is a reinforcing, pleasurable experience. On the governmental level, customer satisfaction data are used to draft legislation. Kotler and Keller (2009) define satisfaction as a person's feeling of pleasure or disappointment resulting from comparing a

product's perceived performance (or outcome) in relation to his/her expectations. This definition is supported by many other studies, others define customer satisfaction as the feeling or attitude of customers toward a product/service after it has been used (Solomon, 1996). According to Dispensa (1997), when perceived performance matches or exceeds expectations, the customer becomes satisfied. Conversely, when perceived performance is below expectations, the customer becomes dissatisfied. Satisfied customers will repeat the purchase, be brand loyal, convey positive word-of-mouth advertising, and all these will enhance sales). Dissatisfied customers may stop buying the product, spread unfavorable word-of-mouth advertising, and may avoid the product manufacturer and the retailer (Hirschman, 1970). Ballantyne et al. (2005) defined brand image as the material property associated with the brand, such as the product name and the packing, which could make profits or sense for customers and help or increase describing the characteristics. Dobni (1990) treated brand image as the brand concept that customers held also stated that most brand image was subjectively perceived image, which was interpreted from the rationality or the sensitivity of customers. In addition, brand image did not exist in the technology, the function, and the product but affected by relevant marketing programs, campaign context, and the characters of the accepters. Wu and Fu (2009) argued that while referring to a brand image, the perception presented by the fact would be more important than the fact itself. Martin (1994) explained that brand image held by customers was the reactions mixed with marketing programs by the manufacturer also brand image included customer responses to brand name, sign, or impression and also represented the symbol of the product quality. Magid and Cox (2006) considered brand image as a set of assets and liabilities linked with brand name and sign that the assets and liabilities increased or reduced the value by the enterprise providing products or services for customers. Brand image included the customer responses to the brand name, sign or impression, and also represented the symbol of the product quality. Ballantyne et al. (2005) proposed reducing conceptual model verification with the effects of brand image and brand attitude. Three routes, in the model, were proposed to connect to brand right directly through the brand image and the brand attitude, and indirectly from the brand attitude through the brand image. Porter and Claycomb (1997) measured brand image from two dimensions, namely the symbol and the function. With adjectives to measure the two dimensions, the measuring items mainly focused on the utility of the brand regarding the function, while words like symbolic, reputable, status symbol, and identifiable were contained in terms of symbolic image. Aaker (1991) pointed out that, with the construction of good brand image, customers were likely to increase the satisfaction of usage, and would like to recommend to others. Gensch (1978) considered brand image as having more influence on the purchase intention and the satisfaction of customers while the product attribute was not easily defined. Graeff (1996) mentioned that, when the customer's self-image was more similar to the brand image, customer satisfaction would be affected. Romaniuk and Sharp (2003) found positive relation between brand image and customer satisfaction. Su and Youjae (2006) proposed that customer satisfaction referred to the pleasant attitude when a customer accepting certain deal or service; and, customer satisfaction and brand value appeared notably positive relation he also suggested that customer satisfaction and brand characteristics presented significantly positive relation that customer satisfaction was the provided service higher than the expectation of the customer so that the customer was satisfied. Kotler et al. (2007) revealed that a feature is an attribute of a product that to meet with the satisfaction level of consumers' needs and wants through the owning of the product, usage, and utilization of a product. The above discussion reveals that there is no consistency in the findings of various studies concerning the studies on customer satisfaction on mobile phones. The major objective of the study is to analyze the factors affecting customer satisfaction on mobile phones in

Kathmandu valley. More specifically, it examines the impact of brand image, persuasiveness, features, frequency of use on customer satisfaction on mobile phones in Kathmandu valley.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section two describes the data and methodology. Section three presents the empirical results and final section draws conclusions and discusses the implications of the study findings.

**2. Methodological aspects:** This study is based on primary data which were gathered from the 150 respondents which mainly deals with the influence of consumer satisfaction on mobile phones in Kathmandu valley. Thus, this study is based on 150 observations.

**The model :** As a first approximation, this study assumes that the customer satisfaction depends on the( job performance, employee commitment, customer loyalty and ethical leadership). Therefore, the regression model used in this study takes the following form:

$$\text{Customer satisfaction} = f(Bi, F, P, Fe)$$

More specifically,

$$CS = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Bi + \beta_2 F + \beta_3 P + \beta_4 Fe + e_i \dots \dots \dots (i)$$

**Where,**

CS= Customer satisfaction

Bi= brand image

F= Frequency of use of mobile phones.

P= persuasiveness

Fe= features of mobile phone

$\beta_0$  = Intercept of the dependent variable

$e$  = error term and  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3,$  and  $\beta_4$  are the beta coefficients of the explanatory variables to be estimate

**Brand image:** Brand image is the general impression of a product held by real or potential consumers. According to Porter & Clay Comb (1997), there is positive relationship between brand image and customer satisfaction. Likewise, Ballantyne et al. (2005) revealed that the customer are loyal to their brand image which showed that they are satisfied when they use their preferred brand products. Based on this, the study develops following hypothesis:

*H1: There is positive relationship between brand image and customer satisfaction.*

**Features:** The features of mobile phones are the set of capabilities, services and applications that they offer to their users. According to Ling et al. (2006), whenever a new feature is added into a mobile phone technology the chances of getting the customer satisfaction becomes high. Likewise, Bayraktar (2012) revealed that more the features in phone, higher will be the customer satisfied with it. Based on this, the study develops following hypothesis:

*H2: There is positive relationship between features of phone and customer satisfaction.*

**Persuasiveness:** Persuasiveness is the power to induce the taking of a course of action or the embracing of a point of view by means of argument or entreaty. Chang et al. (2009) revealed that people will be persuasive to buy the particular product when they are referred by some of the friends. Likewise, Suh and Youjae (2006) found that people will be more presided with the technology of the mobile phone they see in market. Based on this, the study develops following hypothesis:

*H3: There is positive relationship persuasiveness and customer satisfaction.*

**Frequency of use:** Frequency of use is the term describing how many times the particular product is used by the user. According to Ishii (2004), higher the use of mobile phones higher will be the interaction of the customer with other which reveals that higher the interaction higher will be the customer satisfaction. Shankar at al. (2003) revealed that the frequency of use of a product is directly

proportional to the customer satisfaction i.e. higher they use, higher will be the satisfaction. Based on it, this study develops the following hypothesis:

**H4:** *There is positive relationship between frequency of use and customer satisfaction.*

**3. Results and discussion**

**Correlation analysis:** On analysis of data, correlation analysis has been undertaken first and for the purpose, Pearson’s correlation coefficients have been computed and the results are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1: Pearson’s correlation matrix for influence of consumer experience on the satisfaction on mobile phones in Kathmandu valley**

*This table reveals the Pearson’s correlation coefficients between dependent and independent variables. Customer satisfaction (CS) is the dependent variable and brand image (bi), frequency of use (F), persuasiveness (P) and features (Fe) are the independent variables.*

Variables	Mean	S.D.	Bi	F	P	Fe	CS
Bi	2.13	0.59	1				
F	2.14	0.57	0.43**	1			
P	2.20	0.63	0.49**	0.43**	1		
Fe	2.22	0.67	0.55**	0.42**	0.52**	1	
CS	2.26	0.58	0.56**	0.43**	0.54**	0.53**	1

The asterisk signs (\*\*) indicates that correlation is significant at 1 percent level of significance.

The table shows that average value of brand image is 2.31. Likewise, the average value of frequency, persuasiveness and features are 2.14, 2.20 and 2.22 likewise, the average value of customer satisfaction is 2.26.

The result shows that frequency of uses positively related to customers’ satisfaction. This means that increased in the frequency of use leads to increase in the customer satisfaction. Similarly, persuasiveness is positively correlated to customers’ satisfaction. This indicates that increase in persuasiveness leads to increase in the level of customer satisfaction.

Likewise, the result shows that features is positively related to customer’s satisfaction. This indicates that increase in features leads to increase in the customer’s satisfaction. Likewise, the result shows that brand image is positively correlated to customer satisfaction. This means that increase in the brand image leads to increase in the customer satisfaction.

**Regression analysis**

Having indicated the Pearson correlation coefficients, regression analysis has been performed and the results are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2: Regression results of Bi, F, P and Fe on customer satisfaction**

*The result are based on 150 observations by using linear regression model. The model is  $CS = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Bi + \beta_2 F + \beta_3 P + \beta_4 Fe + e_i$ , where, dependent variable is CS (customer satisfaction) and brand image (bi), frequency of use (Fe), persuasiveness (P) and features (F) are the independent variables*

Model	Intercept	Bi	F	P	Fe	Adj. R <sup>2</sup>	SEE	F
1	1.08 (7.38)	0.55 (8.29)*				0.31	0.48	68.77
2	1.30 (7.83)		0.44 (5.93)*			0.18	0.52	35.25
3	1.14 (7.82)			0.50 (7.94)*		0.29	0.49	63.08

4	1.23 (8.83)				0.46 (7.68)*	0.28	0.49	59.11
5	1.08 (7.38)	0.55 (8.29)*				0.31	0.48	68.77
6	0.73 (4.68)	0.38 (5.33)*		0.33 (4.86)*		0.40	0.45	51.51
7	0.57 (3.41)	0.33 (4.55)*	0.15 (2.13)**	0.28 (4.13)*		0.41	0.44	36.68

Note:

1. Figures in parentheses are t-values.

2. The asterisk (\*\*), (\*) sign indicates that the results are significant at 1 and 5 percent level of significance respectively.

3. Customer satisfaction (CS) is a dependent variable.

The table shows that beta coefficient is positive and significant for brand image. It indicates that higher the brand image, higher would be the customer satisfaction. This finding is similar to the findings of Youl & John (2010). Similarly, the beta coefficient is positive and significant for frequency of use. This means that higher the frequency of use of mobile phones, higher would be the customer satisfaction. This finding is similar to the findings of Ishii (2004). Likewise, the result shows that beta coefficient is positive and significant for persuasiveness. This means that higher the persuasiveness, higher would be the customer satisfaction. This finding is similar to the findings of Khan (2007).

Similarly, beta coefficient is positive and significant features of mobile phone. It indicates that better the features, higher would be the customer satisfaction. This finding is similar to the findings of Salvendy (2006)

**4. Summary and conclusion:** In order to get customer satisfaction, mobile phone companies should focus on the factors that are likely to affect persuasiveness. Companies today are forced to compete and to act professionally in those harsh times. It is very important to have persuasive quality which can account on them to create competitive advantage

This study attempts at determining the factors affecting customer satisfaction on mobile phones. The study is based on primary data of 150 observations. This study hypothesizes that customer satisfaction depends on several factors such as brand image, persuasiveness, features and frequency of use of mobile phones. The correlation analysis shows that brand image, persuasiveness, features and frequency of use of mobile phones are positively related to customer satisfaction. It reveals that higher the brand image and frequency of use of mobile phones, higher would be the customer satisfaction. This also indicates that higher the persuasiveness and features of mobile phones, higher would be the customer satisfaction. The regression analysis shows that brand image and features of mobile phone have positive impact on customer satisfaction. Similarly, persuasiveness and frequency of use of mobile phones also have positive impact on customer satisfaction.

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**RECENT TRENDS IN ECONOMICS, COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT:  
E-BUSINESS & CHALLENGES OF BUSINESS**

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**Introduction:** E- Business has introduced with the introduction of E- Commerce. E- Business controls the E-Commerce with the help of electronic power in which internet plays important role. It connects companies with the other companies as well as their customers. Customers are up to date with the company information and their progress. E- Business has given a single global platform to all businessperson. Those who have good knowledge of technology and are friendly with computer system, are successful in this global business platform and rest need to struggle for the same. Business includes buying and selling of product & services and E-Business includes use of Information and communication technology (ICT) which controls on external activities of the business.

**Objectives of the study**

1. To study the scope of E-Business
2. To highlight the benefits of E- business and challenges faced by businessperson

**Data Collection**

The study is based on secondary data collected from journal, articles published in journals and information available on relevant websites on internet.

**Review of Literature:** Dr. Bhakti Sharma researched on Benefits, Challenges and Proposed Solutions of e-Business in India and concluded that government and all public organisations should take initiative to train the businessperson to compete the global market.

Bhavya Malhotra (2014) researched on E-Business: Issues & Challenges in Indian Perspective and concluded that customer's faith need to be gain. He raises few challenges, which need to be focused such as return policy, mode of payment, payment gateways, mobile compatible, etc.

Rashem Dhillon and Sukhpreet Kaur (2012) reviewed paper on e-Business & CRM and concluded that CRM plays an important role in E-Business and small businesses needs to focused more on CRM implementation.

Dr. Arun Sukumar and Prof. David Edgar (2009) researched on E-Business, SMEs and Risks: Towards a Research Agenda and concluded that one should have knowledge of E-business risk before entering into it. Leadership risk was found to be highly involved in SME stakeholders, which makes the lower adoption of e-business by the businesspersons.

**Benefits:** Benefits of E-business categorized into two types i.e. benefits to businesspersons and benefits to customers. E-business has made possible for every businessperson to do trade and commerce all over the world. Now it is a single click job for businesspersons to sell their product and services. E- Business has made it possible to do business 24/7, means your business will never sleep. Customers are easily reachable from the all four corners of the world. E-business reduces the overall cost. Internet is the new salesmen who not only advertises the product to the globe at no extra cost with the help of computer system but also take the orders and payments online with no worries of bad debts from customers. It reduces the cost of marketing and overhead cost but on the other hand it increases the cost of internet and maintenance cost of computer system. Overhead cost includes factory cost, power & fuel, wages, direct fixed cost, inventory cost management etc. Those who have good knowledge of computer system and well equipped with the system can start his own business with minimum cost. Many

businesspersons have started their business from home itself. They just need warehouse to store their product. Service providers do not need such warehouse and hence they can start providing services from home itself, which lead to minimum cost to run their business. They can provide their services to entire world at minimum cost, as they do not have to suffer other business cost except internet and computer system cost. The major expense is cost of maintaining online store. Now a days customers prefer online shopping and save their time in travelling to visit shop and many online shopkeepers provide gift vouchers, discount coupons which offline store do not provide. Online storekeepers also give quick delivery along with cash on delivery option, which makes it possible for customer to make payment on receiving the product at their doorstep. Online business attracts more customers compare to offline business. People search their requirement online with the help of search engine for example Google, Yahoo, etc. and the most popular product comes first in the list, which customer buy more. Due to heavy competition in the market, customers get more benefit of discount. Seller gives more gift vouchers, coupon codes, etc. to attract new customers. Hence, customers are more attracted to online shopping compare to offline shopping. It saves customers lot of time and money.

**Challenges:** We have seen the benefits of E-Business where we found that now a day customers are shifting from offline shopping to online shopping as it gives more benefits. New generation is more attracted to online shopping. Seller needs to face many challenges, which includes risk of security, risk of virus, risk of data stolen, etc. Those who are illiterate are out of the competition due to lack of computer knowledge and resistant to adopt change. Customer avoids online shopping in case of clothing and luxury items because they would like to touch/feel the same before buying it. Buyer- Seller relationship also makes it difficult for online shopkeepers to sell their product because offline seller builds a good repo with customers who do not let go their customer for online shopping. Internet is the core lifeline of E-Business and if that do not work one day that means that day online business will be in trouble. E-Business is fully dependent on internet and computer system. Computer system needs to be protected from viruses, which may destroy the entire data in a single second time. The biggest challenge in front of every businessperson is the knowledge of computer system and awareness of online market. Customers are afraid of making online payment because of credit card frauds around the world. Customers' data are captured by the computers and sellable in the market, which they may not will to share. As a result, customers do not provide their confidential information online and hesitate to trade online. The biggest challenge for the businesspersons is to gain the trust of customers, which is already gained by the offline seller and difficult to break. New trend of customers are using mobile devices more compare to computer and laptops. So making online shopping available on mobile device is little difficult and complex because customer uses different version of mobiles and hence, online store should be compatible to all such different mobile devices. Security issue gives online shopping at high risk. Online shopping requires use of internet, which allows viruses to enter mobile devices and corrupt the mobile data. For the businesspersons who do not have sufficient knowledge of online business, need to hire the employee to run the business. There are the chances that due to lack of knowledge of owner, there employee may ditch the owners. Initially it is a painful work to shift from offline to online market. It takes time to adjust and grow and to earn profit. Minimum two months require settling the online business and when one can live these two months, can run the online business later on smoothly. Online business requires an online store. Here online store means creating a website, which need to be hosted on secured server. Hosting is an important decision as all the customer data should be safe and secured. Website should reveal all the information of your business, product and services. Top online sellers are shopify, amazon, flipkart, snapdeal, eBay, paytm, shopclues, jabong, homeshop18, myntra, rediffshopping, etc.

**Conclusion:** E-Business is a part & parcel of E-Commerce, which includes not only selling the product and services but also maintaining customer relationship and overall business online with the help of internet. Company coordinate with their employees, executives, suppliers, business partners through internet-based technology. Customer relationship has given more priority and its management plays an important role. Businessperson lack computer knowledge and make them to hire computer expert personnel. Government need to take initiative to educate illiterate businesspersons and need to be given knowledge about the risk associated with the same.

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## **GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF E-BANKING SERVICES**

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**INTRODUCTION:** The process of globalization and liberalization has virtually transformed the way of business across the globe. The outcome of LPG reforms on the banking sector in India rising competition amongst various banks namely Public sector, Private Sector and Foreign Banks. There was increasing number of banks and new private sector banks entered with innovative technology as a result better products and services was offered to customers. In order to survive the intense competition every commercial banks needed to offer a range of their products along with good customer services. To meet the new challenges of the banking sector, all banks started adopting use of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) in banking operations so, the banks introduced electronically delivery of banking services and it became ideal way for banks to meet their customers' expectations. The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India has been making concerted efforts to promote financial inclusion as one of the important national objectives of the country. E-banking will play a major role in achieving Financial Inclusion. Due to demonetization peoples are moving towards cashless transactions it means uses of e-banking services will increased day by day. So, Today E-Banking has experienced a phenomenal growth and has become one of the main avenues for the Indian banks to deliver their products and services The present study aims to study growth and development of E-Banking Services.

### **OBJECTIVES**

1. To study the Growth And Development of E-Banking Services
2. To study recent developments in E-Banking services.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:** The relevant information have been collected from the present study is based on secondary sources comprises of published reports of RBI Bulletin, IBA Bulletin, Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India, BSR(Basic Statistical Returns), various reputed journals, Magazines, unpublished reports, Books, Financial Newspapers, The information also borrowed from the related websites and other banking industry agencies.

**E-BANKING:** Electronic banking or E-banking is a web-based service that enables bank customers to access their account. It allows the customers to on to the bank's website with the help of a bank-issued identification and a personal identification number. The banking system verifies the user and provides access to the requested services. The range of products and services offered by each bank differs widely in their content. Though most banks offers e-banking as a value added service, E-banking has also led to the emergence of a new type of banks called "Virtual Banks" which operate through the internet. The most significant benefit of e-banking is the ready accessibility of bank accounts at all times. The inconvenience of visiting and waiting at the banks is also eliminated, which results in, enhanced customer satisfaction, reduced customer attrition and increased customer base. From the banker's side, E-banking considerably reduces transaction costs for the banks. The concepts of E-banking and Internet banking are used as synonymous in the banking industry, though in reality banking activities carried out through the internet just constitute a part of the whole gamut of E-Banking.

### **SERVICES COVERED UNDER E-BANKING**

E-Banking has numerous benefits to offer. Nowadays, all banks provide online banking facility to their customers as an additional advantage. Gone are the days, when one has to transact with a bank which

was only in his local limits. Online banking has opened the doors for all customers, to operate beyond boundaries. The popular services covered under E-banking include:-

- Automated Teller Machine (ATM)
- Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) System
- Cheque Truncation Payment System
- Core Banking
- Debit Cards
- Credit Cards
- Smart Cards
- Telephone Banking (Tele-banking)
- Internet Banking
- Mobile Banking (M-Banking)
- Mobile Wallets

**GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF E-BANKING SERVICES:** E-Banking system is not only popular nationally but also internationally where a person can transfer money through any part of the world. E-banking services which are more convenient to customers and cost effective to the banks. E-banking gives many benefits especially for the customers who are using the services. It allows the customer to manage their banking operations either from home, workplace or from just about anywhere in the world. Further, it provides flexibility, less time consuming, and there ease of use thereby offering efficiency in the banking transactions. These services we can use during or after the conventional banking hours i.e. it is offering 24 hours services for e.g. ATM Services, SMS banking, and net banking. Through e-banking all the banking activities become easier, convenient to customers as well as banking sector. So, it has helped the banks to increase customer satisfaction, decrease operation cost and provide good services to customers.

**Table 1 - Annual Growth of E-Banking Services**

Sr. No.	Services	Volume (million)				Value (Rs. billion)			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	No. of ATMs (in actual)	160055	189279	212061	222475	-	-	-	
2	NEFT	661.0	927.6	1252.9	1,622.1	43,786	59,804	83273	120,040
3	RTGS	81.1	92.8	98.3	107.8	734,252	754,032	824,578	981,904
4	IMPS	15.4	78.4	220.8	506.7	96	582	1622	4,116
5	Credit Cards	509.1	615.1	785.7	1,087.1	1540	1899	2407	3,284
6	Debit Cards	619.1	808.1	1,173.5	2,399.3	955	1,213	1,589	3,299
7	Mobile Banking	10.74	19.67	49.48	151	33.91	168.85	572.80	224
8	M-Wallets	14.07	46.11	53.44	307.45	3.99	10.82	23.79	73.12

Source: Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

- Automated Teller Machine (ATM):** The most widely used E-Banking instrument is the ATM (Automated Teller Machine). The ATM card is the best and foremost innovative product in the banking system. The introduction of ATM in banks has transformed banking by providing banking services anytime, anywhere and any bank to the customer. Entry of ATMs has changed the profile of front offices in bank branches, now customers no longer need to visit branches for their day transactions such as cash deposits, withdrawals, cheque collection, balance enquiry etc. Growth in ATMs The geographic reach of ATMs increased further as the number of ATMs installed increased

to around 0.2 million as at end March 2016, an increase of 9.7 per cent over the previous year. PSBs maintained more than a 70 per cent share in the total number of ATMs. FBs, however, continued to post a decline in the number of ATMs. Distribution of ATMs Regional distribution of ATMs became more balanced with the share of metropolitan, urban and semi-urban centers in total installed ATMs varying between 26.0 per cent and 29.0 per cent. However, metropolitan centers witnessed a marginal decline in the share of ATMs to 26.9 per cent in March 2016 from 27.7 per cent during the previous year. Semi-urban and urban centers registered a marginal increase in their share of ATMs. (Table 1)

2. **Electronic Fund Transfer:** Today, electronic funds transfer allows you to exchange funds between individuals as well as organizations via electronic gateways which can be accessed using internet, computers and smart phones. Funds can be transferred instantly from one account to another, either within the same bank or to a different bank network at any given time. Today, the Electronic Fund Transfer has brought sea change in the nature of transactions of business entries. It has largely contributed to the success of the modern banking.

#### **Process of transferring funds**

Transferring funds via electronic gateway is much simpler than the conventional methods. You can choose to:-

- Transfer funds into your own linked accounts of the same bank network.
- Transfer funds into different account of the same bank.
- Transfer funds into different bank's accounts using NEFT.
- Transfer funds into other bank accounts using RTGS
- Transfer funds into various accounts using IMPS.

#### **Various modes of electronic fund transfers in India**

- NEFT or National Electronics Funds Transfer
- RTGS or Real Time Gross Settlement
- IMPS or Immediate Payment Service.
- **National Electronics Funds Transfer ( NEFT):** The National Electronic Funds Transfer is a nation-wide money transfer system which allows customers with the facility to electronically transfer funds from their respective bank accounts to any other account of the same bank or of any other bank network. Not just individuals but also firms and corporate organizations may use the NEFT system to transfer funds to and fro. Funds transfer through NEFT requires a transferring bank and a destination bank. With the RBI organizing the records of all the bank branches at a centralized database, almost all the banks are enabled to carry out an NEFT transaction. Any sum of money can be transferred using the NEFT system with a maximum cap of Rs. 10, 00, 000. During 2013-14, NEFT handled 661 million transactions valued at around Rs.44 trillion. In March 2014, NEFT processed a record volume of 82.8 million Transactions. NEFT handled 1.6 billion transactions valued at around Rs.120 trillion, up from around 1.3 million transactions for Rs.83 trillion in the previous year. As on April 30, 2014, the NEFT facility was available at 111,619 branches of 158 banks. At end-March 2016 the national electronic funds transfer (NEFT) facility was available through 130,013 branches of 172 banks, in addition to business correspondent (BC) outlets. (Table 1)
- **Real Time Gross System (RTGS):** Real Time Gross Settlement as the name suggests is a real time funds transfer system which facilitates you to transfer funds from one bank to another in real time

or on a gross basis. The transaction isn't put on a waiting list and cleared out instantly. RTGS payment gateway, maintained by the Reserve Bank of India makes transactions between banks electronically. The transferred amount is instantly deducted from the account of one banks and credited to the other bank's account. Users such as individuals, companies or firms can transfer large sums using the RTGS system. The minimum value that can be transferred using RTGS is Rs. 2 Lakhs and above. However there is no upper cap on the amount that can be transacted. During 2013-14, the RTGS processed around 81 million transactions valued at Rs.734 trillion. The system settled a record number of 0.48 million transactions on March 28, 2014. RTGS handled 108 million transactions valued at around Rs. 982 trillion in 2016-17, up from 98 million transactions valued at Rs. 825 trillion in the previous year (Table 1). As on April 30, 2014 the number of RTGS enabled bank branches stood at 109,506. The new RTGS system was launched on October 19, 2013. At the end of March 2017, the RTGS facility was available through 198 banks. Globally, it is for the first time that the ISO 20022 message formats are being used for transmitting RTGS messages.

- **Immediate Payment Service (IMPS):** Majority of the funds transferred using electronic channels are processed via NEFT or RTGS. But as the funds could only be cleared in batches using these transfer gateways, the National Payments Corporation of India introduced a pilot mobile payment project also known as the Immediate Payment Service (IMPS). Available to Indian public, IMPS offers instant electronic transfer service using mobile phones. IMPS interbank transfer service is available 24X7 and allows you to use your mobile phones to access your account and to authorize transfer of funds between accounts and banks. The IMPS service also features a secure transfer gateway and an immediate confirmation on fulfilled orders. IMPS is offered on all the cellular devices via Mobile Banking or through SMS facility. Thus IMPS enables customers to use mobile instruments as an instant money transfer gateway, facilitating user convenience and saving time and effort involved in other modes of transfer. During 2013-14, the IMPS processed around 15.4 million transactions valued at Rs. 96 trillion and it tremendously increased in the year 2016-17 around 507 million transactions valued at Rs.4,116 trillion. (Table 1)

**The differences:** There is no cap on the minimum value that can be transacted via NEFT. RTGS system however only process transactions of a value starting from Rs. 2 Lakhs and above as it caters to gross settlements. While the NEFT system settles transactions in batches, RTGS option transfer funds in real time. Using NEFT if a transfer order is received after the defined cut-off time, the transaction will have to wait until the next clearance to be fulfilled whereas RTGS transactions are processed continuously throughout the RTGS business hours.

IMPS stands out as the most convenient and instant mode of money transfer, allowing transfer of money across various accounts and banks on the go using a mobile device.

1. **Credit Cards:** The customer need not carry any cash and is empowered to spend wherever and whenever he wants with his credit card within the fixed limits prescribed by his bank. A credit card is a payment card issued to users (cardholders) to enable the cardholder to pay a merchant for any purchases based on the cardholder's promise to the card issuer to pay them for the amounts so paid plus other agreed charges. The card issuer (usually a bank) creates a revolving account and grants a line of credit to the cardholder, from which the cardholder can borrow money for payment to a seller or as a cash advance. Credit cards registered increased growth of 16.1 per cent during the year as against 10.1 per cent during 2014-15. Bank group-wise; PSBs maintained a strong lead in issuance of debit cards with a share of 82.8 per cent. On the other hand, PVBs had a dominant position in credit card issuances with a share of 60.1 per cent. During 2013-14, 509 million transactions valued at Rs.1,539 billion were transacted through credit cards. During 2015-16, 786

million transactions valued at around Rs.2.4 trillion were carried out through credit cards. During 2016-17, 1.1 billion transactions, valued at around Rs.3.3 trillion were carried out through credit cards. (Table 1)

2. **Debit Cards:** A debit card (also known as a bank card or check card) is a plastic payment card that can be used instead of cash when making purchases. It is similar to a credit card but unlike a credit card, the money comes directly from the user's bank account when performing a transaction. During 2014- 15, the spurt in debit card growth was attributed to the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) under which every account holder under the scheme was issued a RuPay debit card. As the growth in account opening under PMJDY decelerated, this resulted in a decline in the growth of debit card issuances. Debit cards Growth in the number of outstanding debit cards decelerated sharply to 19.6 per cent in 2015-16 from 40.3 per cent in the previous year. During 2013-14, 619 million transactions valued at Rs. 954 billion were undertaken through debit cards. During 2015-16, 1.2 billion transactions valued at Rs 1.6 trillion and in the year 2016-17 2.4 billion transactions valued at Rs 3.3 trillion were carried out through debit cards (Table 1)
3. **Internet Banking:** Banks design their internet banking portal by integrating a number of services that you can access anytime, anywhere. Moreover, special emphasis is laid on the user-friendliness of the interface, ease of navigation and the processing speed of requests when an online banking portal is being designed. This approach makes internet banking a very convenient mode of banking for customers. All the branches are interconnected with the help of satellite.

#### **Services available through Internet Banking**

- Managing your Bank Account, Fund Transfers, Paying Bills
  - Make online purchases, book tickets for movies and Buy air or train tickets online.
  - Request for Cheque books and demand drafts. You can also put stop cheque requests in case there are insufficient funds in your account.
  - Initiate requests for opening or closing a Recurring Deposit or a Fixed Deposit as well as keeping up to date about these deposits.
  - In case you have taken a loan from the Bank where you have Internet banking access, you may also get a dedicated tab for checking your loan details.
  - On similar lines, Banks also have separate tabs that provide information about any investment products that you have with them.
4. **Mobile Banking (M-Banking):** Everyone shows interest in adopting a new technology when it is launched. Mobile Banking is a service provided by a bank that allows customers to conduct financial transactions using mobile device. It uses software, usually called an app, provided by the bank. Mobile banking is also known as M-banking. M-banking is usually available on a 24-hour basis. M-banking is simply application of mobile phone dives as a mean of banking via Wireless Application Protocol(WAP), GPRS and 2G,3G,4G technology and short message services (SMS) facilities. Most of the customers found mobile banking to be more user-friendly as it provides enhanced and extensive range of service at reduced costs. The rapid growths in users and wider coverage of mobile phone networks, this channel have made an important platform for extending banking services to customers. During the year, 2013-14, mobile banking services handled 95 million transactions valued at around Rs.60 billion. During 2015-16, Mobile banking service growth surged by 126.6 per cent in terms of volume and 290.3 per cent In terms of value handling 389 million transactions valued at Rs. 4 trillion. This Mobile Banking service witnessed strong growth of 151per cent and 224 per cent in



volume and value terms, respectively while the number of registered customers rose to 163 million at the end of march 2017 from 105 million at the end of march 2016. (Table 1)

**7. Core Banking:** Core Banking is all about knowing customer's needs & providing them with the right products at the right time through the right channels 24 hours a day, 7 days week (24x7). In other words, Core Banking refers to the activities a bank generally undertakes. It included Core Banking process which refers to the complete administration of transactions for the bank through a central data base. In an ideal Core Banking scenario, all products, processes, channels and customer relationship management tools are the integrated and administrated through a central data base of the bank with branches and channels as a delivery points.

8. **Tele Banking:** It is increasingly used as a modern E-Banking service by the banks. A customer can do online non-cash related banking over the phone anywhere at any time. Automated Voice Recorders (AVR) or 10 numbers are used for rendering Tele-Banking services which have added convenience to the customers.

9. **Mobile Wallets:** A virtual wallet that stores payment card information on a mobile device. Mobile wallets provide a convenient way for a user to make in-store payments and can be used at merchants listed with the mobile wallet service provider. The mobile wallet is an app that would need to be installed or a feature that is already in-built with the smartphone. Think of a mobile wallet like a storage container that stores your credit cards, debit cards, coupons and reward cards. Once the app is installed and the user inputs his payment information, the wallet stores this information by linking a personal identification format like a number or key, QR code or an image of the owner to each card that is stored. When a user makes a payment at a merchant, the mobile app uses a technology called Near-Field Communication (NFC) which uses radio frequencies to communicate between devices. NFC uses the personal identification format created for the user to communicate the payment information to the merchant's POS (Point-of-Service) terminal. The information transfer is usually triggered when the user waves or holds his NFC-enabled mobile device over the store's NFC reader.

During the year, 2013-14, mobile wallets services handled 14.07 million transactions valued at around Rs.3.99 billion and the uses of this service increasing day by day and during the year, 2016-17, mobile wallets services handled 307.45 million transactions valued at around Rs.73.12 billion.

#### **Some Recent Developments in Banking Services**

1. Various payment products and interfaces are now available – Internet banking, cards, mobile banking, ATMs and micro ATMs, prepaid payment instruments including e-wallets and m-wallets.
2. Remittance facilities through National Electronic Funds Transfer system (NEFT), Real Time Gross Settlement system (RTGS), Immediate Payment System (IMPS), Instant Money Transfer (IMT), etc., most of which can be accessed through multiple channels including net banking, mobile banking, ATMs and Business Correspondents.
3. Leveraging on the high mobile density in the country, mobile banking services are being encouraged through interoperable USSD channel like \*99# and the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) provided by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI). I am especially enthused by UPI, as smart phones become more widely available. Transfers from bank account to bank account will become easier in a few weeks via smartphone through the Unified Payment Interface. A villager needing to pay a shopkeeper only needs to know the latter's alias – say Ram@xyzbank.psp. He feeds that into his mobile app, writes the payment amount, puts in his

password, and presses 'send' and the payment is made, with both getting messages to that effect. Neither needs to visit the bank to take out or deposit money, no point of sale machine is needed. With the price of smartphones falling sharply, we are on the verge of solving the last mile problem.

4. Government direct benefit payments are being made through Aadhaar linked payment systems like Aadhaar Payment Bridge System (APBS) and Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS).
5. Bulk and repetitive payments of corporate and governments can be processed through centralized system of National Automated Clearing House (NACH) to which the decentralized system of Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) is also being migrated.
6. NPCI was given to go live for UPI during the year 2016-17. Further NPCI was allowed to launch BHIM (Bharat Interface for Money) which is common app with some functionalities, thus providing an additional interface to customers to connect to UPI besides banks own apps.

**CONCLUSION:** Introduction and /or Development of Information Technology have not only affected the banking system of our country but the entire banking system of the world. Information Technology offers enormous potential and emancipated various opportunities to the banking sector. It provides cost effective, rapid and systematic provision of service to customers. Applications of IT in banks enables sophisticated product development, reliable techniques for risk management, brings transparency to the system and helps banking sector reach geographically distant and diversified markets. Information Technology has positive effect on the efficiency of banking industry in India. E-banking offers a higher level of convenience for managing one's finances even from one's home. E-banking system is useful for the bankers as well as customers of banks. ATM, NEFT, RTGS, IMPS, Internet Banking, Mobile Banking, Mobile Wallets Etc. have revolutionized the banking sector by providing easy, convenient and quick services to the customers. Thus, E-Banking services is not only popular nationally but also internationally where a person can transfer money through any part of the world as well as E-Banking services is one of the medium to achieve Financial Inclusion objective and to increase cashless transactions. So, this study concludes that uses of E-Banking services increasing day by day and its gaining momentum for making digital India

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## **DEMONETIZATION OF CURRENCY**

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**Introduction:-** The importance of human resource development (H R D) is now being increasingly realised in the country in general & particularly in the fast growing corporate world as a result of globalization and new economic policies. Today, the concept HRD is considered seriously by most of the medium & large scale industrial organizations, so as to keep the organizations competent & forward-looking. HRD aims at the promotion of the well being of individuals, families & societies. It deals with creating conditions that enable people to get the best out of themselves & their lives. Development is a never ending process. As people develop themselves, new problems & issues arise & the growth-development-problem loop continues. Leonard Nadler who first coined the word HRD, along with G.D. Wiggs, says that development is concerned with providing learning experiences to employees so that they may be ready to move into new directions that organizational change may require. HRD is recognized as an important tool for corporate strategy, integrating conceptual values with human values.

**1. HRD AT THE ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL:-** At the organizational level the goal of HRD is normally to have competent & motivated people i.e. employees to ensure higher levels of productivity, profitability and growth of the organization. An organization uses many mechanisms to achieve HRD goals since without competent & committed employees, organizations can achieve very little even if they have excellent technological & other resource bases. People are the real assets of an organization. Organizations depend on people for their survival & growth. HRD is a positive concept in Human Resource Management (HRM). It is based on the belief that an investment in human beings is necessary & will invariably bring in substantial benefits to the organization in the long run. It aims at overall development of human resources in order to contribute to the well-being of the employees, organization & the society at large. HRD is a concept which represents the latest evolutionary stage in the long tradition of training, educating & developing people for the purpose of contributing towards the achievement of individual, organizational & social objectives. HRM & HRD have both attracted a certain amount of criticism for its 'incentive depiction' of people as replacement parts serving the mechanistic requirements of the organization. HRD & HRM have made individuals feel that organizations can use them, interchange them & dispense them at will. However, we should consider how HRD contributes to strategic issues & how various elements of an organization interrelate with HRM. The roles & practical competencies required of those involved in HRD must be given due consideration.

**2. THE CONCEPT OF HRD AND ITS DIMENSIONS:-** People make things happen. If people have to make things happen, they need a set of 'circumstances' to make them happen. However, it is the people who create 'circumstances' that can help themselves & others to make things happen. According to T.V. Rao, "HRD is the process of competency development in people & the creation of conditions to help people apply these competencies for their own benefit & for that of others." HRD is a continuous process. While the ultimate objective of HRD is to develop competencies in individuals & groups developing competencies is a never-ending process. As one level of competencies is developed in an individual or a group another set of needs may arise requiring the development of another set of competencies.

HRD is rooted in the belief that human beings have potential. It places a

premium on the dignity and tremendous latent energy of the people. According to T V Rao HRD is the process of helping people acquire competencies. In an organizational context HRD is a process by which the employees of an organization are helped in a continuous & planned way to:

- \* Acquire or sharpen capabilities required to perform various functions associated with their present or expected future roles.

- \* Develop their general capabilities as individuals & discover & exploit their inner potential for their own and/or organizational development purposes.

- \* Develop an organizational culture in which supervisor-subordinate relationships team work & collaboration among sub-units are strong & contribute to the professional well-being motivation & pride of employees.

The HRD process is facilitated by mechanisms like-

- \* Performance appraisal
- \* Training
- \* Organizational Development (OD)
- \* Feedback and Counseling
- \* Career development
- \* Job rotation
- \* Rewards

### **3. Why HRD?**

People need competencies to perform tasks higher degree & quality of performance of tasks requires a higher level of skills. Without continuous development of competencies in people an organization is not likely to achieve its goals. Competent & motivated employees are essential for organizational survival growth & excellence. Over a period of time an organization may achieve a saturation point in terms of growth. Even to maintain such a saturation level of growth & for organizations to operate in environments that keep changing employee competencies need to be sharpened or developed. Any organization that is interested in improving its services and its effectiveness in other ways needs to develop its employee's competencies to perform the tasks required to bring about such improvements. Thus HRD is needed to every organization that is interested in- Stabilizing itself, Growth, Diversifying, Renewing itself & to become more effective. Improving its system & services, Change & becoming more dynamic & playing leadership roles.

**4. HRD Mechanisms, Processes and Outcomes:-** HRD should therefore be a continuous process in organizations. The nature of efforts & investments put into developing human resources may vary from organization to organization depending on its need nature and size. This may also vary from time to time in the same organization depending on the nature of change that the organization is going through or the nature of capabilities that the organization wants to build within it. There are many methods or instruments available for organizations to develop employee competencies. The instruments of HRD are many. The HRD instruments should lead to the generation of HRD processes like role clarity performance planning development climate risk-taking & dynamism in employees. Such HRD process should result in more competent satisfied & committed people that would make the organization grow by contributing their best to it. Such HRD outcomes influence the organizational effectiveness.

### **5. The Characteristics of HRD:-**

**i) HRD is a system:** - We must consider HRD as being made up of several mutually dependent parts or subsystems such as procurement development and performance appraisal. Change in any one subsystem leads to changes in other parts. There are feedback loops from one subsystem to another. As a result change in any one subsystem produces a reverberating effect on all other subsystems.

**ii) HRD is a planned process:** - HRD is a planned system of developing people. It is a lifelong process which goes on continuously.

**iii) HRD develops competencies at four levels:-**

a) At the individual level employees are made aware of their rules & what is expected of them, so that they are able to improve their skills & attitudes accordingly. By enriching & redesigning jobs the roles of employees are made more meaningful & interesting.

b) At the dynamic level stronger employer-employee relationships are developed by developing more trust mutuality & help. Thus at the interpersonal level more stress is laid on developing relationships based on trust confidence & help.

c) At the group level committees or task groups are made more effective by developing collaboration in their inter-group relationships.

d) At the organizational level development of competencies involves the development of self-renewing mechanisms in the organizations which enable it to adjust to the changes in its environment & to be proactive.

**iv) HRD is a continuous process:** - HRD being a process of development always goes on Organizations can facilitate the process of development by planning for it by allocating organizational resources for the purpose & by creating an HRD philosophy that values human beings & promotes their development.

v) The ultimate objective of HRD is to contribute to the professional well being motivation & pride of employees.

## **6. The Importance of HRD:-**

**i) HRD is needed to develop competencies:** - No organization can survive if its employees are not competent in terms of knowledge skills & attitudes. Both profit as well as non profit organizations need competent employees for the success of the internal & external operations.

**ii) HRD is needed to mitigate some of the evil consequences of industrialization:** - It is common knowledge that the factory system has dehumanized & deskilled various jobs. By enriching worker's roles HRD satisfies their needs of advancement growth self respect recognition creativity & autonomy. HRD enables employees to lead an integrated life which is mostly partitioned by the factory system into two lives-the organizational life and the personal life.

**iii) HRD is needed to bring about system-wide changes:** - While traditional HRM system like training job rotation and so on has their relevance & use they are by themselves inadequate to bring about the kind of system-wide change that is visualized in the concept of HRD. The newer concept HRD & its programmes on the other hand bring about a system-wide change. They gradually enrich the entire socio-technical system.

**iv) HRD is needed to develop a proper climate in the organization:** - Executives in most traditional organizations seem to hold the following values-

- \* Getting the job done
- \* Being rational & logical rather than emotional
- \* Effectively motivating human relationships with appropriate rewards & penalties

The above values lead to the following consequences:-

- \* Executives remain unaware of human problems
- \* Decision-making becomes less effective

HRD develops a new climate in the organization. It replaces the old values by new ones people become more open independent authentic creative and collaborative in their behavior.

**7. HRD Methods or Mechanisms:-** Any systematic or formal way of developing the competencies & motivation of individuals in an organization & building the organization's climate by improving the above processes can be called an HRD method. Many HRD mechanisms are available to develop the competencies of employees & improve the overall organizational climate.

The most frequently used methods are as follows:-

**i) Manpower Planning:** - Manpower planning is the sheet anchor of all HRD efforts. It is concerned with the following:-

**a) Assessment of manpower needs**

**b) Manpower audit**

Thus manpower planning is linked with corporate plans & strategies on the one hand & job analysis on the other hand.

**ii) Performance Appraisal and Feedback:-** Performance appraisal have become an increasingly important tool for the organization to use in managing & improving the performance of employees as well as in making timely & accurate staffing decisions. The appraisal process is a formal way of evaluating an employee's performance. Appraisal helps an organization communicate its expectations regarding performance & the connection between performance & rewards to employees. They increase employee's confidence when employees receive feedback that their efforts are being adequately rewarded. The feedback is offered through an evaluation interview.

**iii) Training Education and Interview:** - Training has gained importance in present-day environment where jobs are complex & change rapidly Training is a learning experience designed to achieve a relatively permanent change an individual that will improve the ability to perform on the job.

**iv) Potential Appraisal:-** The term 'potential' refers to the abilities possessed by an employee but not put to use currently or the abilities to assume challenging responsibilities in future assignments. Potential appraisal is different from performance appraisal which shows an employee's current performance in his existing role. The objective of the potential appraisal is to identify the potential of the given employee to occupy higher positions in the organizational hierarchy & undertake higher responsibilities. Potential appraisal is carried out on the basis of (a) supervisor's observation's (b) performance data relating to various previous roles played by an employee; and (c) performance on roles in simulated settings related to a new position. A good potential appraisal system helps management pick up a suitable candidate for a given job & prepare him to carry out the function in the new job.

**v) Career Development and Career Planning:** - A career is a sequence of positions held by a person in the course of a lifetime. Career planning is a process of integrating the employee's needs & aspirations with organizational needs. In HRD systems corporate growth plans are not keep secret. They are made known to the employees to plan their career. It is useful to new employees as it makes them aware of their specific career path.

**vi) Compensation and Reward:** - Compensation & reward should be clearly related to performance & behavior of employees. While salary structure under HRD is based on job analysis salary increase is linked with performance Compensation & rewards are common positive reinforcements which should be clearly related to the performance & behavior of employees.

**vii) OD Techniques:** - Organizations' are never perfectly static. They keep on changing Employee's skills & abilities therefore require continuous upgrading. The future is uncertain & full of surprises. It is not easy to fight the forces of change without adequate preparation & training. A systematic & planned way of managing this change is through the process of OD techniques includes team-building organizational mirroring & T-group.

**viii) Role Analysis and Role Development:** - Under this the job of an individual in the organization is analyzed & enriched in terms of his role & not in terms of his job. It is always ensured that a role is sufficiently challenging for the individual provides him adequate autonomy for taking initiatives & is linked with other organizational roles to avoid a feeling of isolation.

**ix) Quality of Work Life and Welfare:** - The term 'employee welfare' means 'the effort to make life worth living for workmen'. It includes various services facilities & benefits offered to employees by the employers & government. Quality of work Life (QWL) are systematic efforts by organizations to give workers a greater opportunity to affect the way they do their jobs & the contributions they make to the organization's overall effectiveness. In an HRD system there is always a focus on employee welfare & quality of work life. Employees must not only be given good wages they should also be provided with good physical conditions & motivating work.

**x) Industrial Relations:** - Good industrial relations based on mutual trust & goodwill make the execution of HRD programmes easier. In HRD unions are encouraged so as to look after the psychological & social well-being of workers. The important areas in which unions can participate are:

# Unions can pass on greater & more varied information to workers about themselves & the organization

# Unions can play very positive roles in providing counseling services to employees

# Unions can play a development role in the education of workers

# Union can help management in developing innovative welfare schemes for employees such as worker's co-operatives worker's banks & nursery schools

# Unions can help workers families in several ways:

- They can provide guidance with respect to education.

- They can provide conciliation services in settling family quarrels.

- They can help in creating jobs for the wives of workers.

**8. Outcomes of HRD:-** Each of the subsystems described above contribute to the achievement of overall HRD goals. Potential appraisal focuses on identifying the employee's future role in the organization. Organization development aims at developing team spirit & self-renewing skills. The contributions of these HRD subsystems result in certain HRD outcomes which are given below-

\* People in organizations become more competent because they become better aware of the skills required for job performance.

\* People understand their roles better because of increased communication.

\* People become more committed to their jobs because now there is greater objectivity to their jobs as also in the administration of rewards.

\* People develop greater trust & respect for each other.

\* There is greater collaboration & teamwork which produces a synergy effect.

\* People find themselves better equipped with problem-solving capabilities. There is greater readiness on their part to accept change.

\* A lot of useful & objective data on employees is generated which facilitates better human resource planning.

\* The top management becomes more sensitive to employee's problems & human processes due to increased openness in communication.

**CONCLUSION:-** HRD has almost become a fad since the latter part of the last decade and still continues. In the present context in the wake of rapid technological changes a fierce by competitive market has emerged in the liberalized era and employees are being perceived as important 'Assets'. There is an increasing awareness that employees too undergo value addition that they are important in

giving quality products. Hence the current situation has given the needed fillip for the widespread promotion of the concept of HRD.

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## INDIA'S DEMONETIZATION

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**DEFINITION of 'Demonetization:** “Demonetization is the act of stripping a currency unit of its status as legal tender. It occurs whenever there is a change of national currency: The current form or forms of money is pulled from circulation and retired, often to be replaced with new notes or coins. Sometimes, a country completely replaces the old currency with new currency.”

**Historical Case: Demonetization of the Indian Rupee in 2016:** The demonetization of the Indian Rupee in 2016 is a kind of political-economic experiment. John Lanchester wrote: “Two months ago, the world’s largest democracy embarked on one of the biggest monetary experiments the world has ever seen. On Nov. 8, without warning or preamble, without discussion papers or leaks, Narendra Modi’s Indian government invalidated most of the country’s cash. The 500- and 1000-rupee notes ... were, as of that moment, no longer legal tender. Anyone in possession of these notes had until Dec. 30 to take them to a bank and either deposit them or exchange them for other notes. Anyone presenting more than 250,000 rupees in cash (\$ 3700) had to provide an explanation for why he had so much, and proof that he had paid tax on it; the penalty for unpaid tax was to cough up 200 percent of the amount owed. The two retired notes represented 86 percent, by value, of all the cash in circulation in India” .

ShashiTharoor wrote: “On November 8, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced that, at the stroke of midnight, some 14 trillion rupees worth of 500- and 1000-rupee notes—86% of all the currency in circulation—would no longer be legal tender. With that, India’s economy was plunged into chaos. Modi’s stated goal was to make good on his campaign pledge to fight ‘black money’: the illicit proceeds—often held as cash—of tax evasion, crime, and corruption. He also hoped to render worthless the counterfeit notes reportedly printed by Pakistan to fuel terrorism against India. Nearly a month later, however, all the demonetization drive has achieved is severe economic disruption” .

The significance of this event in India provides an empirical case to understand the role of money in a modern economy, not just in India’s economy. John Lanchester further wrote: “Many Westerners have become so used to discussing China as the most populous country in the world, with 1.357 billion inhabitants that they forget India is just behind it, with 1.252 billion. Of that total, only 12 million pay income tax. That’s an astonishing number: 99 percent of Indians don’t pay tax. The majority of Indians work in what economists call the ‘informal’ or ‘unorganized’ economy, which runs overwhelmingly on cash. The short-term result of Modi’s move has been, unsurprisingly, chaos: huge lines at A.T.M.s and banks, farmers unable to buy seeds to plant crops, weddings and property transactions canceled, piles of illicit cash shredded or burned. Some workers have been forced to choose between earning a day’s pay or spending the same day waiting to deposit money in a bank. Many of the poor don’t have bank accounts at all” .

The rupee currency is fiat currency, issued or withdrawn by a government. However, in formulating the policy to withdraw the fiat notes, the Prime Minister had not anticipated the impact upon the commodity money of India. ShashiTharoor wrote: “Far from being a masterstroke, Modi’s decision seems to have been a miscalculation of epic proportions. The announcement immediately triggered a mad scramble to unload the expiring banknotes. Though people have until the end of the year to deposit the notes in bank accounts, doing so in large quantities could expose them to high taxes and fines. So they rushed to gas pumps, to jewelry shops, and to creditors to repay loans. Long queues

snaked in, out, and around banks, foreign-exchange counters, and ATMs—anywhere where people might exchange the soon-to-be-defunct notes. But, upon getting to the front of the line, people were often met with strict withdrawal limits, because, in a display of shocking ineptitude, not enough new currency was printed prior to the announcement. Worse, the new notes' design prevents them from fitting into existing ATMs, and their denomination—2000 rupees—is too high to be useful for most people, especially given that the government's failure to print enough smaller-denomination notes means that few can make change". It is important to distinguish between the functions of money as fiat (taxes) and commodity (trade) because, in all cases, money is a kind of "ticket" to an activity, to a "performance". For example, John Maynard Keynes wrote: "Money is the measure of value, but to regard it as having value itself is a relic of the view that the value of money is regulated by the value of the substance of which it is made, and is like confusing a theatre ticket with the performance". The demonetization also impacted consumer prices. Geeta Anand and Hari Kumar wrote: "The decline in vegetable demand is so steep that the prices of eggplants, potatoes, cauliflower and tomatoes dropped between 42 percent and 78 percent (the NCDEX Institute of Commodity Markets and Research said). In the first month alone after the currency ban, micro and small-scale service industries cut staff by 35 percent (the All India Manufacturers' Organization said, based on a survey). It released a study this month saying that job losses in a variety of industries, including automobile parts, infrastructure and construction, would swell to as much as 35 percent by March. Most economists believe the economy will rebound, but nobody knows how long it will take". By the middle of March 2017, it became evident that Modi's political party (and India) would survive the economic crisis. On March 14, 2017, Amy Kazmin and Simon Munday wrote: "When Indian banks open today, the era of cash rationing that followed Narendra Modi's cancellation of most of the country's currency will have come to an end ... The severe liquidity squeeze has already eased. India's supply of legal tender in circulation has risen to \$ 158 bn, mostly in freshly printed Rs 500 and Rs 2000 notes ... 'A lot normality has already come into the market,' said Romesh Solti, chief executive of InsusInd Bank. 'You don't see queues for cash anywhere' ... However, private banks such as Axis Bank, HDFC and ICICI are still trying to damp the hunger for cash, with new fees on cash transactions ..."

#### **BREAKING DOWN 'Demonetization'**

There are multiple reasons why nations demonetize their local units of currency:

- to combat inflation
- to combat corruption and crime (counterfeiting, tax evasion)
- to discourage a cash-dependent economy
- to facilitate trade

**Dramatic Examples of Demonetization:** The Coinage Act of 1873 demonetized silver as the legal tender of the United States, in favor of fully adopting the gold standard. Several coins, including two-cent piece, three-cent piece, and half dime were discontinued. The withdrawal of silver from the economy resulted in a contraction of the money supply, which subsequently led to a five-year economic depression throughout the country. In response to the dire situation and pressure from farmers and silver miners and refiners, the Bland-Allison Act remonetized silver as legal tender in 1878. An example of demonetization for trade purposes occurred when the nations of the European Union officially began to use the euro as their everyday currencies in 2002. When the physical euro bills and coins were introduced, the old national currencies, such as the German mark, the French franc and the Italian lira were demonetized. However, these varied currencies remained convertible into Euros at fixed exchange rates for a while to assure a smooth transition.

**Alternative Funds:** Soon after the announcement, people rushed to buy gold, a demand that drove prices up, in some cases even to a 60% premium, prompting the tax authorities to conduct surveys, according to the Business Standard newspaper. The government emphasized the need to furnish PAN (Indian Permanent Account Number) card details on purchases for accountability purposes, and many jewelry shops that were flouting the norms came under crackdowns. Simultaneously, rumors of a gold ban started to float, which led to agencies ramping up the volume of gold imports – to around 100 metric tons during November, the highest since 2015, as reported by Reuters. Many Indians switched to alternative payment avenues – a big deal in a country of 1.2 billion with only 25.9 million credit cards and 697 million ATM cards as of July 2016. The biggest gainers were mobile wallet companies that offer ease of transactions through a large network of partners. Alibaba (NYSE:BABA)-backed Paytm saw a sevenfold increase in overall traffic and a 10-fold jump in money added to Paytm accounts. It also saw the number of transactions double to five million a day. App downloads for Paytm increased by 300%. Paytm rival MobiKwik also saw its app downloads quadruple and a 20-fold increase in money added to the wallets, MobiKwik Founder & CEO BipinPreet Singh, told CNBC-TV18 on November 13. Prepaid cash cards were another option that customers found useful, and that meant good news for companies like ItzCash. Other alternatives include mobile payments systems linked to e-commerce businesses like Ola Money, FreeCharge, Flipkart Wallet. Ola Money, the payment portal for popular transportation app Ola Cabs, reported a 1500% jump in money added to the accounts in less than four hours. Interest in Bitcoin also spiked: SandeepGeonka, co-founder of Zebpay, told Investopedia that his bitcoin exchange was now adding about 50,000 new users per month. "We are seeing an increased demand for bitcoin and India clearly has shortage of supply, making the demand and lack of liquidity push up prices of bitcoin as compared to global exchanges," said Coinsecure CEO MohitKalra. The virtual currency was trading at INR 55,735 in India in November (about \$836), compared INR 47,725 (about \$71).

**Long-Term Effects:** Over 3 trillion rupees, or over \$44 billion in old currency, was deposited with Indian banks in just the first week after the demonetization. There was concern that the uncertainty and short-term liquidity squeeze would take some momentum off the Indian economy, the fastest-growing in the world; in particular, sectors like real estate, notorious as a harbor for cash dealings and black money, were expected to take a hit, with "luxury property prices dipping by as much as 25-30%," said Ashwinder Raj Singh, CEO of Residential Services, JLL India. But experts believed any slowdown would only be short-lived once the systems adjusted to the new normal, especially if the government heeded calls to lower interest rates by groups like the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI). Credit rating agency India Ratings & Research maintained its GDP growth forecast for India at 7.8% for FY17, albeit with a downward bias. The 2016-2017 economic event of a sudden demonetization in India can provide an empirical example in which to test the validity of some schools of monetary theory, particularly the Chartalist School. The Chartalist School distinguished three kinds of money: Fiat, Commodity, and Managed Money. The event provided empirical evidence that this distinction between currencies in an economy is valid and important. The sudden withdrawal of Fiat money immediately decreased the amount of commodity money, creating an economic crisis in local Indian commerce. Managed money, as bank accounts, was unable to fill the temporary gap in the supply of money because a large portion of the Indian population did not have bank accounts. Also the government did not supply a sufficient number of new 500 and 2000 rupee notes to quickly replace the withdrawn 500 and 1000 rupee notes.

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## **FUNDAMENTAL THEORY OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS**

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**Introduction:** The training of entrepreneurs is a major concern for school teachers, entrepreneur's trainers, socio economic organizers, public administrators, and international development consultants. All these actors will one day have to face the following questions: Is the teaching institution closed or open to the milieu with regard to the definition, development, and evaluation of program content? What other social partners come within students' orbit? What skills and knowledge are needed to supervise training? What learning goals are being proposed? What place does the student have in the process? Is the goal to sensitize a given population to the phenomenon of entrepreneurship? Are efforts being directed towards the creation of new business enterprises or towards the development of existing businesses? All these questions arise when we are teaching entrepreneurship. Two expressions are typically used to describe entrepreneurship training programs: "entrepreneurship education" and "small business education." Let's see how these concepts can help us define our unit of analysis. "Entrepreneurship education," a concept frequently used in American and Canadian entrepreneurship journals, essentially conveys one of two meanings. It refers either to training programs devoted to helping future entrepreneurs start up their business (Vesper, 1982) or to education programs preparing for a career in entrepreneurship (Ronstadt, 1985). In Europe, the expression "small business education" is used to cover four kinds of programs:

- Entrepreneurship education (in the Schumpeterian sense of "carrying up a new combination of elements")
- Education for small business ownership and self employment (reproduction or acquisition of an existing enterprise)
- Continuing small business education (continuing education for owners of small businesses)
- Small business awareness education (education for a career in entrepreneurship)

It is frequent to see that the American and European definitions cut across several possible objectives. If we wish to analyze all the formally structured programs, we will need an expression that casts a wider net. A common definition has been agreed by three international organizations: the International Network of Management Development (INTERMAN), the United Nations Development Program (UNAP), and the International Labour Organization (ILO) in Geneva. The expression recommended for use by these three bodies is "entrepreneurship development program" (EDP), meaning any set of structured courses designed to inform, train, and educate those interested in participating in socio economic development through projects aimed at business awareness and creation or at the teacher training. It is this definition of an EDP that we shall use in our discussion.

**Major Questions in Entrepreneurship and Education:** We can now identify the various kinds of information (know what) needed to start up and manage a small business. But little is known about the intuition (know when); social skills (know whom); technical skills (know how); or attitudes, values, and motives (know why) which determine success. Our research suggests that course content is built more on the trainer's expertise than on the needs of learners, market opportunities, and the business project's stages of development. We observe that the teaching methods now used favor more observation and

theoretical thinking instead of problem solving and the implementation of corrective measures. Though we know the main clientele attending EDPs, little work has been done on the learning process of these different learners/entrepreneurs. In order to solve this problem, it would be useful to ask questions about the theoretical foundations of entrepreneurship development programs. It is reasonable to think that understanding the theoretical foundations of each program, leads to choose a methodology suited to their respective evaluation.

**An Exploratory Study:** These are the two questions we propose to answer in this section. What is the testing ground of the present research and what methodology will be used? But first, it would seem important to sketch a brief outline of the important contributions in the field of education. This will allow us to construct a theoretical framework.

**Introduction to Education:** The Latin etymology of the word "education" refers us to two meanings: "educare" means to nourish and "educate" means to lead forth, to rear. Today, this semantic duality has branched off in four directions. Education is constantly spoken of in terms of the school system, its pedagogical processes, its programs, and its products the educated. To clarify the multidimensional nature of the realities it covers, the concept of "education" thus requires the contributions of several sciences, each with its specific object and method. However, all the knowledge accumulated around the concept "education" is not of the same value. For Morin and Brunet, the educational sciences are defined mainly through the prism of practical knowledge of didactics; the experimental knowledge of psychology, biology, sociology, and history; and the met knowledge of philosophy. These six approaches

of knowledge give a very good picture of what education is all about (Table 1).

**Table 1**

**Foundations of Educational Sciences  
(Morin, Brunet, 1992)**

<b>Meta Knowledge</b>	<b>Philosophy of education</b>
<b>Universal Knowledge</b>	
<b>Experimental Knowledge</b>	<b>Biology of education Psychology of education Sociology of education History of education</b>
<b>Practical Knowledge</b>	<b>Didactics</b>

Didactics, the teaching and learning practices used to attain educative intentions, have evolved greatly over the centuries. Early methods were purely imitative. Then, as schools became institutions, there was the development of pedagogy for the child which finally led to an andragogy for adults. For its part, the sociology of education informs us of the mechanisms by which schools reproduce, adapt, and transform society's values. We now have a better understanding of the four functions of the educational system:

- (1) Socialization;
- (2) training and selection;
- (3) change and innovation; and
- (4) personal and social development (Cloutier, Moisset, Ouellet, 1983).

Studies on the biology of education help us to understand the physiological conditions of any educative act. Studies on the brain and language learning are also very instructive. Parallel to psychology, the biology of education raises questions about the role of the other in the child's development and leads to

see man, not as an animal machine or a programmed animal, but as a self organizing animal (Trocmé Fabre, 1987).

The history of education shows how each civilization and epoch has formally or informally defined the facts, situations, and conditions governing the education of people. Research in this field reminds how much evolution there has been in learning content (hunting, military maneuvers, arts, sacred scripture, sciences); place of learning (family, community, army, monastery, school, factory); teaching agents (parents, masters, monks, professors, military leaders); and clientele targeted (children, women, elites, ordinary people, adults) (Gal, 1991).

**The Theoretical Framework:** There are fundamentally three major debates in education; they concern the conception of education, of learning, and of content. The questions revolving around the first debate are the following: What are the goals of education? What is the role of the school? What is the role of the community? From the second debate on the conception of learning, five questions emerge: What is the role of the teacher? What is the role of the student? What are the teaching/learning strategies to be used? What type of evaluation should be used? What material and pedagogical resources are available? The third debate on the conception of content focuses on finding answers to the four following questions: What are the objectives? What are the elements of content? what are the outcomes? What are the criteria of evaluation?

In constructing a theoretical framework we can imagine entrepreneurship development programs evolving in a conceptual space defined in three dimensions:

- 1) A conception of education moving from a tightly controlled training context (organizational dynamic) to educative decisions shared by all community partners (psycho social dynamic);
- 2) A conception of learning where teaching strategies are collective (pedagogical approach) or learning strategies are controlled by learners and adapted to different parts of the program (andragogical approach);
- 3) A conception of content ruled by content and behavioral objectives (declarative and procedural knowledge) and by situational objectives (conditional knowledge). We would now apply this reflex on to EDP practices.

**Testing Ground:** Under an agreement between the Minister de l Education du Québec (MEQ) and HEC's Maclean Hunter Chair of Entrepreneurship, we undertook, in the 1992-93 academic year, an in depth analysis of the implementation process of the MEQ's program entitled "Launching a Business."

The program lasts 330 hours, 220 of which are devoted to acquiring the skill directly related to mastering the task of an entrepreneur and 110 to acquiring broader management skills.

1. Entrepreneurship and training	30 hours
2. Definition of a business project	30 hours
3. Development of a business plan	120 hours
4. Applications of management notions	75 hours
5. Applications of sales techniques	30 hours
6. Negotiation of financing	45 hours

During the pre test, we noted that this program was interesting from more than one point of view. First of all, the content was just as much concerned with awareness of the entrepreneurship phenomenon as with the creation of a new business and the development of an existing business. This led us to consider that such diversity of content, teachers, and milieus would be a good testing ground for the theoretical framework.

**Research Methodology:** We interviewed twice the sixteen trainer coordinators in their respective school boards throughout Quebec. The first time was during November 1992 and the second in April

1993. Based on interviews, analysis of documents, and questionnaires we were able to characterize the educative practices of the sixteen regions with regard to the teaching of entrepreneurship. These practices reflect the conceptions of education, learning, and content to which groups of teachers give preference in their milieu. Finally, the conception of content is measured by the IKM (Integration of Knowledge measurement.) Here it is a matter of identifying the numbers of hours devoted to the teaching and supervision of student projects. The more hours devoted to teaching, the more declarative and procedural knowledge the trainer transmits to the detriment of hours of supervision devoted to conditional knowledge. A weak IKM indicates that the program is focused on declarative and procedural knowledge with no regard for the transfer of knowledge in the project the student has chosen.

**Results and their Interpretation:** Using a hierarchical ascendant classification, we identified eight broad regional adaptations of the Quebec wide "Launching a Business" program. On the conceptual level, we consider them distinctive educative orientations linked to the main theoretical foundations of education. An educative orientation is a particular vision shared by participants in a program regarding their common conception of education, learning, and content (Miller 1983). Below, we pass in review these various orientations: conformist; internal and external adaptive; self training; self learning; transformative; convivial and, finally, communal. Table 2 presents a synthesis of our results.

Table 2  
Eight Educative Orientations of EDPs

Conformist Orientation	Internal-adaptive Orientation	Self-learning Orientation	Transformative Orientation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Weak socio-organizational interactions</li> <li>● Average pedagogical interactions</li> <li>● Weak integration of knowledge</li> </ul> <p>ALPHA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Average socio-organizational interactions</li> <li>● Weak to average pedagogical interactions</li> <li>● Average integration of knowledge</li> </ul> <p>BETA GAMMA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Weak to average socio-organizational interactions</li> <li>● High pedagogical interactions</li> <li>● Average integration of knowledge</li> </ul> <p>IOTA KAPPA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Weak socio-organizational interactions</li> <li>● High pedagogical interactions</li> <li>● High integration of knowledge</li> </ul> <p>LAMBDA MU</p>
External-adaptive Orientation	Self-training Orientation	Convivial Orientation	Communal Orientation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● High socio-organizational interactions</li> <li>● Average pedagogical interactions</li> <li>● Weak to average integration of knowledge</li> </ul> <p>DELTA ZETA EPSILON</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● High socio-organizational interactions</li> <li>● Weak pedagogical interactions</li> <li>● High integration of knowledge</li> </ul> <p>ETA THETA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Average socio-organizational interactions</li> <li>● Average pedagogical interactions</li> <li>● High integration of knowledge</li> </ul> <p>XI NU</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Average to high socio-organizational interactions</li> <li>● High pedagogical interactions</li> <li>● High integration of knowledge</li> </ul> <p>RHO PI</p>

In sum, the presentation and interpretation of our results suggest eight ways of teaching the program under study. These eight approaches have found echoes in as many different theoretical orientations. Let's go one step further and construct a synthesis allowing us to understand all the EDPs.

**Synthesis of the Theoretical Foundations of EDPs:** How can we regroup these eight regional adaptations of the Quebec entrepreneurship development program? The notions of type and paradigm will help us along here, both in the area of education and of entrepreneurship theories.

**Types of Entrepreneurship Development Programs:** The institutional type cuts across the conformist and internal adaptive orientations. On the whole, it has an average level of socio organizational interactions, average pedagogical interactions, and average integration of knowledge. As compared to the institutional type, the didactic type posts a 19.8% drop in socio organizational interactions, but one notes a 37.8% increase in pedagogical interactions, and a significant 42% jump in the integration of knowledge. The didactic type is thus characterized by a weak SIM, a high PIM, and an average IKM. Four school boards are associated with the didactic type whose theoretical foundations are linked to self learning and transformative orientations.



Curriculum implementation theories examine the conditions prevalent during curriculum change. The two basic questions asked are: Who will work with this new curriculum? How will this network of people test teaching and learning methods? The reticular type shares these kinds of interrogations.

Structural theories are concerned with two basic questions:

(1) How should educational content be selected and justified?

(2) How should knowledge be organized in a curriculum? These concerns perfectly match our didactic type.

Process theories view curriculum as a process of interaction and development whose adaptations include all dimensions of change, whether individual, institutional, or social. The goal is to promote both the assimilation and adaptation of knowledge at all levels. These theories coincide with what we have called the regionalist type.

The foregoing represents the first level of synthesis of the eight orientations of the EDPs. We shall now pursue our theoretical reflection and ask what links there are between the broad paradigms in the fields of education and entrepreneurship.

**Paradigms of Entrepreneurship Development Programs:** In the field of education, we can easily identify two conflicting paradigms that of the industrial society and that of the educative society. The theories and practices constituting the field of entrepreneurship can also be linked to two broad paradigms: that of the economy of entrepreneurs and that of the society of entrepreneurs. A paradigm includes a conception of knowledge; a conception of relations between persons, society, and nature; a set of values and interests; a way of doing things; and a general sense of meaning.

**Industrial Society and Education:** Born in the XVIII<sup>th</sup> century industrial revolution, this society would gradually help to shape a dominant vision in education that Bertrand and Valois (1992) call the industrial paradigm. This paradigm stresses material progress and economic and technological development. The vision of man is often reductionist, subordinated to an external model and to society as a whole. This view of men and society leads us to think that education must be mainly provided by institutions named "schools", "colleges," and "universities". The paradigm of the industrial society favors collective, individualized, or personalized teaching. No matter what training objective is pursued, this paradigm leads teachers to stress information.

**Educative Society and Education:** Faure (1972), in his famous UNESCO report "Learning To Be," introduces the concept of the educative society: drawn from Plato's Republic, it means that any economic, political, social, cultural, and religious entity will, in addition to its own role, assume educative functions that collaborate with, complement, or replace the school. It is not a matter of occasionally mastering some pieces of definitive information, but of preparing to spend a lifetime in pursuit of constantly evolving knowledge and of learning to be. If, in education, the industrial society and the educative society are the two poles around which the major debates crystallize, what is the case in the field of entrepreneurship?

#### **Economy of Entrepreneurs and Entrepreneurship**

Following Drucker (1985), we say that the dominant paradigm in the field of entrepreneurship is that of the economy of entrepreneurs. This paradigm considers the phenomenon of entrepreneurship strictly from the economic viewpoint and more particularly from that of the creation of businesses. We can say that the paradigm of the economy of entrepreneurs rides on three sets of forces:

(1) Economic forces regulating trade;

(2) Psycho cultural forces determining the entrepreneur's psychological and cultural traits; and

(3) Organizational forces which are shaped by market opportunities.

#### **Society of Entrepreneurs and Entrepreneurship**

Similarly, the paradigm of the society of entrepreneurs is also defined by three sets of forces:

(1) Economic forces of innovation characterized by discontinuity;

(2) Psycho cultural forces permitting innovative behavior and social change; and

(3) Organizational forces forged through networks.

This vision of entrepreneurship is much broader than that proposed by the paradigm of the economy of entrepreneurs. Yet, it is the latter which clearly predominates in the literature.

**Conclusion:** While aware that an exploratory study based on a small sample is inherently limited in its validity and possibility of reproduction, we can suggest three avenues for future research.: Based on our results regarding the four types of EDPs and their definitions, we can construct a matrix for use in classifying EDPs. This framework can be tested on a larger sample which would be representative of the diversity of EDPs worldwide. This long term effort could run parallel to another basic task, that of evaluating the programs. We still know little on this subject: Are programs of good quality and are they effective? It may be hypothesized that the evaluation of a EDP will depend on its place in the classification suggested. Should all EDPs be evaluated in the same way?

As to the impact of EDPs, this research suggests that trainers and their educative orientation are key elements in an entrepreneurship development program. We are of the opinion that it is imperative to develop research action on the training of these teachers, using, among other things, the concepts of this study. We are thus left with three openings to explore over the coming years in the fields of entrepreneurship and education. Here too, the sciences of education will be useful in generating meaningful reflection.

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## CHANGING TRENDS IN FISHERIES SECTOR OF INDIA

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**Introduction:** At the beginning of 20th century Indian economy was agro-base. Agriculture sector was leading sector. Being developing nation, Indian economy has different features and problems from those of developed countries. Over population, huge poverty, unemployment, income inequality, illiteracy, inadequate infrastructure facilities, inadequate availability of social services, etc. To tackle all these problems, Fisheries sector can be played important role. Therefore to strengthen the fisheries sector efforts have been made. Such as infrastructure facilities for fisheries sector have been made available by Government. As a result of that Modern fish processing industries have been set up in all over India near coastal areas. Fisheries sector can be divided into Marine fishery, Inland fishery and Aquaculture. Fishing industry has two main activities. i.e. Harvesting and processing. Fishing activity is included in primary sector and fish processing industry is included in secondary sector.

**Fishery Resources in India:** Fishery resources are divided into two categories i.e. Marine and Inland resources. Both resources are in plenty of amount in India. The Marine resources include marine coastline, EEC and Continental Shelf of India. The country has a long coastline of 8118 km. India has an area of 2.02 million sq km, as Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) since 1970 with absolute right of exploiting natural resources within it. The Continental Shelf of India has a total area of about 5,30,000 (0.53 million) sq. km. The inland fishery resources include 1,96,000 (0.19 million) kms stretch of rivers and canals, 31,50,000 (3.15 million ha) hectare reservoirs, 23,60,000 (2.36 million ha) hectare ponds and tanks, Till 2009-10, total brackish water area was 12,40,000 hectare (1.24 million ha) in India. Out of which only 39,750 hectare area was brought under culture through BFDA's. There is much more scope for aquaculture in Brackish water. (Annual Report 2016-17, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India)

**Fish Production in India:** There are four production factors which are used in production process of any kind of goods. They are labour, capital, land and entrepreneur. Production of fish is different from that of any other products. Like, there is no control of Human being on availability of marine and inland resources of fish. Fisheries sector is included in Primary sector with agriculture sector. Nature plays an important role in production of primary goods. Likewise agriculture production, fish production also largely influenced by nature. In monsoon season, breeding of fish decreases therefore there is ban on fishing activities in that season.

**Table 1 : Major fish producing countries (Marine + Inland) 2011 ('000 tonnes)**

Country	Fish production (Marine + Inland)	Percentage to world production (Marine + Inland)
China	54393	34.82
India	8875	5.68
Indonesia	8426	5.39
Peru	8341	5.34
USA	5550	3.55

Source : Handbook on fisheries statistics 2014/FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics and information Branch. 2013, Global production by production source 1950-2011

In the year 2011, India was the second largest producer of fish in the world and its share in global fish production was 5.68% . However, difference between first largest country i.e. China and India regarding fish production was very high. China's share was 34.82% in global fish production whereas India's share was just 5.68%.

**Table 2 : Major Inland fish producing countries-2011 ('000 tonnes)**

Country	Inland fish production
China	28096
India	5606
Indonesia	3061
Viet Nam	2861
Bangladesh	2578

Source : Handbook on fisheries statistics 2014/FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics and information Branch. 2013, Global production by production source 1950-2011

After China, India was at the second position among major inland fish producing countries in the world. India was the second largest producer of Inland fish in the year 2011.

**Table 3 : Major Marine fish producing countries-2011 ('000 tonnes)**

Country	Marine fish production
China	26297
Peru	8264
Indonesia	5365
USA	5285
Japan	4244
Russian Federation	4015
Chile	3976
Norway	3419
India	3269

Source : Handbook on fisheries statistics 2014/FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics and information Branch. 2013, Global production by production source 1950-2011

India's situation in marine fish production is not satisfactory as it has ninth place among major marine fish producing countries in the world and eight countries i.e. China, Peru, Indonesia, USA, Japan, Russian Federation, Chile, Norway have higher marine fish production than India.

**Table 4 : Contribution of India to World Fish Production (in '000 tonnes)**

Year	World Production	Contribution of India	In Percentage
1950	19313	740	3.83
1960	35540	1162	3.27
1970	65381	1759	2.69
1980	71944	2446	3.40
1990	97739	3800	3.89
2000	125943	5609	4.45
2011	156195	8875	5.68

Source : Handbook on fisheries statistics 2014 /FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics and Information Branch, 2013. Global production by production source 1950-2011

Above table explains India's share in world's fish production. The share of India in world's fish production has increased from 3.83 per cent in 1950 to 5.68 per cent in 2011. World's total fish production increased from 19313000 tonnes in 1950 to 156195000 tonnes in 2011, an eight-fold increase. Whereas fish production in India increased from 740000 tonnes to 8875000 tonnes during the

same period, nearly a twelve-fold increase. Growth in India's fish production has been more than growth in world's fish production due to increasing contribution from inland fishery.

Table 5 : Fish Production and average annual growth rate of fish production in India  
(in '000 tonnes)

Year	Marine	%	Growth rate	Inland	%	Growth rate	Total	%	Growth rate
1950-51	530	71	-	210	29	-	740	100	-
1960-61	880	76	9.53	282	24	3.05	1162	100	7.65
1970-71	1086	62	6.36	673	38	6.43	1759	100	6.39
1980-81	1551	64	4.22	895	36	4.60	2446	100	4.36
1990-91	2190	60	1.10	1610	40	9.56	3800	100	4.32
2000-01	2762	50	-1.44	2847	50	0.78	5609	100	-0.33
2011-12	3269	39	3.75	5606	61	6.28	8875	100	5.28

Source : Handbook on fisheries statistics 2014

Total fish production in India has increased from 740000 tonnes in 1950-51 to 5609000 in 2000-01 and 8875000 tonnes in 2011-12. The total fish production was 8875000 tonnes in 2011-12, out of which 3269000 tonnes from marine sector and 5606000 tonnes from inland sector respectively. the share of marine fish in the total production fell from 71% in 1950-51 to 39% in 2011-12, whereas, the share of inland fish in the total production increased from 29 % to 61 % during the same period.

The growth rate of total fish production has been on high level at 5.28% in 2011-12 mainly due to high growth rate of 6.28% in inland fish production. Whereas growth rate in marine fish production has been on low level at 3.7%.

**Disposition of fish catch in India:** Fisheries sector in India has gone through a large transformation process, In ancient period fishing was considered to be a livelihood activity but now a days it is a commercial activity or bussiness. technological development determines the disposition of fish catch. Such as earlier traditional methods were being used for processing on fish i.e. Sun drying, canning, etc. With the development of modern techniques of processing on fish like freezing, curing, etc, structure of disposition of fish has changed.

Table 6 : Disposition of fish catch in India (In '000 tonnes)

	2000- 01	2012- 13	
		%	%
Marketing fresh	4287.83	76.38	74. 24
Frozen	276.60	4.93	12.12
Curing	339.91	6.05	4.25
Canning	50.03	0.89	0.54
Reduction	317.91	5.66	3.85
Offal for reduction	1.32	0.02	0.00
Miscellaneous	34.58	0.62	1.93
Unspecified	69.35	1.24	0.91
Others	236.31	4.21	2.15
Total	5613.84	100	100

Source : Handbook on fisheries statistics 2014/Director of Fisheries, State Govt.

The share of fish catch for marketing fresh fish was highest i.e. 74. 24 % in 2012 as there is lack of adequet processing facilities therefore fishermen prefer to sell fresh fish in the market as possible as early. Out of total fish catch, 6.05 % in 2000-01 and 4.25 % in 2012-13 fish catch was used for Curing purpose. Whereas only 0.89% in 2000-01 and 0.54 % in 2012-13 fish catch was used for Canning purpose.

**Role of fishing industry in economic development of India:** Fisheries sector plays an important role in Economic development specially of coastal areas. Also it is important for the socio-economic development of the country. Fisheries sector gives contribution in economic development by various way. It provides employment, it is a source of cheap and nutritious food as well as it is a foreign exchange earner.

**1 Food security:** Food shortage and malnutrition is the acute problem in developing countries like India. Because the supply of food from agriculture sector is not sufficient, as agriculture productivity is very low in India due to various reasons, such as lack of irrigation facilities, small size of land holding, lack of finance, traditional methods of cultivation, unorganized nature of farmers, etc. In this situation development of fisheries and exploitation of ocean resources at optimum level is necessity to increase supply of food to meet the demand of growing population. On a global level, fisheries sector is major source of cheap and nutritious food supply and it provides animal protein to the economically weaker sections of the society. According to FAO, 17% of global population's intake of animal protein comes from fish\*. Where as in India 35 % population was estimated to be fish eater and their annual per capita fish consumption was 9.8 kg in 1999-2000\*\*.

**2 Employment Generation:** To reduce over burden of labour force on Agriculture sector, pace of industrialization should be accelerated in the economy. Changes occurs in Occupational structure of population of a country with the process of structural change. Percentage share of workers depending on industrial sector increases. While Percentage share of workers depending on Agriculture sector decreases. Fishing is one of the oldest occupations. In ancient period before the cultivation of land, Hunting and fishing was the only source of livelihood. Fishing is the traditional occupation of a community of fishermen. It provides direct as well as indirect employment through its ancillary activities like net making, boat making, salt making, ice making, fish processing, marketing, fish transportation etc. Development of fisheries sector can tackle unemployment problem that is exist in all developing countries like India due to over population. As per the Marine fisheries census 2010, there were 864,550 marine fishermen households in the country. And the total marine fisherfolk population was 3,999,214\*\*\*. According to report by the Government of India (1998 – 99) Fisheries sector provided full time employment to 17,41,265 persons, part time employment to 13,26,983 persons and occasional employment to 82,89,010 persons\*\*\*\*. Both direct and indirect estimated employment was 14 million in fisheries sector in India in 2014-15.(ASSOCHAM)

**3 Export from Fishing Industry:** Developing nations export mainly primary goods. As primary goods have income inelastic demand and inelastic supply, Terms of Trade in forien trade determine unfavourable to them and they can not achieve advantages from forien trade. While, Developed countries export manufactured goods and services. As goods in manufacturing sector have income elastic demand and elastic supply, Terms of Trade determine favourable to them and they can achieve more advantages from forien trade. Developing nations have to face problems of increasing deficit in Balance of Trade and increasing burden of foriegn debt. To overcome these problems Government gives various types of incentives to export sector of the country. There has been increasing trend in demand and consumption of fish products at international markets. Thus, fish products have high potential of export. By exporting fish and fish products developing countries like India can earn foreign exchange required to import necessary goods for economic development of the country. In India, fishery has been playing an important role in the exports.

**Table 7 : Trend in growth of Exports of Marine products in India**

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs.Crore)	Annual growth rate(%)	Annual growth rate(%)
			Quantity	Value
1980-81	75591	234.84	-12.51	-5.62
1990-91	137667	856.00	24.20	34.81
2000-01	440473	6443.89	28.41	25.94
2013-14	983756	30213.26	5.98	60.23

Source : Marine Products Export Development Authority, Kochi

Export of fisheries products in terms of quantity and value and its annual growth rates for the period 1980-81 to 2013-14 are given in above table. It shows significant fluctuations. It was 5.98 % and 60.23 % in 2013-14 in terms of quantity and value, respectively. In the year 2013-14 the volume of fish and fish products exported was 9,83,756 tonnes worth Rs. 30213.26 crores.

In 1991 free trade policy and liberal policies have been adopted. As a result of that export of fish and fish products from India increased. Also Efforts are being made to produce different kinds of value added products at international quality standard as per demand in international markets for export promotion of fish products.

#### **Composition of Export from Fishing Industry**

Composition of export of any country depends on various factors such as stage of economic development, technological progress, availability of natural resources, environment condition, etc. Before 1960, only dried fish items were exported but with the improvement in processing technologies, variety of frozen and canned fish products are being exported from India

**Table 8 : Export of Marine products by category from India**

(Quantity in tonnes, Value in Rs.Crores)

Fish Products	Q/V	2000-01	2013-14		
			Q	V	%
Frozen shrimp	Q	111,874	25.40	301435	30.64
	V	4481.51	69.55	19368	64.10
Cuttlefish/Fillets	Q	33,677	7.65	68577	6.97
	V	288.99	4.48	1387.98	4.59
Frozen squids	Q	37,628	8.54	87437	8.89
	V	324.43	5.03	1731.97	5.73
Fresh/Frozen fish	Q	212,903	48.34	324359	32.97
	V	874.68	13.57	4294.81	14.22
Live Items	Q	1844	0.42	5080	0.52
	V	39.88	0.62	281.85	0.93
Dried Fish	Q	7511	1.71	67901	6.90
	V	70.03	1.09	998	3.30
Chilled items	Q	3820	0.87	19755	2.01
	V	71.63	1.11	527.84	1.75
Other items	Q	31,216	7.09	109212	11.10
	V	292.74	4.54	1623.50	5.37
Total	Q	440,473	100	9,83,756	100
	V	6,444	100	30,213	100

Source : Handbook on fisheries statistics 2014/Marine Products Export Development Authority, Kochi

During the period 2000-01 to 2013-14, export of major fisheries products in terms of quantity and value are presented in above table. The fisheries products were categorized into Frozen shrimp,

Cuttlefish/Fillets, Frozen squids, Fresh/Frozen fish, Live Items, Dried Fish, Chilled items and Other items. Total export of fisheries products has shown increasing trend in terms of quantity and value. In terms of quantity, it has increased from 4,40,473 tonnes in 2000-01 to 9,83,756 tonnes in 2013-14. In terms of value, it increased from Rs.6,444 crores to Rs. 30,213 crores during the same period. The export of all categories of fish products has increased significantly.

Share of Frozen shrimps and Fresh/Frozen fish is significant in the total of fisheries exports. The share of Frozen shrimps in quantity was 25.40 % in 2000-01 and it has increased upto 30.64 % in 2013-14. Whereas share of frozen shrimps in terms of value was 69.55 % in total export of fisheries in 2000-01 and it has decreased upto 64.10% in 2013-14. Share of frozen shrimps in value is higher than in terms of quantity. It shows that Frozen shrimps could get higher price. While, the share of Fresh/Frozen fish in quantity was 48.34 % in 2000-01 and 32.97 % in 2013-14. Whereas share of Fresh/Frozen fish in value was 13.57 % in 2000-01 and 14.22 % in 2013-14 in total export of fisheries. Share of Fresh/Frozen fish in value is lower than in terms of quantity. It shows that Fresh/Frozen fish could not receive high price.

**Direction of Export from Fishing industry:** Direction of export of any country is determined by several factors such as political relations with other countries, geographical distance, difference in comparative advantage, and degree of trade barriers, etc. Before 1960, fish was exported from India only to neighboring countries like Sri Lanka, Singapore, and Malaysia. With the development of quick transport facilities, fish is exported to various countries like U.S., France, Australia, Canada and Japan. Table no. 9 shows the countrywise shares in exports of fish and fish products from India in terms of quantity and value, during the period 2003-04 to 2013-14.

Table 9 : Export of Marine products by Market from India (Quantity in Metric Tonnes, Value in Rs. Crores)

Market	Q/V	2003-04	2013-14		
			%		%
Japan	Q	50020	12.14	71481	7.27
	V	1163.69	19.10	2463.83	8.15
U.S.A.	Q	53153	12.90	110880	11.27
	V	1682.06	27.61	7744.67	25.63
European Union	Q	96284	23.37	174686	17.76
	V	1470.99	24.15	6129.69	20.29
South East Asia Including China	Q	174408	42.33	455844	46.34
	V	1222.23	20.06	9813.31	32.48
Middle East	Q	14711	3.57	58040	5.90
	V	201.52	3.31	1599.37	5.29
Others	Q	23441	5.69	112822	11.47
	V	351.46	5.77	2462.40	8.15
Total	Q	412017	100	983756	100
	V	6,091.95	100	30213.27	100

Source : Handbook on fisheries statistics 2014/Marine Products Export Development Authority, Kochi  
In the above table countries are divided into four groups as per the region such as South East Asian countries including China, Middle East countries and trading block i.e. EU. Whereas Japan and USA have been taken separately as their share in fisheries export from India is significant. Share of export in value to Japan was 19.10 % in total Indian fisheries export in 2003-04 and it was 8.15 % in 2013-14. There was the largest share of export in quantity and value to U.S.A. i.e. 11.27 % and 25.63 % respectively in total Indian fisheries export in 2013-14.

European Union – 28 countries are members of the *European Union*. Some of the member



countries are Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, etc.

Among the countries of European Union, UK, Italy, Spain, Netherlands and Belgium have the significant share in export from Indian fisheries sector.

South East Asia consists of the countries like Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, Myanmar, Cambodia, etc. China, Thailand and Singapore are the important markets in South East Asian countries for the Indian fisheries products to export. Share of export in quantity and value to South East Asian countries including China was 46.34% and 32.48% in 2013-14 respectively.

Middle East countries - Syria, Israel, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Lebanon, Qatar, Jordan, Yemen, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman and Cyprus are the part of Middle East. Share of export in value to Middle East countries has increased from 3.31% in 2003-04 to 5.29% in 2013-14 in total Indian fisheries export.

**4 Contribution of fisheries sector to GDP of India:** The Contribution of fisheries sector to GDP has increased from Rs.4547 Crores in 1990-91 to Rs.78053 Crores in 2012-13. The production of fisheries sector increased by ---% between 1990-91 and 2012-13. The Contribution of fisheries sector to GDP has been significant. Share of Agriculture, Industrial and Service sector in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) changes with the process of structural change. Share of Agriculture sector in GDP is decreasing while share of Industrial and Service sector in GDP is increasing.

**Table 10 : Contribution of fisheries sector to GDP of India (at current prices) (Rs.in Crores)**

Year	Total GDP	GDP from Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	GDP from Fisheries	% in Total GDP	% of Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing
1990-91	531814	154350	4547	0.85	2.95
2000-01	1991982	460608	20948	1.05	4.55
2012-13	9388876	1644926	78053	0.83	4.75

Source : Handbook on fisheries statistics 2014/Central Statistics Office

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Dr. K. B. Shejul (243-244)

## MICRO-FINANCE IS THE NEED OF THE AGE!

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Finance is the like Blood of Business without sufficient funds neither any business can be started nor run successfully. The provision of adequate and timely finance is of basic importance for the smooth working of the industries and their expansion. As we know every country is conducted a wide campaign for financial inclusion by the expansion of modern banks. But still around half of the population is financially excluded; most of them are less affluent people including poor and moderate poor. It means they have not paid interest to the capitalist class. Micro finance is an agenda of capitalist class to financial inclusion means, poor are compelled to pay interest and they are subject to exploitation. Poor people generally not received interest because they have no money to save or invest. Therefore Micro finance is a net to catch small fishes; it mobilizes huge amount of interest from poor class and flow it to the rich. When rich people got loans from commercial banks and other financial institutions at low rate of interest (from 4% to 12% in India) the poor receives the same from micro finance institution at very high rate from 24% and above. Then it is celebrating as a tool for poverty alleviation.

### • What is Micro Financing ?

Very often the term micro credit and micro finance are used as interchangeable terms and they denote one the same thing. Micro finance is the extension of small loans to very poor entrepreneurs who do not qualify for traditional bank loans. It includes micro savings, micro credit and sometimes various forms of micro insurance schemes. It is connected with money as well as information.

Micro finance not only increases income, savings, loans, investments and repayment of loans by poor but it empower the poor through personal transformation from a feeling of *"I can not" to "I can"* do something about my poverty. i.e. somebody say regarding micro finance, *"Small is always Beautiful & Beneficial."*

### • Need of Micro-Finance in India:

Micro-financing is more essential in developing countries like India because of the following aspects:

- 1) Formal financial sector is unsuccessful in providing sufficient finance to the poor because of lack of collateral security and high transaction costs.
- 2) Informal financial sector charges interest at very high rate and other conditions of loans are such that result in all kinds of exploitation of poor.
- 3) Micro-Finance is given mainly through Self Help Group. Members of the SHGs somewhat identical. The administration is participatory. It results in high rate of repayment.
- 4) As it is group and there is an involvement of co-borrowers the supervision cost is low.
- 5) In Micro-Financing the collateral security is replaced by collective guarantee of group members, It ensures repayment of loans and recycling of funds which are essential for growth of banking business.
- 6) The Self Help Groups are mainly established by women, It result in empowerment of women which is essential in developing countries.
- 7) As SHG is very informal organization. It is not necessary to complete complicated costly legal formalities of establishment. So this is more suitable to poor people residing in villages and interior parts of India.

• **Objective of Micro-Finance:** The organization working to promote micro finance institutions in different parts of the world determines various objectives to micro finance. The important among them are listed as follows.

1. Promote socio-economical development at the grass root level through community-based approach.
2. Develop and strengthen people's group called Self-Help Groups and facilitate sustainable development through them.
3. Provide livelihood training to disadvantaged population.
4. Promote activities which have community participation and sharing of responsibilities.
5. Promote programs for the disabled.
6. Empower and mainstream women.
7. Promote sustainable agriculture and ecologically sound management of natural resources.
8. Organize and co-ordinate networking of grass root level organization.
9. Get benefits by reducing expenditure and making use of local resources as inputs for livelihood activities.
10. Increase the number of wags days and income at household level.
11. Poor people need a variety of financial services, not just loans.
12. Micro finance is powerful tool to fight poverty.
13. Micro finance means building financial system that serves the poor.
14. Micro finance can pay for itself, and must do so if it is to reach very large numbers of poor people.
15. Micro finance is about building permanent local financial institutions that can attract domestic deposits, recycle them into loans, and provide other financial services.
16. Micro credit is not always the answer. Other kind of support may work.

• **Micro Finance Models in India:** A wide range of microfinance models are working in India. Experts opinions is that India host the maximum number of microfinance models. Each model has succeeded in their respective fields. The main reason behind the existence of these models in India may be due to geographical size of the country, a wide range of social and cultural groups, the existence of different economical classes and a strong NGO movement. Micro Finance Institutions in India have adopted various traditional as well as innovative approaches for increasing the credit flow to the organized sector. They can be categorized into six broad types.

- 1) Grameen model
- 2) SHGs model
- 3) Federate SHGs model
- 4) Co-operative model
- 5) ROSCAs
- 6) Micro-finance companies (MFCs)

• **Conclusion:**

The entire world of 21<sup>st</sup> century is thinking and planning for poverty alleviation, environment protection, empowerment of weaker section of the providing and quality among all. All these objectives can be achieved only by providing Micro-finance through Self Help Groups **to poorest of the poor**, So Bankers of 21<sup>st</sup> Century cannot afford to neglect micro financing but they have to undertake this activity on large scale. As new private sector banks such as ICICI Bank & Other Banks have entered in the field of Micro-Financing. Most of the Commercial Banks are implementing micro-finance operations through its SHGs at different levels. E.g. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh & Bangladesh, etc. are excellent models of Micro-Finance.

*Dr. Suresh Sitaram Nale (245-247)*

## **POVERTY IN INDIA**

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### **Introduction:**

Poverty can be defined as a social phenomenon in which a section on the society in unable to fulfil even its basic necessities of life. When a substantial segment of a society is deprived of the minimum level of living and continues at a bare subsistence level, that society is said to be plagued with mass poverty. The countries of the third world exhibit invariably the existence of mass poverty, although pockets of poverty exist even in the developed countries of Europe and America. Two types of standards are common in economic literature: the absolute and the relative. In the absolute standard, minimum physical quantities of cereals, pulses, milk, butter, etc. Are determined for a subsistence level and then the price quotations convert into monetary terms the physical quantities. Aggregating all the quantities included, a figure expressing per capita consumer expenditure is determined. The population, whose level of income (or expenditure) is below the figure, is considered to be below the poverty line. According to the relative standard, income distribution of the population in different fractile groups is estimated and a comparison of the levels of living of the top 5 to 10 per cent with the bottom 5 to 10 per cent of the population reflects the relative standards of poverty. the defect of the latter approach is that it indicates the relative position of different segments of the population is the income hierarchy. Even in affluent societies. Such pockets of poverty exist. But for underdeveloped countries, it is the existence of mass poverty that is the cause for concern.

### **2. ECONOMIC REFORMS AND REDUCTION OF POVERTY-**

A natural question arises : what has been the impact of economic reforms initiated since 1991 on poverty reduction? Dr.Gaurav Datt of the world bank in his article “has poverty declined since economic reforms ?” has drawn the following conclusions:-

1. While there was a marked decline in both rural and urban poverty rates between 1973-74 and 1986-87, there is no sign of anything comparable thereafter.  
For the rural sector, for the period 1973-74 and 1990-91, headcount index of poverty declined at the annual rate of 2.7 per cent, the rate of decline since then (i.e. in the post-reform period) is not significantly different from zero.  
For the urban sector, during 1973-74 and 1990-91, head count index of poverty declined at the annual average rate of 2.2 per cent, the same trend is continued in the post-reform period (1990-91 to 1996-97) at the annual average rate of 2.2 per cent.
2. While the urban sector seems to have continued its march of poverty reduction in the process of growth, rural poverty reduction was choked off by lack of rural growth.
3. Dr. Gaurav Datt has identified stagnation in rural growth as the basic cause of slowdown in poverty reduction. This naturally puts a question mark on the very nature of the reform process in terms of rural welfare.

**Emerging Issues:** As noted above different figures are being presented by the government about poverty. Therefore it is difficult to understand that how many people in India are poor. Periodically varying definitions of the poverty line tend to complicate the matter further. In the absence of an appropriate definition, efforts to remove poverty cannot be meaningful. In the past various measures have been adopted by the government to tackle the menace of poverty in the country. Cheap grain, other

foods and kerosene through the PDS, rural and health facilities etc., are some key government programmes in this direction. Government has also proposed food security legislation, according to which, for all people living below poverty line, the provision would be made for access to necessary food at affordable prices. But absence of appropriate definition is coming in way of a judicious poverty elimination programme. Recently supreme court has questioned the basis of defining the poverty line according to which only 36 percent of the population is living below poverty line it may be noted that some time back expert group headed by prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar, had suggested an improved definition for measuring poverty, on the lines of which formula for measuring poverty has also been suggested the same has also been accepted by the planning commission. Before the report of the expert group, the government assessment of poverty was that in 2004-05 only 28 percent people were poor and the same has dropped to only 28 percent people were poor and the same has dropped to only percent in 2007. According to new definition of poverty, necessary expenditure on health and education has also been included while assessing poverty. But supreme court has questioned even this 'improved definition' of poverty. According to prof. Tendulkar's definition, a person would be treated as poor, as on 2004-05, if his monthly income is less than Rs 446.68 in rural areas and Rs 578.8 in urban areas. Considering the data submitted by the planning commission. supreme court questioning the methodology, has asked the planning commission, that how a person would be able consume 2400 calories in rural areas and 2100 calories in urban areas with less than Rs.20 a day in urban areas and less than Rs.15 a day in rural areas. It may be noted that as per the basic definition of poverty, intake of 2100 calories in urban areas and 2400 for urban areas has been the basis of drawing the poverty line in India. as per this standard, 56 percent of population was estimated to be living below poverty line in 1973-74. Before 1973-74, poverty line was defined in such a way that the estimated of poverty line was based on the requisite expenditure to attain the desired quantum of calories. But estimation of poverty in 1993-94 and 1999-00 were devoid of any sense of proportion and statisticians at planning commission were able to bring down the number of poor by statistical jugglery and change in definition of poverty. Critics believe that as per the calorie standards, had the price data been 80 percent and in urban areas it would have been 50 percent. If we accept the data presented by the planning commission, we find that a person getting daily income of Rs.20 or more on urban areas and Rs.15 or more in rural areas would not be called poor. If we look at the internationally most commonly accepted definition of poverty, it is US\$ 1.25 a day. If we convert the same in rupees, it would amount to Rs.58 per day. Though even this is lower than what is required for subsistence, but a definition which gives poverty line of this amount seems highly in appropriate. If planning commission's definition of poverty itself calls for a minimum consumption of 2400 calories rural areas and 2100 calories in urban areas, how can this be achieved with less than Rs.20 in urban areas and Rs. In rural areas, answer to this basic question, has been sought by the supreme court from planning commission. Some time ago, the government constituted a committee for the unorganized sector under the chairmanship of Arjun sengupta, which reported that more than 77 percent of the countrymen are managing with less than Rs.20 day or less. It is easily understandable that it is not possible to meet minimum requirement of a person's food, shelter and clothing with so little. it means that more than 77 percent of the countrymen cannot even meet their basic needs, whereas poverty measured as per the mathematical method gives a figure of merely 36 percent. Such varying figures about the number of poor create confusions and make the task of elimination of poverty difficult. Though tendulkar's report has tried to correct the definition of poverty by including requisite expenditure on education and health, but even that has failed to address to the realities. To make it real poverty line, government has to take a realistic view of poverty. If the government has to implement right to food earnestly, it must correct its assessment of poverty.

**Conclusion:** The conclusion emerges from the analysis of poverty line. Firstly, the procedure of upgrading poverty line on the basis of price index needs a review and this should be accompanied by the norm of calorie intake. Secondly, the basis of poverty line was decided four decades ago in 1969. For a developing economy with an aspiration of becoming a super – economic power by 2020, it is all the more necessary to develop a basic needs approach poverty line, instead of a uni – dimensional poverty line based on calorie intake of food primarily which is only a starvation line. This will entail greater effort on the part of the state to take steps so that the benefits of rapid economic growth reach ‘aam adami’ (common man) to use phrase of the congress manifesto. Then, it will shake use out of our complacency about poverty in India. We have miles to go before we sleep.

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*Dr. Atul. H. Salunke (248-250)*

## **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY THROUGH “SELF HELP GROUP”**

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**Introduction:** If women empowered to do more and more the possibility of economic growth become apparent eliminating a significant part of a Nation workforce as the sole basis of gender can have detrimental effects on the economy of that nation. In addition female participation in counsels, groups, and business is seen to increase efficiency. Although women represent bulk of the labour force, especially in developing countries, they are not brought under the main stream of development and they are denied of appreciation for their contribution. Factors which contribute women's Participation in the labour force include education, marital status, number and age of children, health, their rights in property and assets, and employment opportunities etc

**Empowerment of Women:** Empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social, educational, gender or economical strength of individuals and communities. In economic developments, the Empowerment approach focuses on mobilizing the self help efforts of the poor, rather than providing them with social welfare, economic empowerment is also the empowering of previously disadvantage section of the population Empowerment is a multi dimensional social process which helps the individual to gain control over their lives. Employment is a social action process that promotes participation of people, organization and communities in gaining control over their lives in their community and larger society. Women empowerment it is broad concept which includes self decision regarding education, participation mobility, economic independency, public speaking awareness and exercise of right, political participation and many more factors insure women empowerment In short women empowerment is the breaking of personal limitations. Amartya Sen.- Nobel laureate-Empowering women and girls with more choice sand more freedom is crucial to achieving a better future for all When women are supported and empowered all society gets benefit; .their families are healthier more children go to school, agricultural reductively improves, and income increase. In short communities become more resilient. Empowerment is not essentially politically alone; it is a process having personal, economical, social and political dimension with personal empowerment being the core of the empowerment process. In fact political empowerment will not succeed in the absence of micro finance through SHGs creates empowerment promoting condition for movements to move position of marginalization within Household decision making process and exclusion within the community to one of greater centrality, inclusion of voice. The social process of micro financing programmed strengthens women self esteem and self worth, instill a greater sense of awareness of social and political issues leading to increase mobility and reduce traditional seclusion of women. Most impotently micro finance program enable women to contribute to the house hold economy, increasing their intra- house hold bargaining power. Thus micro financing through self helping group has transferred the real economic power in the hands of women and has considerably reduce their dependence on men. The impact of SHG's on Socio-Economic status of women was found significant. Change is found in the areas of education housing facilities, Exposure to mass media, occupation size of holding and material possession.

### **Objectives of the Study:**

- 1) To study historical development of Self Help Groups.
- 2) To study the organization and structure of the SHGS.

- 3) To evaluate the performance of the SHGS.
- 4) To study of change SHGS economic condition.
- 5) To find out the problems related to SHGS.
- 6) To highlights the impact of Micro Finance

**Hypothesis:**

1. The level of individual empowerment increases with association of SHG's.
2. The poor is able to get cheap and easy loan through SHG's without security.
3. The profits of the SHGs are not re-invested but distributed in the form of Consumer goods to members.
4. Women participation in public and social programs has increased after joining SHG's.

**Findings of the study:**

Following are the major findings of the research work:

1. Women are economically self-reliable and she can also provide employment to other members and women in the village.
2. She is confident to speak to outsiders including village leaders, social workers, and politicians. Increase social awareness
3. SHG members was increase pressure on local leaders and politicians to solve the problems in the villages.
4. SHG\_s, members gate the loan in reasonable interest rates and invest them for productive income generation activities.
5. All members paid their installment regularly and promptly Hence the earlier belief that poor person fail to repay the loan is discarded and theView that \_poor are bankable\_ is true.
6. It was found from the study that none of the selected SHG\_s, had life and health insurance policies for their members. This is very important because any natural calamities or disasters to members need to be compensated by risk coverage measures.
7. The 50% subsidy and low rate of interest charged by Govt. to BPLSHG's are a great source of inspiration to poor families and also a great relief to the members.
8. The status of women has increased and they are respected in their families, village and society. She now takes active part in decision making of the family and also in Gramsabha. She discusses the problems in the village with local leader related to common issue likes schools, Primary health centers, cleanliness and hygiene, gender equity, legal rights of women, adult literacy, and water supply and tries to find out solutions.
9. It is found that in some villages, the SHG members were successful to close down liquor shops.
10. It was found that the profits of SHG's are wisely invested. A large number of SHG's have added the dividends to their saving which was given as loans to the needy members. However, some SHG's have distributed the profit in cash and arranged trips for their members.
11. The flow of institutional credit has increased through SHG-Bank linkage Programmed because the savings of members and other sources like society, constitute a very small percentage of financial needs of the SHG's. As such, the Govt. and NGO\_s (BPL + APL) together rely on institutional finance to the SHG's. However there is demand for more



amount of loans.

**Suggestions:** On the basis of analysis of the survey and findings of the study following suggestions can be made to improve and enhance the performance of SHG's in general.

1. There is need to, emphasize on reproductive use of loans for income generating activities than using it for consumption needs. Separate

Consumption loans should be given to the needy members based on their savings and repayment capacity. As a result, clients will not divert

Production loans to meet their consumption needs.

2. Community representation in the form of Bank mitras, can act as a connect between the SHG movement and community at large.

3. The insurance of members need to be considered on priority basis, which cover health, life, assets and accidents of SHG members. The women

Enterprise does not have any risk coverage at present. The insurance scheme need to made mandatory to all members, who avail credit and the

Premium should be paid by the promoting agencies as an extended credit and be recovered by the members along with loan installments. More

Serious and consolidated efforts are to be made by Govt., NGO's and insurance companies in this regard.

4. Goal oriented savings products needs to be introduce for members of SHG's.

5. More serious efforts are necessary to the marketing aspects of SHGs product though Govt. has introduce many innovate schemes still,

There is an acute problem of marketing and SHG products fail to compete in the open market. Fairs, exhibitions, workshops and other programs

Have definitely helped but only to a limited extent. There is an urgent need to evolve suitable methodology for promoting SHG products besides imparting special marketing skills and risk taking abilities to the members.

6. PACS as Self Help Promoting Institution: PACS are expected to improve their business and their clients outreach for their improve the participation in the SHG-Bank linkage Programme and also lead to its improved business and profitability of PACS.

7. There is a need for establishing a Computer MIS for SHG's and SHG's federation to monitor their performance on regular basis.

8. SHG's federation must be able to publish their annual reports and share those with all their members.

9. Governance of SHGS federation is a major challenge, overcome as a sustainable institution of the poor.

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*Katkar Sangita Bhalchandra (251-254)*

## **A STUDY OF REGIONAL IMBALANCE IN INDIA**

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**Introduction.-** Balanced regional growth is necessary for the harmonious development of federal state such as India. India, however, presents a picture of wide regional variations, in terms of such indicators of economic growth as per capita income, the proportion of population living below the poverty line, working population in agriculture, the percentage of urban population to total population. The percentage of workers in manufacturing industries, etc. Relatively speaking, some states are economically advanced while others are relatively backward. Even within each state, some regions are more developed while others are almost primitive. The co – existence of relatively developed and economic – cally depressed states and even regions within each state is known as regional imbalance. Regional imbalances may be natural due to unequal natural endowments or man – made in the sense of neglect of some regions and preference of others for investment and development effort. Regional imbalances may be inter –state or intrastate; they may be total or sect oral. Economic backward- ness of a region is indicated by symptoms like high pressure of population on land, excessive dependence on agriculture leading to high incidence of rural employment, absence of large-scale urbanisation, low productivity in agriculture and cottage industries etc.

### **2. CAUSES OF ECOMOMIC BACKWARDNESS AND REGIONAL IMBALANFCES-**

1. There are certain deterrent factors which come in the way of rapid development of a region: most important of these are the geographical isolation, inadequacy of economic overheads like transport, labour, technology.

Historically, the existence of backward regions started from the British rule in India. The British helped the development of only those regions which possessed facilities for prosperous manufacturing and trading activities. Maharashtra and west Bengal were the states preferred by the British industrialists. The three metropolitan cities – Calcutta, Bombay and madras –attracted all the industries and the rest of the country was neglected and remained backward.

2. The rural areas were continuously pauperised and the farmers remained the most oppressed class, the zamindars and the moneylenders were of course, the only prosperous persons on the rural scene. The absence of effective land reforms allowed the structure in most of rural India to remain in imical to economic growth. The uneven investment in irrigation during the British period helped some areas become prosperous under the British rule.

In developing countries, the developed regions are generally confined to urban centres and urban areas. This is mainly because physical geography controls economic growth in a greater degree in developing countries than in developed countries. For example, Japan and Switzerland have overcome the handicaps of mountain terrain but our Himalayan states, viz., northern Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, the hill districts of U.P. and Bihar and NEFA, have remained backwards and undeveloped mainly because of inaccessibility. Climate too plays an important role in the low economic development of many regions in India as reflected in low agricultural output and absence of large –scale industry.

3. Some regons are preferred because of certain locational advantages. The location of iron and steel factories or oil refinerrirs will have to be only in those technically defined areas, which are optimal

form all the standpoints considered together. Naturally, as the process of development gains momentum, they attract labour, capital trade and the external economies offered by the developing regions.

4. New investment, more so, in the private sector has a tendency to concentrate in an already well developed area, thus reaping the benefit of external economies. This is but natural form the private sector point of view, since well developed area offers private investors certain basic advantages, viz, labour infrastructure facilities, transport and the market.

Nature of development during the planning era

Serious regional imbalances resulted during the period of planned economic development since 1950-51. Even though balanced development was strongly endorsed by the industrial policy resolution of 1956 accepted as one of the principal objectives of economic planning from the second plan onwards, it was almost completely ignored by our planners and the licensing authorities.

5. The planning mechanism has itself accentuated the disparity between the states by having a strong bias in favour of developed states and neglecting less- developed states. The more developed states were clearly favoured and the less developed states were neglected in planned outlay. Punjab and Haryana have always received the highest per capita plan outlays from the first plan to the eight plans. In fact, the first four of five states have always received larger allocation of plan outlays in all the five year plans. At the same time, the poorest states like Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have continued to receive the smallest allocation per capita in all the plans. Accordingly the disparity between the states in India has been widening. This is despite a clear objective of planning to achieve regional balance in development.

Since 1951, considerable investments have been concentrated at a few places like Mumbai, Ahmadabad, Delhi, Kanpur, Calcutta, Bangalore, etc. On "efficiency criteria." these areas have outgrown their capacities and are faced with serious problems of congestion, slums, transport. Public health, etc. At the same time, they are causing serious brain and resource drain from the adjoining areas. They "act as suction pumps, pulling in more dynamic elements from the more static regions." While the growth elements from the more static regions. "While the growth centres experience rapid, sustained and cumulative economic growth, the neighbouring regions have experienced outflow of people, capital and resources.

6. The adoption of the new technology in agriculture during the 1960s has also aggravated regional economic disparities. Working on the assumption of using the scarce resources in the most productive way and maximising foodgrains production to solve the problem of food shortage, the government concentrated its resources on farmers of heavily irrigated tracts in different parts of the country. These farmers were already well – off and they were made still better – off. On the other hand, dry – land farmers and non – farming population of the countryside have been left out. This has led to widening of the gap of income disparities between irrigated and dry areas and between large farmers and small farmers in every state.

The government did make an attempt toward decentralisation and development of backward regions through public sector investment programmes in such areas as Rourkela, Bhili, Barauni, etc, but as the ancillary industries did not come up fast enough heavy investment by the centre.

Finally, there was an additional factor for growing regional imbalance after independence. While some state government's devoted much attention to the industrial development of their regions – Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu (at one time) are examples- others were more interested in political intrigues and manipulations than in rapid and balanced economic growth of their areas.

### 3. POLICY MEASURES TO REMOVE REGIONAL DISPARITIES

The planning commission of India has sought to tackle the problem of regional disparities and backwardness particularly in three ways:

- (a) The recognition of backwardness as a factor to be taken into account in the transfer of financial resources from the centre to the states :
- (b) Special area development programmes directed at development of backward areas; and
- (c) Measures to promote private investment in backward areas. We shall deal with these there policy measures in greater detail.

**(A) Backwardness and resource transfer:** the finance commissions in India have used backwardness of a state as one of the criteria for the transfer of funds from the central pool to the states. The resource transfers relate to central assistance for state plans, transfers effected under the recommendations of finance commission, ad hoc transfers from the centre to the states, the distribution of long –term and short –term credit from financial institutions etc. The share of hte backard stated in plan outlay and in central assistance steadily rose from 48 per cent in the first plan to 57 per cent in the third plan. Since then, the share of the backward states in central plan assistance has been gradually declining to 50 per cent in the fifth plan, 36 per cent in the sixth plan and 37 per cent in the eighth plan the tenth plan has projected a further decline to 36 per cent. so as to backward states. Even the revised formula for central assistance could not till the balance in favour of backward states as was intended. There are certain basic difficulties in solving the problem of regional disparities and backwardness through transfer of resources from the centre to the states. There is no guarantee that the resources transferred from the centre to the states would be automatically used for the development of the backward areas or districts. In fact there is a “tendency to divert funds intended for backward and difficult to more forward areas and easier programmes.”

**(B) Special area development programmes**

Specific plan schemes have been formulated with central assistance to develop hilly areas, tribal areas and drought – prone areas. Moreover, schemes of rural development directed towards the improvement of specific groups like small farmers and agricultural labourers were also located in back ward areas. In course of time, these special schemes for particular target groups, become a part of the programme of block level planning for integrated for integrated rural development and full employment. The eleventh Finance commission did not make backwardness as such a criterion for resource transfer, but in the formula for resource transfer, among the different criteria, the relative distance of the per capita income of state with the income of the state with the income of the state with highest per capita income and the index of infrastructure development were indirectly used to include backwardness. On the basis of the new formula, backward states and special category states, taken together would receive 61.2 per cent of total resource transfer. As per data provided in table 9, the central government and the twelfth finance commission have made efforts to reallocate resources in favour of the backward states. Out of the normal central assistance, as against a population of 52.5% belonging to forward states, only 44% of the funds were provided. Similarly, the twelfth finance commission allocated only 41.4% of the total funds to forward states. Consequently, backward states with a population of 47.5% received 56% funds under normal central assistance and 58.6% share as per twelfth finance recommendation. This indicates the intention the central government to tilt the balance of allocations in favour of backward states.

**(C) Incentives to promote investment in backward areas:** Various incentives, both fiscal and otherwise, have been provided in order to tackle the problem of industrial backwardness and to promote

private investment in backward areas. These incentives have been provided by the centre, by the states and by public sector financial institutions.

**(D) Central government incentives:** The government of India has been providing important incentives to promote private investment in back-ward areas. These incentives are :

- (a) Income tax concession : new industrial units located in backward areas set up after January 1971 are allowed a deduction of 20 per cent of profits for computation of assessable income. This concession introduced in April 1974 was to be available for a period of 10 years.
- (b) Central investment subsidy scheme : the scheme of central investment subsidy, as originally announced in 1970, provided for an outright subsidy at the rate of 10 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 laths on fixed capital investment, viz., land, buildings plant and machinery. The rate of subsidy was subsequently raised to 15 per cent and still later to 20 per cent.

However, the block/talukas/extensions of townships in category B and C areas which have exceeded an investment limit of Rs.30 cores as at the end of March 1983 were to be excluded from the scope of the investment subsidy scheme.

With effect from April 1984, the maximum limit of central investment subsidy had been raised to Rs. 50 laths at the rate of 25 per cent in the case of electronics industries set up in hilly districts.

- (c) Transport subside scheme : under this scheme, introduced in July 1971, industrial units set up in hilly, remote and inaccessible areas were entitled to 50 per cent transport subsidy on the expenditure incurred for movement of raw materials and finished goods to and from certain selected rail heads to the location of the industrial units. The scheme is applicable to remote and inaccessible areas in Jammu and Kashmir and north-eastern hill states.
- (d) Other measures : the central government has also initiated a scheme at assisting state governments in infrastructural development in identified “no-industry districts” up to one-third of the total cost of such development subject to a maximum of Rs.2 cores. Under this scheme, the central government has helped to develop many growth centres through infrastructure development.

**(E) State government incentives:** State governments have also offered incentives to attract private sector units to the backward region. These incentives include provision of developed plots with power and water on a no- profit no – loss basis. Exemption from payments of water charges for some years, interest – free loans on sales tax dues, exemption from Octopi duties, exemption from payment of property taxes for some years, preferential treatment for the purchase of stores for units located in backward areas, subsidy on industrial housing scheme etc. In recent years more than half the assistance sanctioned by SFCS, SIDCO and SIICS went to districts designated backward for the concessional finance schemes.

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*Dr. Pawar Avinash Vilasrao (255-257)*

## **ROLE OF MICROFINANCE IN RURAL WOMEN ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT IN LATUR DISTRICT**

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**Introduction :-** Today, every country is trying to make economic development. Economic development is not only related to the increase in national income, technological progress and modernization of society but it is also concerned with the equal allocation of product and Natural resources by eliminating unemployment and inequality in the country. According to Dudley Seers, it is necessary that the country's poverty, unemployment and inequality should be reduced for economic development in a country. If the answer to any of these components is negative though the country's per capita income doubles, it is not true development. Therefore, there is a need to reduce poverty, unemployment and inequality for economic development. Famous Pakistani economist Mehboob-ul-Haq says, solving the issues like poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and inequality should be the main objective of development. It shows that for the economic development, they have to pay more attention to the problems of poverty, unemployment and inequality. The eminent economist Amartya Sen has clarified the concept of development in his book "Economic Development and Freedom". According to him, many people in the world have to suffer from many such inequalities as malnutrition, health, food, clothing, shelter, education, and pure water. Without removing this inequality, development is not possible. The picture of these disparities between women and men is terrible in all these inequalities. In developing countries like India, Pakistan and Bangladesh the picture of gender inequality frightening. Women are deprived of basic needs like education, health, medical facilities and pure water. They do not have social, economic, political development. But this inequality between men and women should diminish for the development of the country. Therefore, women should be empowered. Woman's participation in development process is very important. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan says, 'Progress of our land can not be achieved without the active participation of our Mothers, Sisters and daughters'. Therefore, this inequality among men and women should be eradicated for economic development of the country. Women should be involved in the development process. Development is impossible without bringing women into the mainstream of development. For this, women need empowerment. Though the Constitution of India has bestowed the Right of Equality on women, they do not get the equal treatment as compared to male. They are treated inferior or secondary to male. Because of so called secondary treatment and their inferiority complex, they are far behind from social, economic and cultural development as compared to male. They became alienated in their own home on the basis of gender bias. They are not self-dependent. They are leading a life of parasite. They are not equally treated and developed as male members of the family. Their opinions do not carry any importance in the eyes of male members of the family. They have been kept away from medical facilities, education and nourishing food. This kind of situation can be seen since olden days in India. There is no change in the said situation even after the 69 years of independence of India. Women should be included in the process of development. Without their active role we can not achieve the development in real terms. They must be brought in the flow. They should be strengthened socially, economically and culturally. Microfinance has become one of the dominant tools in Women empowerment.

### **Objectives :-**

- 1) To know what microfinance means ?

2) To know the role of microfinance in economic empowerment of women.

### **Hypothesis**

- 1) H0 1 Due to micro financing, there has been no significant change in the income of women in Latur District.
- 2) H0,2 Due to micro finance, there has been no significant change in the annual assets of women in Latur District.
- 3) H0 3 Due to micro finance, there has been no significant change in the annual expenditure of women in Latur District.
- 4) H0 4 Due to micro finance, there has been no significant change in the savings of women in study area.
- 5) H0,5 Due to micro finance, there has been no significant change in the annual loan level of women in study area.

**Research Methodology :-** The present study area is limited to Latur district. Only Random sampling Techniques is used to draw sample for present study. Primary data is collected through 213 woman swarojgari s interviews. Paired sample t test has been used to understand the changes in women's income, value of property, expenses, savings and loans due to micro finance.

**Meaning of Microfinance :-** Women entrepreneurs through out the world contribute to economic growth and the sustainable livelihood of their families and communities. Microfinance helps to empower women from poor households to make this contribution. Microfinance – the provision of financial services to the poor in a sustainable manner – utilizes credit , savings and other products such as micro insurance to help families take advantage of income generating activities and better cope with risk.

The procedure of Microfinance is somewhat different than the traditional procedure of bank loan. Initially, people living in poverty and are deprived of growth are clubbed and divided into different SHG's. There are 10-20 members in each of such SHG's. These members are oriented towards the savings to make themselves independent and to make them economically competent. After a short duration of time, these SHG's have their credit in the bank and able to get loan from the bank for minor project. In this fashion, the members of SHG are able to get financial assistance for their business.

### **Impact of Microfinance SHG on Economic empowerment of women swarojgari**

**Source :-** out put of SPSS ( primary data – survey 2011-12 )

### **Significant at 0.01 level**

Since t value is significant at  $\alpha = 0.01$  level the above null hypothesis is rejected **and** alternative hypothesis is accepted . Thus it can be concluded that

- 1) Due to micro finance, there was significant change in the annual assets, annual income, annual expenditure, annual savings and annual loan level of women.
- 2) There was significant increase level of income, assets, expenditure, savings, and loan of the Women SHG after joining Microfinance programme.

Thus it can concluded that there was significant improvement in economic status of SHG women members after joining the Microfinance programme. But the question is that, Women's economic condition improved due to micro finance programme, but Is this improvement till the families are expelled from the poverty line? For this It has to see the impact of micro finance on the poor.

**Impact of Microfinance on poverty :-** Poverty estimates for the year 2011-12 have been estimated as per recommendation of Tendulkar committee. For Maharashtra poverty line is estimated at RS 967 per capita per month in rural areas. This poverty line is used for this study.

**Table no 2. crossed the poverty line Families of women**

Year	Poverty criterion (Per capita consumption expenditure per month,RS )	Total families	Crossed poverty line Families	Percentage of crossed poverty line Families
2011	967	213	02	0.94

Source :- primary data

Table number 2 shows that, Out of 215 families, only 2 families has crossed the poverty line. The percentage of crossing poverty line is very low. Thus it can concluded that Financial condition improved due to micro finance but it is not able to cross poverty line. Microfinance help to improve their economic status but still fails to reduce their vulnerability. Because their main reason is the choice of dairy and goat farming business in primary sector. Therefore, to make Micro Finance programme more effective, there is a need to emphasize on business selection in second and third sector.

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## **ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF GST**

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**Introduction** – The Country witnessed the launch of biggest ever tax reform since independence on the intervening night of 30<sup>th</sup> June – 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017 Speaking on the occasion. The Prime Minister said that the day, marks a decisive turning point in determining the future course of the country tall. Status are slated to gain immensely as they will now get equal opportunities of development. The system not only provides impetus to already developed states but also provides the opportunity to the backward states to develop. In his inspirational speech at mid night of June 30, minutes before the roll out, Prime Minister, referred to GST as a life changing instrument for the poor particularly in eastern Uttar Pradesh, other eastern states and the North East. Even as they are blessed with rich natural resources these states have not been able to fully exploit the same for their development, How it is Possible.

### **Advantages of GST**

- 1) **Eliminate Multiple Taxes System** – This is one of the advantage of GST System. It eliminates all different types of taxes (Sale Tax, Service Tax, Excise Duty, Octroi, Central Sales Tax and Value added Tax etc.) The idea behind the implementation of GST was subsume all existing taxes of the State and Centre Government under one value added tax. Which would be levied on all goods and service. No good or service would be exempt and also there would not be any differentiation between goods or services. This rule would apply to both input and output product. The tax paid on input tax would be deducted from the tax paid on the output produced and it continuous from manufacturing stage to the distribution stage. Tax would be collected only at the place of consumption. This system of tax addresses the issue of cascading of taxes.
- 2) **No Interfearce of bureaucvacy** – All the compliance procedures under GST Registration , payments, Refunds and Returns will now be carried out through online portals only and thus small and medium Enterprises need not worry about interacting with department officers for carrying these compliances.
- 3) **Production Cost is less** – One nation one tax system is very important tax system in India. It's very easy to extend business in other state without paying interstate taxes. It provides the national platform.
- 4) **Simple and easy procedure**- The entire process of GST (form registration to filling returns) is made online and it is simple they do not have to run from pillar to post to get different registrations.
- 5) **Economic Growth** – Government revenues should rise as the simplicity of Paying tax is an incentive to do so rather than avoid levies and finally the ease of doing business will improve which should in turn lead to move investment and there by give a push to economic growth.
- 6) **Improved efficiency of logistics** – The logistics industry in India had to maintain multiple warehouses across states to avoid the current CST and state entry taxes on inter state movement. These ware houses were force to operate below their capacity giving opportunity to increased operating costs under GST, however these restrictions on inter state movement of goods have been lessened.
- 7) **Unorganized sector is regulated** – Under GST some of the industries in India like construction and textile industries were largely unregulated. Under GST there are provisions for online compliances and payments and for availing of input credit only. When the supplier has accepted the amount this has brought in accountability and regulation to these industries.

- 8) **Growth of Revenue in State's and Centre** – It is expected that the introduction of GST will expand the tax base but lowers down the tax rates and also removes the multiple point. This will lead to higher amount of revenue to 60<sup>th</sup> the states and centre.

**Disadvantages of GST**

- 1) **Challenge to small and medium enterprises (SMES)** – As well the India's GST System stations the small and medium enterprises (SMES) and large scale Industries at the same level by keeping the exemption brink very competitive without any tax disparity. There is a task ahead for SMES to be able to invest, change and read in the way similar to large scale players.
- 2) **Increased Costs due to requirement of software** – Online registrations, Electronic refund procedures and returns are required to be filled electronically and input tax credit and tax liability adjustment will happen automatically on the basis of these returns, Business have to either update their existing accounting for ERP software to GST or GST software. So that they can keep update. But both the options lead to increased cost of software purchase.
- 3) **SMES will have a higher tax burden-** Manufacturing sector will face difficulties under GST. Earlier only businesses whose turn over exceeded RS. 1.5 crore had to pay excise duty but now any business whose turn over exceeds Rs.20 lakh will have to pay GST.
- 4) **Financial Services cost will increase** – In most of the countries GST is not charged on the financial services under the services tax. India has followed the approach of bringing virtually all financial services within the ambit of tax. Where consideration for them is in the form of the explicit fee, GST also include Financial services on the above grounds only.
- 5) **Tax Managements and infrastructure's cost will high** – Success of any tax reform policy or managerial measures depends on the inherent simplifications of the system. Which leads to the high conformity with the administrative measures and policies. It depends on the states and the centre, how they are going to make GST a simple one.

GST is recognized to be a smooth tax collection system regardless of teething troubles in the preliminary implementation provide change is not accepted easy. It is important task to go with the positive change.

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## **FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT: INFLUENCING FACTOR MOULDING INDIAN ECONOMY**

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**Introduction:** Finance is a blood for economy of the Nation. It proves as elixir to the economy if proportionate and proper dose of FDI is given at proper time. If observation is made as regards the history of developing and developed country, they always take risk in inviting and raising FDI for their self-development. European countries as well as China, Taiwan, Singapore etc., are good examples for taking shelter of Foreign Direct Investment and raise their economic prosperity. Any nation cannot develop itself, unless there is cooperation and helping hand from other nations. Push up is always necessary for taking jump towards the progress and economic development. Modern Commerce always upholds the theory of specialization. Self-reliance has its limits. It shrinks the development of the nation. As compared to other East Asian countries, India is a latecomer to FDI scene. Developing country always in need of FDI to boost up its economy to bridge the gap of saving and investment.

**About FDI:** Foreign Direct Investment is defined as Investment by non-resident entity/person resident of outside India, in the capital of an Indian company under schedule one of Foreign Exchange Management ( Transfer or Issue of Security by a person resident outside India) Regulation 2000. IMF defines FDI as "Investment that is made to acquire a lasting interest in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. The investor's purpose being to have an effective voice in the management of the enterprise (IMF 1977). FDI refers to an investment in foreign country that involves some degree of control and participation in management. The FDI corresponds with the investment undertaken by a multinational enterprise in a foreign country. It should not be misconstrued with portfolio investment, which is motivated by profit through financial investment and does not seek management control. FDI further may be distinguished into 1. Horizontal Foreign Investment  
**2.Vertical Foreign Investment:** In horizontal Foreign Investment, the investor invests his capital in foreign company producing the product which is produced in his home country. In vertical Foreign investment, there are two types namely backward vertical investment and forward vertical investment. Backward Vertical Investment implies that the firms directly invest in a foreign country to produce intermediate goods that meant to be used as inputs in its domestic production process. Forward Vertical Investment implies that the firm invests in a foreign country in producing the final stage goods or assembly of the product to market it directly to the foreign buyers. There are two categories of investment, direct investment and portfolio investment. Direct Investment implies that investment is followed by control. It implies an ownership share of at least 10 or 25% share, otherwise, it is considered as portfolio investment and which is solely motivated by profit through financial investment.

**History:** India has historical background relating to FDI. From an ancient period, trade was established between India and surrounding countries. In mediaeval period, Dutch, French, British from Europe, established their colonies in India. They invested their brain and capital and founded the companies in India. Indians also exported their goods to the other countries. This is a good example of Foreign Direct Investment. In that period there was no any strong mechanism based on legalisation as like present scenario. Globalization is the main concept and this concept comprises the concept of FDI. In my opinion FDI is a mean to materialize globalization.

**FDI and India:** After getting independence to India, India adopted five year plan strategy to get it developed systematically. In addition to that it accepted the constitution stressing on democracy, Equality, Socialism and Secularism. India rejected communism as well as capitalism and adopted socialism because it is a golden mean of these two theories. Nearly 150 years India was under the rule of British. In this long period, India was robbed completely and devoid of its economic and cultural prosperity. Under the British rule, India's share of the world economy declined from 24.4% in 1700 down to 4.2% in 1950. India's GDP (PPP) per capita was stagnant during the Mughal Empire and began to decline prior to the onset of British rule. In this reference, Dr. Manmohan Singh in his article mentioned that "There is no doubt that our grievances against the British Empire had a sound basis. As the painstaking statistical work of the Cambridge historian Angus Maddison has shown, India's share of world income collapsed from 22.6% in 1700 to as low as 3.8% in 1952. Indeed, at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century "The brightest jewel in the British Crown" was the poorest country in the world in term of per capita income. It is the reality and it was painful and hurting to the people of India and political leaders of that time. Socialism is the panacea to solve the problems of casteism, poverty, regionalism and inequality. This is the firm belief of Nehruism and Gandhism. Therefore, India came closer to Russia and went away from America, two superpowers ruling the world.

**Economic Position of India from 1947 to 1991:** At the time of independence, the attitude towards foreign capital was one of fear and suspicious. This was a natural one on account of the previous exploitative role played by it in draining away resources from this country. The suspicion and hostility found expression in the Industrial Policy of 1948 which, though recognising the role of private foreign investment in the country emphasised that its regulation was necessary in the national interest. Because of this attitude expressed in the 1948 Resolution, foreign capitalists got dissatisfied and as a result, the flow of imports of capital goods got obstructed. As a result the prime Minister had to give following assurance to the foreign capitalists in 1948.

1. Government cannot discriminate between foreign and Indian capital. Equal treatment be given.
2. Government can minimise the restriction on earning profit.
3. If and when foreign enterprises are compulsorily acquired, Government will pay compensation on fair and equitable basis.

Despite the assurance by the government, there was no positive response given by Foreign Investors. Until 1991, Indian government was very conservative and cautious to allow to enter the foreign capital in many fields. Five year plans of India resembled central planning in the Soviet Union. Steel, Mining, Machine Tools, Telecommunication, Insurance were effectively nationalised in mid-1950. In 1969, Fourteen largest Commercial banks were nationalised. These banks contained 85 % of bank deposit in the country. Generally, The government of India tends to hold the control over the basic and fundamental sectors in their hand. As much as possible, the foreign capital be avoided is the mentality of the Indian government.

The period from 1989 to 1991 was critical in India's economic career. India was on the verge of bankruptcy. By 1985, India had started having balance of payments problems. By the end of 1990, it was a serious economic crisis. The government was close to default, Its central bank had refused new credit and foreign exchange reserve had been reduced to such a point that India could barely finance three weeks' worth of imports, which led the Indian government to airlift national gold reserves as a pledge to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in exchange for a loan to cover balance of payment debt. This situation was crucial signalling "DO or DIE" for India. That time Prime Minister Narshiarao and Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh these two personalities were the architect of giving shape to India's economy. They opened up the door of Indian economy to Foreign Capital. LPG was the buzz

word for India. LPG means Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization. In this context, situation of adjacent countries are to be observed. Four Asian Tigers, Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan, which underwent rapid industrialisation and maintained exceptionally high growth rate in excess of 7% a year between early 1960 and 1990. By the early 21<sup>st</sup> century, all four had developed into advanced and high income economies, industrialised developed countries, specialising in areas of competitive advantage. Hong Kong and Singapore have become world leading international financial centres. Whereas South Korea and Taiwan are world leaders in manufacturing information technology. Their economic success stories have served as role models for many developing countries. China also opened its economy in December 1978. Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea are the neighbouring countries of China, were making rapid development in their economy. On the contrary, China's position was difficult. Citizens of China had to make do with barely sufficient food supplies, rationed clothing, inadequate housing and service sector that was inadequate and inefficient. These entire shortcomings embarrassed China internationally. It is very important to consider the reasons and principles behind adopting the reform program in economy is not to abandon communism but to make it work better by substantially increasing the role of market mechanisms in the system and by reducing not eliminating government planning and direct control.

**Some important measures announced for promoting foreign investment in post – reform period (i.e. the period since 1991)**

1. In 1991, Government announced specified list of High technology and high investment priority industries. Wherein automatic permission was granted for FDI up to 51 per cent. Limit was raised from 51 to 74 and subsequently to 100 per cent and many new industries have been added in the list.
2. Empowered Board has been constituted to negotiate with a number of large International Firms.
3. Hiring of foreign technicians and testing of indigenously developed technology abroad earlier required case by case approval by Government. This involved unavoidable delay. This requirement has been waived and thus no permission is now required for this purpose.
4. To hasten the progress in the ailing power sector, the government allowed 100 per cent foreign equity for setting up power plants.
5. NIR Investment up to 100 % equity is allowed in export house, trading house, star trading house, hospitals, EOU's, sick industries hotels etc.,
6. Foreign Citizens of Indian Origin are now permitted to acquire house property without permission of Reserve Bank of India.
7. Foreign Companies have been allowed to use their trade mark on domestic sales.
8. 100% FDI is permitted in oil refilling
9. 100% FDI permitted for Business to Business e-commerce.
10. The defence industry sector has been opened up to 100 per cent for Indian private sector participation with FDI permitted up to 26 per cent, subject to licensing.

**Evaluation of FDI, GDP in India during 1991 to 2011-2012.**

The following table shows the position of FDI inflow and its impact on GDP.

FDI inflow , GDP and FDI/GDP Ratio in India (1991-92 to 2011-12)	FDI Inflow (in rupees crore)	Growth rate of FDI Inflow (%)	GDP	Growth rate of GDP (%)	FDI as a percentage of GDP

Year					
1991-92	409	-	1099072	-	0.037213
1992-93	1094	167.4817	1158025	5.363889	0.09471
1993-94	2018	84.46069	1223816	5.681311	0.164894
1994-95	4312	113.6769	1302076	6.394752	0.331163
1995-96	6916	60.38961	1396974	7.288207	0.49507
1996-97	9654	39.58936	1508378	7.974665	0.640025
1997-98	13548	40.33561	1573263	4.301641	0.86114
1998-99	12343	-8.8943	1678410	6.683371	0.735398
1999-00	10311	-16.4628	1786525	6.441513	0.577154
2000-01	12645	22.63602	1864301	4.35348	0.67827
2001-02	19361	53.1119	1972606	5.809416	0.981494
2002-03	14932	-22.8759	2048286	3.836549	0.729
2003-04	12117	-18.8521	2222758	8.517951	0.545134
2004-05	17138	41.43765	2388768	7.468649	0.717441
2005-06	24613	43.61652	3254216	36.22989	0.756342
2006-07	70630	186.9622	3566011	9.581263	1.980644
2007-08	98664	39.69135	3898958	9.336679	2.530522
2008-09	122919	24.58343	4162509	6.759524	2.953003
2009-10	123378	0.373417	4493743	7.957556	2.745551
2010-11		88502		-28.2676	
2011-2012		173947		96.5458	
total		577002		42598695	

The above table shows the FDI inflow and GDP in India from the year 1991-92 to 2011-2012. The table states that India had showed a large amount FDI inflow. It showed that FDI inflow has been increased from Rs. 409 crore in 191-92 to Rs. 173947 crore in 2011-2012. Due to technological up gradation , access to global managerial skill and practices, optimal utilization of human and natural resources , making Indian economy internationally competitive , opening up export markets, the Indian Government has used many steps to attract more FDI.

#### **FDI policy 2017 of the government of India,**

- 1.DIPP allowed 100 % FDI in Defence Sector where up to 49% is permitted under the automatic route and beyond 49% is permitted under the government route.
- 2.The sectorial cap in broad casting carriage services such as Telephones, DTH Cable Networks (Digital) Mobile T.V, HITS has been raised from 49% to 100% automatic route.
- 3.With a view to aid in modernization of the airports to establish a high standard , 100 FDI under automatic route has been permitted.
4. 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted in respect of Food Products, manufactured and /or produced in India.

5. The FDI policy 2017, permits 74% FDI under automatic route in brownfield Pharmaceuticals and beyond 74% will be permitted through Government approval route.

After taking review of the Government policy in respect of FDI Government is becoming more liberal and many sectors which are reserved for government control are being opened for FDI. Reason behind this is growth, up gradation and development.

#### **Benefits of FDI**

FDI with sense of responsibility and control is always beneficial as it increases

1. Employability
2. Infrastructure facility
3. Skill and knowledge
4. Speed of Industrialization
5. Strength of Economy
6. Co-operation among Nations
7. Peace and stability
8. Good relationship
9. Interdependence
10. Specialisation

**Conclusion:** Opening any Nation's economy for Foreign Direct Investment is one of the way to make the progress of that nation in various fields. Focus is given on economic progress however, in addition to that, simultaneously various fields are also developed. Namely, Art, Civilization, Education, Culture, Ethics etc., Besides exchange of finance, the people of the two nations come together and they learn a lot of things from each other's. Dialogue, communication takes place very smoothly, continuously and without any barrier. Wall of enmity, alienation or estrangement is collapsed. Environment of friendship, fraternity, cooperation is developed and it creates the surest and solid foundation for peace and sustainable development of world. Advantages come with disadvantages. This is a law of Nature. To avoid these disadvantages, sense of consciousness, foresightedness and control is to be adopted. Briefly, Line of control is to be respected and maintained very carefully as regards FDI. China is the role model for India in respect of following the policy of FDI. Our Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi defines FDI as FIRST DEVELOP INDIA. This is very meaningful definition of FDI for India to maintain our Indigenesness along with development and prosperity.

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*Dr. Ashish Sudhakar Rao Nimkar (265-268)*

## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF IAY IN WESTERN VIDARBHA**

**Dr. Ashish Sudhakar Rao Nimkar<sup>1</sup> & Dr. S.S. Naik<sup>2</sup>**

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**Introduction :-** Housing requirement is one of the most essential thing for every citizen. Owning of house provides significant in social and economic security and status for a shelterless person. A house brings a profound social change in personal existence. After the partition, government incepted housing programme for the rehabilitation of refugees. Near around 1960, Approximately government provide 5 lakh families houses in various area of Northern India. The community development movement in 1957 and the Estimate committee of the lok Sabha in 1972-73 pointed need of shelter because in that period 83% population was living in villages, and about 73% of the rural population resided in kutchha structure houses, then government provided keen attention toward housing problems and launched construction, Assistance Scheme in forth five year plan by the recommendation of National development council. Scheme was transferred to the state sector from 01 march, 1974. The origination of Indira Awas yojana can be traced in National Rural Employment programme (NREP) in 1980 and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) in 1983. In June, 1985 that Indira Awas Yojana was launched as a sub-scheme of RLGP by earmaking a part of the fund for construction of houses for SCs/STs and freed bonded labours. When Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) was launched in April, 1985 6% of fund was allotted for housing for the SCs/STs and freed bounded labours. In 1993-94 the coverage was extended to non SCs/STs. IAY was delinked from JRY and made an independent scheme with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1996 under the Ministry of Rural Development with the larger strategy of rural development and rural poverty eradication. In 1999-2000 numbers of changes accepted in IAY improve the scheme like change in structure, disaster resistance houses and use environment friendly technology. Since suggestions of Empower Committee (2013) and National Taskforce on rural Housing (2014) effective improvement has taken up for implimentation of IAY. From 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2016 IAY scheme was converted in Pradhanmantri Awas yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) to achieve the objectives of 'Housing for All' By 2022.

**Socio-economic development :-** Socio-economic development is the process of social and economic reforms in society. Each and every nation gives emphasis to makes a social-economics development of its population. Socio-economic development is measured with many indicators such as life expectancy, literacy level, personal dignity, personal safety, and the extent of participation in civil society and also GDP and level of employment, since the Independent Socio-economic development of the country has always remained a cherished goal before the government. So that government decide to Implement five year plan, and each five-year plan planners trying to emphasis in different components of the growth strategy. Although various efforts have been taken for the development of the country right from the day the country became independent, It is since 1991 that India has emerged as one of the fastest growing economies in the developing world, and its all credits goes to Implementation for various anti poverty programmes in India it can reduce poverty level 36.00% (1993-94) to 21.90% (2011-12) and opens many ways of social-economic development of below poverty level population.

### **Objective of Research :**

1. To study the impact of Implementation of IAY on eradication of poverty in western vidarbha.



2.To focus on the socio-economic aspect of the IAY beneficiaries in western vidarba.

**Study approach & Methodology :-** Amravati revenue division means western vidarba region of Maharashtra, has been selected for the present study. Although five districts which are Amravati, Akola, Buldhana Yeotmal & Wasim included in western vidharba but researcher selected 60 beneficiaries' as a sample for this research work through these five districts.

The study is based on descriptive type of research and it is based on primary and secondary data. Primary data is collected through a field survey in the study area. A structured interview scheduled used for collection of primary data. Secondary data are collected from various books, journals, reports and related department website and collected data represented with the help of Tabulation method.

**Expenditure review of IAY :-** In given table presenting target achievement and expenditure of indira awas yojana (IAY) last ten years. All figures are sum of five district which are part of westem vidarbha.

**Table No.1**

Year	Target	Achievement	Expenditure (Lacks rupees)
2005-06	5,343	4,427	1,261.68
2006-07	8,985	10,026	2,857.7
2007-08	9,068	11,934	5,191.28
2008-09	10,931	14,156	6,157.85
2009-10	10,726	20,339	8,848.45
2010-11	15,566	15,326	10,498.29
2011-12	7,193	13,219	9,055
2012-13	12,110	15,517	15,252.89
2013-14	17,868	19,480	1,7841
2014-15	21,985	34,620	3,2889
Total	1,19,775	1,59,044	1,09,853.14

(DRDA- Amravati, Akola, Buldhana, Yeotmal, Washim)

In Table 1 indicates that Rs. 1,09,853.14 Lakhs has been expenditure under IAY in Western Vidarbha from financial years 2005-06 to 2014-15. Amongst all these financial years 1,19,775 Houses were proposed to be constructed by DRDA of five districts of the region (Amravati, Buldhana, Akola, Yeotmal and Washim) and achievement was 1,59,044 i.e. 32% more than the targeted values.

**Socio-economic impact of IAY in western vidarbha :-**

**Table 2**

Beneficiaries pre stage of benefit

Stage	Homeless	Kuchha	Semi Kuchha
Total	07	35	18
percentage	11.67	58.33	30.00

Overall 60 beneficiaries were surveyed, out of which 35 (58.33%) beneficiaries were having their own houses either in Kutchha or in dilapidated condition, while as 07 (11.67%) beneficiaries were

homeless. Thus the  $\chi^2$  Test evaluation value of IAY Scheme beneficiaries proved to be more than the table values. Thus the houses constructed under IAY scheme have certainly played significant role in improving financial and social status of beneficiaries.

**Table 3**

Social Category of beneficiaries

Category	SC	ST	Minority	Non SC/STs	Freed Bonded	Others
Total	22	23	00	15	00	00
percentage	36.67	38.88	00.00	25.00	00.00	00.00

Out of surveyed beneficiaries 23 (38.88%) were from ST category, while as 22 (36.67%) were included in SC category and remaining 15 (25.00%) beneficiaries were beyond Non SC/ST. Thus the  $\chi^2$  Test evaluation value of IAY Scheme beneficiaries proved to be more than the table values. Thereby this scheme is proving helpful to all beneficiaries coming from SCs/STs and also Non SC/ST categories in providing homes under IAY projects.

**Table 4 Beneficiaries Opinion about housing grade**

Housing grade	Admirable	Good	General	Degrade	Over degrade
Total	07	26	20	05	02
percentage	11.67	43.33	33.33	08.34	03.33

When quality of homes constructed under IAY project was considered 26 (43.33%) beneficiaries appreciated to be good, while as only 2 (03.33%) beneficiaries did not approve the quality of construction and graded it to be over degrade. Thus the  $\chi^2$  Test evaluation value of IAY Scheme beneficiaries proved to be more than the table value. And the opinion of beneficiaries about the quality of homes seemed to be noticeable as regards statistical evaluation of homes under IAY scheme.

**Table 5 IAY Impact on beneficiaries life style.**

Impact	None	Little Proportion	Upgrade social status	Upgrade Life expectancy	Upgrade confidence
Total	11	28	09	03	09
percentage	18.33	46.67	15.00	05.00	15.00

When impact on life style of beneficiaries of IAY were studied through surveys by interviews of the beneficiaries. It was recorded to be having general impact on life styles by 28 (46.67%) beneficiaries, while as 11 (18.33%) have commented not to have any impact on their life style, while as 09 (15.00%) beneficiaries have admitted to have escalated their life style remarkably, and remaining 03 (05.00%) recorded to have improved their self confidence due to homes under IAY. Thus out of 60 beneficiaries 49 (81.67%) beneficiaries have appreciated the positive impact on their life styles due to allotted homes under IAY scheme.

**Table 6 Classification of Housing Structure**

Housing Structure	Ordinary	Convenient	Inconvenient
Total	42	10	08
percentage	70.00	16.67	13.33

As regards designing factor of homes constructed under IAY scheme 42 (70.00%) beneficiaries have found the architecture of their homes to be average, while as 08 (13.33%) beneficiaries admitted their homes not suitable for routine living standards. Thus the  $\chi^2$  Test evaluation value of IAY Scheme

beneficiaries proved to be more than the table value. And the opinion of beneficiaries about the designing of homes seemed to be noticeable as regards statistical evaluation of homes under IAY scheme.

**Findings :-**

Indira awas yojana is the biggest and most comprehensive rural housing programme ever taken up in the country. About Implementation of this Scheme some findings of study are given below.

1) Due to execution of IAY scheme for providing homes to rural population, the beneficiaries found it that by availing such homes the life style of rural population seemed to have improved their life style and to have supported for upgradation of their social status.

2) The average beneficiaries seemed to have been coming from SC and ST Categories of the society, thereby the deprived class of society have been noticed to have been benefited under IAY scheme.

3) The beneficiaries of IAY scheme have recorded the allotted homes to them to be of general standard by majority (55%), while as (45%) beneficiaries did not approve the quality of homes to be sub-standard, below dignity or poor quality. Thus there is lot of scope for improving quality of construction of such homes.

4) IAY scheme seemed to have been helpful in improving life style of rural population and to have compounded their self confidence. Thus motto of this Government IAY scheme to bring the rural natives under main stream of development of India seemed to have succeeded to certain extent.

5) There is lot of scope in designing infrastructure in erecting homes to rural population to serve a lot to provide sufficient light, air and parking space anticipated to provide the elegant life style to even rural population of India.

**Conclusion :-** Housing is the fundamental need of human being it is basic requirement for human survival. Basically housing is not individual requirement it is for the community, because human is social animal he can't live without society and house makes the society stable. Houses provide shelter from the elements of nature, privacy and protection from the hustle and bustle of the external world. Houses utility not limited to shelter its beyond mere shelter. Every one desires a home for delightful family life, to improve life style and standard of life. Own house makes self-esteem and confidence. A home contribute significant role in social economic development of human and promote social integration.

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*Dr. Rajesh Mankani (269-271)*

## **DEMONETIZATION & GST – BITTER MEDICINE FOR HEALTHIER INDIA**

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**I. INTRODUCTION:** It has almost been a year since Prime Minister Narendra Modi, in a late evening broadcast to the nation, invalidated Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 notes. The idea was to attack black money and fake currency which were used to finance terrorism. As the press release accompanying the demonetisation decision put it: "Use of high denomination notes for storage of unaccounted wealth has been evident from cash recoveries made by law enforcement agencies from time to time." You don't need to be an economist to realize that if the bulk of currency in a country where transactions are largely carried out in cash (80 to 98 percent, depending on which estimate one takes), is suddenly invalidated, the results will largely be disastrous, a few benefits here and there, notwithstanding. The costs imposed by the currency-scraping exercise were, quite severe, at least in the short term, disrupting ordinary life across the country for several weeks. The hardest-hit were those in rural areas, where access to banking and the internet are quite low. The middle & lower strata of the country faced massive problems in carrying out their day-to-day subsistence, while the upper strata faced the massive problem of scurrying to convert stashes of black money into white currency. For which, numerous, ingenious methods were used to find a loophole wherever possible in the government's diktat of limited acceptance of the old currency. Today, after almost a year of one of the biggest fiscal steps in Indian history, while the country is still coming to terms with the impact of the huge step, analysts are trying to still figure out whether it has been a boon or a bane for the Indian economy. Majority of the analysts have been openly bashing the move and also disapproving the Modi government's resolve to clean India of the widespread corruption (at least the intentions appear to be so). Hardly having caught some breath after the huge inferno called 'Demonetization', the Modi government has unleashed another weapon of mass destruction on the Indian public in the form of GST. GST has again become a talking point and much has been said and discussed and prophesized about what kind of impact it will have on India and its citizens. Although still in its baby-steps, GST has caused a huge financial and political turmoil.

**II. SCOPE & OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH:** While both the steps of Modi government have received huge flak and more of the negatives are being tom-tomed, the researcher believes that the moves are well intentioned and deserve credit. If implemented as intended, with all honesty, these can in fact be the means to accelerate India's growth exponentially in the coming decade to occupy the top echelons of the world's economic superpowers. The main objectives of this study are as follows:

- a) To understand & look at the positives of Demonetization
- b) To understand how it can help India in its drive for faster growth
- c) To understand how, coupled with GST, the government can use these as the carriers to propel India into the next decade as one of the economic superpowers

### **III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This paper is based on secondary data collected from internet, books, magazines & journals.

**IV. DISCUSSION:** Many tons of newspaper reams have been consumed in writing about the adverse impact of demonetisation introduced on 8 November 2016. One of the most glaring short-term evidence of which was the 130 basis point fall in India's GDP growth to 6.1% for the January to March 2017

quarter (the first full quarter after demonetisation and enough to assess its impact economically) from 7.4% in the previous October to December 2016 quarter, and 7.6% in the same quarter of the previous year. Although a quarter is no indicator of rankings but within the confines of statistics, the quarter also saw India relinquish its position of being the world's fastest-growing large economy to China, which grew by 6.9% in the same period. Six months later, while aggregate numbers are still not out, and the old Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 notes returned to the banking sector still being counted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) - creating more negative speculation than mere numbers - there are cases by the dozens being reported, followed, prosecuted and arrested, and the modus operandi of tax evaders being analysed. According to an analysis by the Income Tax Department, of the 1.8 million persons identified for verification, taxpayers provided 1.3 million accounts involving cash deposits of Rs 2.89 lakh crore. The numbers have been coming fast & furious and it has become difficult to freeze on the exact number of evaders and the exact amounts recovered from them. Further, since demonetisation, we have seen the number of taxpayers rise by 9.1 million, according to finance minister Arun Jaitley. This is a great start, the trend of which we expect to continue over the next few quarters. The policy of converting demonetisation into a tool for increasing taxpayers is working, and the moral messaging embedded in the policy - cash is a risky associate - is getting through to the habitual evaders. "One message has gone out clearly as per the steps taken by CBDT post demonetisation," Jaitley said. "It is no longer safe to deal with excessive cash and tax evaded money. It is absolutely clear that those who have been indulging in all these are no longer safe." The government has taken the aid of cutting edge technology by way using big data analytics in its endeavour to clamp down on evaders and improve the overall system and make it more transparent. If technology and data analytics has delivered results, both financial and moral, around demonetisation and direct taxes, the GST goes one step ahead on the GST and indirect taxes front. Here, the linkages of databases, big and small, through technology that is wired into the Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN) is embedded into the very conceptualisation, construction and execution of the policy. The entire system is electronic. Incentives have been created to ensure compliance - one entity cannot get tax credits if the previous entity does not pass it. Although the hard and almost unrelenting compliance could be harsh on the technologically-challenged, the Indian entrepreneur is smart enough to learn. Other issues like electricity or broadband availability is being addressed through GST Suvidha Providers. It is a clean system, the benefits of which will show up in the last quarter of FY 2018 Those who said the GST system will collapse under the weight of transactions as it comes to life on 1 July, have been proved wrong beyond doubt. The GST takes India to a more efficient, cleaner and less stressful tax system. But as has been expressed here earlier, the next two quarters, from July to December 2017, the transition to GST will extract a price. And that price will be in the form of a slower GDP growth. This will be the bitter medicine being administered, which on successful entry into the body of the economy, will lead to stability of the GST system in the January to March 2018 quarter, after which the recovery will be quick. This will be due to a rise in the number of taxpayers as well as the amount of taxes that were so far being evaded - on indirect taxes of course, but on direct taxes as well.

**V. OUTCOME:** The Indian economy is heading towards a unique trajectory — bitter over the next two quarters till end-2017, sweet beyond that — that will capture the following:

- 1) Growth of gross domestic product (GDP) will decrease in the short term and make up in the medium to long term
- 2) Growth of tax collections, both direct and indirect, will increase in the short term and consolidate itself to a new normal in the medium and long term.

- 3) As a result of the above, the tax-GDP ratio will jump in the short term and show a consistent but slower rise beyond that
- 4) By FY 2019 — around the time India will go for general elections — the government will be acting from a position of a full treasury
- 5) That growing treasury will give the government a fiscal flexibility that no other government would have seen

These are consequences of two disruptive policy actions — demonetisation and the introduction of the goods and services tax (GST) — both of which lead the economy in the same direction. The medicine, as always, may be bitter to swallow and show harsh initial reactions, however, in the long run, it is bound to provide immense relief to the economy. The medicine in a modern economy is to target, through the use of sophisticated tools – technology drivers, global equalizers, international learning, cost-benefits, and reignited political motives - and deliver large-scale economic goals, individually or severally. In this process, from objectives to execution, governments are ready to accept short-term losses for a bigger and grander long-term objective. Both demonetisation and the GST are part of this cycle of swallowing a bitter pill for long term relief from dreaded disease.

The next three quarters, from April to December 2018, will see the treasuries of both the Central and State governments fill up. On the Central side, this will give the government at the centre the leeway to do three things.

- A) Invest the surplus in further accelerating economic growth by spending on infrastructure - good economics, good politics
- B) Use the extra indirect taxes collected to reduce individual income taxes - good politics, good economics.
- C) Loose the edge gained by giving it away on entitlements like introducing the universal basic income - good politics, bad economics.

This would come at a time when India would have shifted from a fiscal year that begins on 1st April to a calendar year i.e. 1<sup>st</sup> January, that will bring Indian financial sector in tune with the rest of the world. What all this entails is that, those who are already paying their taxes, direct and indirect, have nothing to fear - nothing changes for them, however those who are not, must pay the penalty for the rest of the people subsidizing their lavish lifestyle.

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*Dr. Vijaykumar Wawle (272-280)*

## **THE GLOBALIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON UNSKILLED URBAN LABOURS: A STUDY OF NASHIK CITY (MAHARASHTRA)**

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**Introduction:** The Challenges of Urbanization in India are expected to accelerate. Urbanization in India has occurred more slowly than in other developing countries and the proportion of the population in urban areas is merely 28 per cent according to the 2011 census. The pace of urbanization is now set to accelerate as the country is growing at a more rapid pace. Economic reforms have already unleashed investments and growth thereby offering its citizens rich opportunities. Surging growth and employment in cities will prove a powerful magnet. 300 million Indians currently live in towns and cities. Within 20-25 years, another 300 million urban labours will be added to Indian towns and cities. This urban expansion will happen at a speed quite unlike anything that India has seen before. It took nearly forty years for India's urban population to rise by 230 million. It could take only half the time to add the next 250 million. If not well managed, this inevitable increase in India's urban population will place enormous stress on the present system. India has not paid systematic attention to urbanization so far The speed of urbanization poses an unprecedented managerial and policy challenge—yet India has not engaged in a national discussion about how to handle the seismic shift in the makeup of the nation. As the urban population and their income increases, demand for every key service such as water, transportation, sewage treatment, low income housing will increase five- to sevenfold in cities of every size and type, and if India continues on its current path, urban infrastructure will fall woefully short of what is necessary to sustain prosperous cities.

### **Review of literature**

- 1. Pranab Bardhan (2010):** In his paper he focused on an analytical account of the mechanisms through which globalization, in the sense of increased foreign trade and long-term capital flows, affects the lives of the poor in developing countries (in their capacity as workers, recipients of public services or users of common property resources).
- 2. Mohankumar and Surjit Singhs'** article analyses the impact of the 2008-09 global economic meltdown on workers in the unorganised sector of the gem polishing and construction industries in Rajasthan. The study finds that the impact of the crisis varied between gem polishing and construction industries and it was more severe for workers in the lowest income group in both industries.
- 3. Srinivasan Ramani** stated that on 12 December 2013, more than a lakh workers predominantly from the unorganised sector marched on Parliament to demand a minimum living wage, social security measures and regularization of work. The call had been given by trade unions across the political spectrum and the participants came from all parts of the country. However, mainstream and popular media remained indifferent and ignored the rally, much like earlier times.
- 4. Srinivasan Ramani (2013)** On 12 December 2013, more than a lakh workers predominantly from the unorganised sector marched on Parliament to demand a minimum living wage, social security measures and regularisation of work.

### **Statement of the problem**

The present study makes an attempt to study the following problems in the light of labour wages in global era.

1. Are the socio-economic characteristics of unskilled labours changed the global era?
2. Are urban unskilled labour wages increased in the global era?

#### **Objectives of the study**

The major objectives of the study are stated below:

1. To study the unskilled labour wages in Urban Area.
2. To study the socio-economic characteristics of unskilled labours.

#### **Methodology of the study**

1. In the first stage secondary data is collected from books, journals, newspapers, publications of the annual reports of NABARD etc.
2. In the second stage primary data is collected from the rural, tribal and urban labourers through structured interview schedules and questionnaires.
3. 100 samples are selected through simple random sampling method from urban area of Nashik which are based on the number of labours from the field of construction and unorganized sectors.

An attempt is made in this section to study if there are any significant differences in the socio-economic characteristics between the urban labours of Nashik city were thoroughly studied.

The following parameters were taken into consideration while carrying out the study i.e. Age group, caste, religion, education, size of family, occupation, average monthly income, housing and landholding. In addition to these, availability of tap water, electricity and toilet facility were also considered.

Information regarding socio-economic conditions of urban labours covered under this study is being presented in the following sections.

Data Analysis

**Table No.1**

#### **Age Composition**

Sr.No.	Age	Frequency	Percentage
1	18-25	61	61
2	26-50	38	38
3	51-65	01	01
4	Above 65	00	00
	<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source Field Work

As per the above table, it is seen that 61% urban labours are from the age group of 18-25, 38% urban labours are from the age group of 26-50, 01% urban labour are from the age group of 51-65.

**Table No.2**

#### **Category Composition**

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	SC	71	71
2	ST	23	23
3	OBC	02	02
4	NT	03	03
5	SBC	00	00
6	Open	01	01



	<b>Total</b>	100	100
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Source Field Work

It is seen in the above table that 71% urban labours are from SC category, 23% urban labours are from ST category and 01% urban labour are from Open Category.

**Table No.3**

**Religion Composition**

Sr.No.	Religion	Frequency	Percentage
1	Hindu	99	99
2	Muslim	01	01
3	Buddhist	00	00
4	Christian	00	00
5	Jain	00	00
6	Others	00	00
	<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source Field Work

As per the above table, it is seen that 99% urban labours were Hindus and 01% urban labours were Muslims

**Table No.4**

**Education**

Sr.No.	Education	Frequency	Percentage
1	Primary	20	20
2	Secondary	43	43
3	Higher Secondary	17	17
4	Graduates	17	17
5	Post-Graduates	03	03
	<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source Field Work

Above table shows that 20% urban labours have taken primary education, 43% urban labours have taken secondary education, 17% urban labours have taken education up to higher secondary level, 17% urban labours are graduates and 3% urban labours are post –graduates.

**Table No.5**

**Marital Status**

Sr.No.	Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
1	Married	58	58
2	Unmarried	42	42
3	Widow	00	00
	<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source Field Work

Above table reveals that 58% urban labours are married while 42% urban labours are unmarried.

**Table No.6**

**Size of Family**

Sr.No.	Size of Family	Frequency	Percentage
1	1-3	12	12
2	4	30	30
3	5	21	21
4	6	24	24
5	7	11	11
6	8	02	02
	<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source Field Work

This table shows that 12% urban labours have a family of size 1-3, 30% urban labours have a family of size 4, 21% urban labours have a family of size 5, 24% urban labours have a family of size 6, 11% urban labours have a family of size 7, 02% urban labours have a family of size 08 members.

**Table No.7**

**Type of Family**

Sr.No.	Type of Family	Frequency	Percentage
1	Joint	55	55
2	Nuclear	45	45
	<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source Field Work

As per the above table, it is seen that 55% urban labours live in a joint family while 45% urban labours live in nuclear family.

**Table No.8**

**Occupation**

Sr.No.	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Service	19	19
2	Labour	25	25
3	Self-Employed	08	08
4	Unemployed	48	48
	<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source Field Work

Above table highlights that 19% urban labours are employed, 25% urban labours work as labours, 08% urban labours are self-employed while 48% urban labours are unemployed.

**Table No.9**

**Ownership of House**

Sr.No.	Owner of House	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	72	72
2	No	28	28
	<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source Field Work

As per the above table, it is seen that 72% urban labours possess owned residence while 28% urban labours do not own a dwelling place.

**Table No.10**  
**Condition of House**

Sr.No.	Condition of House	Frequency	Percentage
1	Kaccha(Not constructed)	56	56
2	Pakka(Constructed)	42	42
3	Hut	02	02
	<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source Field Work

As per the above table, it is seen that 58% urban labours live in Kaccha houses and only 42% urban labours are benefitted with the housing scheme of state and central government of India.

**Table No.11**  
**Number of Rooms**

Sr.No.	No. of Rooms	Frequency	Percentage
1	1-2	71	71
2	2-4	27	27
3	4-5	01	01
4	Above 5	01	01
	<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source Field Work

The above table shows that 71% urban labours live in a houses having 1-2 rooms, 27% urban labours live in houses having 2-4 rooms, 01% urban labours live in a houses having 4-5 rooms and 01% urban labours live in a houses which have more than 5 rooms.

**Table No.12**  
**Agricultural Land Ownership**

Sr.No.	Agricultural Land Ownership	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	04	04
2	No	96	96
	<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source Field Work

This table reveals that only 04% urban labours have owned agricultural land while 96% urban labours do not own agricultural land.

**Table No.13**  
**Size of Agriculture Land**

Sr.No.	Size of Agriculture Land	Frequency	Percentage
1	1 Acre	02	02
2	2 Acre	01	01
3	3 Acre	01	01
4	4 Acre	00	00
5	No land	96	96
	<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source Field Work

As per the above table, it is seen that 02% urban labours own 1 Acre land, 01% urban labours own 2 Acres of land; other 01% urban labours own 3Acres of land while 96% urban labours do not own agricultural land.

**Table No.14****Monthly Income of Family**

Sr.No.	Monthly Income of Family (in Rs.)	Frequency	Percentage
1	1000-2000	14	14
2	2000-3000	31	31
3	3000-5000	20	20
4	5000-10000	18	18
5	10000-20000	20	20
6	Above 20000	07	07
	<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source Field Work

This table highlights that 14% urban labours earn Rs.1000-2000 per month, 31% urban labours earn Rs.2000-3000 per month, 20% urban labours earn Rs.3000-5000 per month, 18% urban labours earn Rs. 5000-10000 per month, 20% urban labours earn Rs.10000-20000 per month and 7% urban labours earn above Rs.20000 per month.

**Table No.15****Persons Working in Family**

Sr.No.	Persons Working in Family	Frequency	Percentage
1	1-2	85	85
2	3-4	13	13
3	4-5	02	02
4	Above 5	00	00
	<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source Field Work

As per the above table, it is seen that 85% urban labours live in a family where 1-2 persons earn, 13% urban labours live in a family where 3-4 persons earn, 02% urban labours live in a family where 4-5 persons earn. In other words, this table highlights that most of the family members are dependent on working members.

**Table No.16****Technical Training for Employment**

Sr.No.	Training	Frequency	Percentage
1	Computer	06	06
2	Typing	06	06
3	ITI	05	05
4	Other	11	11
5	No training	72	72
	<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source Field Work

As per the above table, it is seen that 06% urban labours are trained in computers, 06% urban labours are trained in Typing, 05% urban labours have completed training at ITI, 11% urban labours have done other technical courses while 72% urban labours are not technically trained, hence they (72% mentioned above) are ineligible for employment in various sectors.

**Table No.17****Working Hours as Labour**

Sr.No.	Working Hours	Frequency	Percentage
1	1-5	14	14
2	5-10	32	32
3	10-15	09	09
	<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source Field Work

As per the above table, it is seen that 14% urban labours work for 1-5 hours, 32% urban labours work for 5-10 hours, 09% urban labours work for 10-15 hours which clearly indicates their exploitation and non implementation of labour laws.

**Table No.18****Full Month Employment**

Sr.No.	Full Employment	Month	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes		55	55
2	No		45	45
	<b>Total</b>		100	100

Source Field Work

As per the above table, it is seen that 55% urban labours get employment for full month while 45% urban labours do not.

**Table No.19****Reasons of Unemployment**

Sr.No.	Reason	Frequency	Percentage
1	Studying	32	32
2	Low Education	36	36
3	Domestic Work	19	19
4	Self-Employment	05	05
5	No Employment Exchange Registration	03	03
6	Part-Time Work	02	02
7	No Answer	03	03
	<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source Field Work

The above table reveals that 32% urban labours are unemployed because they are still studying, 36% urban labours are unemployed due to low education, 19% urban labours are unemployed because they are engaged in domestic work, 05% urban labours are self-employed, 03% urban labours have not registered their names at Employment Exchange Office, 02% percent are engaged in part time work while 03% urban labours show no reason for unemployment.

**Table No.20****Availability of Civic Facilities**

Sr.No.	Civic Facilities	Frequency	Percentage
1	Tap Water	68	68
	No Tap Water	32	32

	<b>Total</b>	100	100
2	Toilet	72	72
	No Toilet	28	28
	<b>Total</b>	100	100
3	Electricity	72	72
	No Electricity	28	28
	<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source Field Work

This table highlights that 68% urban labours have the facility of tap water while 32% urban labours do not, 72% urban labours have facility of Toilet while 28% urban labours do not, 72% urban labours have facility of electricity while 28% urban labours do not.

**Table No.21**

**Availability of Entertainment Facilities**

Sr.No.	Entertainment Facilities	Frequency	Percentage
1	Telephone	18	18
	No Telephone	82	82
	Total	100	100
2	Television	72	72
	No Television	28	28
	Total	100	100
3	Mobile	74	74
	No Mobile	26	26
	Total	100	100
4	Refrigerator	38	38
	No Refrigerator	62	62
	Total	100	100
5	Tape Recorder	05	05
	No Tape Recorder	95	95
	Total	100	100
6	Computer	10	10
	No Computer	90	90
	Total	100	100
7	Bike	37	37
	No Bike	63	63
	Total	100	100
8	Bicycle	37	37
	No Bicycle	63	63
	Total	100	100
9	Car	05	05
	No Car	95	95
	Total	100	100

Source Field Work

As per the above table, it is seen that 18% urban labours have the facility of telephone while 82% urban labours do not, 72% urban labours have facility of Television while 28% urban labours do not, 74% urban labours have facility of mobile while 26% urban labours do not, 38% urban labours have the

facility of refrigerator while 62% urban labours do not, 05% urban labours have the facility of tape-recorder while 95% urban labours do not, 10% urban labours have the facility of computer while 90% urban labours do not, 37% urban labours have the facility of bike while 63% urban labours do not, 37% urban labours have the facility of bicycle while 63% urban labours do not, 5% urban labours have the facility of car while 95% urban labours do not.

**Table No.22****Knowledge of Government Schemes**

Sr.No.	Knowledge of Govt. Schemes	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	55	55
2	No	45	45
	<b>Total</b>	100	100

Source Field Work

As per the above table, it is seen that 55% urban labours well-versed with government schemes while 45% urban labours do not have any knowledge of any government scheme

**Conclusions and Recommendations**

- 61% of urban labours are from the age group of 18-25 and 38% of urban labours are from the age group of 26-50 which indicates the dominance of working youths but hardly 79% of them are not graduates and 72% of urban labours are not technically trained being ineligible for employment in various sectors. 58% of urban labours have family size of 5-8 members. India is the only country in the world which is dominated with young population but most of the youths are not well educated or technically trained. In this scenario, this population remains deprived from the benefits of globalization and liberalization. Public awareness to minimize the size of the family and proper practical training and education resulting in good placements is strongly recommended. This would also help to reduce the gap between the rich and poor.
- 69% of urban labours live in slum area. 71% of urban labours live in houses having 1-2 rooms. 68% of urban labours have the facility of public tap water, 72% of urban labours have facility of public toilet and 28% of urban labours do not have facility of electricity. 72% of urban labours have facility of Television, 74% of urban labours have facility of mobile and 38% of urban labours have the facility of refrigerator. This data reveals that the standard of living of urban labours is better than those labours who live in rural and tribal area.
- 69% of the urban labours earn between Rs.2000 to Rs.10000 and 20% of urban labours earn Rs.10000-20000 per month and 7% of urban labours earn above Rs.20000 per month. 09% of urban labours work for 10-15 hours which clearly indicates their exploitation and non implementation of labour laws. 47% of urban labours are organized and 55% of urban labours well-versed with government schemes.

Percentage of exploitation of the labours is meager but can be avoided by proper implementation of labour laws. Awareness in uniting themselves for common purpose shall help to avoid such exploitations.

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*Prof. Kishor N.Tayde (281-283)*

## **PROFESSIONALISM IN THE FIELD OF CO-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT**

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**Introduction:-** Management combines ideas, processes, materials, facilities and people to effectively provide needed services to member-owners. Management is the decision making element of the co-operative. Broadly speaking, its role entails formulating and executing operating policies, providing good service, maintaining financial soundness and implementing operating efficiencies to successfully meet its objects. A successful co-operative is variable in an economic or business sense and maintains or improve its co-operative character or features. Co-operative is a voluntary association of an individual generally, the members of co-operative society belongs to weaker section of the society. Management goes to on those shoulders that are uneducated or semi-educated, or they don't have adequate knowledge of management. Due to improper management many co-operative society are not in the existence. Survival of any organisation mainly depends upon effective management technique. We are in the age of globalization where competition is very high, domestic institutions as well as Indian co-operative houses have to compete with MNCs. There successful survival is possible with the help of effective management technique. Available resources are limited such as capital and time etc .in such case, there is need to apply principles of management in the co-operatives. The application of the principles and process of management over the co-operative of the organisation implies the important of the co-operative management.

### **Objectives of the study**

4. To know the concept of Professionalism.
5. To identify the Status of a Profession to Management.
6. To check the Needs and Principles of Professional Management.

### **Research methodology**

**Research type:** - Descriptive research

**Data Collection:** - This study based on the secondary data. This information has been collected from different sources. These are as under

- ✓ **Journal, Articles, Books,**

### **Limitations:-**

4. This study based on secondary data.
5. There may be some changes.
6. This study has done in very short period of time.

**Professional Management:** Co-operative Society is formed by those people who are uneducated or semi-educated, they do have knowledge of management as well as does not have sufficient amount of managerial qualities. In this competitive world or in the age of globalisation, Co-operative Society should be excellent in management so, that societies will be able to reduce the level of wastage. Many co-operative societies have been closed down due to improper management. In the era of globalisation there is needed to apply concept of professional management for the better performance. It will increase efficiency and effectiveness and reduced level of wastage. Professionalization in management refers to systematic application of management theory. As there is growth in diversification of the co-operative business and also increases production demand. A professional management is very essential for the successful survival of the co-operative in the modern terms. According the R.C.Gupta, professionalization in management does not come automatically or just by appointing people who has



degree in professional courses such as Management, Professional in Management comes by giving authority ; Use of professionalism in decision making like before taking any decision professionals should consider the factor of changing environment, collection of information, estimates the results of decision, etc.

**The following Criteria identify the Status of a Profession to Management:**

- 1) Profession is a body of specialised knowledge.
- 2) Professional knowledge is systemised and codified from that we can learn through formal education system.
- 3) A profession emphasis on having a central body to formulate a code of behaviour for its member.
- 4) A professional calls for rendering competent and specialised services to clients.
- 5) A profession maintain the scientific attitude and commitment for discovering new ideas and upgrading. For the purpose of improving quality of service and level of efficiency provided to clients.
- 6) A profession requires members to exercise restraint and self-discipline.

Professionalism in management, a manager has to continuously strive for discovery new idea, relationship and concept and have to act in a dynamic and innovative manner to cope with the changing environment. Even so, managers are not respected as other professionals like Doctors, Advocates and Chartered Accountant.

**Needs of Professional Management:**

**1) Due to competition:**

Co-operative societies are working in the era of globalisation, there they have to compete with MNC's in such case they have to utilise available resources in proper direction and reduce the level of wastage. Due to increase in competition co-operative society need professional management system for managing its day to day business transaction. The competition has become keen due to liberalisation and globalisation. Under such circumstances professional management has become necessary.

**2) Healthy Managerial Environment:** Professionalization will distribute duties, powers and responsibilities of the executives in proper manner. It also defines the proper working policy so, it become very easy to maintain healthy managerial environment within the society.

**3) Uniformity in the work:** To maintain uniformity in the work of the society, there is a strong need to apply professional management.

**4) Optimum utilization of available resources:-** Generally, co-operative societies members belongs to poor section of the society among them most of the members are uneducated or semi – educated. They don't have a sufficient quality of management. Under such situation societies members are not in a position to take decision regarding available funds. Due to lack of skill, many a time they got failed in holding opportunities. Therefore, there is need of professional management that can be helpful to utilize the available resources.

**5) Expansion of the societies business:** -Originally, when co-operative started, they performed function in a small with the help of new technology, co-operatives are now being complex to enlarge there size of operation in a various ways. Co-operative organisation, thus need to learn the modern techniques of production and how to manage it. Thus, professional management is the key for expansion of societies business.

**6) Effective implementation of policy:-** In the era of globalisation of economic operation, many strategic areas have been developed which requires professional expertise and specialised knowledge. (Ex. Strategic planning, this is possible only if there is effective implementation of policies.)

**7) Proper division of work:-** For the successful survival of the co-operative society there is a need to distribute work according to ability, experience, education, etc. By applying concept of professional management work can be easily distribute and staff member will get that work in which they are good.

**8) Statutory control:-** Statutory control over the management can be exercised by executives through professional management.

**Principles of Professional management:** Following are the principles of professional management

**1) Uniformity in working:-** Professional management believe in uniformity working policy. They prepare same policy for every department of the society. It will reduce complexity.

**2) Principle of division:-** This mean that a work is assigned according to qualification, experience and ability etc so, work can be done with stipulated time period.

**3) Principle of relative:-** Principle of professional management are not absolute but, relative in nature, they can be applied according to the need. It is necessary to modify that principle while applying to the co-operative organisation.

**4) Principle of flexibility:-** The next principle of professional management is flexible. They are adjustable according to the changing situation. Professional managers make changes according to the problems faced by the workers.

**5) Principle of remuneration:-** Remuneration should be paid in proportion to the service render and responsibility undertaken by the manager. The entire staff of the organisation should be fairly paid with appropriate additional incentives for the additional efforts.

**6) Principle of training and development:-** Professional management try to give proper and accurate training to the workers of the management and also concentrate on personal development of individual workers for smooth functioning of management.

**Conclusion:-** Professionalization in management refers to systematic application of management theory. As there is growth in diversification of the co-operative business and also increases production demand. A professional management is very essential for the successful survival of the co-operative in the modern terms. According the R.C.Gupta, professionalization in management does not come automatically or just by appointing people who has degree in professional courses such as Management, Professional in Management comes by giving authority ; Use of professionalism in decision making like before taking any decision professionals should consider the factor of changing environment, collection of information, estimates the results of decision, etc.

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*Dr. Samrat A. Jadhav (284-287)*

## **AN ESSENCE OF SOCIALIZATION OF MANAGEMENT STYLE: RATAN TATA AND CYRUS MISTRY**

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**Introduction:** Socialization is the process by which people acquire the dominant beliefs, values, motives, and behaviors of their culture and gradually become more similar to other members of the cultural, ethnic or religious group (Janis, Mahl, Kagan, & Hole, 1969). Socialization of management style is a wonder in business organization with last decade and half especially in India. Many oldest and big business houses in India have started the process of socialization along with professionalization. It is a well-established generalization that there is significant association between manager's management style and his or her performance. It has been specified by Roskin (1989) that the individual personality of the manager himself, the individual followers, the kind of people they are and the kind of work they do and the particular situation and circumstances on any given day or hour (Owens, 1973 cited in Roskin, 1989) are the factors on which the success of management styles relies. His view is individualistic and professional centric towards management style. Thomas (2008) compares national culture and organizational culture. According to him the national culture is shared meanings, unconditional relationship, born into it, and totally immersed whereas organizational culture is shared behaviors, conditional relationship, socialized into it and partly involved. He presented wider social approach towards management styles of managers. The corporate social responsibilities and corporate governance norms, rules and regulations have shaped up the socialization of management style in India.

**Objectives:** This study is intended to analyse the management style of Mr. Ratan Tata and Mr. Cyrus Mistry; to study the acquisitions and divestment made by Tata Group under the tenure of Mr. Ratan Tata and Mr. Cyrus Mistry and to provide suggestions to the contemporary corporate world on socialization of management style.

### **Hypothesis**

**Null Hypothesis ( $H_0$ ):** There is no significant difference between the management style of Ratan Tata and Cyrus Mistry.

**Alternative Hypothesis ( $H_a$ ):** There is a significant difference between the management style of Ratan Tata and Cyrus Mistry.

**Methodology:** This study is a case study of two business leaders and managers of Tata Empire. It is explorative in nature and primarily based on information available on official website of Tata Sons, articles in newspapers, research papers and interviews of business leaders and managers. It has used the Lion and Hyena Managers' Theory evaluating managers' quality presented by Mr. Seng Hock Tan, CEO of Aegis Group in Singapore for measuring the difference between the management style of Ratan Tata and Cyrus Mistry. At first seven characteristics of lion managers are analyzed from the point of view of both the personalities and then seven characteristics of hyena managers are analyzed for the same personalities. The null hypothesis about the difference between the management styles is statistically tested with the help of Pair t-test and P-Value.

**Result and Discussion:** Mr. Ratan Tata during his entire tenure worked together with a world class team and gained cooperation from his team members. He restructured the corporate culture of Tata Group. Mr. Ratan Tata could bring the rise by using unity of command and unity of direction. He

extended CEO's community philanthropy concept to be included in the workplace. Under his leadership, Tata group has privileged to introduce the concept of an eight-hour workday. Prior to Mr. Ratan Tata regime, there were different brands under the Tata Group of Companies and various companies under the Tata Group were competing among themselves (TELCO, TISCO, TOMCO, etc.). Then Mr. Tata decided to follow the umbrella branding strategy for all the companies and as a result, TELCO transformed in Tata Motors, TISCO transformed into Tata Steel and TOMCO transformed into Tata Oils. Mr. Tata also revamped the operations of Tata Steel and made it one of the lowest cost steel producers in the world. With a vision to give brand identity, he brought the peculiar monogram of 'T' letter. With his timely leadership styles such as transformational, transactional, Mr. Tata recognized and provided what people need and in various ways (automobile, tea, power, health, fundamental research). The visionary personality got many awards and recognition across the world. Mr. Tata integrated the group into one cohesive whole, to make it move in a common direction and in this process; he has not abandoned the traditional Tata group values of ethical business. 63% of Equity capital of Tata Sons was held by Tata Trust, which were philanthropic in nature. Mr. Tata was always interested in cars since his childhood. In 1998, Tata launched its first passenger car Tata Indica, The car went on to become the No. 1 brand in its segment within two years. Mr. Tata believes in inorganic growth and expanded the Tata's business by acquisition and divestment.

**Table 1. Tata Groups Deals under the Managerial Control of Mr. Ratan Tata (2004-2012)**

Sr. No.	Acquisition Sectors	Amt(\$ Mn)	Sr. No.	Divestment Sectors	Amt(\$ Mn)
1	Steel	12,800	1	Tele Infra. (Towers)	500
2	Automobile	2,300	2	Tele Infra. (Towers)	287
3	Chemicals	1,000	3	Refractories	131
4	Tele Infrastructure	287	4	Auto Components	52.26
5	Steel	282	5	Hardware	18
<b>Total</b>		<b>16,669</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>988.26</b>

**Source:** [www.livemint.com/Companies/kAbZcmNBHKxBByXFhv3IRP/Cyrus-Mistry-vs-Ratan-Tata-Contrasting-styles-in-investment.html](http://www.livemint.com/Companies/kAbZcmNBHKxBByXFhv3IRP/Cyrus-Mistry-vs-Ratan-Tata-Contrasting-styles-in-investment.html)

The deals show in the Table 1 represents the leadership and management philosophy and style of Mr. Ratan Tata. He likes to create wealth and expand by acquiring others and divesting less. It also predicts his long term vision, patience and the trust on his team by giving them independence for their own decisions.

In 2012, Mr. Cyrus Mistry became chairman of the Tata Group. During his tenure, the group's debt was rising, profitability was suffering. According to the ET Bureau (Sachitanand and Layak, 2017), Mr. Cyrus Mistry was a hard decision maker. Tata Family was unhappy at Mr Mistry's policy of looking to sell off parts of the business rather than holding on to assets and extending the firm's global reach. In 2016, Mr. Cyrus was asked to step down within four years — the shortest of the Tata group on the grounds of non-performance. In the long term interest of the shareholders and Tata Group, Tata trust suggested to the board to remove Mr. Mistry and Mr. Tata became the Interim chairperson. The acquisition and divestment during the four years tenure of Mr. Cyrus Mistry was as under

**Table 2. Tata Groups Deals under the Managerial Control of Mr. Cyrus Mistry (2013-2016)**

Sr. No.	Acquisition Sectors	Amt(\$ Mn)	Sr. No.	Divestment Sectors	Amt(\$ Mn)
1	Renewable Energy	1,370	1	Telecom Services	634
2	Infra. (Road)	405	2	Telecom Services	433

3	Aviation	253	3	Chemicals	400
4	Biotech	55.7	4	Life Insurance	308
5	Steel	57	5	Hotels	125
<b>Total</b>		<b>2140.7</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>1900</b>

**Source:** [www.livemint.com/Companies/kAbZcmNBHKxBByXFhv3IRP/Cyrus-Mistry-vs-Ratan-Tata-Contrasting-styles-in-investment.html](http://www.livemint.com/Companies/kAbZcmNBHKxBByXFhv3IRP/Cyrus-Mistry-vs-Ratan-Tata-Contrasting-styles-in-investment.html)

Table 1 and 2 shows that Mr. Cyrus Mistry have divested at an annual average rate of \$ 475 which was more than 400% as compare to Mr. Ratan Tata's annual average divestment of \$ 109.81. However, Mr. Cyrus Mistry's annual average acquisition was just 28.89% (\$535.175) of annual average acquisition of Mr. Ratan Tata. According to industry experts, the Tata group saw a string of divestments under Mistry because his focus was on return on capital. With his aggressive strategy, he disposed-off the non-profitable businesses and was keener to build new businesses--- e-commerce, defense and infrastructure -- rather than consolidating existing businesses and implementing turnaround as strategy. As per Mr. Seng Hock Tan, CEO of Aegis Group in Singapore, Lion Manager is committed to ethical and moral values; thinks long term and maintains a long-term focus; does not take shortcuts; thirsty for knowledge and learning; supports partners and alliances; treats employees as partners and admires perseverance. However, Hyena Manager has little interest in ethics and morals; thinks short term; just wants to win the game; has little interest in knowledge and learning; a survivor and an opportunist; work mostly alone; treats employees as expenses and admires tactics, resourcefulness, and guile. The case analysis of the Lion management style and Hyena management style from the point of view of Mr. Ratan Tata and from the point of view of Mr. Cyrus Mistry is indicated that Mr. Ratan Tata have satisfied all seven characteristics of Lion Management style whereas Mr. Cyrus Mistry have satisfied only two characteristics of the same. In case of the characteristics of Hyena management style Mr. Tata has achieved the score 1 and Mr. Cyrus Mistry has achieved the score 6 out of total score of 7 for seven characteristics.

**Table 3. T-Value of Mean Difference between Management Style**

Management Style	Chairman	Mean	T-Value	Df	P-Value
Lion	Mr. Tata	1.0000	3.873	6	0.008
	Mr. Mistry	0.2857			
Hyena	Mr. Tata	0.1429	3.873	6	0.008
	Mr. Mistry	0.8571			

**Source:** Compiled by Researcher

The t-value of mean difference of Lion management style and also the t-value of Hyena management style in case of Mr. Ratan Tata and Mr. Cyrus Mistry is 3.873. The P-value in both the cases is 0.008 which is below 0.05. Thus, the alternative hypothesis that there is a significant difference between the management style of Ratan Tata and Cyrus Mistry is accepted by rejecting null hypothesis.

### Major Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion

#### Findings:

- The trend in the manager's performance evaluation is changing from professional manager to professionally social manager.
- In case of family managed businesses, managers failed to incorporate the philosophy, culture, ethos and principles which make the family managed business survive, sustain and to grow are unsuccessful.

- Mr. Ratan Tata is considered as a successful business icon because he has created socialized business environment by giving required independence to the top management of Tata Group's companies. No doubt he is a professional in his area but he is more social, democratic and moderately situational.
- Mr. Ratan Tata's every act is strongly supports his social philosophy for instance holding the interest in the business instead of divesting in short term period. He was a supporter of creating and maximizing shareholders' wealth by acquisition and growth.
- Mr. Cyrus Mistry is considered as hard decision maker. He was unsuccessful as manager and leader because he used to interfere in the decision making of independent Tata Group's companies. He was professional but he was not democratic and social in his management style. During his control, he divested more instead of creation wealth he was interested in return on the capital invested.
- Mr. Cyrus Mistry has failed to create socialized business environment since he has not adopted Tata Group's philosophy, culture, ethos and principles.
- Characteristics of Lion Management Style are the significant factors in the socialization of management style. It means Mr. Ratan Tata has become an iconic successful business manager and leader because of his socialized management style. Vice versa in case of Mr. Cyrus Mistry.

#### Suggestions:

- ✚ Managers should identify the process of socialization in their business house and inculcate the values, ethics and principles of socialization of management style to become professionally social corporate managers.
- ✚ Managers' leadership should be democratic and inspirational to his colleagues, subordinates and followers. As business houses are corporate citizens of the nation, managers should be socially sensitive. This will definitely helpful for managers and business to survive, sustain and to grow.
- ✚ In big business houses like Tata Groups, the focus should be on stability, sustainability, maximization of shareholders' wealth and growth of business and not only on earning returns on capital.
- ✚ Lion management style of managers facilitates socialization of management and controlling authority. Managers should inculcate lion management style in themselves.

**Conclusion:** The implication of this paper is that the corporate leaders or executive managers who lead the business should have amalgamation between professional knowledge and skills with their ethical, social knowledge and skills. It is necessary to adopt the philosophy, vision and mission of the business house where the managers applying their head, heart and hand for decision making.

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*Prof. S. M. Khanzode (288-291)*

## **IMPORTANCE OF GOVERNMENT ROLE TOWARDS THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

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**Introduction:** The state has to play a vital and ever-expanding role to accelerate process of economic growth. These countries are struggling hard to get rid of poverty and to attain higher living standards. In an under-developed economy, there is a circular constellation of forces tending to act and react upon one another in such a way as to keep a poor country in a stationary state of under-development equilibrium. The vicious circle of under-developed equilibrium can be broken only by a comprehensive government planning of the process of economic development. In the initial phase, the process of development in an under-developed country is held up primarily by the lack of the basic social and economic overheads such as schools, technical colleges and research institutes, hospitals and railways, roads, ports, bridges. Provision of these overheads requires very large investments. Such investments will lead to the creation of external economies which in their turn will provide incentives for the expansion of private enterprise in the field industry as well as of agriculture. Private enterprise will not undertake investments in social overheads, because the returns from them in the form of an increase in the supply of technical skills and higher standards of education and can be realised only over a long period. Also, it will accrue to the whole society rather than to these entrepreneurs who incur the necessary large expenditure on the creation of such costly social overheads. Investments in economic overheads require huge outlays of capital which are usually beyond the capacity of private enterprise. The role of government in development is further highlighted by the fact that under-developed countries suffer from a serious deficiency of all types of resources and skills, while the need for them is so great. In these circumstances, what is needed is a wise and efficient allocation of limited resources. This only the State is best fitted to do through central planning, according to a scheme of priorities well suited to the country's conditions and needs. Until the country has attained the stage of self-sustained growth, the Government must make determined and conscious efforts to push the economy through the take-off period of development.

### **Objectives of the study**

7. To identify role of Govt. in the development process of Indian Economy.
8. To identify role of small scale and cottage industries.
9. To identify Govt. measures in promoting economic development

### **Research methodology**

**Research type:** - Descriptive research

**Data Collection:** - This study based on the secondary data. This information has been collected from different sources. These are as under

- ✓ **Journal, Articles, Books,**

### **Limitations:-**

7. This study based on secondary data.
8. There may be some changes.
9. This study has done in very short period of time.

**Government measures to promote economic development:** In view of the peculiar circumstances in which politically, socially and economically the under-developed countries are placed, there is not only a great urgency about economic development but also an infinitely much greater effort is required to generate the forces of economic growth. This effort is obviously beyond private enterprise in such countries. Owing to adverse political, economic and social factors, these countries have been for long in a state of economic stagnation. They are now becoming painfully aware of the widening disparity between their economic condition and that of the advanced countries, which are getting richer everyday whereas they are caught up in the vicious circle poverty. This necessitates a comprehensive set of measures to be adopted by the government not only to rouse them up from the state of economic slumber but to see them march quickly on the road of development. The following are the principal measures, which are necessary for the government of an under- developed country to take in order to accelerate the process of economic growth.

**Provision of Economic and Social overheads:** If economic growth is to be accelerated, it is necessary for the government to provide an adequate measure economic and social overhead facilities also called the overhead capital and services or infrastructure. Economic infrastructure includes transport facilities, e.g., railways, roads, harbours, air fields, etc. Means of communications, e.g. postal telegraph and telephone facilities, electric and even atomic energy, irrigation facilities, etc. The social overheads or infrastructure consists of educational institutions (schools, colleges and universities) both for general education and technical training, public health, and medical facilities, housing, water supply and other welfare schemes. "The availability of adequate overhead facilities brings about external economies to other industries, lowers their capital coefficient and by thus improving the efficiency of general investment, makes possible a more rapid rate of economic growth."

**Provision of Financial Facilities:** Finance is the crux of the problem of development. We know that the under-developed countries suffer from scarcity of capital which is the greatest handicap in their economic growth. No doubt that their savings are meagre but even the meagre savings are not available for economic development To mobilise these savings, a sound banking system essential and other financial institutions are required to canalise these savings into investments and supply the credit needs of trade and industry The government is to see that appropriate financial institutions are set up to meet the requirements of the entrepreneurs. In India, for instance, the government took steps to reform the banking system and put it on a sound footing. Fourteen major commercial banks were nationalised in 1969. In the agricultural sector to meet the short-term credit needs of the farmers, co-operative societies were set up and, for long term credit, land mortgage banks or land development banks have been organised. Two funds were set up National Agricultural Credit (Long-term) Operations Fund and National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund. The farmer is meant to give long-term loans to State Government to enable them to buy shares of co-operatives and to grant medium term loans to co-operatives and long-term loans to land development banks and the latter fund to give medium-term loans to State Co-operative Banks to enable them to convert short-term loans into medium term loans. Agricultural Refinance Corporation was set up to serve as refinancing agency for agricultural credit and to give assistance for reclamation of land, development of assistance for reclamation of land, development of special crops, mechanical farming and development of animal husbandry dairy farming, poultry etc. Small Farmers Developments Agencies (S F.D.A.'s) were established and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural labour (M.F.AL) schemes were taken up Agro Industries Corporations have also been set up to give loans for the purchase of tractors and agricultural machinery. In the industrial sector too, financial and other institutions were established to promote industrial development. To assist the small scale and cottage industries several boards were set up such as the Cottage Industries Board. All India Handicrafts Board, Central Marketing Organisation, Inventions Promotion Board, State Financial Corporations, National Small Industries Corporation, etc. For the large scale industries were set up the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Development Bank of India. Unit Trust of



India was created to promote investment. National Industrial Development Corporation was established to grant special loans for the rehabilitation and modernisation of cotton textile mills and jute mills. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation was set up to assist the creation, expansion and modernisation of industrial enterprises in the private sector. For relending facilities Refinance Corporation for industry was set up. Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation was created to insure against export risks, financial and political and to furnish guarantees to banks to assist exporters to secure liberal credit facilities. This gives some idea as to what a Government in an under-developed country can do in the matter of provision of financial facilities.

**Institutional Changes:** Out-mode institutions and legal and social structure too stand in the way of economic development of the underdeveloped countries. Lot of reform and reorganisation is essential to initiate and accelerate the process of growth. In the sphere of trade and industry, government encourages small industries and regulates and controls the big corporation to prevent the creation of monopolies. To improve labour efficiency, technical institutions are set up. The state also regulates relations between lab and capital to maintain industrial peace by means labour legislation to increase output and minimise losses. The government also promotes marketing to enable the producers to get a fair price for the products. These measures accelerate economic growth by improving the organisation of production and building up non-material or intangible capital which assist productive effort as much as material capital.

**Direct Participation:** In addition to the measures mentioned above, the Governments in underdeveloped countries directly participate in economic enterprises to assist private enterprise or to set for them a model to follow. In pursuance of the Industrial Policy Resolutions of 1948 and 1956, the Government of India has setup huge public undertakings in diverse fields like the steel plants, heavy electricals, heavy engineering machine tools, fertilizers, oil refineries, antibiotics, etc. The profits of these undertakings are available for use in economic development plans. The Government mainly confines itself to basic, heavy and key industries which help other industries, whereas the private sector operates in manufacturing and consumption goods industries.

**Indirect Measures:** Besides promoting economic development directly as explained above, the Governments of under developed countries promote economic growth of their countries indirectly too. The indirect measure relate to the adoption of economic policies which may be conducive to economic growth. These policies mainly are monetary policy, fiscal policy and commercial policy. The objective of monetary policy is control and regulate credit to ensure growth with stability. Credit is liberalised to help industrial and business enterprise, but when it is felt that too easy monetary conditions are hampering growth, credit curbs are applied to check speculation and inflation. As for fiscal policy, taxation is used as an instrument for checking consumption increasing savings and preventing investment in undesirable channels and canalising them into desired directions so that economic growth is accelerated and not slowed down. Commercial policy is so designed as to check undesirable imports and promote exports. Foreign exchange dealings are regulated and exchange control instituted to prevent balance of payments position getting out of hand.

**Rationale of Public Sector in Economic Development:** We have referred above to the direct participation of the government in industrial enterprises with a view to promoting economic growth in the country. This means the launching of public sector enterprises. The rationale of the public sector lies in a large number of imperatives of development which may now be dealt with at some length. The raison deters or a rationale for the public sector undertakings is to be found in the inadequacies or weaknesses of the price system. The price system, as it actually functions, is far from being an ideal mechanism for the efficient running of an economy especially, in terms of the three vital considerations of resource allocation, income distribution and employment.

#### 1. The Compensatory Role:

The participation of the public sector undertakings in the economic activities is called for when it has a compensatory role to perform. The compensatory role, in turn would be necessitated when there is a need to compensate for the deficiencies or shortfalls of the price system.

When the public sector assumes a compensatory role it serves to provide a substitute for the private sector of the economy. In fact, the public sector enterprises then perform the functions of a corrective activity or device. This in itself provides rationale for the participation of public enterprises in economic activity.

In the same way, where the price mechanism hinders the full utilisation of resources due to the existence of monopolistic tendencies or externalities, the public sector has to step in to remedy the situation. The public sector, in such cases, makes up for the deficiency by its direct participation in the productive and distributive activities of the economy.

## 2. The Adjunctive Role:

The price system may not only fail to function satisfactorily, but also in a number of situations it may fail all together. And when the market mechanism fails to operate, certain goods and services would not be produced in the economy. Under such a situation, it is necessary for the public sector to undertake or to produce these goods and services. These public activities would in effect, be an addition to the overall level of economic activity of the economy. That is how an adjunctive role is assumed by the Public sector undertakings.

In general, the public sector performs its adjunctive role when it aims at producing public goods or what is the same thing satisfying public (or social) wants. The market mechanism fails to register the true preferences of individuals for public goods (e.g., roads, bridges, courts, police, etc.) Since no private enterprise can afford to undertake activities aimed at satisfying public (or social) wants, the public sector has necessarily to step-in in this direction.

### **Role of Public Enterprises in Economic Development.**

It is now recognised that in the underdeveloped countries, the vicious circle of underdevelopment can be broken only by a bold intervention by the government in the form of public sector enterprises.

The role of public enterprises both in accelerating development and realising the avowed social objectives of underdeveloped countries can be brought as under:

(a) Achieving Socialistic Pattern, (b) Building Industrial Base, (c) Capital Formation, (d) Optimum allocation of resources strategies, (e) Balanced and unbalanced Growth, (f) Balanced Regional Development, (g) Achieving Social Objectives.

Some other ways in which public sector can promote economic development are as under:

- ✓ Diversification of economic structure.
- ✓ Enlargement of employment.
- ✓ Bridging the entrepreneurial gap.
- ✓ Generating foreign exchange earnings.
- ✓ Supporting private enterprise.
- ✓ Bulwark against maleficent tendencies.

**Conclusion:** Thus the government in an under developed country has a vital role to play in stepping up its rate of growth directly by participation in economic activity, by providing economic and social overhead capital or building the necessary infrastructure, by creating financial institutions and by moulding the social structure and adapting the legal framework to the tasks of development and indirectly by pursuing suitable monetary, fiscal and trade policies.

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*Dr. Vaidya Sanjay G. (292-297)*

## **STRUCTURAL CHANGE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH OF ECONOMY IN STATE OF MAHARASHTRA**

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**Introduction:** Structural Changes refers to the transformation in which economies undergo shifts in their economic structure from a heavy dependence on agriculture to more modern, more urbanized and more industrially diverse manufacturing and services economy. It is also characterized with transformation in sectoral employment, wherein employment rises rapidly in non-farm sector and labour is pulled out of agriculture at a speed that depends on labour intensity of industry and services. Rapid agricultural productivity growth allows for a reduction of labour input per unit of output. There comes a point which is significantly marked with share of labour declining faster than the output in agriculture sector. The speed with which a country or state is able to execute this transformation play a key role differentiating economies from being developed, underdeveloped or developing. The Structure changes in the economies can be studied in respect of different outcomes like output, employment, capital investment, capital accumulation and consumption. The various dimensions in which they could be analyzed include sectors, rural-urban group, production units, consumption and income group, technological and productivity variations along location, skills, gender and social group. An analysis of structural changes accompanying economic growth brings out exhibitions of the structure and distribution growth.

**Review of Literature:** The pioneering work of Fisher (1935), Clark (1940), Chenery (1960), and Kuznets (1917) postulates a set of stylized facts from empirical evidences relating to the industrially developed economies. The literature highlights the gradual pattern of structure change of developed economies from agriculture to industries and from industries to services with higher income elasticity of demand for industrial goods and even higher for services than industrial goods. With rising levels of incomes, the demand for agricultural goods proportionately grow at a lower rate than the income, due to low income elasticity of demand for agriculture goods is less than one which means they are necessities, on the other hand, the demand for the income elasticity of demand for industrial goods is greater than one which leads to growth of industrial sector. At a certain point where the economy reaches a sufficiently high level of income, the rate of increase in demand for services increases sharply due to even Fisher refers to this transformation in patterns of the service sector is defined by the saturation of demand for manufactured goods. The structural change is defined as a process of combining economic growth with changing share of different sectors in gross domestic Product (GDP) and labour force. The timing of different phases of structural changes and the speed of such change have of course been different among different countries or state. In spite of differences in timing of entry into the era of modern economic development and its speed of transformation the share of primary sector had declined to less than 15 percent in most of developed countries (Such as UK, France, Italy, USA & Japan etc.) by the middle of the twentieth century. Further, it reduced to less than 5 percent in all these countries by the end of the twentieth century. It is interesting to note that by the beginning of twenty first century, in most of these countries, the secondary sector has the same share in their output as it was during the beginning of their journey to modern economic development. Thus in the years 2015 the share of secondary sector in national output of United Kingdom was 20.5 percent as compared to 23 percent in

1801, in France 18.7 percent compared to 25 percent in 1841, in Germany 30.1 percent as compared to 24 percent in 1841, in United States of America 19.5 percent as compared to 20 percent in 1841 and Italy 24.4 percent as compared to 22 percent in 1901. The tertiary sector has experienced a secular rise in its share right through the period of modern economic development growth in all of these developed countries. The share of tertiary sector in national output of these countries was above 65 percent as compared to 40 to 50 percent. We are observed that the end of the twentieth century most of the developed countries showed a remarkably similar production structure of their economies. Thus, primary sector contributed less than 5 percent in GDP, Secondary sector 20 percent to 30 percent and services around 70 percent in all of them. The percentage sectoral shares in employment of these selected developed countries the fact that by the end of 20<sup>th</sup> century, wherein primary sector contributed less than 5%, secondary sector 20% to 30% and services around 70% in all of them. Thus, the share of each sector in employment is moving in line with the GDP share of that sector. However, none of the above mentioned papers discussed about structural change or directly examine its empirical link to India's economic growth. Cortuk and Singh (2011), using standard definitions of structural change indices, examine the connection between measures of structural change and growth in India, for the period 1951-2007. They find that there is a structural break in the two time series, and this break occurs in 1988. Furthermore, there is a one-way causal relationship between structural change and growth, but only for the 1988-2007 periods. Hence, this analysis provides more objective empirical support for previous informal assertions in the literature.

**Growth rate of GDP and sector wise contribution and per capita income (at constant price) in Indian economy:** Indian economy is classified in three sectors such as Agriculture and allied, Industry and Services. Agriculture sector includes Agriculture (Agriculture proper & Livestock), Forestry & Logging, Fishing and related activities. Industry includes 'Mining & quarrying', Manufacturing (Registered & Unregistered), Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Construction. Services sector includes trade, hotels, transport, communication and services related to broadcasting, Financial, real estate & Public Administration, defence and other services. Services sector is the largest sector of India.

- According to table (1), show that increasing trend in India's Gross Domestic product at constant price 2004-05, during period 1960-61 to 2015-16. India's GDP is Rs. 11350962 crores in 2015-16 as compared to Rs. 434497 crores in 1960-61. During this period India's GDP growth rate as follow: 5.5 percent in 1960-61, 6.8 percent in 1980-81, 5.3 percent in 1990-91, 3.6 percent in 2000-01, 9.8 percent in 2010-11, 6.6 percent in 2013-14, 7.5 percent in 2015-16 and 6.3 percent in 2016-17. In this period average annual growth rate of India's GDP is 6.46 percent. On the other hand 6<sup>th</sup> five years plan (1980-81 to 1984-85) annual growth rate is 5.4 percent, in 7<sup>th</sup> five years plan (1985-86 to 1989-90) annual growth rate is 5.8 percent, annual growth rate is 6.5 percent in 8<sup>th</sup> five year plan (1997-98 to 2001-02), annual growth rate is 5.6 percent in 9<sup>th</sup> five year plan (1997-98 to 2001-02), annual growth rate is 7.6 percent in 10<sup>th</sup> five year plan (2002-03 to 2006-07), 11<sup>th</sup> five years plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) annual growth rate of GDP is 7.8 percent and 12<sup>th</sup> five years plan (2013-14 to 2017-18) annual growth rate of GDP is approximately 7.8 percent.
- Change in composition of GDP for major sectors of the economy such as Agriculture & Allied Services, Industry, and Services during the period 1960-61 to 2016-17 is presented in the table (1). According to sector wise Indian GDP composition in 2014 are as follows: Agriculture (17.9%), Industry (24.2%) and Services (57.9%). Total production of agriculture sector is \$366.92 billion. India is 2nd larger producer of agriculture product. India accounts for 7.68 percent of total global

agricultural output. GDP of Industry sector is \$495.62 billion and world rank is 12. In Services sector, India world rank is 11 and GDP is \$1185.79 billion. Contribution of Agriculture sector in Indian economy is much higher than world's average (6.1%). Contribution of Industry and Services sector is lower than world's average 30.5% for Industry sector and 63.5% for Services sector.

- At previous methodology, composition of Agriculture & allied, Industry, and Services sector was 51.81%, 14.16%, and 33.25%, respectively at current prices in 1950-51. Share of Agriculture & allied sector has declined at 18.20% in 2013-14. Share of Services sector has improved to 57.03%. Share of Industry sector has also increased to 24.77
- At 2011-12 prices, composition of Agriculture & allied, Industry, and Services sector are 15.11%, 31.12%, and 53.77%, respectively.
- In 2011-12, Contribution to GDP of Agriculture sector was 14%, Mining & Quarrying was 2.06%, and Industry was 27.5% while that of Services sector was 58%.
- After 1950-51, for more than a decade, share of services in GDP was around 30 per cent, overtime the share of services sector in GDP has increased while that of agriculture has declined. In the last decade, the share of services has surpassed the combined share of agriculture and industry, making it the most important contributor to the country's output.
- Gross Value Added (GVA) at current prices for Services sector is estimated at 73.79 lakh crore INR in 2016-17. Services sector accounts for 53.66% of total India's GVA of 137.51 lakh crore Indian rupees. With GVA of Rs. 39.90 lakh crore, Industry sector contributes 29.02%. While, Agriculture and allied sector shares 17.32% and GVA is around of 23.82 lakh crore INR.
- Shows that the per capita income has an upward trend when compared with last year due to changing sector composition in economy. During this period India's growth rate of per capita income as follow: increased per capita income Rs.72431 and their AGR 6.2 percent as compared to Rs.9482 and their AGR 3.8 percent in 1960-61.
- Above analysis show that significant controversy about sectoral labours force distribution, India's agricultural sector contribution in GDP 10 to 15 percent and above 60 percent labour force engaged in these sector and other hands 60 to 75 percent contributed services sector in GDP but hardly 12 to 16 percent labour force worked in services sector and 20 to 25 percent labour force work in industrial sector respectively in Indian economy.

**Table No. (1): Growth rate of GDP and sector wise contribution and per capita income (at constant price2004-05) in Indian economy**

Years	GDP at Constant Price (In crores Rupees) And Annual Growth Rate (In %)	Sector wise shares in GDP (in Percentage)			Per capita income (In Rupees) and Annual Growth rate (In %)
		Agriculture	Industrial	Services	
1960-61	434497 (5.5)	39.09	17.76	43.15	9482 (3.8)
1970-71	640275 (5.2)	36.88	20.48	42.64	11025 (2.4)
1980-81	866338 (6.8)	30.20	24.29	45.51	11711 (4.5)
1990-91	1470766 (5.3)	32.2	27.2	40.6	15996 (3.1)

2000-01	2535911 (3.6)	24.0	26.7	49.3	22491 (1.4)
2004-05	3219835 (7.9)	22.5	26.4	51.1	26629 (6.0)
2010-11	5227739 (9.8)	16.7	26.0	57.3	39270 (8.3)
2011-12	8659215 (6.9)	16.2	25.4	58.4	63460 (5.1)
2012-13	9118709 (5.3)	15.6	24.8	59.6	65664 (3.5)
2013-14	9717062 (6.6)	14.94	24.77	60.77	68867 (4.9)
2014-15	10427701 (7.3)	14.50	24.4	61.1	72889 (5.8)
2015-16	112114077 (7.5)	13.94	24.2	61.86	72431 (6.2)
2016-17	11350962 (6.3)	13.94	24.2	61.86	---

Source: Calculated, various RBI Report, Economic survey of Indian

### **Structural Change and Economic development in State of Maharashtra**

1. **Structure of population in Maharashtra:** Generally Structural change of population and economics are interrelated process. Maharashtra state is one of industrialized and developed state in India. Maharashtra, located in Western India, covers an area of 3.08 lakh square km and has the second most population state next to Uttar Pradesh and followed by Bihar. Its population contribution can be seen in the range of 8% to 9.50% from 1960's to 2013. Its increasing population which was 11.24 crores in 2011 was 9.28 percent to India's population as compared to 3.96 crores (9.01 percent in 1961). The 35 districts are divided into 109 sub-divisions and 357 taluks. Urbanization is an integral part of economic development as the economy develops, there is an increase in the per capita income and also in the demand for non farm goods in the economy. The level of urbanization is regarded as an index of economic development. The State of Maharashtra assumes special significance as it is most urbanized states in India with 45% of population living in urban areas compared to 31 % at the all India level. However, the urban population showed a rising trend, it was 28.75 percent of total population in 1951 to 42.41 percent in 2001 and 45.28 percent in 2011. Considering the population of male & female in the state the percentage haven't changed much over 7 decades, male population is averaged around 51.73% and female it stands around 48.27 % of the total population. The sex ratio in the state has shown continually declining which is 941 in 1950, 922 in 2001 and 925 in 2011. Literacy is one of the important indicators that reflect socio-economic condition of the population which given information on human resource development. State of Maharashtra has shown continually rising trends of literacy rate which is total literacy rate 82.91%, and male 89.82 % and 75.48 % for female as per census 2011.

The changing structure of employment in state is regarded as an index of economic development although the processes of economic growth and structure change are intimately connected, agriculture (Mean primary) sector is largest employer of work force in state of Maharashtra providing livelihood to 49.3 % of working population in the year 2015 and same year to secondary sector providing to 21% and tertiary sector 33% of working population.

2. **Growth rate of NSDP and sector wise contribution and per capita income (at constant price) in Maharashtra:** Economic structure is defined as the composition of various components of the

macro aggregates relative change in their size over time and its relationship with the circular flow of income (Jackson 1990). The state economies develop from an agricultural to industrialized and service sector (quaternary and quinary sectors) based economies there is an explicit transformation among the inter sectoral relationships among industries. The initial concentration of economic interaction is among primary sector activities, and matures to secondary and tertiary sector interaction at later stages of development.

- The Net State Domestic Product for the state of Maharashtra at constant prices in 1960-61 stood at Rs. 1597.40 crores, which improved by an impressive growth of more than doubling the figures in 1970 -71 to Rs. 3877.6 crores, the next decade showed improvement by almost five time than previous decade figures wherein the NSDP stood at Rs. 15163 crores in 1980-81, the growth of NSDP at constant prices for the next decade improved by almost 1.8 time at Rs. 27224 crores in 1990-91, the reforms process initiated during the start of 90's speeded up the growth of NSDP wherein the NSDP stood at Rs. 210526 crores in 2000-01, this growth sustained with the NSDP at Rs. 667626 crores in 2010-11, at Rs. 1267144 crores in 2013-14, the figures of NSDP for 2015-16 stood at Rs. 1441675 crores.
- The growth performance of NSDP at constant prices from 1961 to 1971 stood at an average of 14.27 per annum which improved to 29.10 percent for 1971- to 1981, 7.95 percent in 1981- to 1991, 32.85 percent during 1991-2001, 12.91 percent during 2001- 20011, 5.87 percent in 2012-13 and 5.44 percent during 2013-2017. During this period State of Maharashtra's NSDP compound annual growth rate (CAGR) stood at 15.41 percent.
- The growth pattern of different sectors of the economy shows an emergence of the service sector as the major contributor, decline in the share of agriculture sector and industry sector has seen a steep decline during this period.
- As per table (2), clearly shows that the contribution of Agriculture, Industrial and Services sector in NSDP was 9.56%, 22.67%, and 68.09% respectively in 2015-16, as compared to 41.84%, 26.42% and 31.74% respectively in 1960-61, at current prices. Share of Agriculture sector has declined at 9.56% in 2015-16. Share of Services sector has improved to 68.09 %. Share of Industry sector has also declined at 22.35%. The average rate of contribution of agriculture sector 17.47 percent, industrial sector 27.25 percent and services sector 55.02 percent in during the study periods.
- Per capita income is important barometer used in policy decision making for development strategies though the income reflected through per capita income is not evenly distributed. Table (2), highlight the per capita income for the state of Maharashtra at constant prices. It can observe that increasing trends in per capita income, which is Rs. 121515 in 2015-16 as compared Rs. 409 in 1960-61. Compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of per capita income stood at 4.40 percent during the period.

**Table No. (2): Growth rate of NSDP and sector wise contribution and per capita income (at constant price 2004-05) in Maharashtra**

Years	NSDP at constant prices (in crores Rupees)	Sectoral Contribution in NSDP			Per capita income (In Rupees) and Annual Growth rate (In %)
		Agriculture	Industrial	Services	
1960-61	1597.4	41.84	26.42	31.74	409
1970-71	3877.6	28.62	31.19	37.19	784

1980-81	15163.0	28.10	35.09	36.81	2435
1990-91	27224	22.66	34.94	42.40	3483
2000-01	210538	17.53	24.50	57.97	23011
2004-05	272858	15.16	23.89	60.95	26603
2010-11	667626	9.69	27.90	62.41	59587
2011-12	1122173	9.28	26.58	64.13	61276
2012-13	1184240	8.63	25.65	65.72	65095
2013-14	1267144	9.2	24.76	66.04	109364
2014-15	1332239	9.4	23.67	66.93	113629
2015-16	1441675	9.56	22.35	68.09	121515
	CAGR: 15.41 %	Average Contribution 17.47 %	Average Contribution 27.25 %	Average Contribution 55.02 %	CAGR: 4.40 %

Source: Calculated, Economic survey of Maharashtra,

### Conclusions

- The growth pattern of different sectors of the economy shows an emergence of the service sector as the major contributor, decline in the share of agriculture sector and industry sector has seen a steep decline during this period. It indicates that state of Maharashtra were able to shift their labour force from low – productivity agriculture to higher productivity industry and service sectors, and to increase productivity within those sectors.
- As far as the high income states of Maharashtra is concerned its coefficient is positive while the coefficient of the log of per capita NSDP is negative and statistical significant at the 5% level. It suggests that high income states have positive associations with industrial & services sector, yet it has influenced negatively to the economic growth in India during the study period.
- The findings also show that the service sector has a highest positive influence on per capita income. Thus the impact of structural change is not automatic and homogenous throughout the Indian States during the study period. Whether India will be able to capitalize on its favorable growth depends on how well the EAG states are able to reform their economies.

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## THE CHANGING CONTOURS OF INDIA'S RURAL ECONOMY

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**Introduction:** At the beginning of the 1950s, India was mainly rural and a low-income economy with agriculture as the predominant sector for income and employment. India defines rural areas as all localities with population below 5,000, population density below 400 persons per square kilometer with atleast 75% of the male working population engaged in agriculture. Over last decades the Indian rural economy has made dramatic improvements in terms of its structural transformation, in standard of living of its inhabitants, and in the development of the secondary and tertiary sectors. Over this period, the agricultural growth in particular has made the economy self sufficient in food, providing a residual surplus for export and capital for other sectors. The rural sector as a result of rapid industrialization and urbanization has undergone substantial changes in composition and the industries and services now form an integral part of the output and employment of it. In the latest years, the share of agriculture in total Indian gross domestic product (GDP) has declined to its all time lowest and this transition is remarkable considering the initial situation in the country half a century ago. Although the concentration of workforce in agriculture and its associated activities are decreasing consistently over the years, the agriculture sector is still a dominant source of employment in rural areas, Vyas and Mathai (1978), Eapen (1994). The less rapid growth in "rural" non-farm employment in India may thus stem, in part, from the automatic reclassification of rural areas as "urban" as the non-farm economy goes. The Indian natural endowment in favour agriculture and sustained efforts on the part of the government has helped the Indian economy to have leading indicators compared to other economies of the world (*See Table 1*). The easy availability of agricultural labour, higher percentage of agricultural lands the proportion of irrigated land to total agricultural land speak by itself about the untapped growth opportunities available in this sector. For rural enterprises in India, the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) provides data for manufacturing units only, but National Sample Survey (NSS) on employment and National Accounts Statistics (NAS) include all types of rural establishments, both in industry as well as in commerce and services. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) maintains an updated record on the sectoral direct and indirect credit directed towards agriculture as well as the composition of the national GDP.

**Table 1 Select Agricultural Indicator of the Global Cross-Sectional Economies, Year ending 2003**

Indicators	India	Asia Pacific Developing	Asia Pacific Developed	Asia Pacific Total	World
Agricultural Land to Total Land	57.1	20.3	7.1	16.7	11.7
Agricultural Population to Total Population	53.2	55.9	3.9	55.9	42
Agriculture Land to Agricultural Population	0.31	0.27	10.05	0.3	0.59
Irrigated Land to Agricultural Land	32.3	33.2	9	30.7	17.8

Source: Compiled from World Development Report (2004) & FAO Production Year Book (2004)

**Objectives & Organization:** In the light of the above issues, we attempt to discuss the transformation in Indian rural economy by organizing this study in 5 sections. We mirror the changing profile of our rural economy by offering some quantitative evidence that the availability of funds matters to the growth of rural income in India. This paper examines how the development of the rural sector has followed different paths in India over the past five decades and queries whether this can help us better explain differences in the evolution of directed policy initiatives over such a longer period. The various policies and associated institutional arrangements that have been implemented in recent decades are quantified in terms of Rural-Urban Income, Rural-Urban Employment and Rural Finance in Section 2, 3 & 4 respectively. Finally the paper attempts to analyze the dynamics of the rural income primarily caused by the availability of funds, while Section 5 concludes and indicates the areas for further policy formulations.

**Data & Methods:** The secondary data for the analysis is drawn from host of sources like the ASI, NAS, NSS rounds and publications of RBI and the Dept. of Agriculture & Cooperation, Government of India (GoI). We compute simple averages, percentages and test for equality of means using two related sample  $t$  test assuming equal and unequal variances and  $F$  test for two unrelated samples. The significance levels are fixed at 0.05 percentages. The change in economic policy and its impact on the rural economy as such is accounted by providing for simplest form of dummies to distinguish the pre and post liberalisation periods. Descriptive statistics and Pearson's correlation describe the data, while the multiple regressions using Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method is used to quantify the economic and statistical relation between the given dependent and independent variables.

**2. Rural-Urban Income :** Sectoral demand matrices substantiate the importance of rural demand to boost other activities. The variation in rural income causes variations in the demand for products of industrial as well as the services sector. It would be useful thus, to indicate the dynamics of the GDP contributed by the agriculture and allied activities to the economy over a long period. Table 2 reveals the cyclical nature of rural income in nominal terms measured by growth rate in agricultural GDP for latest five decades, though no attempt is made herein to measure the impact of such behaviour on rural incomes and consumption patterns. Agriculture, considered individually registers a growth to the tune of 10.5% in the post reform periods compared to approx. 9% and is neither statistically nor economically significant in the post reform periods compared to the former. The growth in the Forestry and Fishing sub-sector however is negligible and apathetic.

**Table 2 Annual Averages of Sub-period Growth Rates of GDP in Agriculture at Factor Cost, 1951 through 2005 (Current Prices)**

Sub-periods	Agriculture and Allied Activities	Of which	
		Agriculture	Forestry & Fishing
1951-55	-0.2	0	-0.2
1956-60	7.68	7.8	-0.12
1961-65	10.18	10.24	-0.06
1966-70	10.72	10.72	0
1971-75	11.34	11.08	0.26
1976-80	5.2	4.64	0.56
1981-85	13.84	14.5	-0.66
1986-90	8.88	11.94	-3.06
1991-95	15.28	15.48	-0.2
1996-00	10.74	10.76	-0.02

2001-05	6.44	5.34	1.1
Pre Reform period	8.46	8.87	-0.41
Post Reform period	10.82	10.53	0.29
<i>t</i> test	<b>-0.80 (.22)</b>	<b>-0.15 (.30)</b>	<b>-1.23 (.31)</b>
<i>F</i> test	<b>18.83 (0.00)*</b>		

Notes: *a.* Figures are based on the new series with base year 1993-94 *b.* Figures in parentheses denotes the probability, P (T<=t) one-tail *c.* \* & \*\* denotes statistical significance at 0.01, and 0.05 alpha.

Source: Compiled from Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy, RBI publication, Mumbai (2005)

Indian economy today is not necessarily agricultural for the contours of rural India have been changing continuously, and at a much faster rate (*See Figure 1*). The contribution of agriculture in the country's total GDP has fallen drastically by half till the latest quinquennium 2001-2005 compared to the first, 1971-75. The latest NSS round suggests the main source of livelihood of over 33% of the rural households is not from agriculture. Also, the share of expenditure on food items is decreasing overtime while that on non-food is rising. In 1993-94 food accounts for 65% of average rural per capita annual expenditure. By 1999-2000, it has reduced to 62%. However in the same periods, the expenditure on non-food items increased by whopping 17%

**Figure 1 Composition of Indian GDP at Current Prices 1971 through 2005**

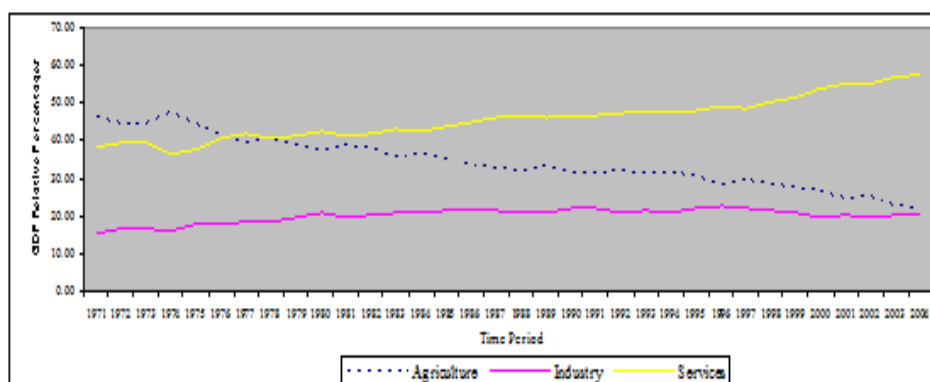


Table 3 reports that in the post-reform period the Services sector constitute to the extent of 51% of India's GDP, overtaking agriculture from the year 1981 onwards. The drop in the contribution of agriculture is to the extent of 13% in the post-reform periods compared to the pre-reform years and is both, statistically and economically significant.

**Table 3 Annual Sub-period Composition of Indian Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices 1971 through 2005 (% terms)**

Sub-periods	Agriculture & Allied Activities	Industry	Services
1971-75	44.22	16.36	39.42
1976-80	41.38	17.45	41.17
1981-85	38.70	18.60	42.70
1986-90	34.14	20.47	45.39
1991-95	31.26	21.35	47.39
1996-00	26.87	22.46	50.67
2001-05	22.71	21.75	55.54
Pre Reform period	39.61	18.22	42.17

Post Reform period	26.95	21.85	51.20
<i>t</i> test	<b>-10.73 (0.00)*</b>	<b>-9.40 (0.00)*</b>	<b>-8.04 (0.00)*</b>

Notes & Source: Same as in Table 2

Table 4 present interesting facts on the comparative composition of rural and urban NDP. In the year 2000, compared to a decade ago Indian rural economy lost out to the urban economy in the contribution to National NDP. In the composition of rural NDP too there has been a considerable change. Agriculture and allied activities in the latest year 2000 contribute around 10% less than what it used to in 1980's; whereas commerce and services have flourished, proving the most buoyant segments of the rural non-farm economy over the last decade. During this periods, less efficient small industries that are unable to compete on economic terms, after liberalisation may have closed down, Chadha (1993, 1996) leading to the reduction of the rural income share earned in manufacturing establishments. The rural economy thus appears to be undergoing a process of re-adjustment wherein the unviable units are being weeded out while the rural services and commerce (*viz.* Transport Community, Social & Services., Transport & Communications, Utilities & Construction) continue to grow rapidly.

**Table 4 Share of Rural & Urban, Industry wise Net Domestic Product (In %)**

Industry Division	Share in Rural NDP		Industry wise Share in Total NDP			
	1980-81	1999-00	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
			1980-81		1999-00	
Agriculture & Allied	64.36	54.41	94.89	5.11	94.04	5.96
Manufacturing	9.16	8.13	31.84	68.16	29.58	70.42
Utilities	0.56	1.34	40.02	59.98	40.37	59.63
Construction	4.05	4.99	45.62	54.38	39.12	60.88
Trade, Restaurants & Hotels	6.68	6.94	30.34	69.66	22.82	77.18
Transport, Storage & Communications	1.32	4.17	22.99	77.01	34.39	65.61
Real Estate & Business Services	4.55	3.16	49.88	50.12	29.32	70.68
Community, Social & Services <i>etc.</i>	7.27	12.5	39.08	60.92	41.70	58.30
<b>Total Net Domestic Product (%)</b>			<b>58.91</b>	<b>41.09</b>	<b>49.52</b>	<b>50.48</b>

Source: Compiled from the Data on National Accounts Statistics, Government of India (2001)

**3. Rural-Urban Employment:** It is a universally accepted fact that the agricultural sector is, by itself, incapable of creating additional opportunities of gainful employment in the wake of increasing population. As a result, the impetus for achieving sustained development in rural areas has to pivot around expanding the base of non-farm activities, Mehta (1992). The activities related animal husbandry, fishing and hunting, forestry and logging form the part of agriculture sector are commonly included in non-farm sector, Chadha (1993). Other rural non-farm economic activities consist of wide ranging various traditional and modern manufacturing activities, mining and quarrying, construction, trading, transport, storage and communication, hoteling and those are rendering community and personal services. A number of studies like that of Bhattacharya (1986), Kabra (1992), Pathak (1982), Mathur (1993) *etc.*, look into the contribution of rural industrial component, a most important segment of rural non-farm sector, in the creation of employment and income opportunities for rural population and alike. Consistent with some of the above studies we find that due to the skewed land and human capital distribution, the less educated rural workforce seem to have lost out to the urban-based service industry that has benefited most from India's gradual liberalization from the early 1990s. Table 5 explains that the percentage decrease in the rural population is far higher than the annual exponential rise in the total population of India during the 1951-2001 periods. The percentage of rural population in

the total population falls by 13% whereas the number of cultivators measured as a percent of rural population fall drastically at the rate of 27% till the end of the year 2001, compared to 1951.

**Table 5 Decadal Trends in Population and Agriculture Workers**

Year Ending	Annual Exponential Growth in Total Population (Average)	Rural Population (% of Total Population)	Cultivators (% of Rural Population)
1951	1.25	82.7	23.41
1961	1.96	82	27.64
1971	2.22	80.1	17.81
1981	2.20	76.7	17.66
1991	2.14	74.3	17.60
2001	1.95	72.2	17.14

Source: Compiled from National Sample Survey, Various Rounds

The recent trends in rural unemployment however raise challenges ahead. The latest available figures show a sharp increase in rural unemployment, both for males and females in agricultural & allied activities, between the 1994 and 2000 period (Table 6). This is in contrast to the previous trend of decline in the rates of unemployment both in the rural and the urban sector between the late 1970s and the early 1990s. Given the context of extensive rural underemployment especially in agriculture, there is a danger that this open unemployment might lead to social tensions in the near future. To mitigate the crisis, successive governments have resorted to generation of wage employment through rural public works projects. Although they were supposed to be temporary, political considerations have prevented them from being discontinued.

**Table 6 Rural & Urban Unemployment Rate in India on Current Daily Status Basis**

Sub-periods	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1978	7.1	9.2	7.7	9.2	14.5	10.3
1983	7.5	9	7.9	9.4	11	9.5
1988	4.6	6.7	5.3	8.8	12	9.4
1994	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.7	10.5	7.4
2000	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.2	9.8	7.7

Source: Compiled from the Data on National Accounts Statistics & National Sample Survey, Various Rounds

In general, India's growth story in the decade of the 1990's has been one of rapid expansion of the service sector, which now has the largest share in GDP and also an increasing share in employment both in rural as well as urban areas (*See Table 7*). In some ways, India has bypassed the traditional progression from being an agricultural economy to an industrial one, Roach (2004). With nearly 60% of the population still engaged in agriculture, there is an opportunity to redeploy labor to the rural service and commercial sector. One of the major strength of the Indian rural sector is in the potential for further structural transformation of the rural economy in the coming years.

**Table 7 Area & Sector-wise Distribution of Total Employment in India**

Year	Area	Agriculture & Allied	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Services	Employment (Million)
1978	Rural	83.4	0.4	6.2	9.9	221.3
	Urban	15.3	0.8	28	57.9	49.2
1983	Rural	81.2	0.5	6.7	11.3	243.1
	Urban	14.6	1	26.7	57.1	59.6

1988	<i>Rural</i>	78.3	0.6	7.2	13.8	252.5
	<i>Urban</i>	13.4	1.2	26	58.9	69.5
1994	<i>Rural</i>	78.4	0.6	7	14	290.3
	<i>Urban</i>	12.3	1.2	23.6	62.9	81.8
2000	<i>Rural</i>	76.3	0.5	7.3	15.9	300.8
	<i>Urban</i>	8.6	0.8	22.7	67.9	96

Source: Compiled from National Sample Survey, Various Rounds

**4. Agricultural Finance:** In the area of finance for the rural non-farm sector, India has followed a very distinct path. The development of the rural sector in India, including both agriculture and industry, has been mirrored by government initiatives in the provision of organized credit from banks and other financial institutions. As a key sector of the Indian economy, the RBI has historically allocated a key priority to the agricultural credit delivery. The RBI Act, 1934 envisaged a special developmental role for the RBI in the sphere of agricultural credit with responsibility, in particular, for financing seasonal operations and the marketing of crops. After the creation of NABARD, financial needs of State co-operative banks were mainly attended by the NABARD and attempts diverted effectively to consolidate the multi-agency flows of funds to the rural sector for generating effective use of funds to the growth of the agricultural sector. It may be noted that the rural nominal income as well as the flow of funds to the rural sector increased significantly. In sharp contrast to the above is the failure of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, GoI to utilize its funds allocated (Table 8). During the last decade 1992-2003, the said Dept fall short in utilizing average amount to the tune of approx. 235 crores each year in relation to the budgeted (planned) expenditures.

**Table 8 Plan Allocation & Expenditure of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (Rs. Crores)**

Period	Planned	Actual	Deviation
1992	1041.35	957.86	-83.49
1993	1050	1214.88	164.88
1994	1330	1183.5	-146.5
1995	1405	1279.43	-125.57
1996	1490	1246.42	-243.58
1997	1471.25	1378.61	-92.64
1998	1431.25	1222.8	-208.45
1999	1956	1358.89	-597.11
2000	1956	1471.9	-484.1
2001	1965	1666.04	-298.96
2002	1985	1792.92	-192.08
2003	2167	1656.78	-510.22

Source: Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Dept of Agriculture & Cooperation, Various Issues.

The financial support by financial institutions also increased significantly (direct and indirect credit by 6 and 10 times respectively) during the last three decades (Table 9). The cooperative sector plays a major in deployment of both, direct and indirect credit to the agriculture sector supplying about 64% and 50% of the total loans in the pre as well as the post-reform periods respectively. The adoption of 'social control' as a policy measure in 1968 helped the RBI to motivate the commercial banks into the area of agriculture and rural credit on a significant scale. The National Credit Council, constituted in December 1967 and nationalization of the 14 major commercial banks in July 1969 helped the orientation of commercial banks lending policies and procedures to meet the requirements of the priority sectors of the economy with due to attention to the financing needs of the small farmers. The multi-agency approach covered the Lead Bank Scheme, which provided, boost to the improved flow of funds to agriculture sector through the organized credit channels. The Scheduled Commercial Banks

seconded the efforts of the Cooperative sector by financing approx. 28% of their total credit in the pre-reform periods, increasing it to the extent of 42% in the post-reform period. In the Indirect credit front however, the cooperative sector has maintained its relative significance as the major financier sanctioning over 80% of total loans in the pre as well as the post reform period respectively. Since the growth in the rural economy is an important driver of the economy as a whole, the study also attempts to have some idea about the dynamics of the rural income, primarily caused by the availability of funds. There is a growing critique about the role of directed credit in the government policy from the efficiency angle, both in terms of targeting as well delivery mechanisms, Editorial in Economic and Political Weekly (2004)

**Table 9 Compositional Trends in Direct & Indirect Agricultural Finance (% terms) 1971-02**

Period	Cooperative Sector		SCB's		RRB's		States	REC	Total Direct (Rs)	Total Indirect (Rs)
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect		
1970-71	90.93		0.00				9.07		818.00	
1971-72	87.11	90.10	1.64				11.25	9.90	882.80	360.50
1972-73	82.89	90.80	1.81				15.30	9.20	1155.60	535.90
1973-74	73.88	89.43	18.47				7.65	10.57	1186.70	481.40
1974-75	74.71	86.79	19.72				5.57	13.21	1391.00	589.90
1975-76	70.86	87.99	24.18		0.09		4.87	12.01	1674.60	632.80
1976-77	70.23	87.23	24.93		0.80	0.27	4.04	12.50	2036.80	705.40
1977-78	67.02	83.21	26.42		2.03	0.39	4.54	16.40	2155.30	684.20
1978-79	61.38	83.81	30.30		3.82	0.63	4.51	15.55	2641.00	995.90
1979-80	62.19	84.32	33.28		0.00		4.53	15.68	2928.10	1061.30
1980-81	59.05	86.30	36.76		0.00		4.20	13.70	3435.50	1337.20
1981-82	57.71	88.17	34.82		3.90	0.55	3.57	11.28	4295.50	1698.40
1982-83	62.43	88.26	28.14		5.11	0.38	4.32	11.36	4351.70	2215.80
1983-84	56.02	88.49	35.43		5.01	0.34	3.53	11.18	5244.20	2712.30
1984-85	51.15	89.93	39.91		5.03	0.24	3.91	9.83	6166.80	3328.10
1985-86	51.32	91.35	38.12		5.62	0.00	4.94	8.65	7158.50	4098.70
1986-87	47.94	80.90	43.17		6.18	0.00	2.72	19.10	7719.90	2303.70
1987-88	51.21	72.47	38.34	7.87	5.25	0.32	5.20	19.34	9198.20	3384.10
1988-89	51.95	65.81	40.65	6.57	4.48	0.36	2.93	27.26	9380.70	2951.30
1989-	50.87	64.48	40.29	7.92	6.09	0.37	2.75	27.23	10628.2	2617.6

90									0	0
1990-91	47.30	65.30	45.89	7.56	3.28	0.33	3.52	26.81	10187.70	2645.10
1991-92	50.24	71.65	41.65	7.07	5.17	0.25	2.93	21.03	11537.50	2794.60
1992-93	51.75	76.50	39.58	5.83	5.57	0.17	3.10	17.51	12529.80	2709.40
1993-94	56.51	90.77	35.97	2.99	5.01	0.004	2.51	6.23	15013.00	11100.70
1994-95	52.60	88.84	39.46	4.20	5.77	0.001	2.17	6.97	18773.10	13887.20
1995-96	52.69	90.30	39.14	5.39	5.83	0.004	2.34	4.31	23691.90	19236.60
1996-97	50.31	90.19	40.52	6.05	6.64	0.004	2.54	3.75	26345.10	20985.50
1997-98	49.41	86.93	40.26	8.29	7.34	0.03	2.99	4.76	28656.10	22975.80
1998-99	46.18	83.19	44.85	7.98	7.69	0.03	1.28	8.80	32697.00	25025.50
1999-00	44.80	77.11	45.45	12.10	8.30	0.02	1.45	10.76	35970.90	28346.30
2000-01	45.20	84.82	43.12		10.40		1.28	15.18	38126.80	27061.20
2001-02	43.52	83.62	44.56		10.87		1.06	16.38	41828.40	28829.90
<b>1970-91</b>	64.04	84.20	27.82	7.45	3.56	0.32	5.47	14.42	4222.46	1720.76
<b>1992-02</b>	49.21	82.44	41.70	6.75	6.82	0.08	2.26	11.87	24613.11	17133.15
<b>t test</b>	3.87 (0.00)	0.59 (0.28)* *	-3.49 (0.00) *)	0.47 (0.32) **	-3.69 (0.00) *	3.47 (0.00) *	3.45 (0.00)*	1.10 (0.14)**	-7.81 (0.00)*	-6.57 (0.00)*

Notes & Source: Same as in Table 2

**Econometric Specification:** While a comprehensive review of government policy in the above regard is outside the scope of the present study, we test a simple OLS model to indicate evidence towards the supply leading approach to rural finance by hypothesising that the growth potential of any economic activity creates the demand for credit whilst, the availability of credit stimulates an economic agent to take up the economic activity. The growth variable is measured by the gross domestic product from agriculture and allied activities. Availability of funds is measured by the total credit accommodation to agricultural financing institutions. Crop production yield of all crops is measured by index of yield at base, triennium ending 1981-82 = 100.

The econometric function is given by

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 AFI_i + \beta_2 AAF_i + \beta_3 CRI_i + \beta_4 PREF_i + \mu_i$$

Wherein  $Y_i$  equals the GDP attributable to agriculture and allied activities,  $\beta_0$  is the intercept term,  $\mu_i$  the error term,  $AFI_i$  proxies the fund availability measured by the total credit allocation by the RBI to the agricultural financing institutions.  $AAF_i$  proxies Institutional credit for agriculture and allied activities is measured by the aggregate agricultural finance granted as depicted in Table 8,  $CRI_i$



measures all crop production yield, whilst  $PREF_i$  is the dummy variable and equals 1 to denote the pre-reform period, and 0 otherwise.

The Pearson Correlation and the regression estimates for 1970-71 to 2001-2002 yields following result

AGDP	AFI	AAF	CRI
0.92	0.93	0.86	0.89

$$Y_i = 81967.49 + 13.18 AFI + 5.07 AAF - 1141.59 CRI + 9.09 PREF$$

$$(2.14) \quad (1.97) \quad (4.65) \quad (-3.07) \quad (3.41)$$

$$Adjusted R Square = 0.94 \quad Durbin-Watson = 1.32$$

It could be observed that the correlations between AGDP (Agricultural GDP) and all other variables separately are all statistically significant. Thus the model was tested on OLS in level. The above model seems to be statistically and also in economic perception for key variables significant during 1971-2002. It is advocated that let the market be encouraged gradually to allocate the rural finance banking upon the sound rural production base and contributed by the institutional initiatives.

**5. Conclusion & Policy Implications:** The various policy initiatives and associated institutional arrangements that have been implemented in India in recent decades have influenced the performance of the rural farm & non-farm economy in a variety of ways. The resulting outcomes reflect that the comparative strengths and weaknesses of this sector will have a significant bearing on how the sector is able to respond to future challenges and opportunities. It is well recognized that the rural non-farm sector needs supporting infrastructure, both physical, financial and social for a sustained growth. The ongoing globalization and structural adjustment policies have played a key role in driving recent changes in rural economies across the developing world. With India joining the World Trade Organization (WTO), this large and growing economy exerts an increasing impact on world markets for goods as well as services. Trade liberalization in agriculture has the potential to reap rich dividends to developing countries, including India. To realize this potential, India must work toward establishing and strengthening a rules-based multilateral trading system through WTO negotiations. Rural development policy in both India has focused on agriculture, in policy formulation, allocation of public investments and recurrent budgets. Beginning earlier in India, these considerable investments in research, infrastructure, rural credit, and price support programs led to the launching of green revolution in rice and wheat production from the second half of the 1960's onwards, Fan, Hazell and Thorat (1999). As regards to commerce and services, the Indian rural economy specifically has a concentrated policy and support programs almost exclusively on manufacturing, and have largely ignored rural commerce and services. Instead, the bulk of policy attention has focused on rural industry and on related macro-economic policies. In spite of this policy de-emphasis, rural commerce and services have flourished, proving the most buoyant segments of the rural economy in India over the past two decades. Today, rural commerce and services are now roughly twice the size of the manufacturing sector in terms of employment. After liberalization, large-scale firms in India have reaped the benefits, while the village industry sector has suffered from low levels of labor productivity. Experience show that nominally defined secure property rights alone cannot guarantee the attraction of investment. Removing the distortions inherent in the economic system and introducing competition may have a more important role to play in the development of a vibrant rural economy. The first strategic decision must be to raise the level of public investment in agriculture and in rural India. This move would also help unleash private sector investment, which complements public investment. The strategy should be to contain and

target subsidies and plough the savings back into agriculture as investment. The rates of return to public investment in R&D have been as high as over 60% and in extension over 50%. India currently invests only about 0.5% of its agricultural GDP in agricultural research compared with 0.7% in the developing countries as a whole and as much as 2–3% in the developed countries. These figures suggest that government has been systematically under-investing in a sector that offers a high social return and that there is considerable scope for diverting incremental outlays to priority areas in research. Secondly, formation of policy in rural India is thought to be generally slower, as the democratic structure and various interest groups have to be taken on board before any radical shift in policy direction. The local governance in India was restricted to the state level until recently, and many policy decisions such as land reforms could not be completed in most parts of the country due to lack of political will. Thus, the issue of land reforms should be prioritized. Thirdly, in view of the fact that the agricultural allied activities is grossly neglected, the fishing and the forestry sub-sectors should be specifically emphasised through the relevant policies similarly, the exploitation of new opportunities to participate in the production and marketing of high-value livestock products, fruits and vegetables, and fishery are needed to bring rich dividends to the rural economy. Fourthly, the dramatic changes in rural India reflect a structural shift in Indian diets and also new market opportunities into higher-value activities. High-value agricultural products have higher employment elasticity and can be suitable for smallholders, if they can participate. Agricultural sector can be unleashed to produce the kinds of high-value foods and products that are now in high demand by India's growing middle classes and rural dwellers and also have export opportunities. Fifthly, the objective focus of initiating rural development programmes should by and large be confined in favour of the expansion of self-employment opportunities rather than wage-paid-casual employment. The rural people should be encouraged towards the establishment of various non-farm activities which offer area specific comparative advantages, though awaring the rural people about the sustainability nature of different enterprises in particular areas, providing subsidized financial assistance to meet the establishment costs, technological know-how to be used in the production processes and related assistance. Sixthly, the existing social safety net programs in India need to be revisited to assess their targeting mechanisms, coverage, cost-effectiveness, and overall impact on poverty alleviation. Several studies in India, shows that programs like the employment guarantee scheme (EGS) of Maharashtra to build rural infrastructure are more cost-effective in reaching the poor than is the untargeted public distribution system (PDS). These public works schemes need to be scaled up to build rural infrastructure, develop and preserve watersheds, undertake forestation, desilt canals *etc.* In India, the policy of protection and promotion of the rural sector in the eighties was followed by the sudden opening-up of the sector to competition in the early 1990s. Under the new competitive environment, most small farms & firms, especially those run by households with primitive technology, lost out badly in the period of competition and market integration that followed. The shakeout in the rural farm & non-farm sector is continuing even now. Although India has a more well-established network of rural credit, it suffers from inadequate delivery systems, which lead to bottlenecks in technological upgrading and output expansion.

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Mr. S. A. Mule, Dr. A. T. Tawar & Dr. E.D. Korpakwad (309-313)

### FDI IN MULTI-BRAND RETAIL: SOME ISSUES IN INDIAN CONTEXT

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**Introduction:** In its attempt to demonstrate to foreign capital that it is committed to reform, UPA II allowed for the controversial fifty one per cent Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) in multi-brand retail sector with extensive debate in the parliament on December 05, 2012. Now, Finance Minister Arun Jaitley suggested that National Democratic Alliance (NDA) government would continue with the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) regime's policy of allowing foreign direct investment (FDI) in multi-brand retail, just as it had pursued India-US nuclear cooperation when in power, despite opposing it in 2008. In a pronounced signal from the government on FDI in multi-brand retail, Jaitley said the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) opposed FDI in this sector but governance involved elements of "responsibility" and "continuity". Therefore, the notification on the subject issued by the UPA government continued. The retail sector was included in WTO trade negotiations in 1995. The acceleration of retail FDI in the late 1990s primarily involved European and US retailers (mostly grocery/general merchandise operators) exporting capital, formats and expertise to, and developing store networks in, the emerging economies of East Asia, Latin America and Central/Eastern Europe. The emerging markets opened their economies for retailing in early 2000 for the Multinational Retailers. India opened the sector selectively in 1997 for cash and carry format and in 2011 allowed for fifty one per cent investments in single brand retail. The recent policy allowed 100 per cent foreign investment in single brand retailing. Now, Government may allow 100% FDI in multi-brand retail by foreign retailers like Wal-Mart and Carrefour if they agree to 30% local sourcing and employ 1,000 people for every \$100 million investment. The global "retail phenomenon" of the 1990s led by firms like Wal-Mart, Costco, Tesco, Giant, Makro, Carrefour, Aeon, Ahold, Aldi, Metro and others was a result of the material and cultural developments in advanced capitalist countries. Access to cheap capital, huge economies of scale in retail trade, progressive consolidation, purchasing power over suppliers, highly efficient sales forecasting techniques, transportation and replenishment systems (that incorporate state of the art in formation processing and supply chain logistic systems), expansion of the sub-urban population and spread of consumerism across all classes were some of these developments (Gereffi 1994; Arnold and Fischer 1994). On the other hand, the global retail phenomenon now spreading across emerging markets is supported primarily by the political economy of neoliberalism and only a few socio-economic developments comparable to those in advanced capitalist countries. The most noticeable changes are half a century of industrialisation, enlargement of the middleclass and growth of national monopoly capital. The changes have come with associated socio-cultural transformations, very swift urbanisation and impersonalisation of urban social relations, loss of old identities, a sense of new status definition and individuality asserted by purchase of mass produced, western designed, branded commodities (Warf and Chapman 2006). With rapid advances in mass media, and in the science of construction and manipulation of consumer consciousness, shopping has become a leading leisure activity. Class is now more often conceived in relation to competitive emulation in consumption rather than in relation to production. This feeds back into and strengthens existing global economic and power structures, leading

to a high degree of concentration and control by corporate retailers over both ends of the chain-manufacturing and consumption (Robinson 2004). These are broadly the conditions within which global retailers are locating themselves in developing countries. Intelligent regulation in emerging markets is conspicuous by its absence but it can hardly be overemphasised.

**Definitions:**

**Retail:** The Delhi High Court defined retail as sale of final consumption or sale to ultimate consumer. Retailing is the bridge between the manufacturers and the final consumer and falls in the last in the distribution chain having interface with the end customer.

**Organised retail:** It refers to trading activity undertaken by licensed retailers, those who have registered for VAT, Income tax etc. These include corporate backed hypermarkets, and retail chains and privately owned large retail business.

**Single brand retailing:** It refers to the selling of goods under a single brand name e.g. Reebok, Nokia, Amway etc.

**Multi brand retailing:** It refers to the selling multiple brands under one roof e.g. Big Bazaar, Shoppers Stop etc. These stores operate in different formats like hypermarket, food and grocery driven hypermarket, fashion and apparel etc.

**Retailing in India:** Traditional food and grocery retailing in India (which accounts for 70% of retailing) can be best described as dominated by small, privately-owned shops and hawkers and was largely community based (Kalhan 2007). This sector where almost all of the retail trade occurs is referred to as the unorganised sector. It employs 40 million people and contributes 10% of the gross domestic product (Kearney 2007). Over time, India has acquired about one retail outlet per 100 people, perhaps the highest retail density in the world. In metropolitan centres, modern and organised retailing has also had a large cooperative segment (encouraged by public policy in the 1960s to combat profiteering by private traders).

Wholesale food and grocery markets, consisting of private agents, have also been regulated and shaped by policy for the benefit of farmers and consumers from the district-level upwards in the form of agricultural produce and market committees (apmcs) or mandi; (wholesale markets). Parallel to the private sector is a large publicly funded procurement and distribution system (pds), retailing through outlet scalled"ration shops"where subsidised foodgrains are sold. Boston Consulting Group (2012) estimated that the Indian retail sales were \$ 471 billion with 7 per cent share for the organized retail (\$ 34 billion) in 2011. It also shows that by 2020 the size of the organized retail to be around \$ 260 billion with a penetration of 21 per cent. At present the sector is mostly served by unorganised sector with 12 million small and medium retail outlets and more than 80 per cent of these are run as small family business. These are the shabby stores, with goods being displayed without the slightest regard to aesthetics. These stores are growing 10 per cent per annum. Increasing middle class incomes and use of automobiles, refrigerators, credit cards and adoption of technology for supply chain is expected to shift the balance in favour of organized retail in metros and small towns. A large, growing, consumption-driven economy, saturation in developed markets, younger consumers, and a modern retail race that has not even seriously begun yet, is a once-in-a-half-century opportunity for foreign retailers. As per policy makers, the FDI in multi brand retail is expected to bring retail Know how and best practice, shopping experience, foreign capital, generate huge employment, investment in supply chain and backend operation mainly in food and grocery segment. But the government has hugely exaggerated the quantum and immediacy of benefits which can be argued.

**Perceived advantages and threats:** The policy of allowing FDI in Retail was pitched as policy for efficiency, employment generation, and value for money to the consumers, better experience of

shopping, better farm prices. The debate on this one was one of the intense in their history of Indian Parliament. We will see this one by one in the following sub-theme:

1. **Efficiency in the system:** It is argued that the foreign retailers will bring the required capital, technology and management skills which will bring efficiency in the retail sector. One of the measurements of efficiency is channel cost, which is measured as cost of distribution from producers to consumers. Surprisingly, it is found that the foreign organised retailers' channel cost is higher by 2 times to 9 times compared to retailers in India. FMCG products margin is in between 12 to 22 per cent. In US and Europe it is 40 per cent. In garments also the margin is 35 to 40 per cent whereas in foreign brand it is 5 to 9 times. Hence whatever may the efficiency in the system, it will be cornered by the retailers.
2. **Market concentration:** Market concentration has led to higher prices of food in 24 of 33 sectors in the US. As agricultural economist Robert Taylor testified to the Senate Agricultural Committee in 1999: since 1984 the real price of a market basket of food has increased by 2.8% while the farm value of the food has declined by 35.7%. This has consequences for farmers too (Taylor 1999).
3. **Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) :** Modern retailers are interested in saving cost. To do that, they will consolidate vendors. It is estimated that a large hypermarket is likely to have no more than 2,500 vendors, and apparel producers may have 100 vendors. Maximum only 40,000 SMEs with turnovers in the region of Rs.50 lakh to Rs. 2 crore, may get the orders. In India, we have 13 million SMEs, so it is just a drop in ocean. Above all, these retailers can reject the produced goods on the stringent quality norms. Moreover as discussed above, the policy tweaking can worsen the scenario.
4. **Farmers:** It is argued that the farmers will get better prices for their produce, particularly perishable vegetables, fruits. If estimated, to supply everyday vegetables to the top 40 cities, 2 lakh hectares of vegetable farm will be needed, which is just a small fraction of the 11 million hectares of vegetable farms India has. Again 2 lakh hectares of vegetables need just two lakh farmers. It is true that the farm-gate price is much less than the retail price in India. The main problem of Indian agriculture pertains to an increase in cost of cultivation, engineered by successive government policies, in terms of increasing fertiliser and power prices, lack of public investment in agriculture etc. FDI in retail will not solve this problem of the agrarian economy at all. Rather, with the introduction of firms like Walmart etc, a large number of

Intermediaries will be removed and the supply chain will be monopolised by the likes of Walmart. For the farmers, apart from a possible reduction in price, the other worry is with maintaining the quality of produce assigned by the super-markets, failing which the crop is rejected. In other words, supplying to the super-market chains is a risky business for the farmers, who are generally risk averse.

5. **Employment:** The estimated \$12 billion investment will generate 9 to 10 lakh new jobs. Again these are contract-type jobs- not employees with full benefits. The Indian retail sector is the second largest employer in India after agriculture, employing over 4 crore (40 million) persons most of whom are small unorganised or self-employed retailers. Some jobs in these categories will decrease. Hence net effect on employment is insignificant. According to a study, one Walmart store opening in USA reduces county-level retail employment by 150 and reduces county-level retail earnings by \$1.2million. In India rules governing working hours and the opening hour are yet to be put in place. Large format stores commonly remain open for 10 to 11 hours including on Sunday. This puts extreme upward pressure on the effective working hours of their workforce. Each state has its own shops and establishments law, which defines the rights and obligations of employees and

employers. They also include rules pertaining to working hours, closing and opening time, guidelines for rest, holidays, overtime, leave-casual, sickness and maternity benefits, employment of children and women, and employment and termination in general.

6. **Market power and Competition:** It is argued that the policy will increase competition in the system. It is observed that the organised players tend to collude and try to create a monopoly in the sector and it leads to the exploitation of consumers. Competition laws and enforcement are at the heart of retail regulation and they have been in a state of transition in India. Section 4 of the Competition (Amendment) Bill 2007, regulates abuse of dominance. To prove dominance of a corporate retailer, particularly multi product retailer, would not be simple because corporate retailers deal with many products and many geographical markets. Their dominance in one geographical market may be used to enter new markets, and to do so they may use a combination of predatory pricing and high promotional expenditure. To prove that a retail firm indulges in predatory practices, i.e., that it is selling below cost price may be difficult if it has vertical agreements with manufacturers or suppliers, and doubly so if such suppliers are located in foreign countries.

Nothing highlights the state of neglect of competition policy in recent times as much as the fact that while the commission held 44 cement companies guilty of cartelisation between February and April 1990, and began an inquiry in October 1990. It only gave its verdict 17 years later. And even then it could only direct the firms to desist from the practice. Proof of selling below cost and mala fide intent, however, requires inspection of internal documents and cost auditing which is difficult more so in the case of firms located abroad. There is also disagreement about which cost should be taken into account - the marginal cost, average variable costs or the average total cost.

Retailer	Annual revenue	Annual profit
Top 20	\$1.7 trillion	\$57.7 billion
Wal-mart	\$421 billion	\$16.3 billion
Target	\$67 billion	\$2.93 billion
Best buy		\$1.3 billion
Ikea	\$31 billion	\$3.85 billion
H&M	\$15 billion	\$2.33 billion

Wal-Mart is the global leader in food and grocery driven hypermarket in the world, which is supposed to be the biggest beneficiary of the current policy. The ruthless pursuit of cost and price cutting strategies of Wal-Mart made it to grow into a gigantic corporation. Fishman (2006) observes “The Wal-Mart effect is the suburbanization of shopping; the downward pressure on wages at all kinds of stores trying to compete with Wal-Mart; the consolidation of consumer product companies trying to compete with Wal-Mart’s scale; the relentless scrutiny of unnecessary costs that allows companies to survive on thinner profits; the success of a large business at the expense of its rivals and the way in which that succeeds builds on itself... In the same decade that Wal-Mart has come to dominate the grocery business in the United States, 31 supermarket chains have sought bankruptcy protection; 27 of these chains cite competition from Wal-Mart as a factor. That too is the Wal-Mart effect.”

The Enforcement Directorate has been probing Walmart’s investment of Rs 456 crore in Cedar Support Services Ltd, a subsidiary of Bharti Ventures, over alleged violations of FEMA rules.

Wal-Mart’s disclosure in the US is that it spent close to \$ 25 million (about Rs 125 crore) since 2008 on its various lobbying activities, including on issues related to “enhanced market access for investment in India”, created furore.

**Conclusion:** Strong regulation of the sector with adequate safeguard is needed to control the FDI in retail. The government has to maintain delicate balance between conflicting goals of promoting trade

competitiveness and economic efficiency on the one hand and defending the interests of smaller firms, environmental interest groups and consumers on the other. Countries like Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia, which up to the 1990s had a laissez-faire policy towards the retail sector regulations, are now moving in the direction of increasing restrictions on large format retail using a combination of laws and regulations, to impose restrictions on the proliferation of multinational retailers, large-format shops and the domination of the market by a small number of retailers. In many instances these drives are being impelled by indigenous retailers (Coe and Wrigley 2007: 362f). German competition policies in content and implementation are significant for India to the extent that they are different from other advanced retailing countries like the US and Great Britain. German policy now proactively aims to preserve small and medium competitors in the retail sector. As stated earlier, the government has hugely exaggerated the quantum and immediacy of benefits. The government can put some invisible barriers like location, price size, and working hours as in Japan, Germany, Malaysia and Indonesia and regulate it through competition commission of India.

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## **WORKPLACE STRESS OF EMPLOYEES**

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**Introduction:** Stress is a biological term which refers to the consequences of the failure of a human body to respond appropriately to emotional or physical threats to the organism, whether actual or imagined. Stress refers to the strain from the conflict between our external environment and us, leading to emotional and physical pressure. In our fast paced world, it is impossible to live without stress, whether you are a student or a working adult. There is both positive and negative stress, depending on each individual's unique perception of the tension between the two forces. Stress at work is a relatively new phenomenon of modern lifestyles. The nature of work has gone through drastic changes over the last century and it is still changing at whirlwind speed. They have touched almost all professions, starting from an artist to a surgeon, or a commercial pilot to sales executive. Stress at workplace has a negative impact on the performance of the employees. In other words, higher the stress, lower the performance. Before it was believed that moderate levels of stress would energize employees and enhances their performance. But this belief is not held true now. The assumption valid now is the performance will be disrupted even by the low level of stress. There are some valid reasons for this statement they are

- Even relatively mild stress distracts an employee. Individuals experiencing stress tend to focus on the unpleasant feeling and emotions rather than on the task at hand and as a result their performance suffers.
- Prolonged or repeated exposure even to mild level of stress may have harmful effects on health and this may interfere with effective performance.
- Finally, a large body of research indicates that arousal increases, task performance may at first rise, but at the same point begins to fall.

**Definition of stress:** The word stress is derived from the Latin word “stringere” which meant literally to draw tight and was used in the 17<sup>th</sup> century to describe hardship, strain, adversity or affliction. These root words refer to the internal feelings of constriction may feel under stress. During the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, stress denoted “force, pressure, strain or strong effort, referring primarily to an individual organs or mental powers. Gale Encyclopedia of Mental Disorders (2003) on the other hand, states “stress is a term that refers to the sum of the physical, mental and emotional strains or tensions on a person. Feelings of stress in humans result from interactions between persons and their environment that are perceived as straining or exceeding their adaptive capacities and threatening their well-being. The element of perception indicates that human stress responses reflect differences in personality as well as differences in physical strength or health”. The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language (2009) defines stress as “a mentally or emotionally disruptive or upsetting condition occurring in response to adverse external influences and capable of affecting physical health, usually characterized by increased heart rate, a rise in blood pressure, muscular tension, irritability and depression”.

### **Sources of Stress**

**The Environment:** The environmental stressors such as weather, noise, crowding, pollution, traffic, unsafe and substandard housing, and crime.

**Social Stressors:** Social stressors such as deadlines, financial problems, job interviews, presentations, disagreements, demands for your time and attention, loss of a loved one, divorce, and co-parenting.

These stressors arise due to demands of the different social roles such as parent, spouse, caregiver, and employee.

**Physiological:** Physiological stressors include rapid growth of adolescence, illness, aging, giving birth, accidents, lack of exercise, poor nutrition, and sleep disturbances.

**Thoughts:** Human brain interprets and perceives situation as stressful, difficult, painful or pleasant, in such situation our brain determines whether they are problems to us or not.

**Types of Stress**

a) **Eustress:** These are also known as Positive Stress, which makes us to feel good and exerting healthy effect. This type of Stress occurs short period of time. Eustress gives ability to person to generate optimum output by performing best. In such situation person may thrilled, excited while watching Horror Movie, Excited when won the Prize, Zeal for purchasing first car, happiness in accomplishing challenges, etc.

b) **Distress:** This is called as Negative Stress, bad stress. This is opposite to Eustress. Death of someone you love, Illness, Financial crisis, Heavy work load etc, leads to Distress. It has two types such as Acute Stress and chronic Stress.

c) **Hyper-Stress:** If the person pushed beyond what one can handle, which turns in to Hyper-stress. More times it occurs because workload or over worked. This type of stress occurs when constant heavy financial difficulties, work both at home and office, Continuous tension, travelling day and night etc.

d) **Hypostress:** This is directly opposite to Hyperstress. This type of stress experienced by people when they constantly feel bored, same task over and over again, restless work and lack of inspiration.

**Causes of Stress:** Causes can be broadly divide in to three

Organizational Factors	Personality Factors	Work family interaction Factors
Job it shelf	Age	Work demands
Poor physical working conditions	Sex	Family demands
Work overload	Headache	Work flexibility
Time pressures	Personality	Pressures at work
Long working hours	Control & decision making capacity	Support at work
Job Instability	Physical agents	Work & Family life
Job Clarity	Depression	

**Methods of Managing Stress**

**1. Organizational strategies for managing stress**

- Encouraging more of organizational communication with the employees so that there is no role ambiguity/conflict. Effective communication can also change employee views. Managers can use better signs and symbols which are not misinterpreted by the employees.
- Encourage employees’ participation in decision-making. This will reduce role stress.
- Grant the employees greater independence, meaningful and timely feedback, and greater responsibility.
- The organizational goals should be realistic, stimulating and particular. The employees must be given feedback on how well they are heading towards these goals.
- Encourage decentralization.
- Have a fair and just distribution of incentives and salary structure.
- Promote job rotation and job enrichment.
- Create a just and safe working environment.

- Have effective hiring and orientation procedure.
- Appreciate the employees on accomplishing and over-exceeding their targets.

## 2. Individual strategies for managing stress

- The employees should make a “to-do” list daily, prioritize the acts in the list and plan the acts accordingly. Take regular breaks during work to relax you. By effective time management, the employees can achieve their targets timely and can meet work pressures and, thus, avoid stress.
- Do hard work. Strive to achieve your goals but do not do it to the harm of family, health, or peer.
- Indulge in physical exercises. It helps in effective blood circulation, keeps you fit, diverts mind from work pressures.
- Encourage a healthy lifestyle. Take a regular sleep, have plenty of water, have healthy eating habits. Promote relaxation techniques such as yoga, listening music and meditation.
- The employees should have optimistic approach about their work. They should avoid connections with negative approach employees.
- The employees should have emotional intelligence at workplace. They should have self-awareness, self-confidence and self-control at workplace.
- The employees should build social support. They should have close connections with trustworthy peer who can listen to their problems and boost their confidence level. This social network will help the employees to overcome stress.
- Employee counseling is a very good strategy to overcome employee stress. Through counseling, employees can become aware of their strengths and how to develop those strengths; their weaknesses and how to eliminate them; and they can develop strategies for changing their behavior. Employees are also given career counseling which helps in reducing their ambiguities with regard to career.
- Find a fun way to release stress, such as, cracking jokes, playing tennis, golf, etc.
- Do not remain pre-occupied with yourself. Turn your focus outwards. Help others. This will release some stress.

**Conclusion:** Stress is a naturally occurring phenomenon which can act as a motivator under the right circumstances. However, like so many other things in life, an excess of stress will have negative consequences with repercussions that will transcend personal and professional confines. Left untreated, excessive stress will ruin an individual's health and productivity. It's the responsibility of leaders and managers, to identify the various sources and types of stress. Furthermore, even have the capacity to take action aimed at stemming these sources and types of stress. However, first we must be able to recognize the signs and symptoms of stress in order to effect the appropriate organizational changes. And, in cases where either the solution resides outside of our sphere of influence or, to help cope with residual stress, is it essential that we understand the various coping mechanisms available and help individuals select the most appropriate ones.

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## **DYNAMIC AND HOLISTIC APPROACH TOWARDS VIABRANT MANAGEMENT EDUCATION IN INDIA**

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**Introduction:** Education is a unique feature that plays the most dominant role in the life and evolution of mankind. A man who is fully and really educated is the real human resource and is considered as an important, valuable and tangible asset to a country. The socio-economic development of a country depends upon such real valuable assets. All types of education (Primary, Secondary, Higher Secondary College, University /Higher Education) play a vital role in shaping, sharpening and refining the personality of the individual. Education plays a very important role in the human life cycle because it provides ideas and human resources to create a dynamic ideal future. Higher Education provides ideal future, proper and adequate solutions to each activity of human beings, trade commerce agriculture industry socio-economic and spiritual culture, administration, services and the quality of overall environment.

Education is an essential tool for achieving economic sustainable development. People around the world recognized that current economic development trends are not sustainable and the key to moving society towards sustainability are public awareness, education and training. Considering this view higher education institutes specially IIT's and IIM's play a major role in improving the environment, preserving natural resources and making economic and social impact. These institutes can help to promote new and sustainable ways of living, working producing and travelling that will help to achieve wider benefits to human health and well-being.

### **Role of Management in Economic Development :**

**Management – A Conceptual Overview:** Let me pose a fundamental question here. Who discovered management? To answer the question, I must take recourse to an incident according to which someone asked Marshall McLuhan, "Who discovered water?" Pat came the response from the media guru, said, "Certainly not God". God is omnipresent, omniscient and omnipotent so he needs no management Man needs management because man is vulnerable. Vulnerability of man against human and natural forces of chaos and the inherent individual and collective social desire of re-attaining order and progress are pre-requisites of management. Manu and Satrupa, and Adam and Eve and their subsequent generations needed management in one form or the other. Man, with which incidentally opens the term management, needs it to fulfill individual and social obligations and thereby climb a few rungs of the ladder of progress and have the name etched in the cultural memory. The Latin word 'Manage' stands for 'Training Horses' through exercise. Even before the term came into existence, there were cultural encyclopedias like the Ramanya', & the Mahabharata, Plato's The Republic and Kavitya's. The Arthashastra which are primarily about political and economic management. The management science and principles developed especially after Industrial Revolution. The post industrial society is known as post manager's society.

**Basic Functions of Management :** Management has to perform some important basic functions such as :

**Planning:** Planning deciding what should be happening in the future and generating policies for action.

**Organizing:** (Implementation) making most favorable use of the resources necessary for the successful execution of plans.

**Staffing :** Staffing job analyzing, recruitment and employing individuals for apt jobs.

**Leading:** Leading / Directing determining what needs to be done in a situation and getting man source to do it.

**Controlling:** Controlling / Monitoring inspecting the progress against plans.

Business management activities include Design, Modeling, Execution, Monitoring, and Optimization.

**Dynamic Approach Towards Vibrant Management Education in India :** As the environment of business has become more complex there is increasing demand for managers with the necessary skills, understanding and energy to tackle to difficult demand facing the organization of all kinds. We require management degrees. Formerly, management was known as managing the people and getting work done by people but to day it is more than this. Therefore we should change overall the concept of management and its application to business schools rather than mere change in outer infrastructure.

**Emerging Problems of Management Education in India:** Education is the Third largest industry in the world. Emergence of knowledge economy is the result of Globalization. “A Knowledge –driven economy is one in which the generation and exploitation of knowledge play the predominant part in the creation of wealth” (United Kingdom Department o Trade and Industry, 1998). Education is the Third largest Industry in the world. There are number of problems of higher education in India after independence some of the problems became very crucial in the Era of reforms. WTO no doubt has created opportunities at the same time it has also created some challenges which can be mentioned as :

**i) Diminishing Total Expenditure on management education during plan periods :** It is observed that government has been spending a very negligible amount on management education in India. The total number of IIMs is an indicator of the statement. It has providing very much scope for increasing participation of the private sector in management education.

**ii) Lack of Equalization of educational access and opportunities :** It is observed that over all enrollment of girls is stagnating around 40% for past several years with only 5.4 % girl students doing medicine and engineering courses. Likewise the % of SC/ST category students has also decreased. This shows a gender imbalance in higher education.

**iii) Proliferation of Private Management Education :** We find that the share of private participation in management education has increased from 80% to 85% during 1980-2001 & upto 90% 2009-10. Private management education institutions are considered as the sources of income. The Proliferation of private management education Institution has created financial problems for poor people in society.

**iv) Inadequate Infrastructure and facilities :** It is observed that there is inadequate infrastructure and facilities in about 60% private management institutes like lack of building, library, / laboratory facilities lack of computer lab and other related facilities large vacancies in faculty and poor faculty overcrowded classrooms , lack of Hostel, canteen, transportation etc. facilities

**v) Low quality of Research :** Research is an endeavor to promote quantitative improvement of what is already known and an exercise to investigate the theory, Research is a systematic control, empirical investigation of hypothetical proposition about presumed relations in a phenomenon.

The ultimate aim of social research should be to make the society prosperous through creative construction and remediation. It should attempt to appreciate the past, describe the present and predict and control the future.

**vi) Inadequate and Diminishing Financial support for Management Education from the Government and society.:** It is observed that, Government of India is not financing adequately to Higher education institutions. Some of the State Government like Maharashtra have not disbursed non-

salary grants to higher education institutions for the last 20 year therefore most of the universities and colleges are in a financial crunch.

Today our expenditure on education is less than 4% G.D.P. has resulted into inadequate infrastructure facilities and in its turn leading to low quality of research.

**vii) Excessive Control of Regulatory Bodies :** Management Education in India is co-ordinate by several agencies like – UGC, AICTE, DTE, in every states. There is a large scale overlapping of their functions with the functions of UGC. Further, there are also overlapping in functions of National Council and State Councils. There is much interference exerted by various regulatory bodies that would result in discouraging the initiative and autonomy. Existing regulatory procedures are extremely burdensome and counter-productive. These regulatory procedures are time consuming non-transparent and complex procedure applied arbitrarily, create conducive environment for rent seeking and patronage. It makes management education institutions less credible. Compulsory and dysfunctional regulatory arrangements for higher education in India have raised serious concerns about their credibility.

**viii) Lack of Industry Institution Linkage:** It is observed that most of the management schools do not have direct linkage with the industrial sector. Therefore, placements of students of these schools are not at increasing rates. Actually the recognition of any B-Schools lie in the placement rate. Therefore, in order to be a vibrant management school , industrialists and educational entrepreneurs should work together to foster real industrial development of the region.

**ix) Quantitative Growth in Management Education-** Due to above mentioned problems and absence of a well informed reform agenda for management education. We have achieved quantitative growth rather than qualitative growth in management education. Quality of higher education in India has been reduced due to the low quality of teachers, their negative zeal, enthusiasm, and motivation lack of accountability of teachers and non-performance of their duties are the important reasons of low quality education of India.

**x) Deteriorating standards -** Due to above reasons the standard, of management education is deteriorating day by day. Some of the institutes are known as factories of Diplomas/ Degrees which do not have no any market / social value.

**9) Dynamic Approach Towards Management Education in India:** India has made significant achievement in the development of management education which has contributed to economic growth and development while the achievements are impressive the failures are also numerous and shaking. It is, therefore, necessary to give top priority to management education to create an environment the maintenance of the quality of management education on one hand and to compete with the other countries on the other. This requires a dynamic approach towards management education.

**i) Removal of financial constraints –** Government should give top priority to management education in planning and remove all financial barriers and should increase the expenditure on education up to about 20% of the G.D.P. with globalization and liberalization of the domestic economy. Management Education Institutions should generate alternative sources for self-financing like-foundation courses, Certificate / Diploma courses Tree-Plantation, Shopping Complex, etc.

**ii) Autonomy and Affordability –** We should give academic and financial autonomy to all management education institutions India. Dr. Ahluwalia Dy. Chairman of Planning commission has assured to give financial autonomy to management education in India. Dr. Sam Pitroda, Chairman of National Knowledge Commission of India has recommended to increase management Education fees by 20% but at the same time they are also recommended free ship to needy students and scholarship for meritorious students. Further, student loan schemes should be introduced for needy students.

**iii) Education as Productive Investment** - Education is defined as the investment of current time and resources for future economies. It holds the key to economic growth for it acts both as an agent of change and as an input. Many studies have been made from time to time all over the world to assess the contribution of public expenditure on education to economic growth. Notable among them are, the studies made by Backer, Denison, Dholakia, Herbison and Myers, Mukherji and Krishna Rao, Schultz, Solow, Tilak and Todaro. In recent years the experience of three countries Finland Italy and Belgium have once again proved the positive association between education and economic growth.

**iv) Access and Equity**- The access and equity of management education should be based on the simple principle that no talented and deserving person should be denied access to management education. Management education should be based on merit and desire and not economic social or influential forces.

**v) Change in Course Structure/Avenues of Management Education** :It is observed that most of the business schools have adopted traditional pattern of management education where these institutes are stippled in to theory rather than practical real world application. They focus only on hard skills related to traditional lines of faineance, marketing, HR. Therefore they should change their course structure and should offer management programs in software enterprises, public and policy management, executive management programs, distance mode management programs, foreign trend management, Telecom and IT management, pharmaceutical management, tourism and hospitality management, hospital administration, creases and risk management, disaster management, energy and agricultural management. Today national and international corporate sector is expecting dynamic and innovative management models, theories and principals therefore such type of courses should be incorporated in present management education system in India.

**vi) Adoption of value/ethics based management education** :Today we are at crossroad, where a deep introspection is required in fine tuning where the curriculum and focus more on moral leadership. The sub-prime crises in the states, Satyam scam in India, stamp paper scam, Adarsha building scam, 2G Spectrum Telecom scam, etc. have focused on moral and ethical condenses in present management education system. This has led to the inclusion of credit courses on ethics and corporate social responsibility. We should teach management lesson from the Ramayana and Bhagawat Geeta to make them conscious of their responsibility toward the society. This is where the east course over the west, our value go back several centuries and we are endowed with a wealth of literature which servers as a guiding principal.

**vii) Quality Assurance** – Need for an Independent Accreditation System- There is a need for an independent accreditation agency with a conglomerate of govt. industry academia, society etc. Accreditation should be encouraged to levy management tuition fees from those who can afford compared to those who do not receive. It is also important that all institutes of management learning must make public the actability of their courses and degrees that is the status, recognition acceptability of their courses by other institutions.

**viii) Strategy for Quality** –Quality improvement up gradation and maintenance are the central plan of the new economic policy. Globalization has compelled us to create quality in higher education to compete with other countries. This requires improvement in the educational infrastructure modernization of existing reputed educational testing services such as CAT, GATE, JEE, NET and other must be upgraded and modernized to compete with foreign testing services such as GRE, GMAT, and TOFEL.

**ix) Triggering Innovation Entrepreneurship, Leadership and Social Engagement:** If we want to be vibrant in economy specially in corporate sector . Our all action should speak louder than

words. We should change our pedagogic structure in such a way that ,we should innovation ,entrepreneurship and social engagement in such a way that, these schools should focus on innovation entrepreneurship, leadership on one hand and social responsibility , inclusive sustainable development (rural and urban) on the other.

**x) Globalization of Indian Education** -We should globalize our education system. Main objectives of globalization of Indian Higher education should be learning for learning, learning for work

To make it a major source of earning foreign exchange.

To improve quality Indian education and

To spread Indian culture and value

**xi) Vocationalization of Education-** Present Indian higher education system has failed to generate maximum employment opportunities therefore Vocationalization of education should be done through- Co-coordinating industry and the academic institution

Implementing quality development programmers in institution

Independent accreditation of institution

Modification of syllabi considering the local need and global vision.

Public – Private partnership and institution – Industry interface.

#### **Dynamic & Innovative Steps**

#### **Adoption and Implementation of Ant Philosophy :**

- i) Ant Philosophy is very dynamic positive future oriented and Hitler Based .
- ii) Ants don't tire , they don't escape from work.
- iii) Ants think about rainy season during summer.
- iv) Ants think about summer season during winter.
- v) Ants are very practical and opportunists.
- vi) Ants Do's and do as it is possible.
- vii) Ants think positively for long/future perceptively.

**Keep Moving :-** Every Morning in Africa a Deer wakes up. It knows it must run faster than the fastest lion or It will be killed. Every Morning in Africa a Lion wakes up. It knows it must run fastest than the slowest Deer. Or it will starve to death. It does not matter if you are a lion or deer when sun comes up you should better be running. E.g. Keshav Suta.

#### **Simple message to managements students**

“Do not let the events of the times,

Blur your vision of the future,

Or inject in it any traces of cynicism,

Urge you to recall our unifying ethos and

Tradition from where the world is learning best management education”.

#### **Last but not the least, we should follow the Chinese golden wisdom**

If you are planning for one year, plant grains

If you are planning for ten years, plant trees

If you are planning for 100 years plant Men

Indicates that man is a measure of all things and manpower planning is always a long term process.

Ancient Indian Philosophy has also recognized the importance of human resource in development.

Therefore we should give top priority to human resource and in its turn to education in planning and implement it on qualitative ground.

**Dr. S. Radhakrishnan** once said that,



Education enabled the man to soar high up into the space.  
Education enabled the man to dive deep in to the ocean,  
However education has not been able, to make man suitable to live on this earth,  
Indeed, we crave for such education that would make a man a worthy inhabitant of this Globe.

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## **ROLE OF M-TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING AND LEARNING**

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**Introduction:** Today, the way of learning is being changed slowly from traditional methods to modern methods. Means Teacher oriented methods to student's oriented methods. The student oriented instruction method is used on the intensive participation of students on the Teaching-Learning programme supported by latest available information Technology. Over the past few years, there has been a large investment in information and communication technology in the teaching and learning process. In this context, Mobile Technologies, including smart phones and tablets emerges an innovative tool associated with different methods and strategies. M-technologies are technological products and, now a days, a very representative number of so-called "digital generations" won and use them in our day to day in recreational and educational activities. Today's students are techno savvy. They get more engaged and really thrive when they are using mobile devices in the classroom. The society is undergoing a radical change in the way they communicate and act, since many activity sectors i.e. agriculture, education, industry, finance, healthcare etc. are adopting the use of mobile technology to deliver various services. Education is a continuous, complex, dynamic and life long process, now a day M-technology occupies the prominent place in teaching learning processes. The purpose of M-Technology is to improve the effectiveness of teaching-learning process in formal or informal setting and to utilize scientific principle. This paper deals with impact of mobile technology over the teaching learning process in general and the technology which is supported to our teaching and learning. The study is set to find out how students are improving their studies with the help of available latest information technology materials and to know awareness of students towards the usage of advanced teaching learning materials.

**Impact of Mobile on the Teaching Learning programme:** Education is a tool to develop humankind in so many ways. Therefore, education is being given to students by different methods. The aim of any method is to make the learning process most effective. The recent trend is more from a teacher centered to student centered instruction. Teacher can use computers to manage the whole institutional process from lesson plan to evaluation of student's performances. Refresher and Orientation courses and workshops on the effective teaching with modern available information technology are useful only when they have been learned and implemented in the real class room. The number of mobile internet users in India are estimated to reach around 420 million by June 2017 with the rural India growing at a much higher rate than urban India says a published by Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) & market research firm IMRB. According to a report titled Mobile Internet in India 2016, there were 389 million mobile internet users in India as on December 2016.

**Importance of M-Technology in Classroom:** M-Technology is powerful and it can be used in several great ways to make teaching and learning powerful. What can be done and what cannot be done is limited, basically by the creativity of the user. So, the more creative and innovative we get, the more results we'll see with using technology in class. However, I will provide a few examples just to help you get an idea of what an effective use will look like, Use of audio recording. Students often require personal and quality feedback on the work they turn in. Lecturers can make use of the audio recording feature built into most Smartphones to provide these personal any yet quality feedback to all students. Research has proven that students not just liked feedback given this way, but even preferred it. Today's

students have grown up with technology as the air they breathe, are used to being wired 24/7, are comfortable multi-tasking in multi-media, and bring very different expectations to the classroom as a result. The physical boundaries of the classroom and time for learning no longer prevail because the content is ubiquitous, students can communicate with teachers, other students and anyone else to satisfy their need for knowledge using the new generation of mobile devices, digital media players, Smartphone's, personal digital assistants, and tablet computers. Students are confident that with their mobile devices, they will not be stranded and will be able to find anything they want to find, right at the time they need it. Whether is general information on the internet or its information related to their subject, the mobile device helps students achieve it faster?

**Benefits of M-Technology:** M-Technology is a social rather than technical phenomenon of people on the move, constructing spontaneous learning contexts and advancing through everyday life by negotiating knowledge and meanings through interactions with settings, People and technology. It is perhaps the fastest growth area in the whole field of ICTs in education. It covers any form of learning that is mediated through a mobile or, more precisely, mobile handheld, device. Many Higher Education Institutions are implementing Mobile learning to provide flexibility in learning. Using mobile devices to reach students will benefit higher education by increasing enrolment and having a broader student population, since students in different age groups will be able to access course materials anywhere and anytime.

Some students are from rural area, the student knowing how to appropriately use mobile devices is an important aspect in this increasingly connected world and they can be update. Having mobile devices in the classroom allows students instant access to the latest news, information, statistics, etc. Virtually every question they have is at their fingertips, keeping them connected with what's going on around them and ensuring they are always well informed with the most up to date information on the contrary. Textbooks can't provide students with the latest information like a mobile devices can. Also having digital textbooks on their mobile devices keeps students more organized and gives them easy access to their materials. No one likes lugging around big textbooks. Many digital textbooks are constantly updated and often more vivid, helpful, creative and a lot cheaper than those old heavy books.

M-Learning as Meaningful learning that occurs through the use of wireless handheld devices. Students are always on the go and have activities according to the context in which they are teaching and learning environment using mobile devices provide opportunities for innovation. The Teaching Learning Process, in which students have an active role and teachers and students interact in a collaborative way, the construction of knowledge is facilitated, mobile application help coordinate learning resources and students, any may also help to improve the educational activities. Having those learning apps, digital textbooks, etc, on mobile devices allows them to get in extra studying and learning in during downtime. They can carry their books and notes with them at all times and have instant access to materials. If students are really excited and engaged in learning inside of the classroom, they are likely to continue learning outside of the classroom and they can do so with M-Technology. It is remarkable how mobile technology can transform education into something more enthralling and engaging then you could have ever imagined.

**Using M-Technology in an effective way:** By Practice, I start every academic year by asking my students if they have a Smartphone. I ask them how many of them use SMS text to communicate. To their surprise, I then tell them to take out their phones and leave them on the bench, because we have to use WhatsApp for communicating curriculum issues related to subject. Sometimes I try to work in problems to solve or I share apps or learning tricks utilizing various technologies. Anecdotally, I have found that by teaching and learning through mobiles, students have become more engaged in my class.

I supply various notes of my subject by PDF form on student's mobile phones. At that time I used e-mail or WhatsApp medium. I give some relevant clips regarding the subjects on mobiles. I experienced that such clips are beneficial for the students everywhere, every time. Students also come in wanting to share new technologies and resources they have found that have helped them learn. So M-Technology is really important in the life of students

**Conclusion:**Over the past decades, it has been recognized the added value of the use of technological tools in the classroom and since then, efforts have been made by different stakeholders in the field of education, including scientific community and governments in order to generalize its use and consequently improve the Teaching Learning Process. There are several more ways by which both students and teachers can creatively use M-Technology in the classroom. Again, technology is powerful and its benefits go beyond just making our work efficient. It can increase productivity and help us achieve greater results in our work, thereby making us effective. It clearly shows that there are many advantages and disadvantages for M-Technology and traditional learning. But M-Learning has more benefited than traditional learning. All teachers have to be requested for teaching to be made effective by using available information technology materials, It is noticed that the role of educational administration and management in the educational instructions. To sum up, Bill Gates says that, "Technology is just a tool. In terms of getting the kids working together and motivating them, the teacher is most important". In this way, we can prove that modern technology is very pertinent tool in calculating education.

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## **GRAPES EXPORT PROMOTION THROUGH CO-OPERATIVE MAHAGRAPES**

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**1.1 Introduction:** In the agriculture marketing system, private exporters or commission agents used to buy fruits of best quality from the growers. They pack them in the boxes to export or sell them to the customers in domestic markets. At many places, commission agents or wholesale merchants purchase the fruits in bulk on their own account for local sale. Local merchants sell their fruits in cities like Mumbai, Pune etc. or in a wholesale market. Long chain of middlemen in this type of marketing affects the growers to receive lesser returns. Moreover, lack of inadequate infrastructural facilities such as grading, packing, pre-cooling and cold storages in the production area and also lack of efficient logistic system like refer vans to transport fruits and vegetables to various cities, results in a heavy loss to growers in quantity as well as quality. This inadequacy is a major bottleneck to grab the opportunities in potential markets, which leads to sell of fruits and vegetables in the nearby wholesale markets and APMCs. Moreover, growers are also unorganized and in absence of marketable surplus in a bulk quantity, growers are constrained with the lesser returns and middleman continues to exploit the small & marginal growers in peak season. If the efforts would be made to organize the growers in groups or co-operatives or in Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs), growers would certainly have a sizable bulk quantity to deal with the buyers or processors with a sufficient bargain power which would help them to fetch remunerative prices. In addition to this, if efforts were made to divert surplus produce to the global markets growers would get the fair and remunerative prices in the domestic market, and export will bring the premium prices for they deserves. Accordingly, MASMB had taken initiative to federate the Primary Agriculture Co-operative Marketing Societies (PACMS) in to the Apex (partnership) cooperative societies for various fruits.

**1.2 Research Methodology:** This study used the following research methodology.

**a) Objectives of the Study**

- 1) To evaluate the Government policy related to MAHAGRAPES and different schemes for the promotion of grapes production and export.
- 2) To assess the scope for the export of grapes produce from the MAHAGRAPES and necessary steps to increase it in the future.

**b) Data Collection:** Secondary data is collected through a number of reference books, MSAMBs reports, national and international reports, articles, seminar proceedings, major research study reports, magazines and internet literature, etc.

**c) Data analysis:** The collected Secondary data is classified and analyzed carefully with the help of appropriate statistical techniques like measurement of central tendencies, percentages, standard deviations and Microsoft office on computer for arriving at statistical inferences.

### **1.3 Export Policy of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Societies (PACMS)**

The Agro-climatic conditions in Maharashtra are less suited for achieving competitive advantage in food grain production. However, it has considerable advantage in horticultural and floricultural crops. Maharashtra is a leading exporter of several horticultural produces, it includes grapes (Sonaka, Thomson seedless, TAS Ganesh), Mango (Alphonso, Kesar), Pomegranate (Bhagva, Arakta, Ganesh)

etc. Most of these exports are undertaken by the traders. Recently, the Primary Agricultural Marketing Societies have come forward for export of produce from their member farmers.

The following table gives some details about export markets for horticultural produce like grapes, mango, banana, orange and pomegranate. (See Table 1.1)

Table 1.1 : Details of Export Markets for Horticultural Production			
Crop	Varieties	Markets	Comments
Grapes	Sonaka	Gulf countries	Highest potential in long run for export.
	Black seedless	Europe	Well exported area and post-harvest technology
	Saga gold	Europe	Sea transport possible.
Mango	Alphanso	China, South USA, Gulf, East Asia, Europe, Middle East	Too short season Sea transport not yet successful Very attractive domestic market
	Totapuri, Kesar, Neelam	South East, USA, Japan	Limited production Sea transport possible Post-harvest Technology stabilized
Pomegranate	Bhagwa	South East, U.K., Germany	Improvement in post-harvest handling, packing and transportation required. Correction in sugar acid ratio.
Banana	G-9	Europe	Neither production nor post-harvest technology established.
Orange	Nagpur King	Europe	Poor keeping quality. Loose jacket fruits, colour not attractive Post-harvest technology not established Bitterness in juice develops Good as a table fruit Variety replacement necessary
Source: MSAMB (2010), Strengthening of Apex Agricultural Marketing Societies in Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization, Marketyard, Gultekadi, Pune-411037, pp.11-12.			

#### 1.4 Profile of Farmers Organization and MSAMB

MSAMB has promoted five such apex (partnership) cooperative bodies namely MAHAGRAPES, MAHAMANGO, MAHABANANA, MAHAANAR, MAHAORANGE. Detail of these apex societies are as follows.

Table 1.2 : Profile of Farmers Organization						
S.N	Profile of Organization	Organisation				
		MAHAGRAPES	MAHAMANGO	MAHABANANA	MAHAANAR	MAHAORANGE
1	Date of Establishment	19th Jan, 1991	8th March, 1991	1st Jan, 2002	5th Aug, 2005	10th March 2008
2	No. of Partnership	16	26	23	6	6
3	Maharashtra area in Lakh Hectors	8.6	4.77	0.82	0.82	1.28
4	Maharashtra Production Lakh MT	7.74	3.31	43.03	4.92	5
5	Maharashtra	9	0.7	52.5	6	3.9

	productivity MT/Ha					
6	Main varieties	Thomson Seedless, Ta-e-Ganesh, Sonaka, ManikChaman, Sharad Seedless	Alphonso Mango, Kesar Mango	Shrimanti, Grand naine, Mahalaxmi	Bhagava, Ganesh, Aarekta, Mridula	Nagpur Maindarin, Mudkhed Seedless Maindarin
7	<b>Storage conditions</b>					
a)	Temperature	0°C to 2°C	13°C	13 to 14°C	11.6°C	5°C to 7°C
b)	Relative Humidity	85-90%	85-90%	90-95%	58-90%	85-90%
c)	Storage Period	3-8 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-6 weeks	3-8 weeks	4-6 weeks
8	Growing belt	Nashik, Sangli, Solapur, Pune, Osmanabad, Latur, Ahmednagar, Satara	Ratnagiri, Sindudurg, Raigad, Aurangabad, Jalna	Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Dhule, Nanded, Parbhani	Solapur, Sangali, Nagar, Nashik, Pune, Dhule, Aurgangabad, Satara, Osmanabad, Latur	Nagpur, Amaravati, Wardha, Akola
9	Exporting countries	United Kingdom & Europe	Dubai, United Kingdom, Bahrain	West Asian countries, United Kingdom, Europe	Europe, Asia and Pacific and Middle East	Germany, France, United Kingdom, Netherland
10	Global gap / Europe Gap certification	36	NA	NA	40	NA
<b>Source:</b> Bijay Kumar(2011), Indian Horticulture Database data base -2011, Ministry of Agriculture, Gurgaon-122015, pp.36-134.						

MSAMB is acting as a Nodal Agency and guide the member farmers of this apex society's i.e. Grapes, Mango, Banana, Pomegranate and Mandarins through Primary Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Societies (PACMS). The PACMS will have direct linkage with their member farmers. The PACMS will create infrastructural facilities for which the expert advice will be given by MSAMB.

### 1.5 Objectives of MSAMB and PACMS Partnership

MSAMB and the Primary Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Societies (PACMS) in partnership are working together to achieve following objectives.

- 1) To promote necessary latest scientific production technologies to the farmers. Inputs, such as seed or root stocks of improved varieties, cultivation practices including soil health, modern irrigation system, proper pruning, training etc. are providing by PACMS.
- 2) To create infrastructural facilities so as to adopt a scientific post-harvest management technology which includes grading, sorting, packaging, cold storage, pre-cooling and refrigerated transportation.
- 3) To facilitate institutional credit and working capital for export of produce.

- 4) To arrange training programs for farmers on latest production technologies and post-harvest management practices which would help in adoption of quality control measures right from planting to export.
- 5) To set up demo processing projects.

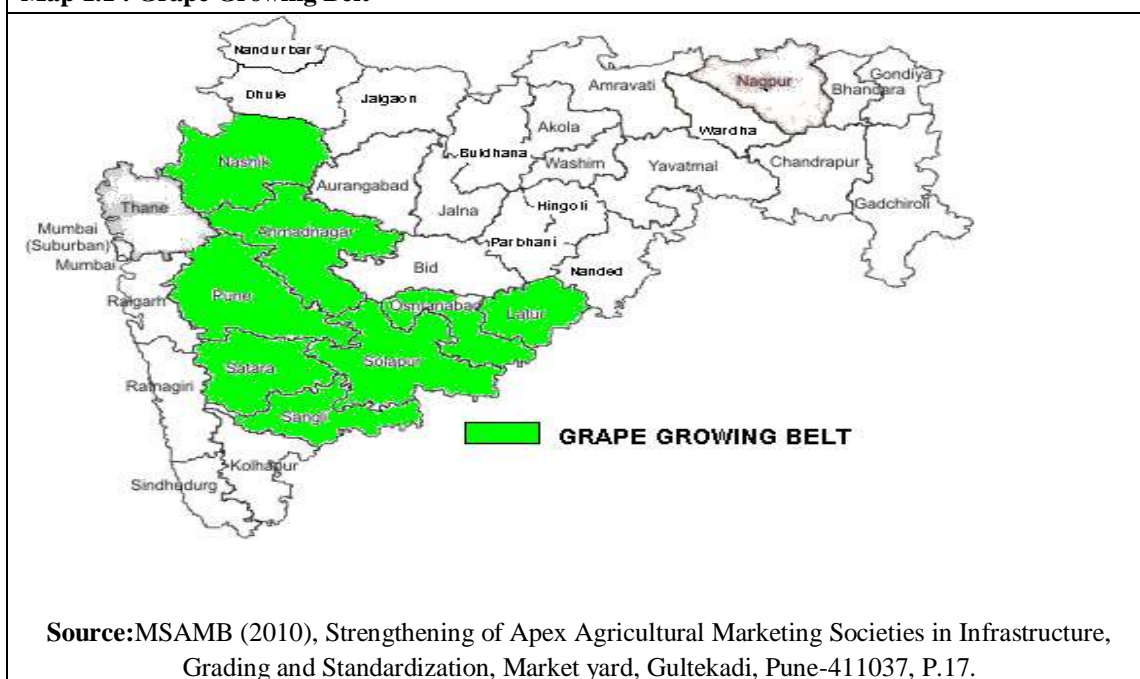
Detail information of partnership organization of MAHAGRAPES is as follows –

## 1.6 MAHAGRAPES

### 1.6.1 Scenario of Grapes

India is second major grape producer in the World and stands highest in the productivity. Maharashtra is the first in grapes and Seedless. Its storage conditions are namely temperature 0°C to 2°C, relative humidity 85 per cent to 90 per cent, Storage period 3-8 weeks. Its growing belt are Nashik, Sangli, Solapur, Pune, Osmanabad, Latur, Ahmednagar and Satara.

**Map 1.1 : Grape Growing Belt**



The country's export of grapes is around 55000 MT per annum and 85 per cent export from Maharashtra. Export of grapes is being done to U.K., European countries, Middle East, South East Asian Countries. (See Table 1.1)

**1.6.2 About MAHAGRAPES:** In order to boost the export of grapes of Maharashtra, "MAHAGRAPES", a cooperative partnership apex society was established on 19<sup>th</sup> January, 1991, with the help of MSAMB, Pune. Grape Grower Co-operative Societies from Sangli, Solapur, Latur, Pune and Nashik are the member societies of MAHAGRAPES. Main objective of MAHAGRAPES is to boost the export of grapes and for the same, facilities like pre-cooling and cold-storages has been erected at each grape grower cooperative society. Efforts of MAHAGRAPES in the grape export have helped to establish brand of Maharashtra's Grapes in the international market. (See Table 1.1)

### 1.6.3 Objectives of MAHAGRAPES

MAHAGRAPES have committed to the following objectives:

- 1) Up-liftmen of farmer's community.



- 2) Encourage and develop agricultural export, particularly of fresh fruits.
- 3) Maximize foreign exchange earnings.
- 4) Update the farmers on latest technology in farming.
- 5) Growth of co-operative movement.

MAHAGRAPES is one of the largest exporters of fresh grapes, mainly seedless grapes from India. In keeping with the international trend of grape growers, the vineyard owners of Maharashtra have entered in international markets with their own brand MAHAGRAPES.

**1.6.4 Organization Structure of MAHAGRAPES:** The board of directors of MAHAGRAPES comprises of 7 members nominated by heads of the respective co-operative societies. The board of directors also nominates two prominent and expert farmers as ‘executive partners’ amongst themselves to manage the day to day affairs. The executive partners are responsible for the decision-making and execution in the organization. The executive partners are assisted by a team of Professional Managers, which constitutes General Manager (Exports), Manager (Liaison & Logistics), Manager (Finance), Manager (Quality Control) assisted by a team of Quality Control Officers. This team of professionals performs the delicate balancing act of internationally acceptable “Quality Product” and identifying the lucrative markets to increase net returns to its growers.

**1.6.5 Member Societies:** Grape growers of Sangli, Solapur, Pune, Nashik, Ahmednagar, Osmanabad and Latur districts have formed 16 cooperative societies with a membership of almost 2500 farmers. Reaching to an individual farmer was a difficult task to which formation of cooperative societies has provided the answer. List of partnership cooperative societies federated as MAHAGRAPES is as follows. (See Table 5.3) Each co-operative society is equipped with a pre-cooling and cold storage facility; the technology imported from California which has proved to be an essential export tool.

No.	Name of the Society and District
1	Baglan Taluka Grape Growers Co-op. Society LTD., Nashik.
2	Chaitanya Grape Growers Co-op. Society LTD., Sangli.
3	Dhule Taluka BagayatdarSahakariSangh MYDT, Dhule.
4	Karmaveer Grape Growers Co-op. Society LTD., Dhule.
5	Kamdhenu Grape Growers Co-op. Society LTD., Sangli.
6	Kanak Grape Growers Co-op. Society LTD., Solapur.
7	KhandaobaPananShakariSanstha MYDT., Osmanabad.
8	LaturZillaDrakshUtpadakShetkariSangh, Latur.
9	Mogi Grape Growers Co-op. Society LTD., Nashik.
10	Malta Grape Growers Co-op. Society, Nashik.
11	Poona Grape Growers Co-op. Society LTD.,Pune.
12	Shri Siddeshwar Grape Growers Co-op. Society LTD., Sangli.
13	Shriram Grape Growers Co-op.Society, Nashik.
14	Solapur Grape Growers Co-op. Society LTD., Nashik.
15	Saibaba Grape Growers Co-op. Society LTD., Ahmednagar.
16	Vithal Grape Growers LTD., Solapur.

**Source:** MSAMB (2010), Strengthening of Apex Agricultural Marketing Societies in Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization, Marketyard, Gultekadi, Pune-411037, p.19.

### 1.6.6 Export Activities

#### a. EUREPGAP or GLOBALGAP Certification

MAHAGRAPES now has a big list of grape growers 36 representing different regions, who have obtained EUREPGAP certificate for their farms and more farmers would be added to the

list. Individual fee is Rs.20000 & if group is considered individual constituent of a group has to pay around Rs.6000 to be renewed every three years.

In addition to this, these farmers have started process of obtaining TESCO's "Nature's Choice Certification" too. For selling produce in supermarket of U.K. fees for certification is around Rs.25000 to be renewed every 3 years. Two partnership societies, namely Shri Siddeshwar Grape Growers, Savlaj, Dist. Sangli and Poona Grape Growers, Bhandgaon, Dist. Pune, have been awarded ISO: 22000. This is the latest World Food Safety Certification, awarded for the first time in India.

- b. Quality Control:** Quality occupies prime importance at MAHAGRAPES. A team of quality control officers monitor fruit quality at different stages of operation, beginning from cultivation in the farm to packing the fruit for export. Fruits not meeting quality specifications are rejected at source.
- c. Export:** Apart from grapes, MAHAGRAPES have also exported pomegranate. They have exported pomegranates to European countries. Mainly 3 varieties of seedless grapes are grown for exports viz. Thompson Seedless, Tas-a-ganesh and Sonaka seedless (bud-sport of Thompson seedless having elongated berries) and two varieties of Pomegranates mainly viz. Bhagwa and Ganesh. Details of the actual export are as follows –

<b>Table 1.4 : Details Export of Grapes and Pomegranates</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Grapes Qty in M.Ton</b>	<b>Value in Lac Rs.</b>	<b>Pomegranates Qty. in M. Ton</b>	<b>Value in (00,000) Rs.</b>
2001 – 02	852.48	454.69	54.60	33.16
2002 – 03	750.41	404.19	189.56	108.72
2003 – 04	546.989	356.90	208.060	117.20
2004 – 05	824.891	487.57	52.37	20.61
2005 – 06	1337.649	799.48	Nil	Nil
2006 – 07	1904.561	1176.17	Nil	Nil
2007 – 08	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2008 – 09	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2009 – 10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2010 – 11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2011 – 12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2002 – 13	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Total</b>	<b>6216.98</b>	<b>3679.00</b>	<b>504.59</b>	<b>279.69</b>
<b>SGR</b>	<b>123.41</b>	<b>158.68</b>	<b>-4.08</b>	<b>-37.85</b>
<b>Source:</b> MSAMB (2010), Strengthening of Apex Agricultural Marketing Societies in Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization, Marketyard, Gultekadi, Pune-411037, p.19.				
<b>Note:</b> SGR=Simple Growth Rate.				

During a short span since its activity began, MAHAGRAPES has established itself as a major organization exporting quality grapes from India. MAHAGRAPES has succeeded in establishing its brand name in the highly competitive and quality conscious international markets, major volume of the fruit being sold through the super-market chains in the United Kingdom and Europe. Persevering grape growers, strict quality control, use of packaging of international standards, proper maintenance of cold chain in the export process and maintaining cordial relations with clients or buyers the world over have all added up towards the success of MAHAGRAPES. Grapes total export is 6217 Mts from year 2001-02 to 2009-10. Its growth rate is 123.41 per cent. Grapes total value is Rs.3679 lakh from year 2001-02 to 2009-10. Its value growth rate is 158.68 per cent. Pomegranate total export is 504.59 Mts from year

2001-02 to 2009-10. Its negative growth rate is -4.08 per cent. Its total value is Rs.279.69 lakh from year 2001-02 to 2009-10. Its negative values growth rate is -37.85 per cent. Pomegranate negative growth rate are of production and value because of rainfall is not falling sufficient.

#### d. Awards

MAHAGRAPES success is showing in itself got it five awards from APEDA and Pune chamber in the different years from 1998 to 2000. (See Table 1.5)

Table 1.5 : Success of MAHAGRAPES		
Sr. No.	Awards	Year
1	Institute of marketing and management (Pune Chapter) award for excellent contribution towards agro-exports in the co-operative sector.	1998-97
2	The Apeda Export Award for outstanding contribution to promotion of Agricultural and processed Food Products.	1996-97
3	The Apeda Export Award for Export promotion of fresh fruits	1997-98
4	The certificate of Merit is awarded by Apeda for export promotion of grapes.	1998-99
5	The Apeda certificate of Merit for contribution to promotion of Agricultural and Processed Food Products for Quality and Packaging Development.	1999-2000
<b>Source:</b> MSAMB (2010), Strengthening of Apex Agricultural Marketing Societies in Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization, Marketyard, Gultekadi, Pune-411037, p.22.		

**1.6.7 Existing Infrastructure:** MAHAGRAPES have 16 partnership co-operation societies and each cooperative society is equipped with a pre-cooling and cold storage facility. The technology imported from California (year 90-91) which has proved to be an essential export tool. However, 5 pack house units out of 16 are not in operations now a days. The major reasons for these sick pack houses are that MAHAGRAPES is realizing the importance of quality in export markets, so MAHAGRAPES is focusing on the quality of grapes exported. Consequently, its export volume had reduced considerably, at the same time, the major market of European Union is also been setting stringent standards on pesticide residues as per the SPS agreements of the WTO. Now, the Eurep Gap certification has become mandatory, pack houses are also need to be ISO - 22000 certified therefore, small and medium farmer find it more difficult to trade in the global market. All these reasons have constrained the societies to close their pack houses. Therefore there is need of strengthening the system of overall pack house operations of all the partnership societies. There is again need to strengthen the marketing infrastructure in the scenario of emerging supermarkets and hypermarkets.

#### 1.6.8 Proposed Infrastructure Facilities

##### a. Establishment of the Weather Stations

Weather forecast system would facilitate several benefits to 10,000 farmers; early weather forecast system will alert the farmers about weather related risk of diseases, which will lead to scientific vineyard management i.e. spraying, plant protection measures, early harvest etc. Weather stations will be established at the premises of each grape grower's society (Total 16 numbers).

**b. Global Gap or TESCO Certification:** The Eurep Gap or Global Gap Certification has become mandatory for export of any agricultural produce in all the countries. MAHAGRAPES has planned to

get Global Gap Certification for their 350 members and TESCO certification for at least 150 member farmers.

**c. Setting up of Retail Stores or Shops at Pune and Mumbai (20 numbers each):** MAHAGRAPES is going to hire retail stores and start up activities of selling of fresh produce at minimum 20 retail stores each in Pune and Mumbai. The other horticultural produce can also be marketed through these retail shops. These retail stores are furnished with cooling and a refrigeration facility, and 4Reefer Vans are connect the farms with these retail stores in Pune and Mumbai.

**1.7 Conclusion:** Horti-business is increasing in India. Government is intervention to help to the farmer's graphs production to export promotional. These intervention are Salient Features of Indian Horti-business, International Market Trends, scenario of export of major fresh fruits from the country, role of Central Government and Agricultural Marketing, steps followed to improve international market share, role of Maharashtra and Horticultural Development, Agribusiness Opportunities in Maharashtra, functions of MSAMB and MAHAGRAPES, important programmes, projects and schemes that implemented by MSAMB and MAHAGRAPES.

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*Ankit Devkota (334-339)*

## **OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AT KATHMANDU VALLEY**

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**Introduction:** Occupational health and safety is the science of anticipation, recognition, evaluation and control of hazards arising in or from the workplace which could impair the health and well-being of workers, also impacts the surrounding communities and the environment. Though the International Labor Organization (ILO) has maintained and developed a system of international labor standards since 1919 which aimed at promoting opportunities for decent and productive work, in conditions of freedom, equity, security and dignity. It is relatively new and very few industries maintain occupational standards. OSH is a cross-disciplinary area concerned with the safety, health and welfare of the people at their workplace. Although various institutions and individuals have defined occupational safety and health differently but all of them agreed on the same meaning is that protecting and promoting the health and well-being of the workers as well as protecting the general environment through preventive actions in the workplace (Pun, 2011). Industrial sector has more risk of occupational hazards than other sectors. Industrial occupation may create unsafe work and work environment because of the inherent sources of hazards inherent in material, process, technologies or products. These sources of hazard may pose risk of occurring diseases and happening accidents to the employees within the industrial premises and the general public in the vicinity as well as to the general environment. Safe and hazard free work and work place are needed for higher productivity, efficiency, quality of any industrial process. Among the workplaces high risk for safety and health may occurred in the workplace: working with machine and equipments, use of electricity, construction works, transportation, use of chemicals, dusty worksites, congested and dark workplace (Upadhyay, 2005). Establishing a safe and sound work place environment in any establishment based on the ergonomic principle is the important aspect to increase the productivity. Sound health and healthy working conditions are the prerequisites to promote development of society at all levels through increasing workers' overall quality of life (Joshi, & Dahal, 2009). Edwin Chadwick (1842) a British lawyer and sanitarian, described the deplorable conditions of factory workers in his "Report into the Sanitary Conditions of the Laboring Population of Great Britain." He reported that life expectancy was much lower in towns than in the countryside and attributed his findings to air pollution. occupational safety and health is concerned with preserving and protecting human and facility resources in the workplace. Practitioners in the field try to prevent needless deaths and injuries to workers. It involves more than first aid activities and is far-reaching in both scope and practice. Occupational safety and health involves helping people by preventing them from being injured or becoming ill due to hazards in their workplaces. Massachusetts(1877) passed a law requiring safeguards on hazardous machinery that tied liability to actions of employers. Exposure to toxic metals such as mercury and lead has been an occupational health problem for hundreds of years. Technological advances introduced new and unique hazards, typically overlooked by untrained observers, which were recognized only after numerous cases were reported. Dramatic changes in technology and workplace design, along with other technological advancements, have not necessarily resulted in healthier or safer workplaces. Workers today may be exposed to as were their ancestors in years past. Factory machinery with unguarded gears mangling fingers and hands has been replaced by electronic office equipment causing wrist and arm injuries. Workers still face chemical and toxic hazards, as evidenced by industrial

disasters such as those at Three Mile Island and Union Carbide Institute in West Virginia. The complexity of current safety and health conditions mirrors the complexities associated with modern workplace technology. Practitioners in this profession must develop the broad range of knowledge and skills necessary to ensure the protection of people and company resources. This knowledge base must include a well-grounded understanding of the terms and concepts used in the profession. In addition, occupational safety and health professionals must possess the skills required to effectively perform their roles and responsibilities in the safety, health, and environmental areas. (Kohn, Timmons, and Besesi, 1991) examining the roles and responsibilities of safety professionals identified the following activities as those most frequently performed, Accident Investigation: determining the facts and causes related to an accident based on witness interviews and site inspections. Work with Emergency Response Teams: organizing, training, and coordinating skilled employees to react to emergencies such as fires, accidents, or other disasters. OSH is one of the major issues directly related to the workers' rights. Almost all of the Nepali labour force involves in informal sector and they are still unaware of the concept and importance of OSH. As a result of continuous struggle of Nepali workers and trade unions as well as solidarity from international centres of trade unions and supportive organizations this issue is gradually coming in the limelight among Nepali working masses (Rimal et al., 2003). Occupational safety is considered significant in mechanized industries while its importance in other sector is equally important. The scenario has been continuously changing since the last few years and gradually accepted as a business tools. In spite of that, there is a lot to improve. Presently, it is estimated that 11,779 thousand Nepali aged 15 year and more are engaged in one or the other occupation in Nepal. Among them 74 percent are engaged in agriculture and forestry sector where rest 26 percent are in non-agriculture sector (CBS, 2009). It is estimated that each year approximately 20,000 workers suffers from accidents at workplace which lead to about 200 lives lost in Nepal (Pun, 2011).

1. **Methodological aspects:** The study is based on the primary data which were gathered from 102 respondents of 10 manufacturing industry at Kathmandu valley. The respondent's views were collected on climate change, physical condition, behavior and management strategy.

Table 1 shows the list of sample manufacturing industries in along with the number of respondents selected for the study.

**Table1: Number of manufacturing industries selected for the study along with number of observations**

S.N.	Name of the Manufacturing industries	Number of observations
1	Krishna pauroti	20
2	Bhaktapur pasmina udyog	15
3	Shiwakoti bag industries	16
4	Himal farm	8
5	Everest Ice-cream Pvt.Ltd	15
6	Laxmi vanaspati ghee udyog	5
7	Bhaktapur pustakari	18
8	Kanchanjangha store	2
9	Himansu khadhya udhog	2
10	Bhaktapur kapi udyog	1
<b>Total observations</b>		<b>102</b>

Thus, the study is based on 102 observations.

**The model:** This study has carried out several regression models, correlation analysis, mean and standard deviation to identify the relationship between occupational health and safety and its

relationship with different independent variables. This section deals with statically and econometric model used for the purpose of analysis of secondary data. The methods of data analysis used in this study are divided into two sections. First section deals with the methods of secondary data analysis. This includes descriptive and correlation analysis. Second section deals with the different test of the significance for validation of model such as F-test, P-test and regression analysis. All models are tested for individual effects by running F-test statistical package for social science (SPSS 16). Details of models and statistical test of significance have been dealt in the following sections. Here occupational health safety is the dependent variable and climate change, physical condition, management strategy, behavior is the independent variable. The model used in this study takes the following form:

$$\text{OHS} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{CC} + \beta_2 \text{PC} + \beta_3 \text{B} + \beta_4 \text{MS} + E_0$$

CC= Climate change

PC= Physical condition

B= Behavior

MS= Management strategy

$\beta_0$  = Intercept of the dependent variable

e= error term

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4,$  and  $\beta_5$  are the beta coefficients of the explanatory variables to be estimated.

1. **Climate change:** There has been considerable research and planning with regard to the public health and environmental aspects of climate change, but little on its effects on workers. Workers are often the first to be exposed to the effects of climate change and may be affected for longer durations and at greater intensities. [Roelofs and Wegman 2014]. The impact of climate change on workers can include numerous hazards: Direct effects, such as increased ambient temperatures, air pollution, ultraviolet (UV) radiation, extreme weather, vector-borne diseases, and expanded vector ranges Indirect effects, such as hazards from new and emerging industries such as renewable energy, carbon sequestration, and “green industries”, and changes in how structures and communities are built and maintained

*H1: There is the positive relationship between climate change and occupational health and safety.*

2. **Physical condition:** It provides the justification of physical unsafe activity for health by critically reviewing the recent US Surgeon General's Report. Evidence is summarized of the effects of physical activity on physiological responses, overall mortality, a number of diseases and disabilities, overall functional capacity, and mental health and quality of life.

*H2: There is the positive relationship between physical condition and occupational and safety.*

3. **Behavior:** According to Rosa Brook, the concept of workplace harassment is based on two premises. Firstly, regardless of gender, race, sexuality or any other defining characteristic; every person should be given the right to be "free from abusive treatment in the workplace". With freedom from abuse given as a basic human right, any form of discomfort or discrimination in workplace becomes labeled as an act of harassment. Secondly, the issues caused by workplace harassment affect the victims in harmful ways. Discrimination in the workplace hinders victims from successful advancement in their careers, limiting the capabilities of the victim.

*H3: There is the positive relationship between behavior and occupational and safety.*

#### 4. Management strategy

The European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-OSHA) commissioned RAND Europe to conduct an empirical analysis of the findings collected in the European Survey of Enterprises on New and Emerging Risks (ESENER) managed by EU-OSHA on the factors associated with the effective management of occupational safety and health.

The following were the main findings of the empirical analysis:

- The most frequently reported components of the index are the implementation of an OSH policy, discussion of OSH in high-level management meetings, the involvement of line managers in OSH management and regularly carrying out risk assessment. The least frequent are the use of health and safety services (e.g. ergonomic support); the analysis of reasons for absence; whether health and safety information is used to inform or improve OSH management; and the existence of a health and safety representative.
- OSH management practice appears to follow the traditional perceptions of risks and technological innovation, with establishments in traditionally ‘high risk’ industries and those in technology-intensive industries reporting higher levels of OSH practice. However, particularly in light of emergent or growing problems, such as musculoskeletal disorders, stress, violence and harassment, the comparatively low levels of OSH management in certain (particularly service oriented) sectors needs to be addressed.

H4: *There is the positive relationship between management strategy and occupational and safety.*

**2. Results and discussion**

**Correlation analysis:** On analysis of data, correlation analysis has been undertaken first and for this purpose Kendall’s Tau correlation coefficients have been computed and the results are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2: Kendall’s Tau correlation matrix for the dependent and independent variables for selected Manufacturing industries at Kathmandu valley**

*This table shows Kendall’s Tau correlation coefficients between dependent and independent variables. Occupational health and safety is dependent variables. The independent variables are CC (climate change is defined refer to a change in average weather conditions, or in the time variation of weather within the context of longer-term average conditions.), PC (Physical condition is defined as the drives that recognizes the efforts and contributions of the organization members), B (behavior is define as the way in which one acts or conducts oneself, especially towards others which can have a direct impact on employees’ health) and MS (management strategy) involves the formulation and implementation of the major goals and initiatives taken by a company’s top management on behalf of owners, based on consideration of resources and an assessment of the internal and external environments in which the organization competes)*

Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation	CC	PC	B	MS	OHS
CC	2.038	0.634	1				
PC	2.088	0.603	.516**	1			
B	2.268	0.716	.326**	.358**	1		
MS	2.106	0.646	.530**	.450**	.338**	1	
OHS	2.149	0.688	.404**	.329**	.466**	.524**	1

Note: \*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

The table shows that the average value of the climate change is 2.038. Likewise, the average value of physical condition is 2.088. Similarly, the average value of behavior, management strategy and occupational health and safety are 2.268, 2.106, and 2.149 respectively The results show that climate change is positively related with employee occupation health and safety. This means that change in the climate leads to affect the health of the employee. Similarly, physical condition is positively correlated to occupational health and safety. This indicates physical condition leads to affect the health of the



employee. Likewise, the results show that behavior is positively related to occupational health and safety. This indicates that proper behavior can lead to increase in positive health of the employees. Likewise, the results show that Management strategy is positively correlated to occupational health and safety. This means that better the management strategy on the basis of employee health better would be occupational health and safety.

**Regression analysis:** The estimated regression results show the relationship between the dependent variables i.e. occupational health and safety. Climate change, physical unsafe condition, unsafe behavior, and management strategy are independent variable. The estimated regression results is shown in Table 3

**Table 3: Estimated regression results of CC, PC, B and MS on occupation health and safety in Kathmandu valley**

The results are based on pooled cross-sectional data and effect on occupation health and safety with 102 observations of 2017 survey using linear regression model. the model is  $OHS = \beta_0 + \beta_1 CC + \beta_2 PC + \beta_3 B + \beta_4 MS + et$ , where, dependent variable is OHS (Occupational Health And Safety) and CC (Climate Change), PC (Physical Condition), B ( Behavior) and MS (Management Strategy) are the independent variables

Model	Intercept	CC	PC	B	MS	R2	SEE	F-value
1	1.257 (5.849)*	0.438 (4.344)*				0.154	0.633	18.873
2	1.365 (5.748)*		0.375 (3.433)*			0.99	0.653	11.784
3	0.135 (5.533)*			0.447 (5.184)		0.209	0.612	26.874
4	0.974 (4.803)				0.558 (6.058)*	0.276	0.589	36.697
5	0.184 (0.737)	0.224 (1.171)	0.106 (0.891)	0.245 (2.525)**	0.369 (3.002)*	0.395	0.558	17.489
6	0.249 (1.045)	0.278 (2.403)**		0.270 (2.909)*	0.369 (2.975)*	0.396	0.557	23.102
7	0.421 (1.804)			0.290 (3.065)*	0.530 (4.961)*	0.367	0.571	30.306

Notes

- I. The asterisk sign (\*) and (\*\*) indicates that results are significant at the 1% and 5% level respectively
- II. Figures in parentheses are t-values
- III. Occupational health and safety is the dependent variable

Table 3 shows that beta coefficient is positive and significant for climate change. It indicates that constant the changing climate, better would be occupational health and safety. Similarly, the beta coefficient is positive and significant for physical condition. This means that negative the physical condition towards employee, occupation health and safety of employee would be better. Likewise, the results show that beta coefficient is significant and positive for behavior. This means that good behavior with employee leads to improvement in the emotional and psychological health of the employee. Similarly, the beta coefficient is positive and significant for management strategy. This means that good and strong the management strategy in flavor with the employee health and safety it will improve health and safety condition of employee working in an organization.

**4. Summary and conclusion:** This study has mainly focused on occupational health and safety at Kathmandu valley. This study has used factors like; climate change, physical condition, behavior,

management strategy. The dependent variable is occupational health and safety. The result documented in this study is based on the 102 selected observations. The results show that there is positive relationship between occupational health and safety and physical condition, which indicates that better the physical condition better will be the employee health. Results indicates that the positive relationship between behavior and employee health and safety condition. Similarly, the positive relationship between management strategy and occupational health and safety. Thus, result reveals that proper management strategy which is made by focusing the health and safety of employee will impact occupation health and safety in a positive manner. After making the entire analysis of the data, the first hypothesis (H1) that deals with positive relationship between climate change and occupation health and safety i.e. more constant the climate condition it will be easy for employee to work as there body adopt to the environment change in climate condition frequently will affect the health of the employee. The second hypothesis H(2) has been accepted as physical condition has positive impact on the occupation health and safety, better the physical condition provided by organization to its employee better will be the chances for safety of an employee. Similarly, hypothesizes third (H3) is also accepted because if employee are shown a good behavior by their superior they will work with their interest and free from stress it will have good effect on employee mental and psychological health of an employee. The fourth hypothesis (H4) is also accepted because management strategy has positive effect on the occupation health and safety. If the management strategy is made by focusing on the health and safety condition of an employee it will bring positive effect on the health and safety condition of the employee working in an organization

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## DEMONETIZATION AND ITS IMPACTS ON INDIAN ECONOMY

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**Introduction:** Demonetization is the act of stripping a currency unit of its status as legal tender. The current form or forms of money is pulled from circulation and retired, often to be replaced with new notes or coins. Demonetization affects the economy through the liquidity side. High value currency notes of denomination of 1000 and 500. Such notes, valued at 15.4 trillion, constituted 86.9 percent of the value of total currency in circulation. The government's main objective of demonization is, to eradicate counterfeit currency, resist tax evasion, destroy the black money and terrorist financing activities and to encourage the country towards the cashless economy. This decision was taken by government is for welfare of nation. In the days following the demonetization, the country faced severe cash shortages with severe detrimental effects across the economy.

**Objectives of the Study:** The major objectives of the study are:

1. To know about actual present outcomes of demonetization.
2. To analyze the impacts of demonetization.
3. To analyze the Positive and negative impact of demonetization on Indian economy.

**Research methodology:** The research Paper is purely based on secondary data. Secondary data is collected from library, text books and journals, articles from news papers and from relevant websites available on internet.

### **Impact of Demonetization:**

**Positive Impact:** Demonetization as a cleaning exercise may produce several good things in the economy. One of the positive impact of this move is that it is going to drastically affect the corrupt practices.

**Stop Black Money flow:** Demonetization will help the government to track the black-money and the unaccounted cash will now flow no more and the amount collected by means of tax can be better utilized for the public welfare and development schemes.

**Increased Income Tax Revenue:** Lower tax rates as the tax base widens and more people start paying taxes. The digital push of the government will also result in higher indirect tax revenue for the government in the form of service tax. Moreover businesses that under reported their revenue earlier will have to make proper disclosure, especially, of revenue received through digital or cashless means.

**Blocking inflow of fake currency:** In India, the circulation of fake Indian currency notes has been on rise according to Reserve Bank of India. The year 2014-15 saw a steep rise with 594, 446 FICN detected Rs. 500 notes were most common, with 273, 923 recovered Rs. 100 and Rs. 1000 notes were the second and third most counterfeited bills. Most of the FICN printed in Pakistan, Nepal & Bangladesh. Now all this FICN is equal to zero.

**Control on terrorism:** One of the biggest achievements of demonetization has been seen in a drastic curb of terrorist activities as it has stopped the funding the terrorism which used to get a boost to inflow of unaccounted cash and fake currency in large volume. Terror related activities in J & K witnessed a noticeable halt in the days following the demonetization drive. The availability of cash has surely declined among the terror groups presently.

**Increase in digital payments:** Demonetization has driven the country towards a cashless society. Lakhs of the people even in remote rural areas have started resorting to use the cashless transactions. The move has promoted banking activities. Businesses in the fin - tech sector, including payment banks, mobile wallets, electronic transfer providers, etc are expected to see gains. Pos machines and use of card based payments are very popular.

**Lowered interest rate and inflation:** Loan interest will fall as banks will have more money to invest due to increase in deposits. This will lead to increase investments by foreign companies will lead to price control of essential commodity and thereby inflation will reduce.

**Banking System will Improve:** A good economy is always said to be an economy with a sound banking system. Banking system in India will get a boost, as around 7-8 lakh crores base money (new legal money) will the system, which will further create around 3-4 times more money due to re-circulation. RBI data showed that gross financial savings rose to 11.8 percent of gross national disposable income in fiscal year 2017, a jump of 90 basis points from 10.9 percent in the previous year 2015 – 16 and 10.1 percent in 2014 – 15. Bank deposits rose by 16.2 percent as compared to 13.1 percent in the corresponding period of previous year, reflecting a surge in deposits in the banking system.

The public sector Banks which were reliving under deposit crunch and were running short of funds have suddenly swelled with lot of money which can be used for future finances and loans.

**Negative Impact:**

**Loss Growth momentum:** India's GDP which grew at 7.6 percent in financial year 2015-16 is likely to slow down by 0.5 percent to 1.5 percent as per reports of various agencies. The GDP growth rate for the quarter April-June 2017 dropped to 5.7 percent in comparison to 7.9 percent for the same quarter in previous year. This was the lowest growth in GDP since 2014. India's GDP in 2016 is estimated to be US\$ 2.25 trillion, hence one percent reduction in growth rate represents a short fall of 22.5 billion( Rs. 1.54 lakh crore) for Indian economy.

**Adverse impact on Loan Disbursement:** Banks have also been focusing on the single task of deposit and withdrawals with result that their core function of issuing loans has been adversely affected. Also current account customers, who are largely business owners, need large amount of cash at short notice have not been able to access cash and credit owing to restrictions on withdrawals and in ability of banks to focus on the task of loans.

**Agriculture sector:** India is an agriculture based economy. Due to cash crunch, the farmers especially small and marginal who largely depend on cash to buy seeds, fertilizers and to pay for sowing, borrowing water for irrigation and for other related agriculture equipments remained worst affected and could not complete the crop related activity. Since small branches of the banks were also not supplied with adequate cash with in time of sowing season of the crop. Farmers did not get their crop loans disbursed. This added to the woes of the farmers leading to a weak agriculture production the coming year.

**Prices of Food products falls:** Farmers are having problems in selling their produce as both the parties have to agree on the mode of payment. There is acute shortage of Rs. 500 Demonization notes presently, change for the high denomination Rs. 2000 notes is not readily available with the vegetable and Fruit vendors. This is also taking the buyers away from these vendors to big retail markets thus impacting the livelihood of the unorganized sector.

**The small and medium sized enterprise sector :** The labour wages in small and medium sized enterprise sector are largely paid in cash and wages have been adversely affected. Unemployment has been decline in demand of SME goods as the purchasing power of the consumer has contracted in the short term. Other sectors within the SME space like restaurants and transport operators have also been negatively impacted. After the demonetization was announced. about 800,000 truck drivers were affected with scarcity of cash, with around 400,000 trucks stand at major highways across India.

**Drop in Industrial Production:** Since consumer demand has slowed and consequently industrial production has declined, employment generation has been adversely impacted by the currency demonetization drive. The growth in eight core sectors such as cement, steel and refinery products, which constitute 38 per cent of the index of industrial production was only to 4.9 percent in November as compared with 6.6 percent in October.

**Service Sector:** Service sector is hit very hard by demonetization decision in November 2016 worst slump in nearly three year is noted. The Nikkei India services purchasing managers' Index (PMI) which tracks services sector companies on a monthly basis, stood at 46.7 in November, down from 54.5 in October. The index slipped into contraction territory for the first time since June 2015 and pointed to the sharpest reduction in output for almost three years.

**Job Losses:** Employment of skilled and semi-skilled laborers is witnessing slowdown in production; not only less jobs are being created but lay-offs are also taking place at higher rate. Industry is staring at temporary job losses due to demonetization, as production gets hit, especially in labour intensive sectors like textiles, garments, leather and jewellery. As many of 4 lakh people, mostly daily wagers may have either lost their jobs or shunned work temporarily due to lack of payment. Due to the inability to pay cash to poor daily wage workers, the small employers have stopped their business activity.

**Real Estate Sector:** The real estate sector is likely to see a significant negative impact in the medium - to long term, particularly in the repurchase market. There are expectations of a revaluation of current real estate transactions across the board representing possible losses to players in the sector.

**Added replacement cost of currency:** The move will give birth to an extra added cost which can be said as the replacement cost here. As whole currency in circulation needs to be replaced so there will be new currency which needs to be printed and this will lead to a huge printing cost. The RBI annual report confirms that the costs of printing currency notes more than double to Rs. 7,965 crore in 2016 – 17 from Rs. 3,421 in the previous year on account of new currency printing 133 percent jump in cost of printing currency notes between July 2016 to June 2017.

In total removing the old notes and replacing them with the new Rs. 500 and Rs. 2000 notes will cost the Central Bank of total at least 12000 crore.

**RBI dividend decline:** Demonetization was one of the main reasons for Reserve Bank of India's lower than – usual profits. The dividend paid by Reserve Bank to the government for financial year 2016-17 was Rs. 30.7 lakh crore, as against the expectation of Rs. 74.9 lakh crore. This was less than half the dividend of Rs. 65.9 lakh crore paid by the RBI in 2015-16.

**Fails to Curb Black Money:** Central Bank report released in August 2017 stated that 99 per cent of the Rs.500 and Rs. 1000 notes that were demonetized return to the banking system. Further of it Rs 16000 crore that is still out most of its accounted for. In brief, not even 0.01 percent of black money has been extinguished. Therefore the government failed in its aim of purging black money from the economy.

**Conclusion:** Demonetization of currency notes of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 Surely had some positive impact like reducing the cash flow to terror organizations, dismantling of counterfeit currency infra structure, better income tax and indirect taxation, boost to digital economy. However, it has come at a huge social and economic cost. the demonization costs are estimated 17,000 crore towards the government and the RBI for implementing the demonetization process in India. Only demonetization is not sufficient to counter black money and corruption in the country. Demonetization has create so many hurdles of the citizen of India. Citizens of India faced so many problems due to demonetization drive. Citizens of India faced problems of less consumption of goods due to lack of liquidity. Several businesses disrupted due to lack of liquidity, business owners as well as consumers faced so many problems. Demonetization as a cleaning exercise may produce several good things in the economy. At the same time, it creates unavoidable income and welfare losses to the poor sections of the society who gets income based on their daily work and those who doesn't have the digital transaction culture. Overall economic activities will be dampened in the short term. But the un measurable benefits of having more transparency and reduced volume of black money activities can be pointed as long term benefits.

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*Dr. Tukaram Munde (343-345)*

## **THE VIEWS OF AMARTYA SEN AND NUSSBAUM'S ABOUT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT / CAPABILITY APPROACH**

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### **Human Development:**

Human development is the expansion of people's freedoms to live long, healthy and creative. The concept of human development emerged in the 1980 based on the conceptual foundation provided by Dr. Amartya Sen and Dr. Mahbub ul Haq. The Human Development approach puts people at the center of the development agenda where economic growth and wealth are considered means to development not an end by itself. Put simply the starting point for the human development approach is the idea that the purpose of development is to improve human lives by not only enhancing income but also expanding the range of things that a person can be and can do such as be healthy and well-nourished be knowledgeable and to participate in community life. Seen from this viewpoint development is about removing the obstacles to what a person can do in life, obstacles such as lack of income, illiteracy, ill health, lack of access to resources, or lack of civil and political freedoms. As expressed by Sen: the twin recognition that human beings can fare far better & do much more to bring this about may sensibly be seen as the two central thesis of the human development approach.

The first Human Development Report defines human development as a process of enlarging people's choices. To lead a long and healthy life, to be educated and to enjoy a decent standard of living are the three most critical choices identified in the first HDR. Additional choices include political freedom, guaranteed human rights and self-respect. The philosophical underpinnings of the HD approach are not new. In ancient Greece, Aristotle said: Wealth is evidently not the good we are seeking for it is merely useful for the sake of something else. However during the Post Second World War era the development agenda however centered on growth rather than human wellbeing. The focus was on accumulation of physical capital through savings and investments for promoting industrial development and growth in the war torn economies. By the late 60 and early 70 a general shift in the development debate started to take place, where more emphasis was put on social development rather than capital accumulation and growth. The basic needs approach was introduced putting the basic needs of people such as access to basic education, basic health care, food, nutrition, water and sanitation on the agenda. Fulfillment of these basic needs was seen as a prerequisite for development. During the 1980's the global development agenda largely focused on expanding growth through various liberalization measures. The general perception was that liberalization would generate economic growth through the power of market forces, which in turn would benefit the poorer sections of society through the trickle-down effect. Structural Adjustment Programmes were carried out in order to streamline and adjust developing economies into the liberalisation agenda but the approach to a large extent failed to tackle the issue of poverty and inequalities.

Human development was formally defined in the first Human Development Report as a process of enlarging people's choices. The most critical of these wide-ranging choices are to live a long and healthy life, to be educated and to have access to sources needed for a decent standard of living. Additional choices include political freedom, guaranteed human rights and personal self-respect. Later reports and in work outside the UN, the concept has been refined and elaborated. For example, human development as a paradigm now emphasizes broadening choices and strengthening capabilities, based on conceptual and analytical work by Nobel laureate Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum among many others. In explaining capabilities, Sen has stressed the contrast between the great things that human beings can achieve and the limited lives most women and men end up having.

Amartya Sen, Human development as an approach is concerned with what I take to be the basic development idea: namely advancing the richness of human life rather than the richness of the economy in which human beings live which is only a part of it. Mahbub ul Haq, The basic purpose of

development is to enlarge people's choices. In principle, these choices can be infinite and can change over time. People often value achievements that do not show up at all or not immediately in income or growth figures: greater access to knowledge, better nutrition and health services, more secure livelihoods, security against crime and physical violence, satisfying leisure hours, political and cultural freedoms and sense of participation in community activities. The objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives. Helen Clark, Perhaps most important, the human development approach has profoundly affected an entire generation of policy-makers and development specialists around the world including thousands within UNDP itself and elsewhere in the UN system.

Human development is the expansion of people's freedoms to live long, healthy and creative lives; to advance other goals they have reason to value and to engage actively in shaping development equitably and sustainably on a shared planet. People are both the beneficiaries and drivers of human development as individuals and in groups. Human development is about the real freedom ordinary people have to decide who to be, what to do and how to live. Enlarging human choices is critically linked to two issues: capabilities and functionings on the one hand and opportunities on the other. The capability of a person stands for the different combinations of functionings the person can achieve; it reflects the freedom to achieve functionings. Enlarging choices for a person implies formation or enhancement of capabilities. Human capabilities can be enhanced through the development of human resources: good health and nutrition, education and skill training, etc. However, capabilities cannot be used unless opportunities exist to use them for leisure, productive purposes or participation in social, political or cultural affairs. Economic opportunities can be created through better access to productive resources, including credit, employment, etc. Political opportunities need polity and other conditions. Human development thus represents an equation, the left-hand side of which reflects human capabilities, and the right-hand side, economic, political and social opportunities to use those capabilities.

**Sen's Approach:** The concept of a capability has a global-local character in that its definition abstracts from particular circumstances but its realization depends on specific local requirements. Sen points out that being relatively income poor in a wealthy society can entail *absolute poverty* in some important capabilities, because they may require more resources to achieve. The capability for employment may require more years of education in a richer society. Many capabilities will have underlying requirements that vary strongly with social circumstances. Strictly speaking the Capability Approach leaves open whether such 'expensive' capabilities, if considered important enough to be guaranteed by society as a matter of justice, should be met by making more resources available to those who need them. The Capability Approach only identifies such capability failures and diagnoses their causes. The capability approach takes a multi-dimensional approach to evaluation. Capability analysis rejects the presumption that unusual achievement in some dimensions compensates for shortfalls in others. From a justice perspective the capability approach's relevance here is to argue that if people are falling short on a particular capability that has been collectively agreed to be a significant one then justice would require addressing the shortfall itself if at all possible, rather than offering compensation in some other form, such as increased income. Capability evaluation is informational demanding and its precision is limited by the level of agreement about which functionings are valuable. However, Sen has shown that even where only elementary evaluation of quite basic capabilities is possible When evaluating well-being Sen argues the most important thing is to consider what people are actually able to be and do. The commodities or wealth people have or their mental reactions are an inappropriate focus because they provide only limited or indirect information about how well a life is going. Sen illustrates his point with the example of a standard bicycle. This has the characteristics of 'transportation' but whether it will actually provide transportation will depend on the characteristics of those who try to use it. It might be considered a generally useful tool for most people to extend their mobility but it obviously will not do that for a person without legs. Even if that person, by some quirk, finds the bicycle delightful, we should nevertheless be able to note within our evaluative system that she still lacks transportation. Nor does this mental reaction show that the same person would not appreciate transportation if it were really available to her. Amartya Sen had an extensive background in development economics, social choice theory and

philosophy before developing the Capability Approach during the 1980. Sen's most influential and comprehensive account of his Capability Approach, *Development as Freedom* helpfully synthesizes in an accessible way many of these particular, and often quite technical, contributions. Central to the human development approach is the concept of capabilities. Capabilities what people can do and what they can become-are the equipment one has to pursue a life of value. Basic capabilities valued by virtually everyone include: good health, access to knowledge, and a decent material standard of living. Other capabilities central to a fulfilling life could include the ability to participate in the decisions that affect one's life to have control over one's living environment, to enjoy freedom from violence, to have societal respect, and to relax and have fun. Capabilities are expanded by our own efforts and by the institutions and conditions of our society. People with extensive, well-developed capabilities have the tools they need to make their vision of a good life a reality. The capability approach is a normative framework used for analyzing well-being, often employed to understand development problems. The core premise of the capability approach is that well-being should be defined by people's real and actual opportunities to undertake the pursuits that they desire and through these freedoms, be whom they would like to be. An important part of Sen's argument for the Capability Approach relates to his critique of alternative philosophical and economics accounts. Economics has a branch explicitly concerned with ethical analysis.

**Sen and Nussbaum:** Nussbaum and Sen collaborated in the late 1980 and early 1990 and since they are the most high-profile writers in the Capability Approach their accounts are often elided, despite significant differences. When they are distinguished Nussbaum's account is often seen as the more 'philosophical' because she has developed the Capability Approach in a more orthodox philosophical way for example by focusing on theoretical rigor, coherence and completeness. As a result, Sen's approach is sometimes perceived merely as a predecessor to Nussbaum's more developed second generation account, and therefore of primarily historical interest to understanding the Capability Approach rather than a parallel account in its own right. The accounts of Sen and Nussbaum differ significantly in ways that relate to their different concerns and backgrounds:

- Nussbaum is concerned to produce a philosophically coherent *normative* theory of justice; Sen is concerned with producing a general framework for *evaluating* the quality of lives people can lead that can incorporate the very diverse concerns and dimensions that may be applicable.
- While Sen's approach is founded on enhancing individual freedom Nussbaum's theory is founded on respecting human dignity.
- Sen's comprehensive consequentialism makes room for incorporating empirical information about feasibility and instrumental relationships between capabilities when considering policies; Nussbaum largely rejects such instrumental analysis because she is wary of its 'Utilitarian associations'.
- Sen's Capability Approach in its normative developmental aspect, is mainly concerned with practical incremental improvements; Nussbaum's approach is rather more utopian in that it demands the full implementation of minimal justice for all and this is specified so demandingly that no country yet meets it.

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## **SUPPORTING EDUCATION THROUGH CSR: AN OVERVIEW OF INDIAN BANKS**

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“Being socially responsible is equally important to being profitable.” -Moss Kanter, Harvard Business Review.

### **Introduction:**

Today, the business must play an active role in community development is the growing realization among stakeholders and societies which is the universal phenomenon. CSR has been defined as a tool, contributing direct or indirectly to the company's bottom line and ensuring company's long-term sustainability. There is an increasing awareness all over the world about corporate social responsibility (CSR), sustainable development (SD) and non financial reporting (NFR) of companies. CSR entails the integration of social and environmental concerns by companies in their business operations and also their interactions with their stakeholders on a voluntary basis. Briefly, CSR is a concern of the business for societal welfare. The overarching goal of CSR is to support those changes which are towards sustainability. Since financial institutions including banks play a crucial role in economic and developmental activities, they can contribute a lot-off to sustainable development. In this context, in the developing countries like India, the demand by stakeholders that similar to other corporate banks should act as a responsible corporate citizen is growing rapidly. The studies across the corporate world have shown that companies performing CSR continued to sustain for longer duration than those not performing CSR. That is why today CSR is considered as a business necessity. A growing number of largest banks and financial institutions worldwide, including Goldman Sachs and Union Bank of Switzzarland now integrate environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) issues into their business strategy and equity research. In recent times, banking companies are increasingly realizing that they must create a CSR campaign to attract and retain staff, since many employees prefer to work for socially conscious enterprises. Recently, a Bengaluru-based CSR management company NextGen analyzed the annual reports of top 100 Indian companies by market capitalization on National Stock Exchange for FY-2015 and FY-2016. According to the report, in FY-2016, the 91 NSE listed companies spent Rs.6033 crore on CSR initiatives in which the share of education sector was of Rs.1701.3 crore or 28.2%.

### **II – Objectives of the study:**

- i) To study and understand the concept of CSR as a business necessity.
- ii) To study the status of education as an area of interest in Indian corporate's CSR activities.
- iii) To study the major CSR thematic areas in selected public and private sector banks in India.
- iv) To take the overview of the CSR activities of banks in general and their support to education in particular.

**III – Scope and limitations of the study:** The scope of the present study is restricted to selected ten public and private sector banks only. The study has been conducted regarding CSR of these banks in general and their support to education in particular for FY-2015 and 2016. The general focus of the study is on the CSR practices of few Indian banks including private and public sector, but the prime focus is on their direct and indirect support to education. The main limitation of this paper is that the study is based only on secondary data. Out of the total banks operational in India, only ten banks are considered for the study. Finally, the study is based on these banks' CSR activities for two fiscal years. So, the results may differ in case of other banks and also for different fiscals.

**IV – Methodology:** Taking into account the scope and objectives of the study, the researcher has adopted descriptive research method based on extensive secondary data. The random sampling technique has been used while selecting the banks for the present study. The secondary data was analyzed according to the objectives of the study. The style of presentation is mostly analytical. The data was collected from secondary sources such as annual reports and sustainability reports of banks, websites of banks and companies, daily newspapers, books,

magazines and journals. Among the selected banks, five banks are major public sector players while remaining banks are from private sector. After selecting these ten banks randomly, equal ten CSR thematic areas were identified on the basis of the reports of the banks as well as other relevant literature. The overall CSR activities of the banks were coded and classified according to the objectives of the study. Each coded activity or area of the bank's CSR interest was allotted 10 points for calculating total score. Finally, the aggregate CSR score of all and each bank alongwith area-wise score was calculated to draw conclusions.

#### V - Education in CSR- The Indian Overview:

“Good quality education is a foundation for dynamic and equitable societies.”

-Desmond Tutu.

Education, especially quality education accessible to all classes of the society is the backbone of every societal development in the world. In India, funds coming to education, especially from CSR budgets of corporates are rising year after year. According to the CSR report by KPMG International, which is prepared on the basis of CSR policies and annual reports of 87 companies operating in India, Rs.6490 crore was the total outlay to be spent towards CSR for the companies in FY-2015. More than 50% spends on CSR (i.e.Rs 2592 crore) were allotted towards Health, Sanitation and Education which are basically schedule VII activities. Health (26%) is the priority sector for spending followed by education (24%) and environment (11%). According to this report, considering the sector-wise CSR spends by companies in FY-2015, Education sector received Rs. 1248.5 crore as CSR funds from companies. The another report by Futurescape in partnership with IIM Udaipur and the leading newspaper The Economic Times also highlighted that most companies invested in Education, Health, Environment and Rural Development initiatives as their community CSR activities in FY-2015. Considering education, most companies in India support the development or restoration of school infrastructure, provides funds, scholarships or adopts schools.

According to the data provided by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs GOI, in Loksabha Mansoon Session 2016, nearly Rs.8029 crore were spent by 4257 Indian corporates towards CSR initiatives, as their obligation towards social cause in FY 2015. In the same period, education emerged as the most preferred area for CSR activities among Indian companies. The private and public sector companies spent total amount of Rs.2519.92 crore for supporting education followed by environment and rural development sectors. As shown in table 1.1below, following are the areas in which the companies made highest CSR expenditure in FY-2015.

Table 1.1

#### Top 03 Sectors with highest CSR Expenditure in FY-2015

Sr.No.	Development Sector	CSR Expenditure (Rs.in crore)
1	Education	2519.92 (31.38%)
2	Environment and Animal Welfare	1205.75 (15.00%)
3	Rural Development	920.38 (11.40%)

Source: zeebiz.com, dt.30July 2016

Note: Figures in the bracket indicate ratio to total.

These figures in the table 1.1 make it clear that education is the favourite CSR activity with huge expenditure among private and public sector companies in India.

**VI- RBI's Guidelines on CSR and Non Financial Reporting:** RBI, as an apex banking regulatory authority of India has remarked that there is a lack of adequate awareness about CSR and sustainable development in the country and admits that banks can contribute more significantly to sustainable development. RBI circulated a notice to all scheduled commercial banks on December-20, 2007 with title, “CSR, Sustainable Development and Non-financial Reporting-Role of Banks’ to highlight their role in CSR and SD. Through this circular, RBI has issued some guidelines to Indian banking sector regarding their role in CSR. The RBI further highlights that sustainable development basically refers to the process of maintenance of the quality of environmental and social systems in the pursuit of economic development. RBI also suggested that banks should prepare a suitable plan of action to meet CSR objectives and sustainable development programmes approved by their Board of Directors. All these programmes and their progress should be reported by the banks in their annual reports. To highlight the importance of notice, RBI followed many international initiatives such as United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), Global Reporting Initiatives, the Equator Principles etc.

**VII - Current CSR Practices of selected Indian Banks:** In the corporate world including banks and financial institutions, CSR has been assuming greater importance. Banks and other financial institutions have started promoting environment friendly and socially responsible lending and investment practices. According to the report, 'Annual CSR Tracker-2016', prepared and published by Confederation of Indian Industry, public and private sector banks spent Rs.454.24 crore actually in FY-2015 as their CSR obligation which increased upto Rs. 563.64 crore in FY-2016 having 6.89% growth. The major key areas of CSR in Indian banking sector are depicted in table 1.2 below. After the close review and in-depth analysis of CSR initiatives of the ten banks operational in India, the classification of their CSR initiatives is presented in the following table which is based on the two categories i.e. presence of the areas in banks' CSR domain and the amount of expenditure for that area.

**Table 1.2 Areas of CSR initiatives in Indian Banks**

Sr. no.	Banks	CSR Areas										Agg. Score	Final Rank
		Area-1	Area-2	Area-3	Area-4	Area-5	Area-6	Area-7	Area-8	Area-9	Area-10		
1.	PNB	✓*	✓	✓	✓	✓*		✓	✓*			70	3 <sup>rd</sup>
2.	BOB	✓		✓*	✓*	✓*		✓	✓			60	4 <sup>th</sup>
3.	UBI	✓*	✓	✓	✓	✓*		✓*		✓		70	3 <sup>rd</sup>
4.	BOI	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*		✓				✓	60	4 <sup>th</sup>
5.	Canara	✓	✓*	✓	✓	✓*		✓*				60	4 <sup>th</sup>
6.	ICICI	✓*	✓*	✓*		✓*	✓	✓	✓	✓		80	2 <sup>nd</sup>
7.	HDFC	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓	✓*	✓	✓	✓	✓*		90	1 <sup>st</sup>
8.	Yes	✓*	✓*	✓*		✓		✓		✓*		60	4 <sup>th</sup>
9.	Axis	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*			✓		✓		60	4 <sup>th</sup>
10.	Federal	✓*	✓*		✓			✓			✓	50	5 <sup>th</sup>
11.	Aggregate Score	100	90	90	80	70	30	90	40	50	20		
12.	Final Rank	1	2	2	3	4	7	2	6	5	8		

Source: Compiled by the researcher from the annual reports, sustainability reports and web portals of the concerned banks.

Note: For those sectors with \* mean that the bank is heavily involved in the area with high CSR spending.

**CSR Areas:** Area-1 Education and Skilling, 2- Health and Sanitation, 3- Livelihood Creation, 4- Environment, 5- Rural Development, 6- Relief Funds, 7- Reducing inequalities, 8- Supporting Sports, 9- Technology Incubation, 10- Heritage and Veterans.

**Banks:** 1 PNB-Punjab National Bank, 2 BOB-Bank of Baroda, 3 UBI-Union Bank of India, 4 BOI-Bank of India, 5 Canara-Canara Bank, 6 ICICI-ICICI Bank, 7 HDFC-HDFC Bank, 8 Yes-Yes Bank, 9 Axis-Axis Bank, 10 Federal-Federal Bank.

**VIII – Discussion & Results:** On the basis of table 1.2 above, it is evident that all public and private sector banks perform CSR in nearby all ten identified areas. Taking into account the area-wise CSR initiatives of Indian banks, education and skilling sector have highest aggregate score because all the banks support education and skilling through their CSR. More important think to be noted here is that out of ten banks supporting education, eight (i.e. 80%) banks are heavily involved in education and skilling, spending a large share of their CSR budget for the sector.

Health and sanitation, livelihood and reducing inequalities are the next three areas which are present in nine (i.e. 90%) banks' CSR hence, ranked 2<sup>nd</sup>. Though, nine banks are performing in

these three areas, only seven (i.e. 70%) banks are involved in health and sanitation with high spending, followed by six (i.e. 60%) banks in livelihood creation and two (i.e. 20%) banks are heavily involved with high spending in the area reducing inequalities. As an area of intervention, eight (i.e. 80%) banks are performing their CSR in environment which is ranked 3<sup>rd</sup>. Though, eight banks are caring for environment, only three (i.e. 30%) banks are heavily involved in the sector with high spending. Rural development is another sector ranked 4<sup>th</sup> is preferred by seven (i.e. 70%) banks in CSR out of them six (i.e. 60%) banks are involved in the sector with high spending. Technology incubation which is ranked 5<sup>th</sup> is preferred by five (i.e. 50%) banks in their CSR with only two (i.e. 20%) banks' heavy involvement in the sector. Supporting sports is ranked 6<sup>th</sup> since four (i.e. 40%) banks are performing in this sector and only one (i.e. 10%) bank i.e. PNB is involved in supporting sports with high spending. As a CSR areas, contribution in Union, State and other relief funds is preferred by three (i.e. 30%) banks hence ranked 7<sup>th</sup> and none of the banks is heavily involved in the sector. Finally, the areas National Heritage Protection and Benefits for Armed Forces Veterans and their families is ranked eighth since only two (20%) banks are supporting for these two causes through CSR without any heavy involvement .

#### Results:

1. HDFC bank, a large private sector player is ranked 1<sup>st</sup> followed by ICICI bank ranked as 2<sup>nd</sup>.
2. Two public sector banks i. e. Punjab National Bank and Union Bank of India are ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> while 4<sup>th</sup> ranking is a mix of public and private sector banks.
3. The Federal Bank, having minimum score is ranked final i. e. 5<sup>th</sup>.
4. Based on the presence in CSR programme of the banks, education and skilling sector is ranked 1<sup>st</sup> followed by health and sanitation, livelihood and reducing inequalities.
5. Reducing inequalities is an initiative performed by most banks but funded heavily by few banks through their CSR.
6. Environment, the umbrella sector comprising few by-sectors is ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> followed by rural development, technology incubation and supporting sports.
7. The sectors, relief funds and heritage and veterans having minimum presence in banks' CSR are ranked seventh and eighth respectively.

**IX - Conclusion:** Indian education system comprising 15 lakh schools and 25 crore students enrollment have the budget of 2.7% of country's gross domestic product. To make this huge system capable for meeting the needs of future generation is an endeavor in itself and impossible without the active participation of all. Today, 29% of India's population is between the age-group of 0-14 years. If problems continue plaguing the education system, we all will have to face the shortage of skilled and smart man-power in future. As an area of priority in development process, corporate sector including public and private sector banks should support the education sector continuously with more spending from their CSR budgets.

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## **ELECTRONIC BANKING TECHNOLOGY WITH REFERENCE TO INDIAN BANKING SECTOR**

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**Introduction:** In India, there prevailed a system of indigenous banking from very early times, though it was not similar to banking of modern times. There is evidence to show that money lending existed even during the Vedic period. With the advent of the English traders in the Seventeenth century and the establishment of trading centers by the East India Company, the position of indigenous bankers became precarious. Unable to use indigenous bankers for their trading and banking purposes, the East India Company, encouraged the establishment of agency houses-trading firms which undertook banking operations for the benefit of their constituents. Some of the important agency houses established during the period was Alexander & Co. & Fergusson & Co. These firms combined banking with other kinds of business and both were the predecessors of the early Joint Stock Banks in India. „The Bank of Hindustan“, a mere appendage of the former, was the earliest bank under European direction in India. „The Bank of Hindustan“ was the first bank in India, established in 1770. Since, 1770, the journey of Indian Banking System can be bifurcated into three distinct Phase.

According to **Indian Banking Regulation Act, 1949:**

“Banking” is defined as accepting, for the purpose of lending or investment, deposits of money from the public, repayable on demand or otherwise and withdraw able by cheque, draft, order or otherwise. [**Section 5(2)**]

**Overview of E –Banking System:** Electronic Banking (E-Banking/e-Banking) is a modern banking system. It is the accessibility of banking services in electronic form, which were traditionally available only at bank-counters and dispersed by the humans. E-Banking is changing the ways of doing banking business with modern technologies and techniques. It is the replacement of traditional tools such as papers and pencils with the electronic systems. The introduction of Internet in the business has further enhanced the capacity and capability of overall banking system in terms of productivity, profitability, efficiency, quality of service and cost effective delivery of numerous products/services. Information regarding money, its storage in the computers in digital form and its movement anywhere in the world without considering physical boundaries is described as digital money and this whole process as Electronic Banking. The following are the characteristics of modern banking system i.e. E-Banking (**Deutsche Bundesbank, 2000**):

- The transaction in electronic banking is no longer confined within the national borders due to their virtual nature i.e. electronic commerce based transactions. This intends that the banks need to cooperate even more closely with foreign bank’s authorities than in the past.
- The innovative cycles for new products on the Internet are becoming shorter and shorter due to rapid pace of technological changes. In some cases, the technology behind some products is already obsolete well before those products are ready for marketing.

**Global Scenario of E- Banking:** In Asia, the major factor restricting growth of E-banking is security, in spite of several countries being well connected via Internet. Access to high-quality E-banking products is an issue as well. Majority of the banks in Asia are just offering basic services compared with those of developed countries. Still, E-banking seems to have a future in Asia. It is considered that E-banking will succeed if the basic features, especially bill payment, are handled well. Bill payment was the most popular feature, cited by 40 percent of respondents of the survey. However, providing this service would be difficult for banks in Asia because it requires a high level of security and involves arranging transactions with a variety of players.

**Experience of India on E-Banking:** India is still in the early stages of E-banking growth and development. ///Competition and changes in technology and lifestyle in the last five years have changed the face of banking. The changes that have taken place impose on banks tough standards of competition and compliance. The issue here is – ‘Where does India stand in the scheme of E-banking.’ E-banking is likely to bring a host of

opportunities as well as unprecedented risks to the fundamental nature of banking in India. The impact of E-Banking in India is not yet apparent. Many global research companies believe that E-banking adoption in India in the near future would be slow compared to other major Asian countries. Indian E-banking is still nascent, although it is fast becoming a strategic necessity for most commercial banks, as competition increases from private banks and non banking financial institutions.

#### **New Phase of Indian Banking System, Reforms after 1991**

- This phase has introduced many more products and facilities in the banking sector as part of the reforms process.
- In 1991, under the chairmanship of M. Narasimham, a committee was set-up, which worked for the liberalization of banking practices.
- In this phase, the country is flooded with foreign banks and their ATM stations. Efforts are being put to give satisfactory service to customers.
- Phone banking and net banking are introduced. The entire system became more convenient and swift. Time is important in all money transactions.

**Electronic Banking Products and Services** E-banking has provided immense opportunities in offering goods and services to the customers. These products are totally changing the outlook of banking sector. Now the industry is shifting towards cashless society, where physical cash, notes and coins have become a thing of the past, and digital cash and electronic purse have taken their place. These are many non-cash payment methods which are in use. These are as follow:

- **Automated Teller Machine** ATM is a cash rending teller machine. This is a machine which is frequently seen at banks and other locations, such as shopping centre sand building societies. Customers can withdraw any sum up to a limited amount, can view the status of his account and order a new cheque book. There is a number called Personal Identification Number (PIN) which is a key for carrying the desired transactions. On the other hand, we can say that it's a machine which replaces the human aspect of providing the cash and standing in a long queue. ATMs can be installed on the bank's premises (onsite ATMs) for which no license is required from RBI. However, for ATMs to be installed at public places (offsite ATMs) banks have to obtain a license. These offsite ATMs are mainly installed at airports, railway stations, market places, petrol pumps, etc.
- **Mobile Banking** The traditional brick and mortar is done from fixed branch premises, where the customer has to go personally for carrying out business transactions. Through mobile banking the customer can conduct a host of banking transactions and inquiries through the mobile. Mobile banking can also be carried through a mobile van with or without computerized banking system. The mobile van moves from place to place on designated routes t designated hours and the customers can transact their banking business, such as deposit, withdrawal, cheque collection, draft issuance, pass book updates, etc. mobile banking helps the customer to do his account management, electronically which was earlier possible through internet banking. Mobile banking services is divided into two categories:

1. **SMS Based:**

2. **Menu Based:**

#### **Functionalities of Mobile Banking**

Mobile banking functionalities have been divided into three parts. In public category, the customer can openly access the exchange rates and interest rates of the economy as well as the banks. In private category, the customer can check the account balances, can administer the credit lines and can check the transactions. While conducting the transactions, mobile banking helps in transfer of funds, and in paying invoices.

- **Phone Banking:** Phone banking or Tele-banking refers to the authorized customers to use special telephone number of the banks. This facility is available with the help of the voice response system (VRS). This system basically accepts only TONE dialed input (For caller phone instruments for dialing necessary numbers) and suitable voice response message/information to the caller. Tele-banking is of two kinds:

1) **Public Enquiry:** General information about banking services is obtained by customer and non-customers like dialing a special enquiry number of the bank and desired information can be obtained.

2) **Private Enquiry:** This relates to account specific information and can be accessed only by account holder by disclosing personal identification number (PIN) and customer ID.

**Society for World-wide Inter-banking Financial Tele-communications (SWIFT):** It is a computerized message system which links banks around the world. In 1996, it was updated from centralized system to decentralized system. SWIFT is a co-operative organization formed by international bank and financial institutions. The member banks are shareholders of this society. It provides guarantee to carry messages without any mutilation of the message. The network provides round the clock service to any mutilation of the message.

**1. E-commerce:** E-commerce refers to the transaction between the buyer and seller without exchanging any papers or any meeting between two persons and largely using the internet. Electronic commerce allows efficient transactions among customers, suppliers and partners for cutting the transaction time and reducing the cost of doing business. The Ministry of Commerce is supporting “Electronic Commerce (EC) / Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) for Trade” product for facility international trade. The community partners of this project are various trade regulatory and facilitating agencies like the Customs Department, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Airports, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Export Promotion Organizations (EPOs), Exporters, Importers, Agents, Container Corporation of India (CONCOR) and banks.

**2. Electronic Data Interchange (EDI):** EDI is the exchange of documents in the standardized electronic form between organizations in automated manners directly from a computer application in one organization to an application in another. EDI can be compared and contrasted with electronic mail. Email enables free-format textual messages to be electronically transmitted from one person to another. EDI on the other hand, supports structured business messages (those which are expressed in hard copy, pre-printed forms or business documents) and transmits them electronically between computer applications rather than between people.

**3. Internet Banking:** As the banking industry has been constantly innovating and with the advent of technological development particularly in the area of telecommunication and information technology, one such innovation is internet banking. Internet Banking is defined as an internet portal through which the customers can use different kinds of banking services from bill payments to making investment. All the banks using internet as an additional channel or banks using internet only as delivery channel are now on the equal footing to offer their banking services on the internet and to compete for customers around the world. Internet banking is useful for both the banker and the customers. The rationale use of internet banking technology from the bank point of view is mainly related to cost savings. Internet banking sites can be segregated into four categories from level I, which offers just minimum functionalities, such as access to one’s deposit account data, to level IV sites that offer sophisticated services. Generally, internet banking is offered in two ways. First, an existing branch with physical offices can establish a website and offer its customer internet banking in addition to traditional banking channels. Second way is that bank may be established as virtual branches or internet with a computer server at its heart that is housed in an office that serves as bank’s legal address. Virtual banks may offer customers the ability to deposit and withdraw the funds at automated teller machine or other remote channels used by the banks. Nevertheless, Internet banking has relatively high initial set-up costs, with saving following later and it appears, at present, that no major banks have achieved significant cost reductions through its provisions.

**4. Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT):** In the present age of integrated technology consisting of computers and communication facility, distances need no longer be constraint in providing customer services. EFT system hosted and operated by the RBI permits transfer of funds from any account to any other account at any branch of any member bank in any other city. In other words, electronic fund transfer facilitates the quick movement of deposit money from one bank account of one customer to the bank account of another customer. In this system, the sender and the receiver may be located at different cities. As an important tool of customer services, EFT system addresses the need of individual customers to transfer money from one place to another within a day or two. Following are the participants of this scheme:

- Individual customer through their banks/branches.
- Service branches of the bank.
- Reserve bank of India (National Clearing Centre and Deposit Account of RBI).

**6. E-Purse:** E-Commerce has been marked as a steady trend towards growth of electronic mode of payments against paper based instruments. European Central Bank ECB defined, “E-Money as electronic store of monetary value on a technical device and used to make payments other than the issues without the involvement of bank account in the transaction but acting as a prepaid bearing instrument”. It means E-banking is the future of banking system. It is important factor of present banking. In banking Sector of India find E-banking service is



considered a new era in electronic banking. But the success of E-banking not only depends on its special channels but also on the content of financial services. Now-a-days development of the economy and people's living conditions and other economic activities need the bank provide a full range of financial services through E-banking.

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## **SPIRITUAL MANAGEMENT**

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### **Introduction:**

The term 'Management' is concerned with management of the people at work. Employees at work are the important element in every organization or institution. The way in which people are employed, developed and utilized by management largely determines whether the institution will achieve its objects. Therefore, the human resources available to management in the organization or institution need to be properly coordinated and utilized for the success of any institution. Management is constantly concerned with the organization's human resources and hence need to be understood in their proper perspective. Human resources have been considered multidimensional in nature. People at work comprise all individuals involved in any of the institutional activities, regardless of levels and socio-cultural backgrounds. Every individual is different from one another in respect of their intelligence, personality and physical appearance. Every individual has his/her set values, principles, needs and intentions. He/she has own habits, aspirations and expectations. It is but the fact that we do not find two human beings similar in mental abilities, tendencies and sentiments. There are many factors, such as; family relationship, religious influences, racial background, social and educational background, affect the individual as he/she works. It is observed that the people at work place provide a particular set of values, competencies, specialized knowledge and skills, even though they have different characteristics that are related to the achievement of institutional goals. While doing so it must be considered that people at are human beings and are responsive, they cannot be treated as machine. People are moved by emotions, ambitions, pride and prejudices, likes and dislikes, faiths and beliefs etc. Therefore, Management plays crucial role in handling the human elements at the work place. In order to understand the underlying significance of the role of management, we need to know the concept of personnel management which is an extension of general management. Edwin B.Flippo defines "Personnel Management is the planning, organizing, directing and controlling if the procurement, development, compensation, integration, maintenance and separation of human resources to the end of those individual, organizational and societal objectives are accomplished." The definition covers both the management functions and operative functions. On the same line, The Institute of Personnel Management in UK defines, "Personnel Management is that part of the management concerned with people at work and with their relationship within an enterprise. Its aim is to bring together and develop into an effective organization of the men and women who make upon enterprise and having regard for the wellbeing of the individual and of working groups, to enable them to make their best contribution to its success". The definitions mentioned above reveals that managing people in the institution/ organization is but human resource management and is dealt with people at work. Therefore, managing people at work is most crucial job and the importance of human resource management has to be considered from different perspectives; first is social significance of personnel management because it enhances the dignity of an employee at work by accomplishing their social needs. The second is professional significance because it provides healthy working environment and encourages spirit of team-work amongst the workers. In the present scenario, it would be significant to understand the nature of the scope of the spirituality at workplace. In this context, Nichols (1994) pointed out that companies must find ways to harness soul searching on the job through spirituality. So also, Neal (1997) states that "Spirituality in the work place is about people seeing their work as a spiritual path as an opportunity to grow personally and to contribute to society in a meaningful way. It is about learning to be more caring and compassionate with fellow employees, with bosses, with subordinates and customers..." This reveals that the spirituality at work place can help an individual to inculcate values, such as honesty, cooperation, morality, mercy, pity, peace and love which, at present, is the immediate need of the hour. Hence, it is utmost important to not only exercise our body but also to exercise and detoxify our mind. Practices like meditation, pranayama, deep breathing, positive affirmations, maintaining a gratitude journal is very powerful because it helps us find inner balance and peace and handle the stress of everyday life in a more positive way.

**Conclusion:** Thus to put above stated issues in a nutshell, it is observed that the need for mental, psychological and moral stability and result oriented outcomes from an employees is intensely felt by an organization. It for this reason that the world is following the footsteps of Indian ideology and its ancient Vedic philosophy in handling human resource management at work place.

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## SIX SIGMA METHODOLOGIES: APPLICATION, BENEFITS AND SCOPE

**Pathan Salman Salim**

### **Introduction:**

Six Sigma refers to a process in which the range between the mean of a process quality measurement and the nearest specification limit is at least six times the standard deviation of the process. The quality management approaches, including Statistical Quality Control, Zero Defects and Total Quality Management, have been key features for many years, while Six Sigma is one of the more recent quality improvement initiatives to gain popularity and acceptance in many industries. Since its initiation at Motorola in the 1980s, many companies including GE, Honeywell, Sony, Caterpillar, and Johnson Controls have adopted Six Sigma and obtained substantial benefits. Six Sigma is a long-term program. It won't work well without full commitment from upper management. In recent years, interest from the academic community has increased very fast. Therefore, it is the best time to have an extensive review on the related literatures.

**Six Sigma Methods:** Six Sigma is based on six basic principles that help the implementation of Six Sigma method to production companies or service industries. Six Sigma uses the base tools to improve the quality of products and processes as Measurement System Analysis (MSA), IPO Diagram (Input-process-output), Cause-and Effect diagram (CE), Histogram, Pareto diagram, Define, Measure, Analyze, Improve, Control (DMAIC), Run chart, Control chart, Scatter diagram, Regression Analysis, Designing of Experiments (DOE), Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA), Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and Quality Function Deployment (QFD).

**Measurement System Analysis:** Diffusion of the watched commodities' parameter can be connected by the commodity itself or the system of measuring. The system of measuring is made by operator, benchmark and the method of measuring. Measuring System Analysis (MSA) is a tool for the evaluation of accuracy and advisability of the measuring system. It goes with testing or measuring the chosen parameter by the operator. It monitors the influence of repeatability and reproducibility of the total variance. The goal of MSA is to estimate how the system of measuring contributes to the total variance of watched parameter. Most of the time, analysis of the measurement system is used in the phase of Measurements.

**Analysis of the Causes and Consequences:** CE is a tool to solve problems through finding the cause of their occurrence. It helps to find all possible causes, to split causes into categories and organize their relationships and impact on output, and to identify opportunities for improvement. In general, these categories are commonly known as 7 M causes:

- Man -people, job;
- Methods and mechanics, process;
- Machine – machines, equipment;
- Measurement;
- Management - system of organization and management;
- Material; and
- Mother Nature - environment.

**Histogram:** Histogram is a perfect tool for visualization of the frequency of the watched phenomenon in process. It is a bar chart made from number of categories, showing their splitting. Customer tolerance can be added (LSL, USL) to watched process.

**Pareto Diagram:** Pareto diagram is a bar chart for discrete data, indicating the frequency of non digital data. These categories are arranged in descending order. The tool that allows determining the impact of input factors to an endpoint.

**Dmaic:** It is the common option for the model of improving the process based on Deming's circle Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA). DMAIC is in the Six Sigma methodology being used as the standard routine for planning and implementation of the project.

Reported benefits of implementing six sigma:

**Manufacturing Sector:** Motorola was the first organization to use the term six sigma in the 1980s as part of its quality performance measurement and improvement program. Six sigma has since been successfully applied in other manufacturing organizations such as General Electric, Boeing, DuPont, Toshiba, Seagate, Allied Signal, Kodak, Honeywell, Texas Instruments, Sony, etc. The reported benefits and savings are composed and presented from investigating various literatures in six sigma.

**Financial Sector:** In recent years, finance and credit department are pressured to reduce cash collection cycle time and variation in collection performance to remain competitive. Typical six sigma projects in financial institutions include improving accuracy of allocation of cash to reduce bank charges, automatic payments, improving accuracy of reporting, reducing documentary credits defects, reducing check collection defects, and reducing variation in collector performance. Bank of America (BOA) is one of the pioneers in adopting and implementing six sigma concepts to stream-line operations, attract and retain customers, and create competitiveness over credit unions. It has hundreds of six sigma projects in areas of cross-selling, deposits, and problem resolution. BOA reported a 10.4% increase in customer satisfaction and 24% decrease in customer problems after implementing six sigma. American Express applied six sigma principles to improve external vendor processes, and eliminate non-received renewal credit cards. The result showed an improved sigma level of 0.3 in each case. Other financial institutions including, GE Capital Corp, JP Morgan Chase, and SunTrust Banks are using six sigma to focus on and improve customer requirements and satisfaction.

**Healthcare Sector:** Six sigma principles and the healthcare sector are very well matched because of the healthcare nature of zero tolerance for mistakes and potential for reducing medical errors. Some of the successfully implemented six sigma projects include improving timely and accurate claims reimbursement, streamlining the process of healthcare delivery, and reducing the inventory of surgical equipment and related costs. The radiology film library at the University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center also adopted six sigma and improved service activities greatly. Also in the same institution's outpatient CT exam lab, patient preparation times were reduced from 45 min to less than 5 min in many cases and there was a 45% increase in examinations with no additional machines or shifts.

**Engineering and Construction Sector:** In 2002, Bechtel Corporation, one of the largest engineering and construction companies in the world, reported savings of \$200 mn with an investment of \$30 mn in its six sigma program to identify and prevent rework and defects in everything from design to construction to ontime delivery of employee payroll. For example, six sigma was implemented to streamline the process of neutralizing chemical agents, and in a national telecommunications project to help optimize the management of cost and schedules.

**Research and Development Sector:** The objectives of implementing six sigma in R&D organizations are to reduce cost, increase speed to market, and improve R&D processes. To measure the effectiveness of six sigma, organizations need to focus on data-driven reviews, improved project success rate, and integration of R&D into regular work processes. One survey noted that as of 2003 only 37% of the respondents had formally implemented six sigma principles in their R&D organization reported that the development and manufacturing of the new prototype at W R Grace (Refining Industry) was cut to 8-9 months from 11-12 months by implementing the DFSS process. Figure 4 shows the conceptual benefits and improvement of implementing six sigma in R&D projects.

**Future of Six Sigma:** Six sigma is likely to remain as one of the key initiatives to improve the management process than just being remembered as one of the fads. The primary focus should be on improving overall management performance, not just pinpointing and counting defects. Researchers and practitioners are trying to integrate six sigma with other existing innovative management practices that have been around to make six sigma method even more attractive to different organizations that might have not started or fully implemented the six sigma method. Integrating and comparing principles and characteristics of six sigma with Total Quality Management, Human Resource Functions, Lean Production, ISO 9000, ISO 9001, the capability maturity model are all part of the quality community's effort to maximize the positive effect of the six sigma method.

**Table 1: Reported Benefits and Savings From Six Sigma in Manufacturing Sector**

Company/Project	Metric/Measures	Benefit/Savings
Motorola (1992)	In process defect levels	150 times reduction

Raytheon/aircraft integration systems	Depot maintenance inspection time	Reduced 88% as measured in day
GE/Railcar leasing business	Turnaround time at repair shops	62% reduction
Allied signal (Honeywell)/laminates plant in South Carolina	Capacity Cycle time Inventory On-time delivery	Up 50% Down 50% Down 50% Increased to near 100%
Allied signal (Honeywell)/bendix IQ brake pads	Concept-to-shipment cycle time	Reduced from 18 months to 8 months
Hughes aircraft's missiles systems group/wave soldering operations	Quality/productivity	Improved 1,000%/improved 500%
General electric	Financial	\$2 billion in 1999
Motorola (1999)	Financial	\$15 billion over 11 years
Dow chemical/rail delivery project expenditures	Financial	Savings of \$2.45 million in capital
DuPont/Yerkes plant in New York (2000)	Financial	Savings of more than \$25 million
Telefonica de espana (2001)	Financial	Savings and increases in revenue 30 million euro in the first 10 months
Texas instruments	Financial	\$ 600 million
Johnson and Johnson	Financial	\$ 500 million
Honeywell	Financial	\$1.2 billion

**Conclusion:** The fundamental idea of six sigma is that if performance is improved, quality, capacity, cycle time, inventory levels, and other key factors as reduction waste, energy sources and environment will also improve. Thus, when these factors are improved, both the provider and the customer experience greater satisfaction in performing business transactions. Successful implementation and growing organizational interest in six sigma method have been exploding in the last few years. It is rapidly becoming a major driving force for many technology-driven, project-driven organizations. Factors influencing successful six sigma projects include management involvement and organizational commitment, project management and control skills, cultural change, and continuous training.

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## MEASURING HUMAN PROGRESS: THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX AND RELATED INDICES

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### **Abstract**

*This brief note reviews the contributions of the human development approach and, in particular, of the HDI in the context of the discussions and debates around the findings of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (CESMP), set up by President Sarkozy of France and led by Joseph Stiglitz, Jean-Paul Fitoussi and Amartya Sen. We highlight the kinds of analyses and insights which have made the HDI a useful policy tool since 1990. There are important complementarities and synergies between the work of the recent Commission and the HDRs over the past twenty years. Both stress the need to focus on the ultimate objective of human prosperity and well being. They converge on the point that GDP is only one of the “intermediate” indicators used in attempts to measure the achievement of that final objective. Finally, but not least, we review ways in which the 2010 HDR, entitled “The Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development”, published twenty years after the first HDR, has addressed some key challenges on the measurement agenda, and continued the HDR tradition of “pushing the frontiers”*

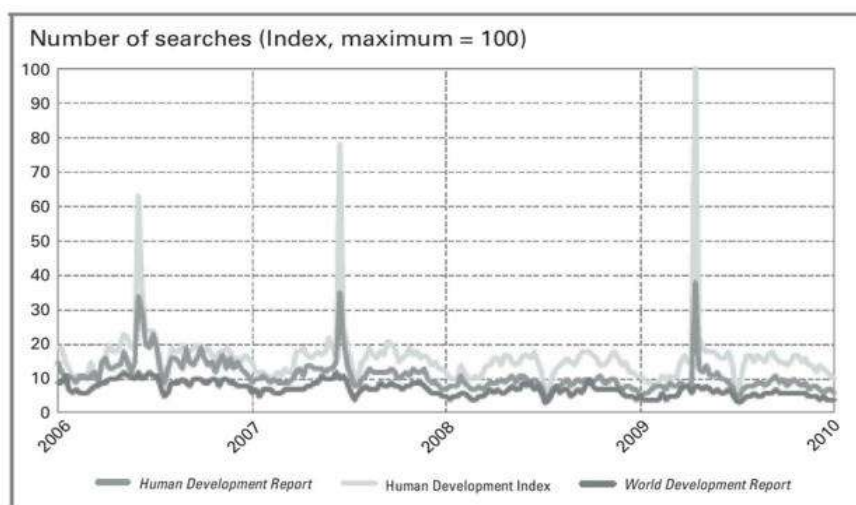
**Keywords:-** human development approach, complementarities, synergies.

**Introduction:** Since its launch in 1990, the Human Development Index (HDI) has been an important marker of attempts to broaden measures of progress. Published annually in the UNDP’s Human Development Reports (HDR), the HDI serves multiple functions for academics and policymakers, as well as activists. From the outset, it has been recognized to represent a work-in-progress, as well as a rallying cry for all those seeking inclusive and humane societies, by assessing past trends and patterns and evaluating our current condition. This brief note reviews the contributions of the human development approach and, in particular, of the HDI in the context of the discussions and debates around the findings of the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (CESMP), set up by President Sarkozy of France and led by Joseph Stiglitz, Jean-Paul Fitoussi and Amartya Sen. We highlight the kinds of analyses and insights which have made the HDI a useful policy tool since 1990. There are important complementarities and synergies between the work of the recent Commission and the HDRs over the past twenty years. Both stress the need to focus on the ultimate objective of human prosperity and well being. They converge on the point that GDP is only one of the “intermediate” indicators used in attempts to measure the achievement of that final objective. Finally, but not least, we review ways in which the 2010 HDR, entitled “The Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development”, published twenty years after the first HDR, has addressed some key challenges on the measurement agenda, and continued the HDR tradition of “pushing the frontiers”

**The HDI – contributions and some insights:** The idea that progress should be conceived as a process of enlarging people’s choices and enhancing their capabilities is the central premise of the human development report launched by the UNDP in 1990. The work of the report was designed and led by Mahbub-ul Haq and was inspired by and drew heavily from the capabilities approach, as developed by Amartya Sen in his books and writings. The 1990 *Human Development Report* clearly articulated the concept of human development. The first chapter, *Defining and Measuring Human Development*, opened with the forthright statement that: People are the real wealth of a nation. The basic objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to live long, healthy and creative lives. This may appear to be a simple truth. But it is often forgotten in the immediate concern with the accumulation of commodities and financial wealth. This goal was not new. Thinkers from Aristotle onward have voiced similar positions. The report argued for renewed attention to people in the light of countries’ uneven progress in human development in the 1980s, a decade of economic crisis for many developing countries, particularly in Latin America and Africa. A hallmark of the 1990 HDR was the

introduction of a new measure of levels and progress in wellbeing - the Human Development Index (HDI). The HDI seeks to capture three basic dimensions of well-being – viz. a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living in a very simple and transparent formulation. The HDI was thus a critical enlargement on conventional measures limited solely to income. Its widespread acceptance and use is reflected, for example, in extensive citations in the popular press and media – one survey of available archives found that there have been over 9,000 English language news articles published on the HDR since 1990. While the HDI was an early pioneer in multidimensional measures, its traction has been sustained. Its reach is extensive and has been facilitated by electronic access. After the 2009 global HDR was launched, for example, the HDR website was visited nearly 3 million times, and almost half a million copies were downloaded. This is shown graphically in Figure 1 below, using Google Scholar. In academic publications, the HDR “beats” the WDR, but the HDI “beats” both. The peak HDR frequency in 2009 corresponds to about 3 million searches. The HDI’s strengths—particularly its transparency, simplicity and popular resonance around the world—have kept it at the forefront of the growing array of alternatives to gross domestic product (GDP) in measuring wellbeing. Of course one can criticize the HDI for having attracted more of a media than a policy response, though we would argue that rankings matter for governments and that the HDI has helped to raise the profile of important issues – such as where performance in education is lagging – and has been used to guide policy, as we illustrate below. The extent to which the HDI and human development approach has managed to engage economists is addressed further below. We also recognize that the HDI has received its share of criticism, and review these further below. Suffice to note here that some authors take issue with its construction and composition, while others suggest it should be expanded to include more dimensions, ranging from gender equity to biodiversity. These critiques are important, but it is important to underline that the objective of the HDI is not to build an unassailable indicator of wellbeing, but rather to redirect attention towards people-centred development and to promote debate over how we advance the progress of societies. On these fronts the HDI has enjoyed significant success.

**Figure 1 -Frequency of Google Searches (2006-2010): HDR, HDI and WDR**



The global HDI has inspired and fostered innovation in the measurement of well-being at the local, national and regional levels [7][7] For a survey of examples of innovation in measurement... For example, *The Measure of America* presents human development rankings for U. S. states, congressional districts, and ethnic groups. It describes stark disparities – including that it would take the bottom-ranked state (Mississippi) 30 years to reach the same level of human development as the top-ranked state (Connecticut), given historical rates of progress. The average resident in the richest congressional district, New York City’s Upper East Side, earns over triple, lives almost five years longer and is ten times more likely to have a college degree than someone born in the bottom-ranked district, Fresno, California. Many of the U. S.’s national averages, other than income, also compare poorly to those of other advanced countries.



**The 2010 Report: Rethinking Human Development:** The year 2010 marks the twentieth anniversary of the Human Development Report, and thus offers an opportunity for re-assessing our understanding of human development. In very important respects, human development is an unfinished agenda and deserves deeper explorations, in several directions. We need to continue to explore the ways in which people can consider, and agree on defining and prioritising alternative dimensions of human development. The discussion here selectively focuses on dimensions missing from the HDI and subjective measures of well-being and inequality, which are just several among a broader agenda presently being explored.

**Table 1 Selected criticisms of the Human Development Index and responses**

**Conclusion:-** At the same time we should underline the importance of local specificity. From its beginnings, the HDR has argued for taking seriously the role of local specificity in thinking about economic and social development. And since 1990, dominant policy and intellectual views about the causes and nature of changes in economic and social development have evolved significantly in the direction of recognizing the need to take account of national and regional specificities in the definition of development strategies, which was part of the demise of, at least, the simplistic version of the “Washington Consensus.” This recognition underlines the inherent limitations of global indicators and rankings, even if such exercises can help prompt focus and consideration of locally appropriate responses to improve performance and the prospects for sustainable human development.

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Criticism	Responses
Too few dimensions	The HDI has consistently measured the progress in three basic dimensions, which has an important advantage in terms of simplicity. It has never purported to be a comprehensive measure, instead complementary measures are presented.
Correlation among indicators	A positive correlation among the indicators is a sign that they measure the same phenomenon or construct. At the same time, the correlation does vary across country groupings – e.g. the correlation between income (GNI) and life expectancy across all the HDI countries is 0.808, but only 0.326 for the very high HD countries, and 0.205 for low HD countries.
Extrapolation for missing values	Kept to a minimum. In 2010 the only model-based imputed values were for expected years of schooling for three countries.
Mixing stock and flow indicators	Difficult to avoid with available international data. The only clearly flow indicator is GNI.

## IMPORTANCE & STATUS OF GOAT FARMING IN INDIA

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### **Introduction:**

The goats have become steadily important in the rural economy particularly in the arid, semi-arid and mountainous regions of the country. India is still a rural country in terms of population & its dependence on agriculture & allied sectors for livelihood. Near about 22% of population is in poverty & most of the downtrodden are facing the problem seriously. 68.84 % of population is still living in Rural India which depends on agriculture & livestock. Goat farming is one of the solutions to survive in the problematic life of rural India. Goat farming is the life line for small farmers, landless labourers & other resource less people of India. Goat is the poor man's cow in India. Goat is called as the foster mother of man. In rural areas, goat farming plays a vital role in providing gainful employment. Goat farming is the sustainable income source of women in India. Goat farming is a profitable business. Goat is a naturally gifted animal & useful for marketing of various products.

**Research Methodology:** This Paper highlights the status & importance of goat farming in India. Information & Data about the Research Paper has been collected from the various secondary sources such as Websites, Research Articles, Reference Books, Govt. Reports, and Journals.

### ▪ **Objectives**

Following are the main objectives of the Research Paper.

- 1) To study the importance of Goat Farming in India.
- 2) To study the status of Goat Farming in India.
- 3) To study the growth & contribution of Goat Farming in National Economy.

**Importance of Goat Farming:** Goat is a naturally gifted animal & useful for marketing of various products. Goat farming is a social as well as commercial business in India. Goat farming provides economic & other benefits to the involved people & society. The importance of goat farming is as under.

**A) Mini Cow:** Goat has been described as a poor man's cow (or mini-cow) because of its immense contribution to the poor man's economy. They not only supply nutritious and easily digestible milk to their children but also regular source of additional income for poor and landless or marginal farmers. Being small-sized animals, goats can easily be managed by women and children. Capital investment and feeding costs are also quite low. Four goats can be maintained as cheaply as one indigenous cow. Goats can be successfully reared in areas where fodder resources are limited. In rural areas, goat farming plays a vital role in providing gainful employment. Goat farming suits India's climate and economic situation. This is evident from the fact that every year 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of goats are slaughtered but the population has been constantly rising. It was 40.7 million in 1951 and now India has a goat population of 135 million as per the census of 2012.

**B) Income Source:** Goat as a source of supplementing household income is getting increasing attention especially among the landless agricultural laborers and small and marginal farmers mostly belonging to Muslim and other marginalized groups. Women are increasingly finding it as a potential source of earning cash income to meet their personal requirements like buying ornaments; cloths etc. since the men mostly concentrate on large animals and pocket the earnings for other needs of family.

**C) Food Supply:** The Muslim festival of EID is one important factor for rearing goats in the area as a large number of goats are reared for sacrifice during this festival and rural people find it economically very rewarding to rear goats for sale.

**D) Low Investment & Profitability:** Goats give more production per unit of investment. The large animals do not fit well into their household and infrastructural paradigms and goat has little requirements, thus, it is getting

popular with advancing times. Goat farming can be a profitable occupation for a farmer and can fit well into mixed farming.

**E) Environment Suitability:** Goats have very few demands of housing and management. They hardly need separate housing and happily share their homes with their owners or his other livestock. Goats are cheaper to maintain, easily available and have a friendly disposition. Goats are capable of adapting to various agro-climatic conditions ranging from arid dry to cold arid to hot humid altitudes.

**F) Multipurpose Animal:** The goat is a multi-purpose animal producing meat, milk, hide, fiber and manure. In hilly areas, goats are also used for hauling light loads.

**G) Foster Mother of Man:** Goats are called the foster mother of man, as their milk is considered better for human nutrition than other species of livestock. Goat milk is cheap, wholesome, easily digestible and nutritious. Goat manure is 2.5 times richer in nitrogen and phosphoric acid than cow manure. Goats form an excellent animal for physiological and biomedical research.

**H) Milk Qualities & Products:** Goat milk is finer than cow milk i.e. the fats and proteins are present in a finer state and are more easily digestible, especially by children and invalids. Goat milk has lesser allergic problems than other species of livestock. Goat milk is used as a ayurvedic medicine for persons ailing with asthma, cough, diabetes etc. Goat milk has higher buffering qualities and this enhances its value for patients suffering from peptic ulcers, liver dysfunction, jaundice, biliary disorders and other digestive problems. Goat milk has higher phosphate content, which is beneficial for vegetarian communities. Goat milk has a higher content of B-complex vitamins. Goat milk is suitable for preparing various milk products. Goats can be milked as often as required, preventing milk storage problems and refrigeration costs. Goat hide is used for the manufacture of leather products. Goat hairs are used for the manufacture of rugs and ropes. Pashmina shawls, Mohair and Kashmiri carpets are in great demand and are sold at very high prices.

**I) Commercial Goat Farming:** Commercial Goat Farming familiarized in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Bihar. Some of these commercial farms seemed to have adopted certain innovative ways of marketing and created niche markets for themselves. The efficient marketing and remunerative prices of output are the pre-requisite for the development of any enterprise. The marketing of goats, which is totally unorganized, has been least studied.

**Status of Goat Farming:** At present the population of goats in India is more than 135 million. It accounts for more than 25% of the total livestock population in the country and contributes millions annually to the national economy and provides food and nutrition security to the millions of marginal and small farmers and agricultural labourers. Goat population in India has increased at a faster rate than that of other species of farm animals. In India, the contribution of livestock sector to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is rising though the contribution of agricultural sector in general is witnessing a declining trend. This indicates that India is moving towards industrialization like developed countries where livestock sub sector contribute over 50% of the agricultural sector's contribution. In such a situation, goats are going to be even more important source of livelihood for many more people in coming years, thus, deserve greater attention both at micro and macro level.

▪ **World Goat Farming**

Country/Region	Total (Million)	Animals	Goat (MT)	Milk	Goat Meat (Million MT)
Asia	511.3		8.89		3.4
Afghanistan	6.38		0.11		0.04
<b>India</b>	<b>125.7</b>		<b>4.0</b>		<b>0.48</b>
Bangladesh	56.4		2.16		0.21
China	149.37		0.26		1.83
Saudi Arabia	2.2		0.076		0.024
<b>Americas</b>	<b>37.3</b>		<b>0.54</b>		<b>0.15</b>
Mexico	8.8		0.16		0.04
USA	3.1		N/A		0.022

<b>Europe</b>	17.86	2.59	0.012
France	1.2	0.58	0.007
<b>Oceania</b>	3.42	0.0004	0.018

#### Reference – Wikipedia

The above chart shows that India is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest country after China in terms of livestock. India is the important country of the world in terms of goat milk & meat. The chart explains that India is the leading contributor in goat milk production & goat meat in the world. Asia continent is the subcontinent having largest part of livestock, goat milk & meat.

- **Growth and Distribution of Livestock in India:** The goats during the last few decades have become steadily important in the rural economy, particularly in the arid and semiarid regions. In 1951, the total number of livestock in the country was 292.80 million.

#### ▪ Growth Rate of Major Livestock in India

Species	Population (million)		Annual Compound Growth Rate (%)			
	1951	2003	1972-82	1982-92	1992-03	1971-03
Cattle	155.3 (53.04)	185.18 (38.18)	0.76	0.61	0.99	0.13
Buffalo	43.40 (14.82)	96.62 (19.92)	1.96	1.89	1.38	1.73
Sheep	39.10 (13.35)	61.47 (12.67)	2.01	0.40	1.93	1.43
Goat	47.20 (16.12)	124.36 (25.66)	3.50	1.93	0.78	2.04
Livestock	292.80	485.00	1.73	1.44	0.31	1.05

Source: Livestock Census, Govt. of India

Note: The figures in parentheses indicate percent to total livestock population

The number of goats has increased at the fastest rate among the major livestock species. The increase in goat population from 47.2 million in 1951-52 to 124.36 million in 2003 gave a mean rate of increment of 1.51 million per annum and annual compound growth rate of 1.92 percent. Combining the annual growth rate with mean slaughter rate of around 40 percent and mortality rate of about 15 percent, goats have shown the potential of population growth of about 57 percent per year.

#### Livestock in India (Thousands)

CATEGORY	2007	2012	Change %
Cattle	1,99,075	1,90,904	-4.10
Buffalo	1,05,342	1,08,702	3.19
Yaks	83	77	-7.64
Mithuns	264	298	12.88
Bovine	3,04,764	2,99,981	-1.57
Sheep	71,558	65,069	-9.07
Goat	1,40,537	1,35,173	-3.82
Horses & Ponies	612	625	2.12
Mules	137	196	43.07
Donkey	438	319	-27.17
Camels	517	400	-22.63
Pigs	11,133	10,294	-7.54
<b>TOTAL LIVESTOCK</b>	<b>5,29,696</b>	<b>5,12,057</b>	<b>-3.33</b>

Reference – Livestock Census, Govt. of India

The goats constituted impressive share of the total livestock population. The number of goats were 1,40,537 & 1,35,173 in 2007 & 2012 respectively. There is a decrease in goat livestock due to deforestation & environmental issues. Goat contributes 25.66 % of the total livestock population of India in 2012. Overall livestock of India was 5,29,696 in 2007 which has decreased to 5,12,057 in 2012. Livestock is a income source of society as well as economy. Local, National & international factors are responsible for the decrease in livestock which is a serious matter of our existence.

▪ **Goat Population in India (Thousands) 2012**

Year	Female	Male	Total
1992	83,061	32,218	115,279
1997	86,757	35,965	122722
2003	88,543	35,815	124358
2007	99,744	40,793	140,537
2012	97,556	37,617	135,173

**Reference - Livestock Census, Govt. of India 2012**

The above chart shows the classification of goat population since 1992 in India. The goat population was 115,279 in 1992 which has increased to 135,173 in 2012. There is increase in male & female population of goat in correspondence period. Female goat population is larger than male goat population as per the available record which is good sign for the goat farming. The female & male goat population was 83,061 & 32,218 respectively in 1992 which is increased to 97,556 & 37,617 respectively for the year 2012.

▪ **Contribution of Goats to the Indian Economy 2005-06**

Items	Quantity (000' tones)	Value (Crore Rs.)
Meat	521.00	5210.00
Milk	2 3790.00	3032.00
Pashmina	3 0.041	6.15
Offals	4 379.23	738.75
Manure	5 17211.00	1032.66
Blood	6 54.18	18 24.63
Skin	7 129.60	518.40
Increment in stock	8 0.83	70.90
Total	553,795.881	10633.49

**Reference – National Accounts Statistics (CSO), 2006.**

Goat is a multipurpose animal of India. Each & every part of goat is cash earning source for the people & economy. The goats and their products contribute Rs 10633.49 Crore annually to the national economy accounting for around 8 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from livestock sector, which contribute more than 30 percent of GDP from agricultural sector. The goats contribute significantly to the Indian economy by providing sustenance to rural resource poor especially in the arid and semi-arid regions.

**Conclusions:** Rural life is based on goat farming. Small, marginal farmers and landless laborers were the group having interest in goat keeping. Goats were reared mainly for meat purpose. Sale/purchase of goats increases during the Muslim festivals like Eid. Goats are treated as ready cash as they could be disposed off easily, locally and at a reasonable price. Women are engaged with their children in the business of goat farming. Goat farming is a family business in India. Commercial goat farming is the need of hour for India in the marketing world. Goat is the cow of poor man. Goat farming contributes in economy through milk products & meat. Technical, extension and marketing support should be provided to the people engaged in goat business. Goat farming is contributing in the women empowerment especially in rural India. The economically poor should be encouraged through education & training to take up goat husbandry for their upliftment. Use of goat milk also should be promoted among the society. Government agencies, bankers, academicians and NGOs have to play a vital role in these efforts.

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## RECENT TRENDS AND IMPACT OF E-COMMERCE IN INDIA

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### **Abstract**

*The E-commerce has completely revolutionized the conventional concept of business. E-commerce deals with selling and purchasing of goods and services through internet and computer networks. This paper attempts to highlight the different challenges faced by the E-commerce in India, understand the essential growth factors required for E-commerce, describes the prosperity of E-Commerce in India and retail E-Commerce sales in India. The paper reveals the recent trends and impact of e-commerce in India. With rising use of internet and Smartphone, e-commerce has witnessed a strong growth in India in the past and the total size has jumped from US \$ 2.9 billion in 2013 to US \$16 billion in 2015 at a compounded annual growth rate of 34%. It is the India's fastest growing market; it will touch 36.7 billion by 2020. Effective implementation of government's fastest growing programs such as digital India, Make in India, Skill development will help to overcome challenges related to ineffective rural internet penetration & lack of skilled manpower. GST may enhance the growth of e-commerce. Evolution of new payment solution will also ease the transaction. Rural India has also accepted the new development of e-commerce, but it will take some time to become habitual. For country such as India, one of the most important benefits of e-commerce is its potential to help a developing rural community to leap-frog into the knowledge paradigm.*

### **I Introduction:-**

E-Commerce stands for electronic commerce. Dealing in goods and services through the electronic media and internet is called as E-commerce. E-Commerce or E-business involves carrying on a business with the help of the internet and by using the information technology like Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). E-Commerce relates to the website of the vendor, who sells products or services directly to the customer from the portal using a digital shopping cart or digital shopping basket system and allows payment through credit card, debit card or electronic fund transfer payments. Before 40 years the commerce concept created very important aspect in its area and turned in to E-Commerce, which is the buying & selling of goods & services through the Internet. Over the last ten years, the way of buying & selling goods & services has been changed by the internet. E-commerce is transforming the shopping experience of Indian Customers. The introduction of electronic data interchange spreads into producer, retailers, stock market operation & travel reservation etc. which resulted in a higher growth of the economy. In few foreign countries it is a regular process for the seller & buyer, and today more than 85% of the customer is buying products on a daily basis, like online bill, online shopping, payment of purchasing from an e-retailer etc. also known as business to consumer e-commerce (B2C). Another form of e-commerce involves transaction from one consumer to another and is known as consumer to consumer e-commerce (C2C) such as eBay, OLX, Quicker, Flipchart etc. Business to Business (B2B) refers to situation in which one business make a transaction with other. In 2006, there were only 21 million active internet users, which rose to about 354 million by June 2015. However the penetration of e-commerce is low as compared to markets like the USA, France & the UK, but is growing at much faster rate, adding around 6 million new entrants every month. According to study conducted by the Internet & Mobile Association of India the e-commerce sector is estimated to reach Rs.2, 11,005 crores by December 2016. The Association also states that the Indian online retail market is expected to grow at the rate of 52%. Electronics & Apparel are the biggest categories in terms of sales. By 2020, India is expected to generate \$100 billion online retail revenue out of which \$ 35 billion will be through fashion e-commerce. Online apparel sales set to grow four times in coming years. As per the report, the compound annual growth rates in the mature E-commerce markets of Japan, South Korea and Australia will run 11% to 12% over the next few years. In the rapidly growing markets of China and

India, these growth rates will be 25% and 57% respectively. The report also highlights the rapid growth of E-commerce markets in neighboring China where, the compound annual growth rates of over 20% will take the market to over \$ 350 billion. A report by the Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) has revealed that India's E-commerce market expected to grow by 37% to reach U.S. Dollar 20 billion by 2015.

## II. Objectives of study –

1. To study the concept of E-commerce.
2. To analyze the present trends of E-commerce in India.
3. To study the impact of e-commerce on Indian economy over the past few years.
4. To study the growth of e-commerce on the Indian economy.

**III Research Methodology** – The research paper is based on the secondary data collected from various magazines, articles, news paper, various websites & books on the various aspects of the growth of e-commerce in India & its impact on the Indian economy.

## IV Analysis of Data:

**A. Internet Users** – In 2006, there were only 21 million active internet users, which rose to more than 100 million internet users in the year 2010 & this value reached 121 million users by the end of 2011. IAMAI report says that over all internet penetration in India is currently around 31%. The number of internet user in India is expected to 450-465 million by June 2017, up 4.8% from 432 million in December 2016. Urban India with an estimated population of 444 million already has 269 million (60%) using the Internet. Rural India with an estimated population of 906 million as per 2011 census has only 163 million (17%) internet users. Thus, there are potential approximately 750 million users still in rural India who are yet to become internet users if only they can be reached out properly.

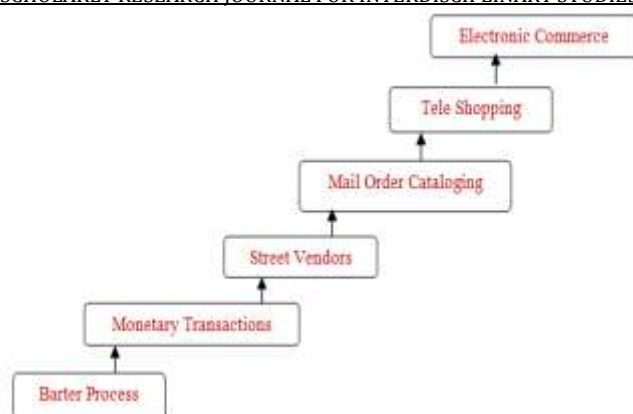
## B. Recent trends in E-Commerce-

- Now day's large number of shopping use smart phones tables & other mobile devices are the main tool for accessing internet or browsing E-commerce company websites for their convenience.
- Social commerce is a subject of e-commerce that involves social media & online buying & Selling of products & services.
- Video based marketing is unavoidable in our shopping experience, it will increase sales by better helping people perceive their choice.
- New technologies like facial recognition, virtual fitting rooms, etc. plays most import role in current e-commerce system.
- Promotion of products, recruitment through social media, the pattern of advertisement by corporate sector etc. are made online.
- Various innovative models are being tested and launched in the market.
- Increasing trust in E-commerce companies.
- There are customer's delightment due to fast delivery, easy payment & easy returned policy.

**C. Online retail in India** – The number of consumers who purchase online is expected to cross 100 million by 2017 end with e-retail market likely jumping 65% on year in 2018 ASSOCHAM –Resurgent India study report says that by the end of 2018, Indian e-retail is expected to touch \$ 17.52 billion. The total retail sales are growing at an impressive rate of 15% registering a double digit growth figure year after year.

## D. EVOLUTION OF E-COMMERCE





### Number of online shopping in India in Million

2013	20
2015	39
2018*	140
2020*	220

### Total E-commerce size (US \$ Billions)

2013	2.90
2014	13.60
2015	16.00
2018*	40.30
2020*	101.90

\* Expected. Source – CII & Deloitte.

**V Challenge of e-commerce:-** Despite of several opportunities in the e-commerce space in India, there are several challenges of e-commerce to be faced by the online shoppers & sellers. □

**1. Product and Market Strategy:** E-commerce companies have to address issues pertaining to rapidly evolving customer segments and product portfolios access information on market intelligence on growth, size and share manage multiple customer engagement platforms focus on expansion into new geographies, brands and products and simultaneously tackle a hypercompetitive pricing environment.

**2 Customer and Digital Experience:** Problems for Rural customers due to low internet speed. Companies have to provide a rich, fresh and simple customer experience not geared towards discovery, manage inconsistent brand experience across platforms; manage proliferation of technologies; and handle time to market pressure for new applications. In the recent past, social media has become more influential than paid marketing.

**3. Payments and Transactions:** In India, Customer does not trust online marketing, as they are suspicious about the quality, price, delivery etc. Even in rural areas there are no perfect channels of distribution. E-commerce companies may face issues around security and privacy breach and controlling fictitious transactions. Problem of language mostly in Rural areas. Further, RBI restrictions for prepaid instruments or E-Wallets act as impediments. There are no specific e-commerce laws. The sector is governed by the IT Act 2000.

**4. Organization Scaling:** E-commerce companies will have to make sure organization design keeps pace with the rapidly evolving business strategy, along with fluid governance, strong leadership and management development. From a growth perspective, indentifying acquisition opportunities, fund raising and IPO readiness becomes necessary. From a technology perspective, it is important to transform IT as an innovation hub and address the lack of synergy between business, technology and operations functions of the enterprise.

**5. Tax and Regulatory Structuring:** Companies will need to address issues around sub optimal warehouse tax planning imbalance between FDI norms vis-à-vis adequate entity controls, inefficient holding IPR or entity structure and international tax inefficiencies. Future challenges include the new companies act, policy on related party transaction pricing and the uncertainty around GST roadmap.

**6. Risk Fraud and Cyber Security:** From a risk perspective E-commerce companies could face issues around brand risk, insider threats and website uptime. Issues around employee vendor nexus, bribery and corruption make companies vulnerable to fines. Cyber security also raises some concerns around website exploitation by external entities.

**7. Compliance Framework:** E-commerce companies have to comply with several laws, many of which are still evolving. Potential issues around cyber law compliance, inefficient anti corruption framework, legal exposure in agreements or arrangements, indirect and direct tax compliance framework and rules and regulations could pose problems. Uncertainty around VAT implications in different states due to peculiar business modes could cause issues.

**VI Impact of E-commerce.** E-Commerce is a growing sector in India. Just like the growth of IT industry in India through the 1990s, the 2010s will be remembered for the growth in the E-Commerce industry. In its present state the contribution of E-Commerce to GDP is around 0.2% which is expected to grow 15 times to around 2.5% by 2030. The impact is so huge that the present wave of de-monetisation could have not been thought if E-Commerce did not exist. By 2030 the contribution to GDP by E-Commerce is expected to reach to around 300 Billion Dollars which is around 20 Billion Dollars in its present state.

1. **Technology-** One of the major drivers of technology will be E-Commerce industry and vice versa. We are seeing new age technological solutions being taken up to solve the business problems to bring commerce to everyone digitally. This is seen in both B2C and B2B sector. Investment into technology sector is happening to drive growth in the E-Commerce domain.

2. **Logistics-** Logistics industry is both a bottleneck and a driver for e-commerce. For the same we see how last mile and inter-city logistics solutions have come up to digitally connect the different stakeholders across the country. The Uber model of moving passengers is implemented in some form or the other in the logistic sector. The growth of E-Commerce will drive innovation in the logistic sector to make the products available to the end user.

3. **Travel-** At the moment 70% of the contribution to E-Commerce comes from the travel sector which includes the online ticket bookings to other travel arrangements. This has made the market competitive by bringing all players on the same platform and has also given consumer more options. Travel industry will be earliest adopters to become completely digitised.

4. **Education-** The ability of E-Commerce to provide quality education to everyone is immense. India will have one of the biggest set of youth population and hence the scope for education sector to be the biggest achievers because of E-Commerce is sure.

5. **E-Retail-** The flag bearers of the E-commerce wave have been the various E-Retail commerce platforms. E-Retail sector is projected to contribute to around 3% of the total Retail sells by 2020 and is at present around 1%. This wave is seen in both B2C and C2C model and is bound to grow further.

6. **Other Industries-** The way of working in the Real Estate sector is already seeing the change because of the E-Commerce industry. This will change further with all property related transactions coming online and getting closed online as well. Banking sector is benefiting as well with reduced operations cost of online transactions. E-Commerce in health care has brought health related solutions to the urban India and will further penetrate deep into Tier I and Tier II cities.

7. **Support Industries-** There is various support industries which have developed because of E-Commerce. These are digital advertising, analytics, payment gateways etc... These will become billion dollars sectors as E-Commerce grows exponentially.

**VII Conclusion:** E-commerce is emerging as an important tool to ensure inclusive growth. An Emergence of internal shipping option creates the opportunities to reach online consumers around the globe. It is important for physical retailers, especially located in metro cities to make a serious effort to upgrade themselves with new technology and constantly innovate in order to delight their customers. The concept of virtual companies is taking concrete shape and will usher into an era of boundary less world. E-commerce has the scope to lead India into an Economic superpower. On the other hand E-commerce faces some challenges also which we need to work on, like lack of cyber laws & computer education. Today E commerce has become an integral part of everyday life. Accessibility to E-commerce platform is not a privilege but rather a necessity for people, particularly peoples who are staying in urban areas. Due to fast adoption of internet enabled devices like

Smartphone and Tablets, we have seen an unparalleled growth in E-commerce. The telecommunication technology has completely changed the way of our living, communication methods, shopping etc. It has a huge impact on how we communicate with friends and relatives how we travel, how we access the information and the way we buy or sell products and services. The growth of E-commerce volumes in India is attracting the attention of players around the globe. E-commerce creates new opportunities for business it also creates new opportunities for education and academics. It appears that there is tremendous potential for providing E-business education.

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## STRUCTURE AND FEATURES OF GOODS AND SERVICE TAX IN INDIA

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### **Abstract**

*The goods and service tax (GST) is aimed at creating a single, unified market that will benefit both corporate and the economy. The changed indirect tax system GST-Goods and service tax is planned to execute in India. Several countries implemented this tax system followed by France, the first country introduced GST. Goods and service tax is a new story of VAT which gives a widespread setoff for input tax credit and subsuming many indirect taxes from state and national level. The objective will be to maintain a commonality between the basic structure and design of the CGST, SGST and IGST between states. In this article, I have started with the introduction, in general of GST and have tried to highlight the objectives the proposed GST is trying to achieve. Thereafter, I have discussed the possible challenges and threats; and then, opportunities that GST brings us to strengthen our free market economy. This Paper is an analysis of what the impact of GST (Goods and Services Tax) will be on Indian tax Scenario. Here stated with a brief description of the historical scenario of Indian taxation and its tax structure. Then the need arose for the change in tax structure from traditional to GST model. GST has been detailed discuss in this paper as the background, salient features and the impact of GST in the present tax scenario in India. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a value added tax to be implemented in India, the decision on which is pending. GST is the only Indirect tax that directly affects all sectors and sections of our economy*

**Keywords:** GST, CGST, SGST, VAT, INPUT CREDIT

### **1. History of Taxation**

#### **What is Tax?**

The word tax is derived from Latin word 'taxare' meaning to estimate. A tax is not a voluntary payment or donation, but an enforced contribution, exacted pursuant to legislative authority "and is any contribution imposed by government whether under the name of toll, tribute, impost, duty, custom, excise, subsidy, aid, supply, or other name." 1 The first known system of taxation was in Ancient Egypt around 3000 BC-2800 BC in the first dynasty of the old kingdom. Records from that time show that the pharaoh would conduct a biennial tour of the kingdom, collecting tax revenues from the people. Other records are granary receipts on limestone flakes and papyrus. Early taxation is also described in the Bible. Taxes in India are levied by the Central Government and the state Governments. Some minor taxes are also levied by the local authorities such as Municipality or Local Council. The authority to levy tax is derived from the Constitution of India which allocates the power to levy various taxes between Centre and State.

### **2. OBJECTIVES OF GST :-**

One of the main objectives of GST would be to eliminate the cascading impact of taxes on production and distribution cost of goods and services. The exclusion of cascading effects i.e. tax on tax will significantly improve the competitiveness of original goods and services which leads to original goods and services which leads to beneficial impact to the GDP growth. It is felt that GST would serve a superior reason to achieve the objective of streamlining indirect tax regime in India which can remove cascading effects in supply chain till the level of final consumers only when all such above mentioned indirect taxes are completely included in GST. It is understood that alcohol, and tobacco are considered as Sin Goods, and government do not like to allow free trade on these property.

### **3. CHALLENGES:-**

**3.1 With respect to Tax Threshold:** The threshold limit for turnover above which GST would be levied will be one area which would have to be strictly looked at. First of all, the threshold limit should not be so low to bother small scale traders and service providers. It also increases the allocation of government resources for

such a petty amount of revenue which may be much more costly than the amount of revenue collected. The first impact of setting higher tax threshold would naturally lead to less revenue to the government as the margin of tax base shrinks; second it may have on such small and not so developed states which set low threshold limit under current VAT regime.

3.2 **With respect to nature of taxes:** The taxes that are generally included in GST would be excise duty, countervailing duty, cess, service tax, and state level VATs among others. Interestingly, there that would be still out of GST.

3.3 **With respect to number of enactments of statutes:** There will be two types of GST laws, one at a central level called 'Central GST (CGST)' and the other one at the state level – 'State GST (SGST)'. As there seems to be different tax rates for goods and services at the Central Level, and further division based on necessary and other property based on the need, location, geography and resources of each state.

3.4 **With respect to Rates of taxation:** It is true that a tax rate should be devised in accordance with the state's necessity of funds. Whenever states feel that they need to raise greater revenues to fund the increased expenditure, then, ideally, they should have power to decide how to increase the revenue.

3.5 **With respect to tax management and Infrastructure:** It depends on the states and the union how they are going to make GST a simple one. Success of any tax reform policy or managerial measures depends on the inherent simplifications of the system, which leads to the high conformity with the administrative measures and policies.

#### 4. OPPORTUNITIES:-

4.1 **An end to cascading effects:** This will be the major contribution of GST for the business and commerce. At present, there are different state level and central level indirect tax levies that are compulsory one after another on the supply chain till the time of its utilization.

4.2 **Growth of Revenue in States and Union:** It is expected that the introduction of GST will increase the tax base but lower down the tax rates and also remove the multiple point. This will lead to higher amount of revenue to both the states and the union.

4.3 **Reduces transaction costs and unnecessary wastages:** If government works in an efficient mode, it may be also possible that a single registration and single compliance will suffice for both SGST and CGST provided government provides effective IT infrastructure of such infrastructure of states level with the union.

4.4 **Eliminates the multiplicity of taxation:** One of the great advantages that a taxpayer can expect from GST is elimination of multiplicity of taxation. The reduction in the number of taxes applicable in a chain of transaction will help to clean up the current mess that is brought by existing indirect tax laws.

4.5 **One Point Single Tax:** Another feature that GST must hold is it should be 'One point single taxation'. This also gives a lot of comfort and confidence to the business community that they would focus on business rather than worrying about other taxation that may crop up at a later stage. This will help the business community to decide their supply chain, pricing modalities and in the long run helps the consumers being goods competitive as price will no longer be the function of tax components but function of sheer business intelligence and innovation.

4.6 **Reduces average tax burdens:** Under GST mechanism, the cost of tax that consumers have to bear will be certain, and GST would reduce the average tax burdens on the consumers.

4.7 **Reduces the corruption:** It is one of the major problems that India is overwhelmed with. We cannot expect anything substantial unless there exists a political will to root it out. This will be a step towards corruption free Indian Revenue Service.

5. **Justification of GST:-** The introduction of GST at the Central level will not only include comprehensively more indirect Central taxes and integrate goods and service taxes for the purpose of set-off relief, but may also lead to revenue gain for the Centre through widening of the dealer base by capturing value addition in the distributive trade and increased compliance. In the GST, both the cascading effects of CENVAT and service tax are removed with set-off, and a constant chain of set-off from the original producer's level is established which reduces the burden of all cascading. This is why GST is not simply VAT plus service tax but an improvement over the previous system of VAT and disjointed service tax. Moreover, with the introduction of GST, burden of Central Tax (CST) will also be removed. The GST at the State-level is, therefore, justified for-

- (a) Additional power of levy of taxation of services for the States
- (b) System of comprehensive set-off relief,

(c) Subsuming of several taxes in the GST

(d) Removal of burden of CST.

## 6. Dual GST

Dual GST means, the proposed model will have two part called

1. CGST - Central goods and service tax for levied by central Govt.

2. SGST – State goods and service tax levied by state Govt.

There would have multiple statute one CGST statute and SGST statute for every state.

## 7. Salient features of the GST model

Salient features of the proposed model are as follows:

(i) The GST shall have two components: one levied by the Centre (referred to as Central GST), and the other levied by the States (referred to as State GST). Rates for Central GST and State GST would be approved appropriately, reflecting revenue considerations and acceptability.

(ii) The Central GST and the State GST would be applicable to all transactions of goods and services made for a consideration except the exempted goods and services.

(iii) The Central GST and State GST are to be laid to the accounts of the Centre and the States individually.

(iv) Since the Central GST and State GST are to be treated individually, taxes paid against the Central GST shall be allowed to be taken as input tax credit (ITC) for the Central GST and could be utilized only against the payment of Central GST.

(v) Cross utilization of ITC between the Central GST and the State GST would not be permitted except in the case of inter-State supply of goods and services.

(vi) Ideally, the problem related to credit accumulation on account of refund of GST should be avoided by both the Centre and the States except in the cases such as exports, purchase of capital goods, input tax at higher rate than output tax etc.

(vii) To the extent feasible, uniform procedure for collection of both Central GST and State GST would be prescribed in the respective legislation for Central GST and State GST.

(viii) The states are also of the view that Composition/Compounding Scheme for the purpose of GST should have an upper ceiling on gross annual turnover and a floor tax rate with respect to gross annual turnover.

(ix) The taxpayer would need to submit periodical returns, in common format as far as possible, to both the Central GST authority and to the concerned State GST authorities.

(x) Each taxpayer would be allotted a PAN-linked taxpayer identification number with a total of 14/15 digits. This would bring the GST PAN-linked system in line with the prevailing PAN-based system for Income tax, facilitating data exchange and taxpayer compliance.

## 8. Benefits of GST

1. GST provide comprehensive and wider coverage of input credit setoff, you can use service tax credit for the payment of tax on sale of goods etc.

2. CST will be removed and need not pay. At present there is no input tax credit available for CST.

3. Many indirect taxes in state and central level included by GST, you need to pay a single GST instead of all

4. Uniformity of tax rates across the states

5. Ensure better compliance due to aggregate tax rate reduces.

6. BY reducing the tax burden the competitiveness of Indian products in international market is expected to increase and there by development of the nation.

7. Prices of goods are expected to reduce in the long run as the benefits of less tax burden would be passed on to the consumer.

**9. Applicability of CGST and SGS:** The applicability of taxes is as usual there would be a prescribed limit of annual turnover, also some goods and services are exempted under GST. Threshold for annual turnover for goods and services would be 10 lakh for SGST and threshold of CGST for goods may be 1.5 core and service would have a separate threshold that too will be appropriately high. It is assumed that aggregate total of CGST & SGST would be 20%

**10. Conclusion:-** GST is the most logical steps towards the comprehensive indirect tax reform in our country since independence. GST is livable on all supply of goods and provision of services as well combination

thereof. All sectors of economy whether the industry, business including Govt. departments and service sector shall have to bear impact of GST. All sections of economy viz, big medium, small scale units, intermediaries, importers, exporters, traders, professionals and consumers shall be directly affected by GST. One of the biggest taxation reforms in India – the Goods and Service Tax (GST) – is all set to integrate State economies and boost overall growth. GST will create a single, unified Indian market to make the economy stronger. Experts say that GST is likely to improve tax collections and Boost India's economic development by breaking tax barriers between States and integrating India through a uniform tax rate.

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## **APPROACHES TO STUDY THE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES TOWARDS E-BANKING IN INDIAN BANKING CONTEXT**

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### **Abstract**

*India is a developing country. Banking sector plays an important role in development of Indian Economy. It is the lifeline of an economy. In today's IT revolution Indian banking industries implementing the IT based Enabled services. E banking services has benefited the both i.e. consumers as well as banks. Today's competition era the bank has to be go in front to the increasing total banking automation in the Indian banking industry. The bank wants to introduce the core concept of IT based Enabled Services (ITES). The objective of the present paper is to study the progress made by Internet Banking in India. The present paper has focused on the need and benefits of E – banking and also discusses the challenges and opportunities of E -banking in Indian banking context.*

**Keywords:** *E-Banking, Benefits, Challenges and Opportunities, India.*

Banking sector is the life line of an economy. Growth of Indian economy depends upon the success and development of banking. Traditional banking system does not achieve the objective of economy. Today's technology development era the traditional banking system adopted IT (Information Technology). The competition among the banks has led to the increasing total banking automation in the Indian banking industry. IT has introduced new business paradigm. It is playing a significant role in improving the services in the banking industry. Indian banking industry has witnessed a tremendous developments due to sweeping changes that are taking place in the information technology. E- Banking refers to a system allowing individual customers to perform banking activities at off-bank sites such as home, office and other locations via internet based secured networks. Finland was the first country in the world to have taken a lead in E-banking. In India, ICICI bank was the first bank who initiated E-banking as early as 1997 under the brand name Infinity.

**Review of Literature:** Chawla (2009) described that the customers of public sector, private sector and foreign banks in Ludhiana district of Punjab are interested in e-banking services. He found that the same time are facing problems like inadequate knowledge, poor network, lack of infrastructure, unsuitable location, misuse of ATM cards and difficulty to open an account. Trivedi & Patel (2013) analysed the problems faced by customers while using e-banking facilities in India. It observed that most of the customers know about the e-banking services offered by their bank. The study found that there is a significant difference amongst different problems identified while using e-banking services. It also found that some problems affect more and some problems affect less in use of banking services. It concluded that all the reasons are not equally responsible for not using e-banking services Chavan (2013) described the benefits and challenges of Internet banking in an emerging economy. It observed that online banking is now replacing the traditional banking practice. It showed that online banking has a lot of benefits which add value to customers' satisfaction in terms of better quality of service offerings and at the same time enable the banks gain advantage over the competitors. It also discussed some challenges in an emerging economy.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- To understand the issue E-Banking
- To study the need and benefits of E-banking
- To study the challenges of E-Banking.
- To study the opportunities available in E-banking.



**Research methodology:-** All the data present study should have collected from a secondary source of data collection, like government reports, publications from various websites which focused on various aspects of E Banking

**E-Banking:** Delivery of banking services to customers at their office or home with the help of electronic technology is termed as e-banking. Daniel (1999) defines “electronic banking as the delivery of bank’s information and services by banks to customers via different delivery platforms that can be used with different terminal devices such as a personal computer and a mobile phone with browser or desktop software, telephone or digital television” It is a web-based service that enables the banks authorized customers to access their account information. It permits the customers to log on to the banks website with the help of banks issued identification and personal identification number (PIN). The banking system verifies the user and provides access to the requested services, the range of products and service offered by each bank on the internet differs widely in their content. The popular services covered under E-banking include: - Automated Teller Machines, Credit Cards, Debit Cards, Smart Cards, Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) System, RTGS, Cheque truncation, Mobile Banking, Internet Banking & Telephone banking

#### **CHALLENGES IN E-BANKING**

- **Security Risk:** The problem related to the security has become one of the major concerns for banks. A large group of customers refuses to opt for e-banking facilities due to uncertainty and security concerns. According to the IMAI Report (2006), 43% of internet users are not using internet banking in India because of security concerns. So it’s a big challenge for marketers and makes consumers satisfied regarding their security concerns, which may further increase the online banking use.
- **The Trust Factor:** Trust is the biggest hurdle to online banking for most of the customers. Conventional banking is preferred by the customers because of lack of trust on the online security. They have a perception that online transaction is risky due to which frauds can take place. While using e-banking facilities lot of questions arises in the mind of customers such as: Did transaction go through? Did I push the transfer button once or twice? Trust is among the significant factors which influence the customers’ willingness to engage in a transaction with web merchants.
- **Customer Awareness:** Awareness among consumers about the e-banking facilities and procedures is still at lower side in Indian scenario. Banks are not able to disseminate proper information about the use, benefits and facility of internet banking. Less awareness of new technologies and their benefits is among one of the most ranked barrier in the development of e-banking.
- **Privacy risk:** The risk of disclosing private information & fear of identity theft is one of the major factors that inhibit the consumers while opting for internet banking services. Most of the consumers believe that using online banking services make them vulnerable to identity theft. According to the study consumers’ worry about their privacy and feel that bank may invade their privacy by utilizing their information for marketing and other secondary purposes without consent of consumers.

#### **OPPORTUNITIES IN E-BANKING**

- **Untapped Rural Markets:** Contributing to 70% of the total population in India is a largely untapped market for banking sector. In all urban areas banking services entered but only few big villages have the banks entered. So that the banks must reach in remaining all villages because majority of Indian still living in rural areas.
- **Multiple Channels:** Banks can offer so many channels to access their banking and other services such as ATM, Local branches, Telephone/mobile banking, video banking etc. to increase the banking business.
- **Worthy Customer Service:** Worthy customer services are the best brand ambassador for any bank for growing its business. Every engagement with customer is an opportunity to develop a customer faith in the bank. While increasing competition customer services has become the backbone for judging the performance of banks.
- **Internet Banking:** It is clear that online finance will pickup and there will be increasing convergence in terms of product offerings banking services, share trading, insurance, loans, based on the data warehousing and data mining technologies. Anytime anywhere banking will become common and will have to upscale, such up scaling could include banks launching separate internet banking services apart from traditional banking services.

➤ Retail Lending: Recently banks have adopted customer segmentation which has helped in customizing their product folios well. Thus retail lending has become a focus area particularly in respect of financing of consumer durables, housing, automobiles etc., Retail lending has also helped in risks dispersal and in enhancing the earnings of banks with better recovery rates.

➤ Increasing Internet Users & Computer Literacy: To use internet banking it is very important or initial requirement that people should have knowledge about internet technology so that they can easily adopt the internet banking services. The fast increasing internet users in India can be a very big opportunity and banking industry should encash this opportunity to attract more internet users to adopt internet banking services. Table shows evidence of increasing number of internet users in India.

### CONCLUSION

In India, banking sector has completely transformed due to the adoption of advanced technology like ATMs, Credit Cards, RTGS, Debit Cards, and Mobile Banking etc... Banks are making sincere efforts to popularize the e-banking services and products. The banks are facing many challenges and opportunities are available with the banks.

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## DIGITAL MARKETING IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY

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### **Abstract**

*With the advent of superior Internet technologies, newer avenues for reaching out to target audiences have evolved. Digital marketing today has become an indispensable part of every business irrespective of its size and type. The increasing role of digital marketing has affected the way businesses promote their offerings to existing as well as new customers. The need for digital marketing has been felt like never before in the tourism industry wherein customers have instant access to all kinds of information on the latest offers and best prices. Today digital marketing plays a critical role in the success of each business which exists in the tourism industry. This paper examines the basic determinants of digital marketing and the importance of the same in the tourism industry.*

**Keywords:** Digital Marketing; Internet Marketing; Tourism; Websites; SEO; Email Marketing; Social Media.

**Introduction:** With the launch of internet technology, the rules of marketing have been redefined all over the world. The internet has upended how consumers engage with brands. It is transforming the economics of marketing and making obsolete many of the function's traditional strategies and structures. For marketers, the old way of doing business is unsustainable (Edelman, 2010). Digital Marketing today has become the one of the key focus areas for businesses all over the world. It started as a mode of communication and has evolved not just into another source of additional revenue but most importantly, to develop and maintain long-term relationships with the various parties in the market. Interactivity, as the main feature of the Internet, has enabled a new dimension of connection between all the participants in the market (Batinić, 2015). Internet users today interact not just with each other but also with their preferred brands. This has opened an opportunity for brands to talk directly with their users and to know them better. One of the main reasons of the success of digital marketing vs. traditional marketing is the fact that the former allows businesses to track user behaviour in real-time. Every campaign launched digitally can be tracked in terms of its reach, engagement and conversion. This has given a whole new meaning to the marketing research to understand the needs of the customers like never before. Thus, the need to include digital marketing in the overall marketing strategy of the business shall only contribute to the better achievement of the overall marketing and business goals by enabling brands to gain insights about consumer behaviour and better satisfy their needs.

**2. Understanding Digital Marketing:** After reviewing the several literatures available on the subject, the meaning of digital marketing can be understood better.

- Internet marketing and online advertising, also called e-marketing, web marketing, online marketing, or e-marketing, is the advertising of products and services over the Internet. (Ruzic, D. 2003).
- The application of the Internet and related digital technologies in conjunction with traditional communications to achieve marketing objectives. (Chaffey, 2012).
- Internet marketing is the use of the Internet and other digital technologies with traditional methods in order to achieve marketing goals. Marketing using electronic media such as the web, email, interactive TV, IPTV and wireless media in conjunction with digital data about customers characteristics and behaviors. (Chaffey, D., Ellis-Chadwick, F., Mayer, R., Johnston, K. 2009).
- Internet Marketing (also known as e-Marketing, Web Marketing, or Digital Marketing) is an all-inclusive term for marketing products and/or services online—and like many all-inclusive terms, internet marketing means different things to different people. (Ward, 2016).
- Digital marketing, the promotion of products or brands via one or more forms of electronic media, differs from traditional marketing in that it uses channels and methods that enable an organization to analyze marketing campaigns and understand what is working and what isn't – typically in real time. (Source: sas.com).

Traditional Marketing involves collecting data through the process of market research and then analyzing the same to help understand the audiences better. The digital nature of the Internet technology provides a comprehensive and detailed insight into the characteristics of consumers and their behaviour in the electronic environment. (Batinić, 2015) This information has transformed the way business decisions are being made. The impact of each and every marketing initiative can be studied in real-time along with being customized for each and every customer.

### 3. Objectives of the Study:

The major objectives of the present study are to:

- To understand the concept of digital marketing
- To examine the characteristics of a successful digital marketing campaign
- To analyze the role of digital marketing in today's tourism industry

### 4. Characteristics of a Successful Digital Marketing Campaign:

Post understanding what digital marketing is all about, it is also important to understand the top six characteristics of successful digital marketing campaigns:

**Quality Website:** A quality website today is a prerequisite before establishing a business online. It not only helps your business transcend geographical boundaries to reach newer prospects, but also work as digital destinations for your audiences who can access it 24x7!

**Strong Social Media presence:** Social Media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Instagram enable businesses to reach out and talk directly to their users. Presence on these platforms not only helps brands to establish credibility, improve customer services but also provides insights on what your customers are up to.

**Search Engine Optimization:** SEO is an integral part of digital marketing today. The online ranking of a business on various search engines determines the online popularity and helps increase website visits. There is a lot of misconception that SEO efforts would lead to immediate results. It is important to understand that SEO is an ongoing process and takes time to show results. Businesses need to ensure that a dedicated team works on ensuring that both on-page and off-page SEO initiatives are undertaken.

**Email Marketing:** Email Marketing isn't all about bombarding the inbox of your audiences with emails. It needs to be planned and executed well to ensure maximum returns. Sending personalized emails to users increases the chances of getting instant replies along with showing that a business cares. Customize offers and communication for various user groups based on where they lie in your business relationship cycle.

**Engaging Content:** Content used across various online platforms should lead to increased engagement rates. Businesses need to ensure that they post relevant content across various platforms at the right time. Blogging is an excellent way to engage with audiences and move beyond than just selling products.

**Mobile-Friendly:** Everything that a business does digitally today should be mobile friendly. Majority of online users today access the internet on their mobile phones and this should reflect in every aspect of online marketing considerations.

**5. Digital Marketing and Tourism Industry:** The tourism industry includes all the people, activities, and organizations involved in providing services for people on holiday, for example hotels, restaurants, and tour guides. Before the launch of digital marketing, the role of people who rendered these services was indispensable to the success of the business. With the launch of the internet, newer modes of marketing the various services to the target audiences have evolved. The tourism industry, in particular, has been disrupted as a whole with the rapid development of the internet. Users purchase services related to tourism online at the click of a button while comparing amongst businesses from all over the world. In order to compete and succeed digitally, the most relevant digital marketing activities include:

**Quality Website:** 'Marketing experts must come up with attractive websites, find a way to attract customers to visit the web site, keep them there for a while and make them frequently come back to their website.' (Kotler, P., Bowen, T. John., Makens, C. James 2010). This is especially true for businesses which are only present online like the tourism industry. Websites work as digital destinations for the audiences wherein a business can define their brand's experience. It is very important to keep the website content concise and ensure that the USPs are clearly visible. A good website should have all the services clearly listed down along with the relevant information. Adding high-resolution images of various services being offered like hotel rooms, spa etc. will enable the users to take an informed decision. Users tend to read webpage as compartmentalized chunks of

information by swiping their eyes from left to right, and then continue on down the page in an F-shaped pattern, skipping a lot of text in between. The best strategy is to break up long articles into sections so that users can easily skim down the page. It is also important to ensure that there is enough breathing space around the various images, texts and buttons on the website. Adequate spacing between elements on a page allows for a more enjoyable reading experience and allows time to focus on the individual pieces of a page without being overwhelmed by everything else around it. A lot of websites open the price lists, menus and packages in a new window to avoid disrupting the current experience of the users. The website must be built in a way that it allows the users to make a purchase without the need of any kind of assistance. It must be updated regularly keeping in view the changing customers' needs and preferences. The navigation tab should have a clear option for deals/packages to avoid an increase in the bounce rate. A good website represents the quality the business stands for and thus it should be developed and maintained keeping in mind the functionality of the industry.

**Strong Social Media Presence:** Social Media is a new marketing tool that allows you to get to know your customers and prospects in ways that were previously not possible. This information and knowledge must be paid for with output of respect, trustworthiness, and honesty (Marjorie Clayman). The most relevant social media platforms for a tourism business include the following:

- Facebook
- Instagram
- Twitter
- LinkedIn
- YouTube

Presence on these platforms is not just about promoting the latest packages and facilities; it is much more than that. A user will not avail the services on a daily basis so it is essential that a business becomes a part of the conversation users are having on these platforms. Focusing on posting content which adds value to the audiences' lives will help improve the engagement rate. Ixigo uploaded a simple video of travel hacks and it proved to be one of the most successful digital marketing campaigns of that year. Lastly, a brand shouldn't consider all these platforms as one. Each of them comes with its own set of USPs. Facebook and Instagram should be the top two platforms a tourism business.

**Search Engine Optimization:** SEO plays a very important role in determining the website traffic. The businesses need to ensure that equal attention is paid to both on-page and off-page SEO activities. Use of 'Keyword Planner' to find the most relevant keywords for the tourism business is the first step towards effective SEO. Google, the biggest search engine, understands synonyms so keywords must be carefully chosen. The focus should be on creating quality backlinks rather than just increasing their numbers. Usage of long-tailed keywords such as 'best holiday package India' shall lead to more conversions rather than short-tailed keywords.

**Email Marketing:** 'The use of email marketing creates the opportunity to offer any potential interested guest to arrive at the right time at the minimum cost, and the results of such activities must be measurable, which creates a basis for decisions on future marketing activities.' (Kotler, P., Koller, K.L. 2008). Email Marketing enables users to know about the latest offers by the hotels, special deals on holiday packages, membership clubs, room availability and so much more. Transactional emails are sent to users to keep them updated about the status of their bookings. Emails are also a very good way of keeping the relationship going with the customers post the transaction has been completed. Special mailers are sent to customers on their birthdays and anniversaries by offering a special price on the services. This provides an incentive to the customers to make a purchase while visiting the competitors.

**Content:** Content is the essence of digital marketing. Good quality content must be engaging and add value to the everyday lives of the audiences. According to socialmedia.com, "There's no secret formula to successfully engaging with your audience on social media, but applying 'The 80/20 Rule' should always be a big part of your social media strategy. It simply comes down to this: use just 20% of your content to promote your brand, and dedicate 80% to content that really interests your audience and engages them in conversations." In the tourism industry, videos and info graphics are an interactive content type to get noticed and engage the users.

**Mobile-Friendly:** There are 6.8 billion people on the planet; only 3.5 billion use a toothbrush, whilst 4 billion of them own a mobile phone, most of which are smartphones (Hub spot). The website, app, updates on social

media, emails, SEO or any other aspect of digital marketing, being mobile-friendly is a prerequisite in today's times.

**6. Conclusion:** Digital Marketing today is all about using the internet technologies to reach out to existing and newer audiences and engage with them. Today digital marketing has disrupted industries and changed the way businesses reached out to customers. The main difference between traditional and digital marketing is the latter's ability to track data about user behaviour and campaign performance in real-time. In the tourism industry, the disruption was felt few years ago and has transformed the way businesses reach out to users. For any business to be successful digitally in the tourism industry, the above mentioned six points- quality website, SEO, Email marketing, Presence on social media, content, mobile-friendly play a very crucial role.

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## **DETERMINANTS OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT OF GENERATION Y EMPLOYEES IN B.P.O. SECTOR IN INDIAN WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PUNE CITY**

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### **Abstract**

*There is a revolutionary change in the world of work of BPO industry. Widespread growth and development of BPO industry worldwide created many new opportunities and jobs. This growth and fast development of new opportunities in BPO sector has given birth to the problem like increase in job hopping and turnover and changes in organizational commitment.*

### **RESEARCH PROBLEM**

**Turnover of valuable employees can result in various problems like** Interruption in normal operations, Increased replacement and recruitment costs, Loss of efficiency & incomplete projects, Customer dissatisfaction, Scheduling difficulties, Depletion of company's intellectual capital etc. Therefore, it is necessary to study the important determinants of organizational commitment.

**IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY:** This study has theoretical as well as practical importance. Theoretically it has open new dimension for retention theories of valuable current employees and practically, with the help of this study the B.P.O. companies are able to know which determinants of organizational commitment are most valued by the generation Y employees in their company.

### **OBJECTIVES**

- 1) To study two determinants of organizational commitment i.e. Job Characteristics and work life balance for the Generation Y employees of B.P.O. industry in Pune City.
- 2) To study effects of these determinants of organizational commitment on Generation Y employees of B.P.O. industry in Pune City.
- 3) To suggest the remedies for retention of B.P.O. professionals.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A] Primary Data :**

##### **Universe, Sample size and sampling Technique**

**Stratified random sampling** has been applied as a sampling technique. Out of total BPO companies in group of political wards for Pune Municipal Corporation in Pune city, 10 % companies with turnover above 10 crore are selected. BPO Companies do not disclose exact number of employees on their website due to confidentiality and due to high attrition rate number of employees goes on chanting. Researcher has to rely upon the data given by respondent. Therefore, standard sample size for infinite population i.e. 385 is decided<sup>1</sup>

#### **B] Secondary Data:**

Secondary data has been collected from the published literature such as

1. Reference books
2. Journals of Reputes
3. News papers etc.

The government reports, Websites also will be used for obtaining secondary data.

### **TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS**

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Sr. no.	Hypothesis	Hypothesis testing	Result of Hypothesis testing
1	<p><b>H<sub>0</sub></b> : Organizational Commitment is not correlated with job characteristics and work life balance policies of generation Y employees in B.P.O. sector in Pune city.</p> <p><b>H<sub>1</sub></b>:- Organizational commitment is positively correlated with Job characteristics and work life balance of generation Y employees in B.P.O. sector in Pune City.</p>	<p>Correlation coefficient between O. C. and job characteristics= 0.6454 O.C. and work life balance = 0.5260 Which are less than 0.8 but greater than 0.5 hence, it is interpreted that correlation does exist between O. C. and job characteristics as well as O. C. and work life balance.</p> <p><b>As correlation coefficient is less than 0.8 hence, correlation does exist but it is not strong correlation.</b></p>	<p>Hence, “<b>Researcher fails to accept H<sub>0</sub> and hence H<sub>1</sub> is ‘Accepted’</b>”</p>

### FINDINGS

- 1) Researcher found that 50.85% of the employees are agreeing that their job in BPO does not require complex and high level skills to perform day to day work. With existing qualities and qualifications employees can switch over jobs easily especially back office jobs. These employees found to be less committed to the organization.
- 2) Researcher observed 57.26% of the employees are agreeing that their job does not carry great value for their personal initiative or judgment in regular work. It depicts these employees are having less commitment to the organization.
- 3) Researcher found that 64.53% of the employees are agreeing that their job is complicated but repetitive in nature. Regular set systems and procedure to be followed in day to day work. It depicts that these employees are having less commitment to the organization.
- 4) Researcher observed that the work in 60.78% of the B.P.O. employees are predetermined and standardized by the set procedure. BPO employees are not independent to do the work as per their own wish but the client's requirement, demand and his need is the final criteria for completing the work. It depicts that these employees are having less commitment to the organization as the work become monotonous over the period of time.
- 5) Researcher found that the 55.19% of the employees are agreeing that the work schedule is often in conflict with personal life. Therefore, these employees show less organizational commitment towards organization.
- 6) Researcher found that the 57.05% of the employees are agreeing that the job has negative effect on personal life. It depicts that these BPO employees strongly believe that their personal life is badly affected by their job in BPO. Therefore, these employees show less organizational commitment towards organization.

### SUGGESTIONS

- 1) Researcher suggests that work life balance policies should be made as official policies for the BPO companies. Especially, for employees working in shifts and under pressure of targets. Companies can arrange family councilors for the needy staff. Stress management therapies, Yoga and meditation should be made compulsory for all the staff.
- 2) Researcher suggests that the promotion should be linked with the performance in terms of perfection, timeliness, response time, output etc. The practice to be set and confidence to be given to all the employees that positive performance is always recognized and rewarded with promotions. Criteria for positive performance should be known to everybody which builds healthy competition. BPO companies need to taken genuine interest in career development of an employee to gain committed employee.
- 3) Researcher suggests that special attention to be given to make fun filled environment in the BPO companies. As work itself is not interesting and enjoyable. Companies should pay attention towards creating fun rooms, creative fun games, relaxation rooms and performing arts like dance and drama and management games etc.



## GOODS AND SERVICE TAX: A GENERAL VIEW

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### Abstract

The Goods & Service Tax is a value added tax to be implemented in India the decision on which is pending. GST is the only indirect tax that directly affects all sectors and sections of our economy. Ignorance of law is no excuse but is liable to penal provisions hence why not start learning. GST and avoid the cost of ignorance the changed indirect tax system. GST is planned to execute in India several countries implemented this tax system followed by France in 1954 the first country introduced GST. Worldwide almost 150 countries have introduced GST in one or the other form since now most of the countries have a unified GST system. The GST Implementation is not yet declared by government and the drafting of GST law is still under process and a clear picture will be available only after announcement of implementation. GST brings before us to strength our free market economy.

**Keywords**– GST, History of GST, CGST, SGST, IGST, Benefits of GST, Disadvantage of GST.

**Introduction**:- GST is an Indirect tax which was introduced in India on 1 July 2017 and was applicable throughout India which replaced multiple cascading taxes levied by the central and state governments It was introduced as the constitution Act 2017. GST Law in India is a comprehensive multi stage destination based tax that is levied on every value addition. In simple words goods and services GST law has replaced much indirect tax law that previously existed in India.

**GST Definition**:- “The goods and services Tax is a value added tax levied on most goods value added tax levied on most good and services sold for domestic consumption.”

**History of GST** :- The reform process of India’s Indirect tax regime was started in 1986 by “vishwanath pratap sing” finance Minister in Rajiv Gandhi’s government with the Introduction of the modified value Added Tax.

\*1991-Report of the chelliah committee recommends VAT/GST and recommendations accepted by Government.

\*1994-Introduction of service tax.

\*1999- Formation of empowered committee on state VAT

\*2003-VAT implemental in Haryana in April 2003.

\*2004-Significant progress towards CENVAT.

\*2005-06-VAT implemented in 26 more states.

\*2007-First GST stuffy released By Mr. P. Shome in January.

\*2007-finance ministry Announces for GST in budget Speech.

\*2007-GST phase out starts in April 2007.

\*2007-Joint working Group formed and report submitted.

\*2008-EC finalizes the view on GST structure in April 2008.

### Indirect Taxes Included under GST:-

1) **State taxes**:- VAT sales tax, Luxury tax, Entertainment tax, taxes on lottery, state Cusses & surcharges in so far as they relate to supply of goods & services, Purchase tax.

2. **Central Taxes**:- Central Excise duty, Additional Excise Duty, the Excise Duty levied under the medical and Toiletries Preparation Act, service tax, Additional customs duty commonly known as countervailing Duty, special Additional Duty of customs, surcharges, Cusses the above taxes dissolve under GST, instead only CGST & SGST exists.

### What are the components of GST:-

1. **CGST**- Collected by the central Government on an intra-state sale.

2. **SGST**-Collected by the state Government on an intra-state sale.

**3.IGST:-**Collected by the central Government for inter-state sale (eg. Maharashtra to Tamil Nadu.)

**Benefits of GST:-**

**For business and Industry:-**

2. uniformity of tax rates & structure
3. Removal of Cascading

1. Easy compliance

**For the central & State Governments:-**

2. Better controls on leakage
3. Higher Revenue efficiency

1. Simple and easy to administration

**For the consumer:-**

- 1) Relief in over fall tax burden

1) single and transparent tax proportionate to the

**Other effect:-**

- 2) Boosting of Revenue
- 3) Lesser cost of Logistics and Inventory
- 4) Quite an Investment Boost

1) Simplicity at it's Best

**Disadvantage of GST:-**

1. Some economist says that GST in India would impact negatively on the real estate market. It would add up to 8 percent to the cost of new homes and reduce demand by about 12 percent.
2. Some expert's say's that CGST, SGST are nothing but new names for central excise / service tax.VAT & GST.
3. Some retail products currently have only four percent tax on them after GST garment and clothes could become more expensive.
4. Adoption and migration to the new GST system would involve teething troubles and learning for the entire eco system.

**Conclusion:-** GST is the most logical steps towards the comprehensive indirect tax reform in our country since independence. GST is livable on all supply of goods and provision of services as well combination thereof all sectors of economy whether the industry business including Govt. department and service sector shall have to bear impact of GST. All sections of economy viz, big medium, small scale units, intermediaries importers, exporters, traders, professionals and consumers shall be directly affected of GST. One of the biggest taxation reforms in India...the good & service tax...is all set to integrate state economies and boost overall growth.

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## **BITCOINS – PROS & CONS**

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### **Introduction:**

Historically, exchanges of value – barter systems – were done face-to-face so that participants could instantly verify the respective physical properties being exchanged. As purchasers and sellers became geographically distant, agents or trusted third-parties acting on behalf of the participants became necessary to verify the quantity or quality of the property being transferred. For example, credit card issuers are examples of a third-party standing in for a buyer, guaranteeing to the seller that the buyer's funds are good. The growth of the Internet and the proliferation of digital transactions have exposed many limitations to traditional currencies and exchange systems in the borderless, electronic world. Current limitations include high expenses, time delays, and security risks. These limitations are particularly egregious when the transactions involve parties on each side of the globe, different national currencies, and complex products. The idea of an international currency – independent of a country or central bank and designed for a globalized economy – has fascinated economists, business executives, computer experts, and anti-government advocates for years. The ideal currency would provide anonymity to its holders, protection from inflation, and security from theft and fraud. These ideals led to the concept of a digital currency, enabling the concept of cash or cash equivalent to be used over the Internet. Bitcoins (BTC), the latest and most popular outcome of efforts to create a practical digital currency, first appeared in 2009 with an initial issue of 2,625,000. As of December 7, 2013, there were 12,091,050 BTCs, each with a value of \$736.61 USD. The website Shopify recently listed 75 specialty retailers that accept bitcoins, and Forbes announced its "Top 10 Bitcoin Merchant Sites," including website development software developer Word Press. Even Baidu, Inc., China's biggest search engine, accepted bitcoins until the nation's central bank banned the use or ownership of the currency by financial institutions.

**Description of Bitcoins:** Bitcoin payments are processed through a private network of computers linked through a shared program. Each transaction is Bitcoin is a decentralized, peer-to-peer, "cryptocurrency" system designed to allow online users to process transactions through digital units of exchange called Bitcoins. Started in 2009 by a mysterious programmer, Bitcoin has generated plenty of interest and controversy as a "third" type of currency and an alternative to government fiat currencies like the U.S. dollar or the euro or pure commodity currencies like gold or silver coins. Simultaneously recorded in a "blockchain" on each computer that updates and informs all accounts. Bitcoins are either "mined" by a computer through a process of solving increasingly complex mathematical algorithms or purchased with standard national money currencies and placed into a "Bitcoin wallet" that is accessed through a smartphone or computer. According to Anthony Gallippi, CEO of Bitpay payment processor, "Bitcoin is a more secure, faster, and more affordable option for transferring funds." In technical terms, bitcoins are a math-based, finite, verifiable, open-sourced, decentralized virtual currency that relies upon cryptography for security.

Proponents of the new currency claim that:

- Instant payment can be made to anyone, anywhere in the world
- Transactions cannot be reversed for any reason
- Third parties are unnecessary
- The supply of bitcoins cannot be manipulated by any government, bank, organization, or individual

**Mining:** Bitcoins are created in blocks of 50 bitcoins through a process called "mining" – what amounts to a payment for services provided to the decentralized network by processing transactions. In layman's language, a transaction – one party transferring bitcoins to a second party – occurs electronically between each party's bitcoin "wallet" – the name for the public digital files where the respective parties, or wallet owners, keep private encryption keys to prove ownership of the wallet. The transactions are processed by network computers (bitcoin miners) into a shared public ledger called a "block chain." The block chain is maintained over the entire

network according to specific cryptographic rules, and each transaction must be verified by other computers (nodes) in the network before it's confirmed. Once the network computers (the "miners") complete the increasingly complex algorithms associated with each transaction, the owners of the mining computers earn a fixed number of bitcoins.

Essentially, the bitcoin transaction is audited a minimum of six times by different computers in the network before the transfer is confirmed to the wallet owners. This ensures that:

1. The transferring bitcoin wallet has sufficient bitcoins to complete the transaction.
2. The appropriate number of bitcoins are transferred from one wallet to the other, thus agreeing and confirming the total number of bitcoins outstanding remains the same.
3. The bitcoin balance in each wallet is correct following the transfer, again confirming that the total outstanding bitcoins are correct.

Each computer verifying the transaction adds its own sequence of numbers to the block chain. As transactions increase, the computing power necessary to complete each transaction also increases due to the longer block chain and the greater complexity of the algorithms required to complete each operation.

Mining – processing transactions for the bitcoin network – is the only method by which new bitcoins are created. As the number of outstanding (unissued) bitcoins decrease, and the number of bitcoin transactions increase, the bitcoin miner must expend greater computer power to complete each transaction. This is the planned consequence of fixing the number of bitcoins issued to 21,000,000 BTC, thereby establishing the rate at which future BTC blocks are issued on a declining ratio based on the number of outstanding BTCs.

For instance, once there are 17,718,750 BTC outstanding, 6.25 BTC/block will be issued relative to the 50 BTC/block initially issued. According to Virtual Mining Corp CEO Kenneth Slaughter, "In 2009, people could mine 50 coins every 10 minutes. By the end of 2012, that amount was halved to 25 coins."

**The Potential of Bitcoins:** While the number of bitcoins and their value has increased since their introduction, it may be helpful to compare bitcoins to other electronic payment methods.

**Transaction Volumes:** In the fiscal year ending October 2013, there were \$8 billion in transactions in bitcoins. By contrast, Bank of America, PayPal, Western Union, Automated Clearing House (ACH) Network, and Fedwire collectively processed 132 million transactions for a total of \$599 trillion in 2012, as testified to by Jennifer Shasky Clavery of the United States Department of Treasury in November 2013.

**Transaction Capacity:** Gallippi, also testifying before the Senate Banking Subcommittee at the same time as Clavery, contrasted the difference between the existing capacity of processors to handle bitcoin transactions as compared to credit card processing. He noted that the Visa credit card network can handle 20,000 transactions per second worldwide, while Bitcoin has the capacity to handle seven transactions per second, and currently averages just one transaction per second. He also stated that the global money supply of bitcoins is around \$5 billion today, compared to \$70 trillion in the global M2 money supply.

**Pros of Bitcoins:** Due to the unique nature of virtual currencies, there are some inherent advantages to transacting through Bitcoin that users of other currencies do not get. Digital currencies are a relatively new and untested medium of exchange, and users should be careful to weigh their benefits and risks. That said, Bitcoin appears to offer some unique possibilities.

Bitcoins have a way to go before becoming a serious alternative to existing electronic transaction systems, but they do provide real advantages to users:

1. **Protection From Payment Fraud:** Bitcoins are digital and cannot be counterfeited or reversed arbitrarily by the sender, as with credit card charge-backs.
2. **Reduced Possibility of Identity Theft:** When you give your credit card to a merchant, you give him or her access to your full credit line, even if the transaction is for a small amount. Credit cards operate on a "pull" basis, where the store initiates the payment and pulls the designated amount from your account. Bitcoins use a "push" mechanism that allows the bitcoin holder to send exactly what he or she wants to the merchant or recipient with no further information. Furthermore, bitcoins do not require names – just digital wallet IDs.
3. **Direct Transfers for Immediate Settlement:** Purchasing real property typically involves a number of third parties, delays, and payment of fees. In many ways, the bitcoin block chain is like a "large property rights database," says Gallippi. Bitcoin contracts can be designed and enforced to eliminate or add third party

approvals, reference external facts, or be completed at a future date or time for a fraction of the expense and time required to complete traditional asset transfers.

4. **Access to Historically Inaccessible Markets:** There are approximately 2.2 billion individuals with access to the Internet or mobile phones who don't currently have access to traditional exchange systems. These individuals are primed for the bitcoin market. Kenya's M-PESA system, a mobile phone-based money transfer and micros financing service recently announced a bitcoin device, with one in three Kenyans now owning a bitcoin wallet.

5. **Lower Fees:** There aren't usually transaction fees for bitcoin exchanges because the bitcoin miner is compensated by the network with newly issued bitcoins. Even though there's no bitcoin transaction fee, many observers expect that most users will engage a third-party service, such as Coinbase, in lieu of creating and maintaining their own bitcoin wallets. These services act like Paypal does for cash or credit card users, providing the online exchange system for bitcoin, and as such, they're likely to charge fees. It's interesting to note that Paypal does not accept or transfer bitcoins.

6. **User Anonymity:** Bitcoin purchases are discrete. Unless a user voluntarily publishes his Bitcoin transactions, his purchases are never associated with his personal identity, much like cash-only purchases, and cannot be traced back to him. In fact, the anonymous Bitcoin address that is generated for user purchases changes with each transaction.

7. **No Third-party Interruptions:** One of the most widely publicized benefits of Bitcoin is that governments, banks and other financial intermediaries have no way to interrupt user transactions or place freezes on Bitcoin accounts. The system is purely peer-to-peer; users experience a greater degree of freedom than with national currencies.

8. **Purchases Are Not Taxed:** Since there is no way for third parties to identify, track or intercept transactions that are denominated in Bitcoins, one of the major advantages of Bitcoin is that sales taxes are not added onto any purchases.

9. **Mobile Payments:** Like with many online payment systems, Bitcoin users can pay for their coins anywhere they have Internet access. This means that purchasers never have to travel to a bank or a store to buy a product. However, unlike online payments made with U.S. bank accounts or credit cards, personal information is not necessary to complete any transaction.

**Cons of Bitcoins:** Critics of bitcoins range from noted economist and "New York Times" writer Paul Krugman, to MarketWatch's David Weidner, who claims advocates for bitcoins are essentially gold bugs: "The most paranoid class of investors. They're hoarding it to ward off what they believe is hyper inflation. They don't trust the Fed. They don't trust the government. They don't trust central banks."

They, and others, raise a number of concerns, some of which are substantial obstacles to the online currency, while others may resolve as the system matures.

1. **Financing Illegal and Immoral Activities:** Some believe the appeal of bitcoin is that it can be used anonymously for illegal or antisocial acts. According to Mercedes Kelley Tunstall of Ballard Spahr LLP, "Bitcoin has built its reputation and structured its virtual currency around being both anti-government and anti-establishment." On October 2, 2013, the FBI closed the notorious website Silk Road, seizing more than 144,000 BTC worth \$28 million. According to Paul Smocer, president of BITS (the technology policy division of The Financial Services Roundtable), Silk Road was "an operation that was allegedly used to anonymously buy or sell drugs, offer guns or assassins for sale, and provide tutorials for hacking ATM machines. The operation was completely reliant on digital currency for transactions." He went on to say, "Digital currencies are being used to assist a broad array of criminal activities including illegal drug sales, stolen identities, child pornography, prostitution, human trafficking, and illegal weapons sales. It is also being used as a favorite of cyber criminals to pay for services such as developing and distributing malicious software to the movement of stolen funds resulting from account takeovers." Proponents of bitcoins, with the agreement of federal currency regulators and enforcement officials, respond that any financial institution, payment system, or medium of exchange has the potential to be used for money laundering and other illicit activities.

2. **High Risk of Loss:** Timothy B. Lee, adjunct scholar at the Cato Institute and regular contributor to Forbes.com, identifies four reasons to be cautious about bitcoins:

**Lack of Security.** There is no safety net or perfect way to protect your bitcoins from human error (passwords), technical glitches (hard drive failures, malware), or fiduciary fraud. According to an article in the UK edition of Wired, 18 of 40 web-based businesses offering to exchange bitcoins into other fiat currencies have gone out of business, with only six exchanges reimbursing their customers. The authors of the study estimate that the median lifespan of any bitcoin exchange is 381 days, with a 29.9% chance that a new exchange will close within a year of opening.

**Increased Regulation.** While relatively benign guidelines are currently in place, law enforcement agencies could decide that bitcoins are a “giant money laundering scheme,” and enact more stringent regulations that would diminish the currency’s value.

**Limited Scaling.** The design of the system limits the speed and number of transactions processed, making it unlikely that bitcoins will replace conventional credit card transactions.

**Lack of Applications.** While acknowledging bitcoins’ popular use for illegal transactions, Lee questions how useful bitcoins really are. To be truly disruptive to existing fiat currencies or electronic payment systems, Bitcoin would need applications for low-cost international money transfers, the creation of complex electronic contracts, or use in Kickstarter-style fundraising campaigns or micropayment transfers.

James J. Angel, associate professor of finance at the McDonough School of Business at Georgetown University, noted in an article on CNN that one of the largest Bitcoin exchanges is a former online site to trade cards used in the popular card game MAGIC: “An exchange based on trading kiddy cards does not seem like a sound foundation for a monetary system.”

Many financial experts would concur that the issues inherent in currency and monetary exchange systems are considerably more complex than the artificial limits established in game software. Angel also predicted that Bitcoin mining software would become a magnet for computer viruses since there is no government regulating the participants within the system.

On December 8, 2013, the Financial Times reported that “Bitcoin has fueled a surge in the number of cyber-attacks,” with more than 300,000 known incidents occurring in the preceding quarter. According to the article, cyber-attackers demand ransoms paid in bitcoins from owners of the computers that have been attacked, steal bitcoins by deciphering the long codes, and hack the coining computers used to maintain the public ledger of bitcoin ownership.

Furthermore, Mr. Smocer, testifying before the Senate Subcommittee, noted that bitcoins are not broadly accepted by the established financial services industry, limiting their overall application and use.

**3. Excessive Volatility:** According to an analysis published in The Wall Street Journal by Campbell Harvey, a finance professor at Duke University, bitcoins have been 7.5 times as volatile as gold, and more than eight times as volatile as the S&P 500 over the last three years. This coincides with the analysis of Marie Brière, associate professor of Université Paris Dauphine in France, who calculated an annualized return of 370% for bitcoins with 175% volatility. Such violent price movements within short time periods are not consistent with an ideal exchange medium for buyers or sellers, limiting bitcoins as a significant vehicle for businesses. Many believe that bitcoins are speculative bubbles, similar to the Dutch tulip bulb mania of the 1600s. The evidence to date definitely suggests that the current market is mainly speculation, with three-quarters of mined bitcoins being hoarded, waiting for prices to rise.

**Conclusion:** There you have it folks. With this, you now have both sides of the coin. Bitcoin, as you can see, is not perfect. It does have many advantages that physical currencies do not provide its users; however, it also has its disadvantages. This is mostly due to the fact that Bitcoin is still a relatively young and new currency. People are just beginning to become more aware of it. In order for Bitcoin to succeed, more people need to understand what it is and not let their preconceived notions distort the concept of digital currencies. There are always pros and cons to any situation in life. To be able to make a good decision, you need to weigh the good and bad thoroughly before finalizing your choice. Do the same for Bitcoin. Understand what it is, and decide what you want to do with it. We, at Coinreport give you the facts; you are the ones who make your decision.

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## IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS IN NASIK DISTRICT

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### **Abstract**

Growing importance of services sector is the main feature of Indian Economic Development. In India the growth of service sector is more than the development of Agriculture and Industries. In GDP of India the share of service sector is more than other sectors and it is also involved in the state level development.<sup>1</sup> Service sector have nearby 60 per cent share in the GDP of the country. Services sector has created more employment opportunities and more income sources from the decade 1990 and it also developing with the growing rate of 9 per cent per annum.<sup>2</sup> According to the budget of 11<sup>th</sup> Five year plan, GDP will be increase at 8 to 9 per cent. In the past period of 20<sup>th</sup> century many banks have provided Banking Services to its customers and in 21<sup>st</sup> century nearby 97% Banks are providing banking services to its customers. Such as ATM, Debit/Credit Cards, Phone Banking, Internet Banking etc. Many customers have no idea about using the New Technologies of Banks so it becomes necessary to know how far the customers know about these Techniques. Many customers are using the services but are also facing the problems due to Inadequate Installation of Technology and in some areas the services are not provided by the banks<sup>3</sup>. The researcher attempts the problems of bank employees as well as bank customers towards using the techno-based services in banks.

**Key words:** Techno-based, Indian Economy, RBI, BOS

**Introduction:** In recent times, banking services play an important role in the Indian Economy. Nasik is also served by Banks for rendering various services to its customers. Banking services studied are: ATM, Debit/Credit Cards, Phone Banking, Internet Banking and other allied services. Use of these services requires computer awareness and literacy on the part of users and therefore, spread of these services among the masses is rather slow<sup>4</sup>. It was assumed that use of these services among farmers and rural based small businessmen might be less as compared to urban elite. To verify whether this assumption is true, this study was undertaken. This chapter presents summary of the work done so far, findings of the work, hypotheses testing.

### **Objectives of the study:**

1. To know the response of the customers to selected e-banking services such as ATM, Debit/Credit cards, phone banking, Internet Banking etc.
2. To study the difficulties (if any) faced by the customers in urban and rural area in using e-banking services offered by Banks.
3. To suggest ways and means to improve the customer services offered by Banks in the context of e-banking.

**Research Methodology:** The entire study is based on Primary as well as Secondary data. The Secondary data is collected from the reports of RBI, Annual Reports of the banks, Journals, Magazines, E-journals, Periodicals, Newspapers, etc. The Primary data is collected through structured questionnaire and filled up from the Bank employees and customers of sample banks. The customers who are using techno-based services of the banks are considered for the research work. The purposive sampling method is used for selection of banks and simple random sampling method is used for customers.

### **Findings**

Following are the major findings of the study:

1. Users of techno-services of banks are marginally higher than non-user customers among the youngest age-group of < 25 years and significantly higher in the middle aged group than non-users. However, the number and relative share of non-users among senior citizen is significantly higher than users of these services. Large number of non-user customers has less knowledge and they afraid for using the services due to lack of knowledge and less education towards the techno-services.

2. It is observed that Axis bank is not found in the rural industrial area, but it is found in urban industrial area where financial transactions are comparatively more than the rural area. There is no branch of HDFC bank in rural tribal area, but it is working in the urban tribal area. It is also observed that there is only a single bank that is ICICI Bank which is working all over in urban as well as in rural areas.

3. It is observed that almost all the users of technological services 160 (100 per cent) customers are using ATM services.

4. 110 (68.75 per cent) customers are using Debit/Credit Card service, 113(70.63 per cent) customers are using Phone Banking service, 50 (31.25 per cent) customers are using Internet Services and 115 (71.87 per cent) customers are using other technological services such as E-payment service, shared payment network service, PC Banking, Home banking, mobile banking service, core banking service, money transfer service etc. It means majority of customers are using ATM services provided by banks due to its availability and smooth operating system.

5. The satisfaction level of customers is given, which is divided into three parts as fully satisfied, partially satisfied and unsatisfied. It is also observed that 116 (72.50 per cent) customers are fully satisfied with technological services, 24 (15 per cent) customers are partially satisfied and only 20 (12.50 per cent) customers are unsatisfied that they are facing Technical problems or operational problems or socio-economic problems or other problems in using ATM service.

6. Lack of explosive to electronic device, the operational problem tops the list of problems such as lack of technical knowledge of handling cash withdrawal through ATM Card, Illiteracy is one more handicap in handling the ATM. Highest number of customers 66 (41.3 percent) faced operational problem. Table 4.16 and figure 4.16 present the frequency and per cent of customers facing these problems. Last row of the table presents

7. Ranking of the problems by area, it is observed that the customers of Branches located in Agricultural area are facing more problems, followed by customers in Tribal Area and least problems are faced by the customers in Industrial area.

8. Another problem is that of security at ATM Centre, which at times is broken by thieves and cash, blocked cards etc are stolen away. 65 (40.6 per cent) are afraid of the lack of or inadequacy of security at ATM. 3<sup>rd</sup> Problem faced by ATM customers is lack of smooth transactions on account of closure of the machine or failure of electricity during the transaction. Other problems include money is debited to customers account though the withdrawal is failed due to technical reasons. These problems of ATM users call for immediate solutions for customer care, failing which, some of the services provided would remain unutilized.

9. Top ranking problem before 24 Customers (48 per cent) is that of smooth conduct of transactions, followed by operational problem faced by 23 customers (46 per cent) ranked 2<sup>nd</sup>, other problems as defined above faced by 21 (42 per cent) customers. Security problem in this service was perceived to be the least important problem faced by 20 (40.0 percent) customers.

10. An interbank comparison of the number of customers facing all types of problems was highest at 18 (36 per cent) customers of Axis Bank where as in other two banks; HDFC and ICICI banks, the number was 16 each (32 per cent). Axis Bank proves to be less efficient in case of this service.

11. There is no inter-area significant difference in the efficiency of banks in providing this service to customers. However, if we compare the number of customers per bank facing no problems in connection with internet banking, ICICI bank has the highest number of 6 customers out of a total of 14 (43.0 per cent).

12. If we compare the inter-bank efficiency in providing this service, the number of customers having no problems with this service is highest at 8 customers (42 per cent) and lowest with Axis bank, 5 ( 26 per cent). Conversely, if we compare the total number of customers having problems in enjoying other services, the lowest number is 35 (30 per cent) each with Axis and HDFC banks. ICICI bank has a highest number of dissatisfied customers 44 (40 percent).of this service. This shows that efficiency of ICICI bank is less as compared to other two banks.

13. Inter-service Matrix of Customer services and Customers Problems showed that Operational problems are ranked first for ATM Service users, Safety and Security problems are ranked first for Debit/Credit Card service users, Technical problems are ranked first in using Internet banking services and Phone banking services and other technical services are ranked first in misc. problems. It shows that not a single technical service is



completely developed and successfully carried by banks though they are well developed in providing E-banking services.

14. 150 user customers are facing the problem of Operating the services, Safety and security problem is faced by 205 user customers, 188 customers are facing the problem of Technical services and 169 user customers are facing the problem of Miscellaneous services. It is observed that the major problem while using the services is that the large number of customers are facing the problem of security and safety in performing the transactions, thus they are not eager for using the services. But operating problem of machine is faced by fewer customers; it means the customers' computer literacy is still lacking that prohibits them from making frequent use of IT aided bank services.

15. Thus, it can be concluded from the above analysis that though electronic transfer services are made available, there are problems in making use of these services on the part of customers. These problems are more serious with computer illiterate customers and particularly acute with rural ill-educated customers. There is a need for an initiative on the part of banks to train not only their human resource but also their clientele in conduct of electronic bank transactions.

### Testing of Hypotheses

Following were the pre-determined statements of hypotheses tested through this study:

**1. The customers face problems in using New Services offered by Private Sector Banks.**

Barring a small fraction of around 8 per cent of the customers using above mentioned services, a large proportion of 92 per cent of customers are facing one or more problems in using these specified services .( Please refer to Tables 4.22 A, B, and C PP 102-103). **This statement of hypothesis is proved.**

**2. The effectiveness of customer services depends on the attitude of bank employees and managerial inputs.**

This statement of hypothesis could not be explicitly tested because responses of the officers and employees of the bank were very vague. However, there is a clear indication from the majority of respondents expressing dissatisfaction over the efficiency in supplying the specified services that the attitude of bank employees and managerial inputs is not favorable to make these services customer friendly. **Thus, the second hypothesis is also proved.**

### Suggestions

It is difficult to find workable solution when there is a great disparity between the expectations and fulfillment. Customers expect too much efficient services from their banks, which face a number of limitations in implementing innovative bank services. Even then, following workable solutions are suggested:

1. More and more customers of the banks are to be encouraged to utilise electronic bank services to enhance the volume of transactions off the counter.
2. Every bank must have a customer care counter, where a bank officer or employee shall be available on line around the clock so that the customer can call bank and get his/her query satisfied instantly.
3. There has to be clear instructions to the customers on line as to how effectively an electronic bank service could be utilized because most of the customers face transactional problems in case of phone banking, internet banking and Debit/Credit card transactions.
4. Customers from rural area must be promptly attended because they face more problems than urban elite customers.
5. Bank employees may be provided with training, workshops, and refresher courses in customer care for dealing with complaints relating to all electronic banking services. The course content should be such that customers should feel free while discussing their difficulties with their bankers.
6. Banks may also organise region-wise customers' camps for discussing with them their problems and finding solutions on the spot. This will encourage more people to use these services and the business of the banks may increase.
7. Banks, while assessing the performance of their officers/employees may assign special credit points to those who take special efforts in making their customers fully satisfied.

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## IMPACT OF SPIRITUALITY ON LIFESTYLE OF TEACHERS

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### **Abstract**

*The Spirituality is a broad concept than the religion or meditation. In today's life every minute and every work is counted, the management of the life style plays a vital role in this. The spirituality helps to develop the management skills in terms of time management, work management, diet management, and physical as well as mental health management. This researcher conducted the study of life style, routine work and the spirituality in all of this day-to-day activity, its impact on the working people in education field. The spirituality not only improves the innate values of a soul but also has a positive effect on every activity performed by that person. This paper helps the reader to know about the Spirituality, Spiritual Lifestyle and the impact of spirituality on the life of those people. The researcher studied the topic with the help of data collection through questionnaire from 100 teachers.*

**Keywords:** Spirituality, Lifestyle, Supreme Soul, Meditation, Diet, Amritvela, Yog, Religion, Purity, Attributes, Soul, Innate Value, Soul Consciousness, Churning

**Introduction:** In today's world, the spirituality is more associated with rituals, religious bigotry and sometimes linked up with fundamentalists' attributes. Lifestyle reflects people's self image or self concept; the way they see themselves and believe they are seen by the others. Lifestyle is a composite of motivations, needs, and wants and is influenced by factors such as culture, family, reference groups, and social class Living Habits turn into the way of living. Our Indian history has many incidents that the Spiritual lifestyle of the human being brings them all the attributes of soul viz. peace, happiness, bliss, purity, love, knowledge & power.

### **I. Objectives:**

- 1) To know the meaning of term Spirituality and Spiritual Lifestyle.
- 2) To know the lifestyle of teachers with the help of questionnaire.
- 3) To study the effect of Spirituality on the lifestyle of teachers & knowledge of spirituality.

### **II. Research methodology:**

#### **1) Research Design:**

- The researcher has prepared the Questionnaire, for Primary data, related to the objectives decided.
- All the questions are close ended by options of "Yes" and "No".
- It is more structured questionnaire to analyse the topic under study because one can be explained in more detail about their feelings and experience.

#### **2) Sample Selection:**

- The sample used for the research design comprised of 100 teachers from Junior College, Senior College and School of MVP Samaj Educational Institution.
- The respondents include the teaching faculty from urban and semi urban colleges & schools, aging 25 to 57 Years.

### **III. Spirituality:**

"Spirituality means a connection of soul to the Supreme Soul"

- Brahmakumaris Ishwariya Vishwa Vidyalaya

"Spirituality is a brave search for the truth about existence, fearlessly peering into the mysterious nature of life."

- Elizabeth Lesser

▪ Spirituality is not a luxury, something for people who have nothing else to do but sit around and meditate. In fact, it is the lack of spirituality in daily life that is causing the breakdown and destruction of our

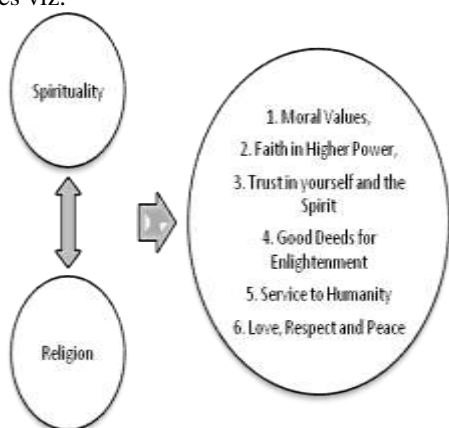
planet and our civilization. As we restore spirituality we can find methods of working together to create better selves and a better world.

- When the spirit manifests in terms of its innate qualities such as purity, peace, bliss, love, happiness and power, then one is in a spiritual state of existence.
- In simple words, the spirituality is direct connection to the supreme power of all souls which brings changes to the innate values of the soul.
- There are no mediators, no voice, no requirements, no expectations, only silence and feelings of continuous energy flow in our soul from such Ocean of energy.
- Spirituality is different than the religion. Religion can be a way towards the Spirituality but Spirituality is not ultimately results in religion.

**Differences between Spirituality & Religion**

Point of Difference	Spirituality	Religion
Derivation of term	Spirit means energy. Spirit derives from latin word “Spiritus” which means Breath.	Religion derived from latin word “religio” which means Obligation or bond.
Meaning	It is related to Divine	It is a collection of beliefs, scriptures, traditions, practice of worship to God
Connectivity	It is a personal and direct connection with the Universe and God	It is indirect connection with the God
Relation	It is related to mind & thinking pattern	It is related to tradition & culture
Inter-dependability	Spirituality can exist without religion	Religion can be a part of Spirituality

Even though Spirituality differs from Religion, it is most of the times connected with religion due to some of the similarities viz.



**Similarities in Spirituality & Religion**

**IV. Spiritual Life Style:**

- Involvement of spirituality in every activity of the routine life is called as Spiritual Life Style.
- It is a life style which is a reflection of innate values of soul in daily working and it becomes the routine of the person.
- It a life style which is followed from the time we wake up till the time we go to bed.
- The spirituality may be included in following ways for better life style:



**1. Early Morning Meditation:**

- The morning time is a most pure and effective timing to acquire the energy and fill up the powers in the soul.
- Nectar timing (Amritvela) is the foundation for the whole day.
- The 2 am to 6 am is timing perfect for making ourselves complete with either good thoughts for all or by spinning the cycle of self realization. By doing this, we are able to accumulate lot of power in life.

**2. Daily Spiritual Study:**

- Spiritual study involves good thoughts, positive thoughts, implication of thoughts in action, churning of knowledge in whole day, etc.
- It doesn't mean to read daily spiritual books, articles, stories or any ritual books.
- It is virtues of God, positive thoughts towards daily behavior from the ocean of knowledge Supreme Soul.
- While keeping regularity and punctuality in such spiritual study, it helps to inculcate the values automatically in daily routine and it becomes the part of our personality.

**3. Following Purity:**

- Purity which also called as Celibacy includes the seven forms. Each form of Celibacy has its own benefits to the individual in his/her life as followed by them.

**Forms & Benefits of Purity/ Celibacy**

Sr. No.	Form	Benefits
1	Bodily	- Useful to maintain health of body. - Gives power to develop immunity to several kinds of diseases. - Increase the strength, stamina and zeal for continuous work. - Results in Optimism, Cheerfulness, endurance, courage.
2	Mental	- Brings determination to one's thoughts. - Develops will power - Increase concentration - Helps to achieve the way of progress and happiness in life.
3	Intellectual	- Capabilities grow to a greater extent. - Intellect itself becomes righteous.

4	Moral	- Purification of outlook, thoughts and habits. - Gets over the temptations and allurements.
5	Spiritual	- Realization of self and the God. - Detachment from body and mind and become soul consciousness.
6	Financial	- Brings the proper way to earn money. - To satisfy the financial needs and spend it on proper purpose only.
7	Social	- Uplift of moral, financial and cultural values in individual brings the social values automatically. - Scarcity of resources can be controlled by decrease in population growth.

#### 4. **Diet and Nutrition:**

- The person's nature becomes what he/she eats. The person preparing food, ingredients of food, quality of food, and these all has direct effect on the person who eats that food.
- That's why the food prepared by Mother is always delicious irrespective of its ingredients as mother always prepares the food with full devotion and lots of love.
- The spirituality has effect of diet and nutrition based on the three aspects of offering the food viz. State of mind while cooking, bhog to God and State of mind while you eat the food.
- A person who wishes to improve spirituality should take the kind of food that helps him/ her in achieving his/ her object and abstain from the rest of the food as undesirable.
- The food has effect on the thoughts and conduct of the person, that's why food is also categorized in three ways such as Tamasic food, Rajasic food and Sattvic food.

#### 5. **Selfless Service:**

- There are two types of services which a person perform viz. Service with Love and Service as Duty.
- **One**, who does the service with love and affection, would not leave any soul without infusing love for God into him/her.
- **Another**, who is duty bound, would finish his duty, would finish the one week course, hold Rajyoga camps and read out the Godly versions to the new comer, but would not consider it as his/her responsibility to bring the soul into love-full connection with God.
- It is a law of service that only the one, who has the capability or Love for God, can infuse the same capability or quality of love in others.

#### 6. **Churning Knowledge:**

- Churning makes the one empowered and develops different powers in the self and create a very good self respect.
- Churning knowledge means to think about the knowledge, understand it and develop a clear picture in your mind, think about the benefits of being a pure and peaceful soul. Only when you consider the benefits of the knowledge, you will apply it in your daily interaction.
- Such churning develops the ability of individual to think on any point from all possible perspectives and develop the capabilities to include the good and clear knowledge in the daily routine.
- Churning of the knowledge helps the soul to gain more power; Happiness dominates the conscious, Natural Peace in ones outlook, Real service to the humanity, Changes in Personality and the state of Natural bliss.

#### 7. **Soul Consciousness:**

- Soul Consciousness means to stay in the form of soul, detached from all material matters, relations and thoughts.
- It is the foundation of Spirituality because it connects the flow of energy from God directly to the soul.
- Pure thoughts which flow from soul consciousness bring the spirit closer to God.

- In soul consciousness, it is easy to control and concentrate the mind and be free from useless thoughts, anxieties, tensions and confusions.
- When the source of power and peace is taped, inner strength and will power become stronger which in turn makes the soul more efficient and alert.
- This state helps to purify and clean the intellect and helps to absorb or inculcate pure knowledge.
- The consistent practice of soul consciousness brings the treasure of eight powers to the spirit which helps to build the more efficient karma in the life.



**Powers of Soul (Virtues)**

**8. Thinking Pattern:**

- Thinking is an art that requires the most effort.
- Thoughts triggers certain feelings, feelings take the shape of our attitude towards someone or something, Attitude further shapes our behavior as we interact with others and all such behavior becomes the habits. Habits constitutes unique personality, personality states our life structure or life style and ultimately our destiny.
- It means the whole personality of the person is depending on the way of thinking, way of reacting and behavior with the others and self.
- When thinking becomes habitual as it does within our daily routines, we enter in a vicious cycle of negative or stressful thinking.
- Once we identify the cycle, it is much easier to break that cycle while replacing negative thoughts with positive ones.
- The quality of thoughts determines our level of happiness. As said by Buddha in Dhammapada, “If a man speaks or acts with evil thought, sorrow will follow him as the cart goes after the ox.”
- Thoughts are the vibrations of the mind; therefore the pattern of positive and creative thinking helps to meditate more effectively.

**9. Meditation:**

- The meditation is an essential part of spirituality.
- Spirituality can be feeling more effectively through mediation.
- Meditation doesn’t mean to sit at one place with specific position and listening mantras or soft music.
- Meditation is a feeling which brings only when the soul has acquired the purity in thoughts, clarity in mind and detachment from the world.
- Meditation gives the powers to the soul accompanied with the qualities.
- Qualities can or cannot be disclosed to someone but Power is always felt and discloses automatically when we get it. Power will never be hidden if we have that in us.
- Meditation provides the benefits such as the company of God which brings strength and pleasure, awakening the soul, influence on every action, power to become completely pure, ability to overcome difficulties, to spread peace by giving to others.

**V. Analysis & Interpretation:**

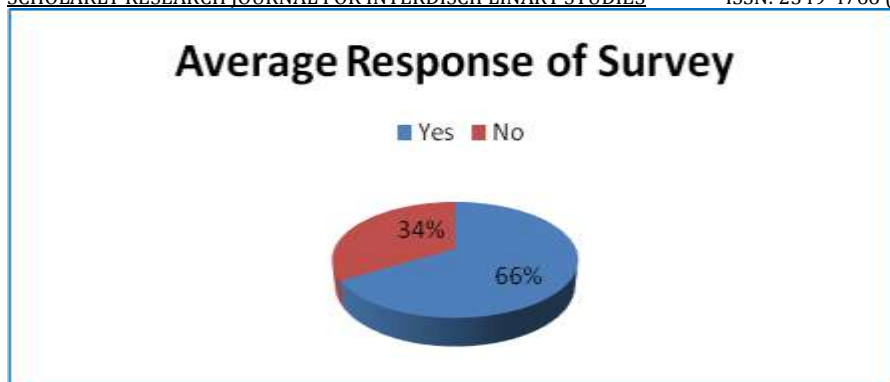
The data is analysed with the help of charts and graphs. The graphs/ charts are prepared for each question. The summary of all questions and their reply is as follows:

**Table 4.1 Compilation of Answers from Questionnaire**

Question	No. of Respondents having answer as
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	Yes	No
Do you have any idea about the Spirituality and religion?	92	08
Does Spirituality means connection of Soul to Supreme Soul (Power) for acquiring the powers/ energy?	92	08
Does spirituality means religion?	14	86
Does Spirituality mean to read daily religious and spiritual books, articles, stories, etc.?	15	85
Do you think that meditation is a part of religion?	26	74
Do you think that meditation is a part of Spirituality?	81	19
Do you know about the meditation techniques?	80	20
Do you pray/ remember the GOD at least once in a day?	90	10
Do you feel relax, happy & peaceful after meditation?	96	04
Does Spirituality lead to improve our innate values to work effectively at the workplace?	95	05
Do you feel positivity in your work due to meditation?	95	05
Is there any impact of your behaviour on others or environment surrounded by you?	92	08
Are you satisfied with your job or work at the institution?	98	02
Do you think Spirituality brings peace at mental level?	92	08
Do you start your day with newspaper/ TV Programmes?	36	64
Due to Spirituality, can you feel flexible to adjust the daily routine?	90	10
Does non-vegetarian food affect the Spirituality?	53	47
Does Sattvic food means food without onion, garlic & Food served to GOD as a Naivadya?	28	72
Can physical health be maintained through spirituality up to certain level?	91	09
Does Spirituality helps to increase Decision Making power?	87	13
Do you know the Spiritual Leader Brahmakumari Rajyogini Dadi Janki has The Most stable mind in the earth?	40	60
Do you know the TV channel "PEACE OF MIND" ?	47	53
Will you interested to Learn RAJYOGA MEDITATION at free of cost?	72	28
Are you interested to take admission for the course B.A in Values and Spiritual Education launched by YCMOU?	54	46
Do you have any substance addiction? Tobacco / Wine / Cigarettes /Bidi / any other.	04	96
<b>Response</b>	<b>Average %</b>	
Yes	66.40	
No	33.60	





Out of total 100 respondents, there are 66 persons gave their response as Yes whereas the remaining 34 persons are not in the favor of the questions.

#### **VI. Finding & Conclusion:**

##### **Findings:**

From the project and survey for the project has following findings:

- 1) The questionnaire is appreciated by teachers as it is drafted very clear and logically.
- 2) The answers given by each teacher is with full devotion and concentration because the topic selected was something new for them.
- 3) The respondents enjoy the questionnaire and they also ask many things after answering the questionnaire, about the course, spirituality, values, etc.
- 4) The data is not collected from the same unit where the researcher works, therefore the realistic and reliability is maintained.
- 5) The researcher also found that there are many things about spirituality which needed to clarify such as diet, daily routine and meditation techniques.

##### **Conclusion:**

The researcher has concluded the project with comparison of objectives set before conducting the survey and the responses from the people.

1. There is more awareness of the term spirituality in educational field.
2. The life style of teachers is comparatively better and proper which can explore the spirituality.
3. The erg to learn new things, to spread knowledge and be active in most of the area is the good thing I found in teachers.
4. Regarding the diet and nutrition, it was found that many teachers are of opinion that the food or properties of food have no effect on the Spirituality level.
5. Researcher also concludes that the Spirituality concept is more accepted by teachers on scientific and logical background.
6. The teachers due to their experience and knowledge from various are able to differentiate between the Religion and Spirituality, which is from my point of view, is important. It is important because the teacher should be unbiased while teaching or behavior with the society and this approach helps them to be more as a Teacher than a normal person.
7. There are many teachers who do the meditation but they want to learn the proper technique of the meditation for more effective experience.
8. Those who daily practice meditation, have the benefits of flexibility in work, relaxation and power of decision making on time.
9. There are most of the teachers who provide specific time to remember the God at least once in a day, not by traditional way of Puja but by thanking for the life.
10. It is also found that the life style followed by teachers is habitual due to their job timing and schedule which indirectly support the spirituality, such as start the morning, state of mind while working, food schedule, no consumption of addiction items, have patience, handle the stress, etc.

11. In short, the researcher will conclude that the Spiritual life style is not the special life style or rules to be followed, but the regular life style can be modified with some spiritual touch. This will actually enhance the powers of soul and the personality of the people. It also improves the job efficiency and performance at workplace.

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## NEW AGRICULTURE POLICY IN INDIA

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**Introduction** Agriculture is a way of life, a tradition, which, for centuries, has shaped the thought, the outlook, the culture and the economic life of the people of India. Agriculture, therefore, is and will continue to be central to all strategies for planned socio-economic development of the country. Rapid growth of agriculture is essential not only to achieve self-reliance at national level but also for household food security and to bring about equity in distribution of income and wealth resulting in rapid reduction in poverty levels. Indian agriculture has, since Independence, made rapid strides. In taking the annual foodgrains production from 51 million tonnes in early fifties to 206 million tonnes at the turn of the century, it has contributed significantly in achieving self-sufficiency in food and in avoiding food shortages. Over 200 million Indian farmers and farm workers have been the backbone of India's agriculture. Despite having achieved national food security the well being of the farming community continues to be a matter of grave concern for planners and policy makers. The establishment of an agrarian economy which ensures food and nutrition to India's billion people, raw materials for its expanding industrial base and surpluses for exports, and a fair and equitable reward system for the farming community for the services they provide to the society, will be the mainstay of reforms in the agriculture sector. The National Policy on Agriculture seeks to actualise the vast untapped growth potential of Indian agriculture, strengthen rural infrastructure to support faster agricultural development, promote value addition, accelerate the growth of agro business, create employment in rural areas, secure a fair standard of living for the farmers and agricultural workers and their families, discourage migration to urban areas and face the challenges arising out of economic liberalization and globalisation. Over the next two decades, it aims to attain

### **Objective of the Study:**

1. To study the salient features of the new agricultural policy.
2. To inform the various aspects of the new agricultural policy.

### **The salient features of the new agricultural policy are:**

1. Over 4 per cent annual growth rate aimed over next two decades..
2. Greater private sector participation through contract farming.
3. Price protection for farmers.
4. National agricultural insurance scheme to be launched.
5. Dismantling of restrictions on movement of agricultural commodities throughout the country.
6. Rational utilisation of country's water resources for optimum use of irrigation potential.
7. High priority to development of animal husbandry, poultry, dairy and aquaculture.
8. Capital inflow and assured markets for crop production.
9. Exemption from payment of capital gains tax on compulsory acquisition of agricultural land.
10. Minimise fluctuations in commodity prices.
11. Continuous monitoring of international prices.
12. Plant varieties to be protected through a legislation.
13. Adequate and timely supply of quality inputs to farmers.
14. High priority to rural electrification.
15. Setting up of agro-processing units and creation of off-farm employment in rural areas.

**Sustainable Agriculture** The policy will seek to promote technically sound, economically viable, environmentally non-degrading, and socially acceptable use of country's natural resources – land, water and genetic endowment to promote sustainable development of agriculture. Measures will be taken to contain biotic pressures on land and to control indiscriminate diversion of agricultural lands for non-agricultural purposes. The unutilized wastelands will be put to use for agriculture and afforestation. Particular attention will be given for

increasing cropping intensity through multiple-cropping and inter-cropping. Rational utilization and conservation of the country's abundant water resources will be promoted. Conjunctive use of surface and ground water will receive highest priority. Special attention will be focused on water quality and the problem of receding ground-water levels in certain areas as a result of over-exploitation of underground aquifers. Proper on-farm management of water resources for the optimum use of irrigation potential will be promoted. Erosion and narrowing of the base of India's plant and animal genetic resources in the last few decades has been affecting the food security of the country. Survey and evaluation of genetic resources and safe conservation of both indigenous and exogenously introduced genetic variability in crop plants, animals and their wild relatives will receive particular attention. The use of bio-technologies will be promoted for evolving plants which consume less water, are drought resistant, pest resistant, contain more nutrition, give higher yields and are environmentally safe. Conservation of bio-resources through their *ex situ* preservation in Gene Banks, as also *in situ* conservation in their natural habitats through bio-diversity parks, etc., will receive a high priority to prevent their extinction. Specific measures will also be taken to conserve indigenous breeds facing extinction. There will be a time bound programme to list, catalogue and classify country's vast agro bio-diversity. Sensitization of the farming community with the environmental concerns will receive high priority. Balanced and conjunctive use of bio-mass, organic and inorganic fertilizers and controlled use of agro chemicals through integrated nutrients and pest management (INM & IPM) will be promoted to achieve the sustainable increases in agricultural production. A nation-wide programme for utilization of rural and urban garbage, farm residues and organic waste for organic matter repletion and pollution control will be worked out. Agro-forestry and social forestry are prime requisites for maintenance of ecological balance and augmentation of bio-mass production in agricultural systems. Agro-forestry will receive a major thrust for efficient nutrient cycling, nitrogen fixation, organic matter addition and for improving drainage. Farmers will be encouraged to take up farm/agro-forestry for higher income generation by evolving technology, extension and credit support packages and removing constraints to development of agro and farm forestry. Involvement of farmers and landless labourers will be sought in the development of pastures/forestry programmes on public wastelands by giving financial incentives and entitlements to the usufructs of trees and pastures. The history and traditional knowledge of agriculture, particularly of tribal communities, relating to organic farming and preservation and processing of food for nutritional and medicinal purposes is one of the oldest in the world. Concerted efforts will be made to pool, distil and evaluate traditional practices, knowledge and wisdom and to harness them for sustainable agricultural growth.

**Inputs Management** Adequate and timely supply of quality inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, bio-pesticides, agricultural machinery and credit at reasonable rates to farmers will be the endeavour of the Government. Soil testing and quality testing of fertilisers and seeds will be ensured and supply of spurious inputs will be checked. Balanced and optimum use of fertilizers will be promoted together with use of organic manures and bio-fertilizers to optimize the efficiency of nutrient use. Development, production and distribution of improved varieties of seeds and planting materials and strengthening and expansion of seed and plant certification system with private sector participation will receive a high priority. A National Seed Grid will be established to ensure supply of seeds especially to areas affected by natural calamities. The National Seeds Corporation (NSC) and State Farms Corporation of India (SFCI) will be restructured for efficient utilization of investment and manpower.

Protection to plant varieties through a *sui generis* legislation, will be granted to encourage research and breeding of new varieties particularly in the private sector in line with India's obligations under TRIPS Agreement. The farmers will, however, be allowed their traditional rights to save, use, exchange, share and sell their farm saved seeds except as branded seeds of protected varieties for commercial purpose. The interests of the researchers will also be safeguarded in carrying out research on proprietary varieties to develop new varieties.

**Sustainability and natural resource management** The Policy document emphasizes a prescriptive framework based largely on technological opportunities for conservation and exploitation of natural resources. There are a large number of policy issues which have either been ignored or avoided. For example, rational land use has been cursorily treated. Natural resources experts have been pleading for increase in forest cover, alternate land use patterns in catchment areas, and rational urban land use. Similarly, inefficient and unsustainable use of water resources has been pointed out by several expert committees. Common property resources are also threatened.

The point is that the policy document does not address the really critical issues. It is obvious that in the absence of clear regulatory policies, the proposed technological fixes or investments will be infructuous. We can go on allocating funds for watershed development, agroforestry, soil conservation, and so on, but these will not produce desired results. Professional bodies like the National Academy of Agricultural Sciences etc have indicated clearly what the policy imperatives are. These have been ignored. The problem is that these prescriptions are not politically expedient. Nevertheless, it is essential that a political consensus is developed on critical issues. The bottom line is that unless we have regulatory policies in place, strategies to conserve natural resources and ensure sustainability will not work. Specifically, the policy document must explicitly indicate the official position with respect to these aspects. In this context, the debate over the preceding years needs to be qualitatively upgraded. Sustainability issues inevitably involve trade-offs. There will be losers. The society will have to make the choice to forego some current consumption if posterity is to be provided for. Left purely to unguided market forces, this will not happen. Answers to these questions lie in the domain of political economy. Nevertheless, these are crucial and a policy document devoid of these dimensions serves little purpose.

**Institutional change** The existing institutional support mechanism for Indian agriculture is grossly inadequate to meet future challenges. These have evolved in a context which has ceased to be relevant. These relate to the entire range of institutional arrangements whether they are concerned with use of natural resources, inputs, marketing and trade, or R&D and transfer of technology. While there is a need to think anew about these aspects, the policy document takes an incrementalist approach. This may be justified if a short term view is taken but a long term policy document must spell out new approaches and new institutions. The basic paradigm shift required relates the role of the state. It has been a historical presumption that the government knows what is to be done in areas like credit, marketing, R&D, and everything else needed for agricultural development. Over the last decade or so non-government organizations have demonstrated that this premise does not hold. Even otherwise, inadequacies arising from interventionist approach have been laid bare. Yet the policy document has not been able to break this barrier. It does mention reforms in existing institutional structure but is vague about new arrangements. It is obvious that strong farmer organizations will be the nodal institutions for change covering production, marketing and trade. A new cooperative (self-help) framework, free from the shackles of bureaucratic control and restrictive procedures will have to be developed. Unless producers are empowered effectively, the potential cannot be exploited and the projected growth scenario will not materialize. There is need to develop national policy to ensure that such institutions are fostered. Such grassroot level organizations will make decentralization meaningful and relevant. In addition to the organizational aspect, it will be necessary to inject greater professionalism across the board to ensure that technology, management, and other skills are imbedded in the new scheme. These cannot be left to the line departments of the government. In order to respond to this challenge, trained manpower will be necessary and new initiatives in agricultural education will be required.

**Investment priorities** There are two serious problems with regard to investment in agriculture. The document does talk about infrastructure and market development (Chapters 6 and 7) but there is no articulation of priorities and sequencing. As such, the document reads like a wish-list including everything. This is perhaps necessary in a very long term perspective, but it would be necessary to define a pathway to reach the long term goal. Economic development literature provides guidelines on the relationships between hard and soft infrastructure and the roles of public and private investments. These could provide indicative investment priorities, their sequencing and the role of public and private capital. There is a need to develop a consensus on investment themes, priorities, and policies. Secondly, one needs to ask why this obvious task has not been undertaken despite a long debate. The policy document is driven by the Ministry of Agriculture. On the other hand, most investment decisions, particularly in the infrastructure area, are taken in other ministries (Water Resources, Transport, Power, Industries, Rural Development, Communication, etc). The Planning Commission has the task of synthesizing an investment profile consistent with overall development goals. Agriculture-related investments have to be based on these parameters; otherwise an open-ended wish-list is all that will emerge. The initiative proposed in the recent budget to dovetail all infrastructural investments in a holistic framework is a welcome step. Investment priorities and decisions are greatly influenced by political considerations. Choice affects different interest-groups differently: there are always gainers and losers. It is expedient to make a comprehensive list and avoid conflict and controversy. But this undermines the very

purpose of articulating a policy framework. The Policy document must lend strength to the claim for greater investment in rural areas, and also re<sup>e</sup> examine its programmes in the light of complementarities.

**Incentives** The document has not articulated a clear vision on the incentive framework. It implies that liberalized trade in domestic and international market, improved infrastructure, access to inputs including credit, and similar structural reforms will lead to a conducive incentive environment. It cautiously avoids any reference to direct state intervention, except in context of poverty alleviation. The normative tenor of the framework avoids difficult questions. For example, there is the issue of possible trade-off between food security and income growth and the need to chart a clear position on this in the policy document. This will mean some intervention to retain incentives for food production within the ambit of WTO stipulations. Again, and in the same vein, it is doubtful if potential for agriexports can be realized without explicit support. The document evades the question how farms of one or two hectares will respond to withdrawal of subsidies on irrigation, fertilizers, or power. The issue of incentives is of critical significance in the long-run as it affects inter-sectoral transfer of resources. Terms of trade is a short-term segment of this equation. As we develop a future policy framework, we must not ignore the basic axiom of structural transformation of the economy and reduce its dependence agriculture. It is an implicit process of economic development. It will be desirable and legitimate through alleviate, the misery associated with this adjustment through a set of policies and instruments. The document does not take explicit cognizance of this question of relative incentive structure is a major shortcoming of the document. To sum up the statement must answer questions like : will the agricultural structure be small farm oriented? How the government intends to regulate use of land, water and other natural resources? What new institutional framework is contemplated? How will the basic rural-urban divide be addressed? The bottom line is that it is infructuous to ignore contentious but basic issues. The document would have served a better purpose if these issues were laid out upfront. A meaningful debate would then have ensued enabling the society to make an informed choice. Promising everything to everyone is no statement at all.

**Conclusion:** 1. The New Agricultural Policy (2000) has been considered as a balanced one considering the present requirement. The new policy has adopted a coordinated approach for bringing Green Revolution, White Revolution (related to milk and dairy products) and Blue Revolution (related to aqua/fish culture). Therefore, the policy has been termed as a policy of promising Rainbow Revolution. Considering the growing requirement of food for attaining food self-sufficiency and to attain food security for the millions of people of the country the policy has faced a great challenge. To fulfill this requirement attainment of 4 per cent growth rate in agricultural output is a must. But the New Policy has not spelt out any such target in quantitative terms. 2. The New Policy has also failed to identify those backward states which are still lagging in utilizing their agricultural potential. Therefore, a balanced approach should be undertaken to remedy these loopholes. 3. The New Policy argued in favour of encouraging private investment in agriculture which would help the big farmers, but the large numbers of small farmers are not going to be supported by such private investment which needs to be promoted by public investment. 4. The New Policy argued in favour of private sector participation through contract farming by land leasing arrangements. But introduction of such a step in a labour-surplus economy is highly questionable. 5. There is a lack of co-ordination between the Central and State Governments in implementing various promotional steps for the development of agricultural sector. Thus, the centre and the states should co-ordinate in implementing various provisions of new policy and should develop a monitoring mechanism to evaluate the implementation of the policy in a most rational manner.

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## GST STRUCTURE & FUTURES

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**Introduction:** The benefits of GST can be summarized as under: For business and industry o Easy compliance: A robust and comprehensive IT system would be the foundation of the GST regime in India. Therefore, all tax payer services such as registrations, returns, payments, etc. would be available to the taxpayers online, which would make compliance easy and transparent. o Uniformity of tax rates and structures: GST will ensure that indirect tax rates and structures are common across the country, thereby increasing certainty and 2 ease of doing business. In other words, GST would make doing business in the country tax neutral, irrespective of the choice of place of doing business. o Removal of cascading: A system of seamless tax-credits throughout the value-chain, and across boundaries of States, would ensure that there is minimal cascading of taxes. This would reduce hidden costs of doing business. o Improved competitiveness: Reduction in transaction costs of doing business would eventually lead to an improved competitiveness for the trade and industry. o Gain to manufacturers and exporters: The subsuming of major Central and State taxes in GST, complete and comprehensive set-off of input goods and services and phasing out of Central Sales Tax (CST) would reduce the cost of locally manufactured goods and services. This will increase the competitiveness of Indian goods and services in the international market and give boost to Indian exports. The uniformity in tax rates and procedures across the country will also go a long way in reducing the compliance cost. □ For Central and State Governments o Simple and easy to administer: Multiple indirect taxes at the Central and State levels are being replaced by GST. Backed with a robust end-to-end IT system, GST would be simpler and easier to administer than all other indirect taxes of the Centre and State levied so far. o Better controls on leakage: GST will result in better tax compliance due to a robust IT infrastructure. Due to the seamless transfer of input tax credit from one stage to another in the chain of value addition, there is an inbuilt mechanism in the design of GST that would incentivize tax compliance by traders. o Higher revenue efficiency: GST is expected to decrease the cost of collection of tax revenues of the 3 Government, and will therefore, lead to higher revenue efficiency. □ For the consumer o Single and transparent tax proportionate to the value of goods and services: Due to multiple indirect taxes being levied by the Centre and State, with incomplete or no input tax credits available at progressive stages of value addition, the cost of most goods and services in the country today are laden with many hidden taxes. Under GST, there would be only one tax from the manufacturer to the consumer, leading to transparency of taxes paid to the final consumer. o Relief in overall tax burden: Because of efficiency gains and prevention of leakages, the overall tax burden on most commodities will come down, which will benefit consumers.

**Definition:** Goods and Service Tax is a complete tax imposed on manufacture, sale and expenditure of goods and service. It is mostly a proxy of all indirect taxes which imposed on goods and services by the Central and State government of India. Goods and Services Tax would be levied and collected at each phase of sale or purchase of goods or services based on the input tax credit process.

**Administration :** Keeping in mind the federal structure of India, there will be two components of GST – Central GST (CGST) and State GST (SGST). Both Centre and States will simultaneously levy GST across the value chain. Tax will be levied on every supply of goods and services. Centre would levy and collect Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST), and States would levy and collect the State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) on all transactions within a State. The input tax credit of CGST would be available for discharging the CGST liability on the output at each stage. Similarly, the credit of SGST paid on inputs would be allowed for paying the SGST on output. No cross utilization of credit would be permitted.

### Features of GST :

#### A- Constitution

The salient features of the Bill are as follows:

- Conferring simultaneous power upon Parliament and the State Legislatures to make laws governing goods and services tax;
- Subsuming of various Central indirect taxes and levies such as Central Excise Duty, Additional Excise Duties, Service Tax, Additional Customs Duty commonly known as Countervailing Duty, and Special

Additional Duty of Customs; Subsuming of State Value Added Tax/Sales Tax, Entertainment Tax (other than the tax levied by the local bodies), Central Sales Tax (levied by the Centre and collected by the States), Octroi and Entry tax, Purchase Tax, Luxury tax, and Taxes on lottery, betting and gambling; Dispensing with the concept of 'declared goods of special importance' under the Constitution; Levy of Integrated Goods and Services Tax on inter-State transactions of goods and services; GST to be levied on all goods and services, except alcoholic liquor for human consumption. Petroleum and petroleum products shall be subject to the levy of GST on a later date notified on the recommendation of the Goods and Services Tax Council; Compensation to the States for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of the Goods and Services Tax for a period of five years; Creation of Goods and Services Tax Council to examine issues relating to goods and services tax and make recommendations to the Union and the States on parameters like rates, taxes, cesses and surcharges to be subsumed, exemption list and threshold limits, Model GST laws, etc. The Council shall function under the Chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister and will have all the State Governments as Members.

**B- Registration :** The major features of the proposed registration procedures under GST are as follows:

- Existing dealers: Existing VAT/Central excise/Service Tax payers will not have to apply afresh for registration under GST.
- New dealers: Single application to be filed online for registration under GST.
- The registration number will be PAN based and will serve the purpose for Centre and State.
- Unified application to both tax authorities.
- Each dealer to be given unique ID GSTIN.
- Deemed approval within three days.
- Post registration verification in risk based cases only.

**C- Returns:** The major features of the proposed returns filing procedures under GST are as follows:

- Common return would serve the purpose of both Centre and State Government.
- There are eight forms provided for in the GST business processes for filing for returns. Most of the average tax payers would be using only four forms for filing their returns. These are return for supplies, return for purchases, monthly returns and annual return.
- Small taxpayers: Small taxpayers who have opted composition scheme shall have to file return on quarterly basis.
- Filing of returns shall be completely online. All taxes can also be paid online.

**D-Payments:** The major features of the proposed payments procedures under GST are as follows:

- Electronic payment process- no generation of paper at any stage
- Single point interface for challan generation- GSTN 12
- Ease of payment – payment can be made through online banking, Credit Card/Debit Card, NEFT/RTGS and through cheque/cash at the bank
- Common challan form with auto-population features
- Use of single challan and single payment instrument
- Common set of authorized banks
- Common Accounting Codes

**Conclusion :** GST, the biggest modification in India's indirect tax structure since the economy began to open up 25 years ago, at last looks set to become truth. We, the Indian expect lot of hopes from government regarding introduction and execution of GST in India. GST will instantaneously spur economic growth after accomplishment in India.

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## FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT: OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

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**Key Words:** F.D.I., Retail Sector, Foreign investment, Globalization, Growing Economy, Multinational Enterprises (MNEs).

**Introduction:** F.D.I. is an important stimulus for the economic growth of India. India founder member of WTO.WTO agreement includes wholesale and retailing services and all member countries are required to open up the retail trade sector to foreign investment. India is ranked as the third most attractive nation for retail investment, so India allows 51% FDI in multi-brand retail sector and 100% FDI in single-brand retail sector. This recent FDI policy in retail and multi-brand business will have both challenges and opportunities. Those who favour FDI argue that it will develop infrastructure like cold storage which will result into less wastage of agricultural produce. It will generate employment opportunities for both educated and un educated as educated people will directly be employed in MNC stores. The foreign money will come in to India which will strengthen our economy. Those who do not favour FDI in retail argue that it can make the small traders from the country disappear and later the MNCs can have their own monopoly in terms of deciding the price putting pressure on farmers in deciding the lower prices of products. The current brief paper reviews the challenges and opportunities of FDI before Indian economy.

**Definition of F.D.I. :** FDI is defined as the net inflows of investment (inflow minus outflow) to acquired a lasting management interest in an enterprises operating in an economy other than that of the investor.

**Significance:** India is developing country whose retail industry is largest industry. So, this policy can solve the problem of capital, employment and raw material also will get the opportunities to develop the economy by foreign retailer.

**Objective of Study:** This study will try to explore the following objectives:-

- To understand the concept of F.D.I.
- To study the Indian scenario of F.D.I.
- To study the challenges and opportunities before Indian economy.
- To give some suggestions for developing retail sector in India.

**Research Methodology:** The present study is of descriptive type. This research paper is mainly based on secondary data sources. The information has to be collected from different books, Journals, reference book, published data of RBI report, Magazines, Souvenir and Websites is used for the analysis.

**The Indian Scenario:** With a contribution of 14% to the national GDP and employing 7% of the total work force(only agriculture employs more) in the country, the retail industry is definitely one of the pillars of the Indian economy. India being a signatory to world trade organizations General Agreement on Trade in services, which include wholesale and retailing services, had to open up the retail trade sector to foreign investment.51% investment in a single brand retail outlet was permitted in 2006.The Union Cabinet on 24 November 2011 approved 51% foreign direct investment(FDI) in multi-brand retail. The cabinet also decided to raise the cap on foreign investment in single-brand retailing to 100% from 51% .An estimated Rs.30-lakh-crore retail sector was thus opened to foreign investors by clearing a bill that allows 51 per cent investment in multi-brand retail. India currently allows 51% foreign investment in single-brand retailers and 100 per cent for wholesale operations but no FDI in multi-brand retail.

**F.D.I. Opportunities in Indian Economy:**

**Employment Generation:-** The entry of multinational retailers will expand the market creating large amount of additional jobs in retail. The employment opportunities will be manager, logistics, sales etc.

**Availability of New Technology:-** Developed technology in the global of processing grading handling and packing of goods. Also technical developments in areas like electronic weighing billing, barcode scanning etc.

**Consumers Satisfaction:-** Indian consumer will find new world of enjoyment of picking up consumer items to their greatest satisfaction.

**Cheaper Production Facilities:-** FDI will ensure better operations in production cycle and distribution. Multinational retailers will often allow discounts on selected items. These items will facilitate the consumers. They can end up with marginal agreement.

**Healthy Competition:-** The many multinational corporation will obviously promise intensive competition between the different companies offering their brands in a particular product market and this will result in availability of many varieties reduced prices.

**Increase in Efficiency:-** To compete with foreign retailers and organized sector in India will have to work more efficiently. FDI environment will result in increase in their efficiency.

**Improvement in Status:-** Life style of living is changing very speedily because of availability of products from global market. This will enhance lifestyle of the consumer ultimately the status of the consumer will improve.

**Economic Growth:-** This is one the major sectors, which is enormously benefited from foreign direct investment. A remarkable in flow of FDI in various industrial units in India has boosted the economic life of country. Along with the above mentioned opportunities the following may be regarded as major common perceived benefits; capital infusion, improvement in supply chain, farmers advantages, stability ,reduce wastage of perishables, brand recognition etc.

**F.D.I. Challenges before Indian Economy:** The challenges facing FDI in India are in spite of the more than 100 of fortune 500 companies are already investing in India. In spite of the obvious advantages of FDIs, there are quite a few challenges facing larger FDIs in India, such as: The first challenge facing the organized retail sector is the competition from unorganized sector. The major challenges facing larger FDI, is the need to speed up the implementation of policies, rules, and regulations. Supermarkets will establish their monopoly in the Indian market. Work will be done by Indians profit will go to foreigners. The support of the political structure has to be there towards the investing countries abroad. This can be worked out when foreign investors put forward their persuasion for increasing FDI capital in various sectors. FDI will drain out the country's share of revenue of foreign countries which may cause negative impact on India's overall economy. Through FDI in India retail trading business will indirectly or directly contribute for the enhancement of tourism, hospitality and few other industries, the culture of the people in India will slowly be change. Lack of proper physical communication facilities. Shortage of desirable talent and lack of skilled manpower. The inefficiencies in the current supply chain and the presence of numerous intermediaries are difficult to curtail.

Along with the above mentioned opportunities the following regarded as major challenges; Risk and Uncertain, Challenge to sovereignty of nation, Workers are unsecured, profit distribution ration is not fixed. etc.

**Suggestions & Recommendations:** Providing industry status is the first basic step needed for reforming the Indian retail sector. The government can provide a single window clearance system. The single window clearance will further streamline license processes associated with the establishment. A reduction in the customs duties relating to consumer items would greatly channelize funds to boost the economy. Formulation of a Model Central Law regarding FDI of Retail Sector. Preparation of a legal and regulatory framework and enforcement mechanism to ensure that large retailers are not able to dislocate small retailers by unfair means.

**Conclusions:** F.D.I. is an important stimulus for the economic growth of India. FDI has helped to raise the output, productivity and employment in some sectors especially in service sector. We hope that the recent measures to open up the economy to FDI will make india a preferred destination and bridge the current account deficit.

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## **A STUDY OF ROLE OF E-BANKING IN VARIES BANKING SERVICES**

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**INTRODUCTION :** Internet banking (e-banking) is a remote service, where access to account information and any transactions is granted at any time from any computer with an Internet connection. Banks started proposing modern e-banking services only recently. An important question is how the conversion from plain vanilla banking to online one affects the bank customer's behavior. In this thesis we focus on whether it leads to more customer initiated transactions and higher amounts on balances. The result can arise via several channels: Thus, it can be concluded that bank customers are still not accustomed to using electronic channels to run their financial affairs. This low adoption rate is an indication of the hazards of introducing new products and services into the marketplace; the vast bulk of product and service innovations fail, at considerable cost to the companies introducing them. Moreover, those services perceived as necessary by such adopters must also be identified. E-banking has experienced strong and sustained growth. World Bank report on growing economy in e-finance pointed out that the three countries with impressive progress in information technology. The Internet has changed the operations of many businesses, and has been becoming a powerful channel for business marketing and communication American Banker. Applications E-banking has been viewed as an advanced upgrading from previous electronic delivery systems to open many new business opportunity for the banking industry. There have been several major challenges and issues faced to the e-banking growth and the e-business in general.

**ROLE OF E- BANKING IN VARIES BANKING SERVICES:** Indian banks offer to their customers following e-banking services : -

- A) Automated Teller Machines (ATMs)
- B) Mobile Banking
- C) SMS Banking
- D) Tele-Banking
- E) Internet Banking
- F) Phone Banking
- G) Electronic Clearing Services

**(A) Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) :** ATM is a computer driven system which is user friendly and operates 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. It is totally menu-driven, which displays step-by- step instructions for the customer. ATM can be accessed by a customer by using his ATM card to gain entry into the ATM room and the Personal Identification Number (PIN) for desired transactions. ATMs are install at banking premises (on-site ATMs) for which no license is required from RBI. For non-branch ATMs at public places (off-site ATMs), banks have to obtain license post facto. Many banks have opened off-site ATMs at airports, railway stations, petrol pumps, market centre's, universities etc.

**ATMS Alternative Uses:** - ATMs were originally developed as just cash dispensers. ATMs have been evolved to include -

1. bank-related functions. ATMs include many functions which are not directly related to the management of one's own bank account, such as: Deposit currency recognition, acceptance, and recycling.
2. Paying routine bills, fees, and taxes
3. Printing bank statements
4. Updating passbooks
5. Purchasing products.
6. Postage stamps.
7. Lottery tickets
8. Train tickets
9. Movie tickets

10. Games features
- 11.. Donating to charities
- 12.. Cheque Processing Module
13. Adding pre-paid cell phones / mobile phone credit

**Advantages of ATMs are:**

- 1) You can withdraw cash at any time, day or night. The banks don't need to be open.
- 2) Customer can choose his own time of banking at any time or any day of the week.
- 3) ATMs are faster than going to the bank—no long lines.
- 4) They offer quick and efficient service.
- 5) ATM card is protected by a PIN, keeping your money safe.
- 6) There is no scope for discourteous or subjective behavior as happens with human Interaction at a bank's counters.
- 7) Don't need to fill out withdrawal and deposit slips as is required at the bank.
- 8) ATMs offer the convenience of multiple locations. Withdraw cash at any bank that is part Of the system to which you're ATM card is linked.

**Dis -advantages of ATMs as follows :**

- 1) Cash withdrawals are restricted to certain amounts fixed by the bank and notified.
- 2) ATM may be off-line (system down).
- 3) Risk of robbery when you leave the ATM.
- 4) Cash dispensation is restricted to certain denomination of currency notes- usually
- 5) You may forget your PIN number.
- 6) Fees charged to use ATMs of other banks can become expensive.
- 7) The ATM can break down or run out of cash.

(B) **Mobile Banking :** Mobile banking, as the name indicates, is in contrast to the traditional brick and mortar banking which is done from a fixed branch premises where the customers have to go for transacting the desired banking transactions. Mobile banking tries to reach the customer to enable him/ her to transact banking. Mobile banking is used in two different senses. Banking through a mobile van (called mobile bank), with or without computerized banking system, which moves from one place to other on designated routes at designated hours and the customers can transact their routine banking, like cash deposit and withdrawals, draft issue, cheque collection, cheque book issue, pass book update etc.

**Mobile Banking Services:** Banks offering mobile access are mostly supporting some or all of the following services:

1. Account Balance Enquiry
2. Account Statement Enquiries.
3. Cheque Status Enquiry.
4. Cheque Book Requests.
5. Fund Transfer between Accounts.
6. Credit/Debit Alerts.
7. Minimum Balance Alerts.
8. Bill Payment Alerts.
9. Bill Payment.
10. Recent Transaction History Requests.
11. Information Requests like Interest Rates/Exchange Rates.

**Advantages of Mobile Banking:** In Mobile banking, the user can transfer funds from your bank account to another bank account with a Smartphone just with the help of the internet, from anywhere to everywhere. It is available for 24 hours and easy and convenient mode for many Mobile users in the rural areas. Mobile Banking is said to be more secure and risk-free than online Internet Banking. With the help of Mobile, Banking user can transfer funds, and pay bills, checking account balance, study your recent transaction, block your ATM card, etc. Mobile Banking is cost-effective, and Banks offer

this service at less cost to the customers. You can transfer money instantly to another account in the same bank using mobile banking. The service provided by bank is free of charge, there is no limit for number of times you can access your account.

**Disadvantages of Mobile Banking` :** Mobile Banking is not available on all mobile phone. it requires you to install apps on your phone to use the Mobile Banking feature which is available on the high-end Smartphone. If the customer does not have a Smartphone than the use of Mobile Banking becomes limited. A transaction like transfer of funds is only available on high-end phones. Regular use of Mobile Banking may lead to extra charges levied by the bank for providing the service. Mobile banking users are at risk of getting fake SMS messages and scams. When a mobile banking user receives a fake text message asking for bank account details from a hacker. There are also very limited anti-virus software options for mobile devices.

The loss of a mobile customer device often means that criminals can gain access to your mobile banking PIN and other sensitive information.

**(C)SMS banking:** SMS banking is a technology-enabled service offering from banks to its customers, permitting them to operate selected banking services over their mobile phones using SMS messaging. Individuals or customers can manage their bank accounts, check their account balances, money transfers, paying bills and perform other banking transactions using their mobile phones. There are two methods of SMS widely used in applications; they are the PUSH & PULL. Push messages are those that bank chooses to send to a customer's mobile phone, without the customer initiating a request for the information. It is a one way message. Typically push messages could be either mobile marketing messages or messages alerting an event which happens in the customer's bank account, such as a large withdrawal of funds from the ATM or a large payment using the customer's credit card, etc

**(A) Tele- Banking** Tele-banking refers to banking on phone services a customer can access information about his/her account through a telephone call and by giving the coded Personal Identification Number (PIN) to the bank. Tele-banking is extensively user friendly and effective in nature. To get a particular work done through the bank, the users may leave his instructions in the form of message with bank. Facility to stop payment on request. One can easily know about the cheque status. Information on the current interest rates. Information with regard to foreign exchange rates. Request for a DD or pay order. D-Mat Account related service.

**E) Internet Banking:** Internet has an ever-growing importance in the banking sector because of the advantages it brings to both the entities and their customers, not all the financial entities that have adopted e-banking have been successful. One can do online fund transfer using real time gross settlement from one bank account to another from home without going anywhere and hence it saves lot of time and energy of the account holder. The customer does not have to stand in long queues because internet banking provides the customer with majority of services which is available in normal banking operations. Apart from banking services one can use internet banking for many things like booking railway ticket.

**F) Phone Banking:** The terms Mobile Phone banking and mobile banking (M-Banking) are used interchangeably. The term M-Banking is used to denote the access to banking services and facilities offered by financial institutions such as account-based savings, payment transactions and other products by use of an electronic mobile device. Mobile banking has yielded a multiple effect on the number of solutions available to clients. This is in addition to more efficient transactional environment and the high substitution of banking points.

**G) Electronic Clearing Services:** ECS is an electronic mode of funds transfer from one bank account to another. It can be used by institutions for making payments such as distribution of dividend interest, salary, pension, among others. It can also be used to pay bills and other charges such as telephone, electricity, water or for making equated monthly installments payments on loans as well as SIP investments. ECS can be used for both credit and debit purpose.

**Conclusion:** Customers are increasingly moving away from the confines of traditional branch-banking and are seeking the convenience of remote electronic banking services. The role of technology is increasing day by day. Digital banking denotes the provision of banking and related services through extensive use of information technology without direct resource the bank by the customer. The various sectors of India are growing at much

faster rate with the help of technology. The origin of virtual banking in the developed countries can be traced back to the 1970's with the installations of Automated Teller Machines. In addition to it, shared ATM networks. Mobile banking is also a big mobile telecommunication platform of new technology, which promotes the banking functions in India. Mobile banking also helps the banks to increase their customers. Today, everyone has a mobile phone in his hands. The number of mobile users in India got second position in the world. The increasing frequency of mobile internet users gives the boost energy to the mobile banking. This paper explores the importance of Internet banking, mobile banking, Phone banking, tele-banking, sms-banking, ECS in the new era of technology which helps the banking industry to grow at higher speed. They are trying to utilize the information technology for banking business and provide technology based banking products and services to their customers.

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## **E-BANKING PROBLEM AND PROSPECTUS IN INDIA**

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**Introduction:** E-Banking is the banking of new era. Term E-Banking refers the use of internet for banking activity. Today internet banking play vital role in business financial activity .The new information technology is becoming an important factor in the future development of financial services industry, and especially banking industry. The customar system of banks in the instalment advancements is focused technique expecting to contend based on estimate. Manages an account with across the board branch systems grade to catch a bigger number of clients than those with less divisions. After globalization international exchanging developed purposely. Electronic banking (E-Banking) has been provide as a solution and started with the use of software. Now a day internet widely influence on banking transaction. In short bank has utilizing hardware and media transmission systems for giving and growing new age services to the client.The ICICI Bank commenced web based managing an account in 1996. Right now 78% of its client base is enlisted for internet saving money

### **Objective of the paper**

- 1) To understand the Process of E-Banking
- 2) To Study the Emerging trends in E-Banking.
- 3) To understand the Problem and prospects of E-Banking

**Research Methodology :** For the said research data to the above objective was collected by the the review of the literature on the subject concerned. The literature was thus collected by visiting libraries and various concern websites. The present research study is based on the secondary data .such secondary data is collected from various reference books on E-Banking, New technology etc.

**Review of letreture: Rashmi Sharma:** Discuss the various services provide by the banking sector to the customer. The advent and expansion of globalization and the development of new newline technologies forced the banks to launch new channels to gain competitive newline advantage, reduce their costs, improve their financial services, enlarge their newline customer databases, progress their financial positions through innovative newline products and boost their general customer loyalty. Today, banks are switching newline to multi-channel distribution of financial services through Internet

**Ruby Shukla& Pankaj Shukla(2011)** the paper review E-Banking offers a higher level of convenience for managing one's finance even from one's bedroom. However, it continues to present challenges to the financial security and personal privacy. Many people have had their account details compromised, as a result of online banking. Awareness of the risks and problems enables him to take precautions for a more secured online banking experience

**Concept of E-Banking:** Online banking, also known as internet banking, e-banking or virtual banking, is an electronic payment system that enables customers of a bank or other financial institution to conduct a range of financial transactions through the financial institution's website. The online banking system will typically connect to or be part of the core banking system operated by a bank and is in contrast to branch banking which was the traditional way customers accessed banking services. Sometimes Internet banking is defined as a subset of PC banking, which also includes online banking. In contrast to Internet banking, online banking refers to bank transactions within closed networks (Deutsche Bundesbank, 2000).

**Process of E-Banking** To access a financial institution's online banking facility, a customer with internet access will need to register with the institution for the service, and set up a password and other credentials for customer verification. The credentials for online banking is normally not the same as for telephone or mobile banking. Financial institutions now routinely allocate customers numbers, whether or not customers have indicated an intention to access their online banking facility. Customer numbers are normally not the same as account numbers, because a number of customer accounts can be linked to the one customer number. Technically, the customer number can be linked to any account with the financial institution that the customer controls, though

the financial institution may limit the range of accounts that may be accessed to, say, cheque, savings, loan, credit card and similar accounts. The client visits that monetary institution's secure website, Also enters those online banking utilizing the client amount Furthermore accreditations formerly set up. Those sorts for monetary transactions which a client might transact through online banking are dictated Toward those fiscal institution, Anyway normally incorporates acquiring record balances, An rundown of the late transactions, electronic bill instalments Furthermore stores transfers the middle of An customer's or another's accounts.

**Different form of E-Banking** There are various form to use net banking as per the need and the availability of modem.



### Problem Related with E-Banking

#### ➤ **Low Awareness about Internet Banking**

Most of common people did not have full knowledge of online banking . they didn't get the proper knowledge and proper information about online banking.

➤ **Absence of trust:** Still numerous clients don't trust online method of administration particularly for cash related exchanges. Clients who are not prepared in e-saving money feel exceptionally awkward as they have question with respect to the accuracy of the exchange done by them on the web. As they require some sort of evidence of exchange as receipt, to confirm their exchanges..

➤ **Impersonal:** Absence of up close and personal communication makes it extremely indifferent. Along these lines, clients who are more agreeable in managing individuals in physical bank setting that give those customized benefits instead of mechanical communication; e-saving money isn't a decent alternative for them

➤ **Difficult for first time Users:** For the beginners, it appears as a complex mode of service as customer find it complicated to navigate through bank's website. While opening an account online, bank's website requires a number of information and that seems time taking and inconvenient process to the first time users.

➤ **Security extortion:** People for the most part waver to have an online financial balance because of the security hazard engaged with it. In spite of the fact that, it isn't a major issue for banks giving e-saving money administrations, as they organize security. To stay away from security hazard, banks utilize the most developed security framework in ensuring their sites

#### ➤ **Lower Internet Speed and users**

India has one of the lowest internet connectivity rates in Asia as compare to Taiwan, japan, and Singapore and also lower use of internet , bt in metro city such as Mumbai,chennai, Pune, Banglore have much better Internet connectivity than other city

➤ **Security Issues:-** At the time of online payment or transferring amount from one account to other account ,the online bankers are always concerned about the hackers and anti- social elements, hacking enables the unethical hackers to break in the accounts of online bankers, and misuse their money

#### ➤ **Customer Care Services**

At the time of online transactions various time banker might need bank representative, From the bank, but in online banking, bank provide customer care number it is Difficult to connect and talk with customer care

**Conclusion** E-Banking provide 24 hrs. Services as per our time. In India after *demonetisation* of currency in 2016 E-banking use is rapidly growing .However it is continuous challenges for financial security and personal



privacy. Rapid growth of net banking use create security problem. E-Banking offers a more elevated amount of accommodation for overseeing one's accounts even from one's room. In any case, it keeps on introducing difficulties to the money related security and it is also necessary to understand the rights and responsibilities as a customer, in order to make a difference to one's own financial well-being. To create Awareness of the risks and problems among the customer enables him to take precautions for a more secured online banking experience.

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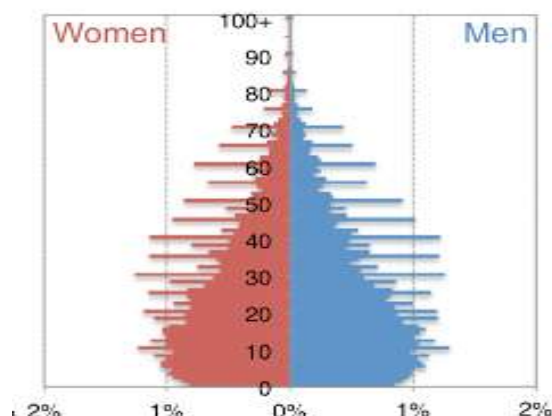
## DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND OF INDIA: CHALLENGES AND MEASURES

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**1. Introduction** The population is vital from the point of economic growth and resources of the country. India's population is rising geometrically where as production rises arithmetically, according to 2011 census the population is about 121 cores. The population, which accounts for world's 17.5 per cent population, comprises 623.7 million males and 586.5 million females. The country's headcount is almost equal to the combined population of the United States, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Japan. The population has increased by more than 181 million during the decade 2001-2011, the report said. The growth rate in 2011 is 17.64 per cent in comparison to 21.15 per cent in 2001. The 2001-2011 periods is the first decade - with exception of 1911-1921 - which has actually added lesser population compared to the previous decade. The median age of India in 2011 was a young 24 years, with the median age ranging from 19 years in Meghalaya, 20 in Bihar and UP to 31 years in Kerala. This is good news for India as even its most aged state is still younger than China or the United States. Following age pyramid will express an idea about age structure of India in 2011.

Fig.1 India's Age Structure in 2011



Source: <http://catalyst.nationalinterest.in/2013/09/09/the-age-of-india/#lightbox/2/>

Change in demographic features of any nation matters a lot to define the nation's fate in future. Being one of the important factors as human resource its features affect socio-economic development of the county. More youth people in a country create more working force to the nation and it means there remains lower level of dependency ration in the county. Consequently, countries can engage this human resource to augment its productive capacity. If sensibly utilized, this can raise per capita income level of the country which pulls up the country to substantially higher living standards. However, if the efforts are not made to utilize the youth resource properly then it will turn to the demographic nightmare to the nation. Huge youth unemployment is the surest way to social tension, unrest, and unlawful activities. Hence to understand India's readiness in this aspect we must look at the issue of education, skill formation and employment among youth in India.

**2. Concept of Demographic Dividend** Demographic factors have reappeared in the economic development debate with the emergence of the concept of the "Demographic Dividend". After the neo-Malthusian onslaught on the detrimental effect of rapid population growth on all aspect of development in the second half of the century, the beneficial aspect of population growth has perhaps been sidelined in the development discourse. However, the current changes in the age structure bring population parameters back into the growth debates.

Demographic dividend, as defined by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) means, “the economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population’s age structure, mainly when the share of the working-age population (15 to 64) is larger than the non-working-age share of the population (14 and younger, and 65 and older).” In other words, it is “a boost in economic productivity that occurs when there are growing numbers of people in the workforce relative to the number of dependents.” UNFPA stated that, “A country with both increasing numbers of young people and declining fertility has the potential to reap a demographic dividend. The demographic dividend is defined as a rise in the rate of economic growth due to a rising share of working age people in a population. This phenomenon occurs with a falling birth rate and consequent shift in the age structure of the population towards the adult working ages. It is also commonly known as the demographic gift or bonus or demographic window. With many developing countries particularly in the Asian continent experiencing a rapid decline in fertility, there has been overwhelming optimism that the demographic bonus will take these countries to greater economic heights.

**3. Objectives of the study** Following are the objective of the study

- 1) To study the concept of Demographic Dividend
- 2) To find out the challenges for the benefits of demographic dividend in front of India
- 3) To suggest measures for the benefits of demographic dividend in India.

**4. Research Method and data collection** For this research paper descriptive study method has been used. Secondary data collection technique was implemented to collect necessary information. The data used in this study has been collected from different websites, blogs, newspapers, articles, reference books, and published research papers.

### **5. Review of Literature**

- Mujumdar (2013), In her research paper stated that formal educational standard of the Indian youth is not remarkable. Just 40 per cent have secondary or higher secondary level of education while less than 8 per cent have graduate degree or post graduate training, more than 17 per cent are illiterate. More than 70 per cent of the youth have left studies before completing the highest stage of study. Most remarkably there is a gender bias also with rural youth and young woman lagging far behind the urban or male counterparts in education and training. Of the total 275 million youth population in India, 102 million youth are active in the labor market. More than 22 per cent of these youth are currently unemployed, with another 5 per cent being casual laborer and 13 per cent being self-employed. Just about 60 per cent of such high skilled youth have any regular salaried job.
- Aiyer Shekhar and Ashoka Mody (2011), Stated in their research paper that demographic dividend played a pivotal role for the evolution of the age distribution in the economic performance of leaders and laggards among Indian states. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Gujarat, among the best performing Indian states in recent times, have also reaped an enormous demographic dividend. The states in the south and west of India have already undergone the major part of their demographic transition, while the laggards have not.
- Paul et al (2008) found out that the distribution of the educational levels for the age group of 15-34, taking districts as a unit, unraveled the contrast in educational attainment. The bulge of youth population in India, educational attainments cannot match the requirements of ever sprawling global labor market.
- According to Ramdas (2012), there are some characteristics of employment growth in recent years. 1) Employment rate has decelerated. 2) Employment context of growth has shown a decline trend. 3) Sectors of higher employment potential have registered relatively slower growth. 4) Agriculture, despite a sharp decline in its importance in GDP, continues to be the largest employer as the non-agricultural sectors have not generated enough employment to affect a shift of workforce.
- Ghatak (2010), addressed that India’s present population in the working age group has raised the importance of discussing health issue for the sustainable of economic growth realized in terms of the benefit of demographic dividend. Higher growth evidently improves health outcomes while better health outcomes in turn raise economic growth.

### **6. Demographic Dividend in India:**

- Census 2011 data shows that India’s working age population (15-64 years) is now 63.4% of the total population, as against just short of 60% in 2001. In 2015, it is 52.45 (per 100 populations 15-64).
- The numbers also show that the ‘dependency ratio’ - the ratio of children (0-14) and the elderly (65-100) to those in the working age - has shrunk further to 0.55.

- India's median age has risen from around 22 years in 2001 to over 24 years in 2011.
- India is poised to become the world's youngest country by 2020, with an average age of 29 years, and account for around 28% of the world's workforce.
- In comparison, during the same period, the average age is expected to be 37 years in China and the US and 45 years in Western Europe.
- The International Labour Organization (ILO) has predicted that by 2020, India will have 116 million workers in the work-starting age bracket of 20 to 24 years, as compared to China's 94 million. In 20 years the labour force in the industrialized world will decline by 4%, in China by 5%, while in India it will increase by 32%.
- IMF, in 2011, reported that India's demographic dividend has the potential to add 2 percentage points per annum to India's per capita GDP growth over the next two decades.

#### **7. Four mechanisms for growth in the demographic dividend**

During the course of the demographic dividend there are four mechanisms through which the benefits are delivered.

1. The first is the increased labor supply. However, the magnitude of this benefit appears to be dependent on the ability of the economy to absorb and productively employ the extra workers rather than be a pure demographic gift.
2. The second mechanism is the increase in savings. As the number of dependents decreases individuals can save more. This increase in national savings rates increases the stock of capital in developing countries already facing shortages of capital and leads to higher productivity as the accumulated capital is invested.
3. The third mechanism is human capital. Decreases in fertility rates result in healthier women and fewer economic pressures at home. This also allows parents to invest more resources per child, leading to better health and educational outcomes.
4. The fourth mechanism for growth is the increasing domestic demand brought about by the increasing GDP per capita and the decreasing dependency ratio.

**8. Challenges for the benefits of demographic dividend** India currently has the largest set of young people, the issue is that a disturbingly large portion of this group is either totally unemployed or only partially employed and that also primarily in the unorganized sector. This is due to a variety of factors including skills shortage and lack of jobs. It is not hard to see the implications if this young population is not given jobs and thereby an opportunity for a respectable way of living. Apart from the lost opportunity in terms of GDP growth and rise in economic activity, this potentially entails social unrest that could have a negative knock on effect of India's positive growth outlook. The United Nations International Labor Organization (ILO) released its 2017 World Employment and Social Outlook report, which finds economic growth trends lagging behind employment needs and predicts both rising unemployment and worsening social inequality throughout 2017. Report states that unemployment in India is projected to increase from 17.7 million last year to 17.8 million in 2017 and 18 million next year. In percentage terms, unemployment rate will remain at 3.4 per cent in 2017-18. Therefore unemployment is become the foremost hurdle to rip the benefit of demographic dividend. Another challenge is lack of better educational facilities in all over India. This is one of the important aspects that Indian government has to look into. Majority of India still lives in villages and so the topic of rural education in India is of utmost importance. A survey named called the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), shows that even though the number of rural students attending schools is rising, but more than half of the students in fifth grade are unable to read a second grade text book and are not able to solve simple mathematical problems. It is also important that whatever human resources we have, they must be well educated and have good knowledge about what they are doing.

Availability of skilled person is also a major issue to avail the benefits of demographic dividend. Most of the Indian people are in the unorganized sector and not possessing any kind of skill. It is obviously, they have to work on low wage rate and under the pressure of job security. The quality of vocational training is weak too. In last decade, the number of private ITIs increased from 2,000 to about 10,000 in 2013, but there are concerns about the quality of its trainees. There is unavailability of more number of training institutes in India, unawareness about to develop skill and absence of any strong policy regarding this leads to the wastage of human resources. After Independence there has been a significant improvement, in the health status of people.

But the situation is not much better as per study of WHO. It has placed India in 112th position among 191 countries of the world. A serious drawback of India's health service is the neglect of rural masses. It is largely a service based on urban hospitals. Although, there are large no. of PHC's and rural hospitals yet the urban bias is visible. According to health information 31.5% of hospitals and 16% hospital beds are situated in rural areas where 75% of total population resides. Expenditure on health by the Government continues to be low. Almost everywhere, the poor suffer poor health and the very poor suffer appallingly. For the contribution in the economic development of a nation, human resource must be healthy. Corruption is an issue that adversely affects the country's economy and the credibility of central, state and local government agencies. Not only has it held the economy back from reaching new heights, but rampant corruption has stunted India's development. A study conducted by Transparency International in 2005 recorded that more than 92% of Indians had at some point or another paid a bribe to a public official to get a job done. Transparency International's 2016 Corruption Perception Index ranks the country 79th place out of 176 countries. This menace has to curb as early as possible to get the benefits of demographic dividend. Infrastructure is a key driver of the overall development of Indian economy. It has a domino effect on the other sectors of the economy as it helps improve productivity by removing infrastructural bottlenecks, which impede economic growth. Decades of underinvestment have left the country with dire deficits in critical areas, such as railways, roads, ports, airports, electricity and water. In the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report for 2013-14, India ranked 85 out of 148 countries for infrastructure. Infrastructure development can be the hurdle to have the advantages of demographic dividend. There is a need for India to closely examine the norms that allow violence and a broader pattern of gender discrimination to continue. The gender gap holds back economies all around the world. Any society that does not value women as much as men is not reaching its full potential. It is hoped that economic growth would help drag the Indian poor above the poverty line. However, so far economic growth has been highly uneven benefiting the skilled and wealthy disproportionately. Many of India's rural poor are yet to receive any tangible benefit from the India's economic growth. More than 78 million homes do not have electricity. 33% (268million) of the population live on less than \$1 per day. Agriculture produces 17.4% of economic output but, over 51% of the work forces are employed in agriculture. This is the most inefficient sector of the economy and reform has proved slow.

Considering all these challenges, if India wants to get all the fruits of demographic dividend of demographic transition, it has to be quick enough for policy making and implementation of effective measures or else this demographic transition will create socio, economic and political problems for the economy.

**9. Measures for the benefits of demographic dividend** Indian is now undergoing demographic transition and it is an opportunity to capitalize on the demographic dividend offered by the maturing of formerly young populations. The demographic dividend is not, however automatic. Given the right kind of policy environment, this demographic dividend will help to produce a sustained period of economic growth, as it did in several East Asian economies. India needs to create 1 million jobs every month to be able to provide employment for the population entering working age group and for those moving out of agriculture. Further, the job creation has to be specific to the needs to Indian population. As young people and agriculturalists enter the workforce, they would need low and medium skilled jobs. India's relatively undeveloped manufacturing sector has to create the jobs for this group. The employment intensity in service sector is anyways less as compared to manufacturing sector. The manufacturing sector has to thus be the driver of job creation. Government has undertaken some measures to impart skills to the Indian workforce to reap the benefits of demographic dividends. Major challenge of skill development initiatives is also to address the needs of huge population by providing skills in order to make them employable and help them secure decent work. The overall quality of the higher education system is well below global standards. High-tech employers complain that a large majority of engineering and other graduates are unemployable. The large high-tech firms such as IBM, Infosys and Wipro have set up their own in-house academies to prepare employees for productive work. The health care facilities are not properly implemented. Though we have various health care plans in India but still they are not properly implemented. Proper strategies for healthcare are must in order to not to turn demographic transition into a demographic catastrophe. Infrastructure, in general, defines as a set of facilities through which goods and services are provided to the public. Infrastructure is the stock of basic facilities and capital equipment needed for the functioning of a country or area; the term to refer collectively to the roads, bridges, rail lines, and similar public

works that are required for an industrial economy, or a portion of it, to function. GDP growth averaging 9% per year can be achieved only by overcoming infrastructure deficit. Additionally, we should explore one of the many public-private partnership (PPP) models, such as Build-Own-Operate-Transfer (BOOT) or Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Transfer (DBFOT) model, to build key infrastructure in the country. We have multiple successful examples of PPP models in major areas including healthcare, infrastructure and education. Therefore this area needs to be cared for the benefits of demographic dividend. Building political consensus around agriculture is an important for the economy. As India moves forward on the shoulders of its young demographics, it is inconceivable that we leave half the population to survive on less than a fifth of its GDP. The solution is to deliver greater returns to the farmer through the reform in agriculture sector.

Early investment in social development is required for the realization of demographic dividend by creating conditions conducive to fertility decline and thus to growth in the size of the labor force and improvements in its quality. This will lead to have healthier young adults in our workforce. According to the Human Development Report (HDR) published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), India is still in the medium human development category with countries like China, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Philippines, Egypt, Indonesia, South Africa, and even Vietnam has a better rank. Therefore health and education parameters need to be improved substantially to make the Indian workforce efficient and skilled. The successful implementation of good governance nurtures a development dividend. Administrative changes and decentralization, transparency in each department, anticorruption strategies, and strategic assistance with multilateral organization are some of the matters in which the government has to look deliberately to achieve demographic dividend. Rule of law is connected with poverty reduction, development of human capital, in rendering gender equality, decentralization and economic development is the key element for good governance and peace building. Government seems serious about harnessing the potential of demographic dividend through development of skills. However, more holistic measures are needed to make the Indian work force not just economically competitive but also efficiently competitive. Moreover, measures should have pan Indian presence and not just concentrated in metropolitan cities as most of the workforce is likely to come from the rural hinterland. It will not just help in increasing the economic development but will also help in curbing the regional and social inequalities.

**10. Conclusion** A sizeable part of India's growth velocity since the 1980s can be attributed to demographic change. Looking ahead, the continuing demographic transition will yield a growth dividend of about 2 percent per annum over the next two decades. Demographic change in India is opening up new economic opportunities. So if we want to take advantages of this working age group, we should pay attention on quality of education, increase job opportunities and skill development programme. With the help this programme and policy we can able to get maximum benefit of the young age group. If we enhance the quality of education with appropriate structure and policy, it will directly help us to get advantages of this working age group. To enhance the employment opportunities, adequate growth of investment in both domestic and foreign, investment in the non-formal segment and proper combination of output growth is required in order to lead to a high employment growth. We can also reduce barriers like position of women in society, low level of literacy, less work participation, low incomes and extremely uneven distribution of assets against balanced economic growth. However, keeping the above factors in mind, in order to reap the benefits of demographic dividend the policymakers along with the private participation have to move on the path of sustained socio economic development.

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## **GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST) IN INDIA : ISSUES AND PROSPECTS**

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**Introduction** “Goods and Service Tax (GST) is a comprehensive tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of Goods service at a national level.GST is a tax on goods and services with value addition at each stage having comprehensive and continuous chain of set-of benefits from the producer’s/ service provider’s point up to the retailer’s level where only the final consumer should bear the tax.” Introduction of a GST to replace the existing multiple tax structures of Centre and State taxes is not only desirable but imperative in the emerging economic environment. Increasingly, services are used or consumed in production and distribution of goods and vice versa. Separate taxation of goods and services often requires splitting of transaction values into value of goods and services for taxation, which leads to greater complexities, administration and compliances costs. Integration of various taxes into a GST system would make it possible to give full credit for inputs taxes collected. GST, being a destination-based consumption tax based on VAT principle, would also greatly help in removing economic distortions and will help in development of a common national market. Introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) will indeed be an important perfection and the next logical step towards a widespread indirect tax reforms in India. Initially, it was conceptualized that there would be a national level goods and services tax, however, with the release of First Discussion Paper by the Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers on 10.11.2009, it has been made clear that there would be a “Dual GST” in India, i.e. taxation power lies with both by the Centre and the State to levy the taxes on the Goods and Services. Almost 150 countries have introduced GST in some form since now. While countries such as Singapore and New Zealand tax virtually everything at a single rate, Indonesia has five positive rates, a zero rate and over 30 categories of exemptions. In China, GST applies only to goods and the provision of repairs, replacement and processing services. GST rates of some countries are given below :-

### **Country Rate of GST**

Australia	10%
France	19.6%
Canada	5%
Germany	19%
Japan	5%
Singapore	7%
Sweden	25%
New Zealand	15%

In India, government proposed the GST rate at 27% which is well above the global average of 16.4% for similar taxes. But, Our Finance Minister, Mr. Arun Jaitley told lawmakers that the proposed rate is too high and needed to be much more diluted. But some states are asking for an even higher rates for GST. Exemptions and exceptions have also been worked into the GST bill. This tax does not apply to alcohol and petroleum products. These will be taxed separately at first. And manufacturing states will be allowed to levy an additional tax of 1% on supply of goods. World over in almost 150 countries there is GST or VAT, which means tax on goods and services. Under the GST scheme, no distinction is made between goods and services for levying of tax. In other words, goods and services attract the same rate of tax. GST is a multi-tier tax where ultimate burden of tax fall on the consumer of goods/services. It is called as value added tax because at every stage, tax is being paid on the value addition. Under the GST scheme, a person who was liable to pay tax on his output, whether for provision of service or sale of goods, is entitled to get input tax credit (ITC) on the tax paid on its inputs.

**Needs And Objectives of Implementing GST In India** One of the main objective of Goods & Service



Tax(GST) would be to eliminate the cascading effects of taxes on production and distribution cost of goods and services. The exclusion of cascading effects i.e. tax on tax will significantly improve the competitiveness of original goods and services in market which leads to beneficial impact to the GDP growth of the country. It is felt that GST would serve a superior reason to achieve the objective of streamlining indirect tax regime in India which can remove cascading effects in supply chain till the level of final consumers.

#### BENEFITS OF GST:-

**GST will end cascading effects:-** This will be the major contribution of GST for the business and commerce. At present, there are different state level and center level indirect tax levies that are compulsory one after another on the supply chain till the time of its final consumption.

**Growth of Revenue in States and Union:-** It is expected that the introduction of GST will increase the tax base but lowers down the tax rates and also removes the multiple point taxation. This will lead to higher amount of revenue to both the states and the union.

**Reduces transaction costs and unnecessary wastages:-** If government works in an efficient mode, it may be also possible that a single registration and a single compliance will suffice for both SGST and CGST provided government produces effective IT infrastructure and integration of states level with the union.

**Eliminates the multiplicity of taxation:-** One of the great advantages that a taxpayer can expect from GST is elimination of multiplicity of taxation. The reduction in the number of taxation applicable in a chain of transaction will help to reduce the paper work and clean up the current mess that is brought by existing indirect taxation laws.

**One Point Single Tax:-** Another feature that GST will hold is it will be 'one point single taxation'. This also gives a lot of comforts and confidence to business community that they would focus on business rather than worrying about their taxation that may crop at later stages. This will help the business community to decide their supply chain, pricing modalities and in the long run helps the consumers being goods competitive as price will no longer be the function of tax components but function of sheer business intelligence and innovation.

**Reduces average tax burdens:-** Under GST mechanism, the cost of tax that consumers have to bear will be certain and it is expected that GST would reduce the average tax burdens on the consumers.

**Reduces the corruption:-** It is one of the major problems that India is overwhelmed with. We cannot expect anything substantial unless there exists a political will to root it out. This will be a step towards corruption free Indian Revenue Services.

Present CST will be removed and need not to be paid. At present there is no input tax credit available for CST. There are many indirect taxes in state and central level currently, which will be included by GST. i.e. you need to pay a single GST instead of all of them. Uniformity of tax rates across the states Ensure better compliance due to aggregate tax rate reduces. By reducing the tax burden the competitiveness of Indian products in international market is expected to increase and there by development of the nation. Prices of goods are expected to reduce in the long run as the benefits of less tax burden would be passed on to the consumer.

**GST - Salient Features** It would be applicable to all transactions of goods and service.

It to be paid to the accounts of the Centre and the States separately. The rules for taking and utilization of credit for the Central GST and the State GST would be aligned. Cross utilization of ITC between the Central GST and the State GST would not be allowed except in the case of inter-State supply of goods. The Centre and the States would have concurrent jurisdiction for the entire value chain and for all taxpayers on the basis of thresholds for goods and services prescribed for the States and the Centre. The taxpayer would need to submit common format for periodical returns, to both the Central and to the concerned State GST authorities. Each taxpayer would be allotted a PAN-linked taxpayer identification number with a total of 13/15 digits.

**Chargeability of Tax Under GST** It will be replacement of ED and other taxes. There will be two parallel Statutes – one at the Centre and other under the respective State GST Act – governing the tax liability of the same transaction. All the items of goods and services are proposed to be covered and exemptions will be granted to few selected items. After introduction of GST, all the traders will be paying both the types of taxes i.e. CGST and SGST.

**Taxevents** Following questions arises:

- At what point of time, the tax will be levied?
- Will TE covers both i.e. supply of goods and rendering of services?

- What will be the nature of TE?
- Will it not involve new language and terminology?
- What impact the change in TE can have?
- GST is proposed to be levied by both the CG and SGs. How will it be defined under CGST and SGST?

#### **Taxable persons**

- It will cover all types of person carrying on business activities, i.e. manufacturer, job-worker, trader, importer, exporter, all types of service providers, etc.
- If a company is having four branches in four different states, all the four branches will be considered as TP under each jurisdiction of SGs.
- All the dealers/ business entities will have to pay both the types of taxes on all the transactions.
- A dealer must get registered under CGST as it will make him entitle to claim ITC of CGST thereby attracting buyers under B2B transactions.
- Importers have to register under both CGST and SGST as well.

**Impact of Goods and Service Tax:-** Food Industry: The application of GST to food items will have a significant impact on those who are living under subsistence level. But at the same time, a complete exemption for food items would drastically shrink the tax base. Food includes grains and cereals, meat, fish and poultry, milk and dairy products, fruits and vegetables, candy and confectionary, snacks, prepared meals for home consumption, restaurant meals and beverages. Even if the food is within the scope of GST, such sales would largely remain exempt due to small business registration threshold. Given the exemption of food from CENVAT and 4% VAT on food item, the GST under a single rate would lead to a doubling of tax burden on food. Housing and Construction Industry: In India, construction and Housing sector need to be included in the GST tax base because construction sector is a significant contributor to the national economy. FMCG Sector: Despite of the economic slowdown, India's Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) has grown consistently during the past three, four years. Implementation of proposed GST and opening of Foreign Direct Investment (F.D.I.) are expected to fuel the growth and raise industry's size. Rail Sector: There have been suggestions for including the rail sector under the GST umbrella to bring about significant tax gains and widen the tax net so as to keep overall GST rate low. This will have the added benefit of ensuring that all inter-state transportation of goods can be tracked through the proposed Information technology (IT) network. Financial Services: In most of the countries GST is not charged on the financial services. Example, In New Zealand most of the services covered except financial services as GST. Under the service tax, India has followed the approach of bringing virtually all financial services within the ambit of tax where consideration for them is in the form of an explicit fee. GST also include financial services on the above grounds only. Information Technology enabled services: To be in sync with the best International practices, domestic supply of software should also attract G.S.T. on the basis of mode of transaction. Hence if the software is transferred through electronic form, it should be considered as Intellectual Property and regarded as a service. And if the software is transmitted on media or any other tangible property, then it should be treated as goods and subject to G.S.T. Implementation of GST will also help in uniform, simplified and single point Taxation and thereby reduced prices. Impact on Small Enterprises: There will be three categories of Small Enterprises in the GST regime.

- (a) Those below threshold need not register for the GST
- (b) Those between the threshold and composition turnovers will have the option to pay a turnover based tax or opt to join the GST regime,
- (c) Those above threshold limit will need to be within framework of GST.

Possible downward changes in the threshold in some States consequent to the introduction of GST may result in obligation being created for some dealers. In this case considerable assistance is desired. In respect of Central GST, the position is slightly more complex.

**Issues Arising while Implementing GST In India:** The problem with implementing Goods & Services Tax (GST) can be broadly classified into two major categories. Logistics: GST has to be implemented simultaneously by the Central & State Government. And, here Central govt can only provide the proverbial carrot but doesn't have the stick since it doesn't have constitutional authority to levy the tax without States acceptance, and hence its pretty much at the individual State's mercy to implement. And, forming a consensus between all 28 states having different political parties & their own agendas isn't that easy. States reluctance to

implement it: The taxes would be levied on the basis of Destination Principle (i.e. taxed in state where goods/service is sold/rendered) and State govts are fearful of losing money. Though Central government has put forward a tax revenue sharing program, but States aren't entirely convinced about it. GST is meant to simplify the Indian indirect tax regime by replacing a host of taxes by a single unified tax, thereby subsuming central excise, service tax, VAT, entry tax, etc. However, there is a plethora of challenges before the government for its successful implementation. Some of these are highlighted below:- The GST Constitutional Amendment Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha in May 2015. However, the government faced tremendous political set-backs and failed to get it passed in the Rajya Sabha during the monsoon and the winter sessions last year. - Once this is achieved, another Herculean task would be to get the GST Bill passed by the respective state governments in state assemblies. The government would also be required to put the GST bill in the public domain and give sufficient time to all stakeholders to comprehend and give their views on the bill.

- A large part of the success of GST depends on two prominent factors – 'RNR' and 'threshold limit' for GST. RNR, ie the Revenue Neutral Rate, is the rate at which there will be no revenue loss to the government after implementation of GST. Needless to mention, RNR will impact India Inc adversely, if it is unduly higher than the present tax structure. Based on the study conducted by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), RNR was decided at 27 percent. However, recently the Economic Advisor Panel recommended an RNR of 15 percent to 15.5 percent, ie a lower tax rate of 12 percent and a standard tax rate of 17 percent to 19 percent. - Further, the threshold limit of turnover for dealers under GST is another bone of contention between the government and the Empowered Committee, aiming to broaden the tax base under GST. - Another factor that will impact the success of GST is the robust IT backbone connecting all state governments, trade and industry, banks and other stakeholders on a real-time basis. The government has already incorporated an SPV viz. – Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN), which has to develop a GST portal – front-end system for trade and industry and back-end system for all government agencies. GSTN will ensure technology support for registration, return filing, tax payment, IGST settlement, MIS and other dashboards on GST portal to all the stakeholders. - GST is quite different from the existing indirect taxation system in the country. For effective implementation of GST, tax administration staff – both at central and state levels – would require to be trained properly in terms of concept, legislation and procedure. The tax administration staff would also need to change their mindset, approach and attitude towards the tax payers. And for this, they would have to 'learn, unlearn, and relearn' the GST not only in letter but in spirit too. - As per the Constitutional Amendment Bill placed in the Lok Sabha, it was proposed that states would be allowed to levy an additional 1 percent non-vatable tax on inter-state supply of goods for the initial two years, in order to compensate the states for loss of revenue while moving to GST. This was supported by a few states, while a few others criticised the same. However, recently the Empowered Committee recommended abolition of the additional tax. There is no clarity on the same yet. - The taxing events of 'manufacture under central excise', 'sale under VAT' and 'provision of service under service tax' will converge into one taxing event of 'supply' under GST, ie GST will be levied on the event of supply of goods or services. The 'Place of Supply Rules' will thus form an important factor to determine the place of provision of goods or services. • These are some of the major challenges before the government and the industry, ahead of the actual implementation of GST.

**Conclusion** The taxation of goods and services in India has, hitherto, been characterized as a cascading and distortionary tax on production resulting in mis-allocation of resources and lower productivity and economic growth. It also inhibits voluntary compliance. It is well recognized that this problem can be effectively addressed by shifting the tax burden from production and trade to final consumption. A well designed destination-based value added tax on all goods and services is the most elegant method of eliminating distortions and taxing consumption. Under this structure, all different stages of production and distribution can be interpreted as a mere tax pass-through, and the tax essentially 'sticks' on final consumption within the taxing jurisdiction.

•A 'flawless' GST in the context of the federal structure which would optimize efficiency, equity and effectiveness. The 'flawless' GST is designed as a consumption type destination VAT based on invoice-credit method.

•Based on the experience of tax reform and the complexities involved, it is important to underline three important issues. First, given that there are 32 actors in the negotiations (29 states, two Union Territories with

legislatures and the central government), it would take considerable time to finalise the structure and operational aspects of the tax. In view of this, the most optimistic scenario is that it would not be before 2016 that the tax would be implemented, even if the process of amending the Constitution is completed. Second, the tax structure that would emerge from the negotiations would be far from ideal. It would be unrealistic to expect a “flawless” GST. In fact, such a GST structure does not exist in any country where both the centre and states are empowered to levy the tax (Bird and Gendron 2010). Every country has to adopt the structure it can administer. It is neither a gorilla, nor a chimpanzee, but a genus-like primate (Rao 2010). The structure that would emerge would be based on the consensus reached and it is necessary to ensure that the fundamental, sound features of the tax are not compromised. Finally, for the above reason, it is important to consider the GST reform as a process rather than an event. Once the basic features of the tax are implemented, it would be necessary to improve the structure and operational aspects of the tax over time. In fact, the introduction of GST is only the next stage of reform. In that sense, the introduction of GST will not be a silver bullet and we should keep expectations at a realistic level.

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## CONTRIBUTION OF FRESH UNION IN FOREIGN EXPORT ESPECIALLY WITH REFERENCE TO INDIA

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### **Abstract**

*India is well known as Agricultural economy in the world. Different types of crops are playing a vital role of Indian agricultural. Such crops includes fruit, vegetables, grains etc. contribution of Indian crops is very important in the fulfillment of the need of the country especially for food. Contribution of farmer through agriculture is admirable in the economy. Onion is also one of the important crop of Indian agriculture which is largely cultivated in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Gujarat etc. states of India. Through this research paper researcher wants to enlighten the lamp on contribution of onion in foreign export.*

**Key words :** *Onion, Export, Indian Agriculture, Cropping pattern etc.*

**I. Introduction :** Cropping pattern of India changes according to weather or environment. There are three types of seasons observed in India like winter, summer and Rain. Onion is the crop which is specially cultivated in the season of winter and rain. India is the second largest onion growing country in the world. Indian onions are famous for their pungency and are available round the year. Indian onions have two crop cycles, first harvesting starts in November to January and the second harvesting from January to May.

### **II. Types or varieties of Onion :**

The major varieties found in India are Agrifound Dark Red, Agrifound Light Red, NHRDF Red, Agrifound White, Agrifound Rose and Agrifound Red, Pusa Ratnar, Pusa Red, Pusa White Round. There are certain varieties in yellow onion which are suitable for export in European countries Tana F1, Arad-H, Suprex, Granex 55, HA 60 and Granex 429.

### **III. States of India where onion is cultivated :**

The contribution of Maharashtra in cultivation of onion is very important. The Major Onion producing states area Karnataka, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana and Telangana. Maharashtra ranks first in Onion production with a share of 28.32%.

### **IV. Literature Review :**

**1.** Immanuel raj TK et al reported that productivity of onion has improved from last decade, still onion production is mainly driven by acreage allocation. As onion is irrigated crop and Maharashtra is endowed with relatively less irrigation potential, increasing production through scaling up area may not be feasible without reducing the acreage under other important high value crops. If acreage is not allowed to scale up to meet the growing demand, consumer price will increase, or export has to be restricted or import has to be resorted, which will entail the loss of foreign exchange. Hence, bridging the yield gap or increasing the yield potential would be the solution in the long-run.

**2.** K. C. Gummagolmath revealed from his study the tremendous increase in area and production of onion has been attributed to the rising exports in the recent decade. However, the spurt in export should not lead to price rise. Hence, an appropriate export policy along with policy on fixing Minimum Export Price during glut season should be in place. This will bring a balance in the price discovery of onion.

**3.** B.S. KULKARNI (2012) reported that the concept of developing the onion villages may help increase the export of onion. The provision of financial assistance to exporters to complete in the international market may also be looked into. Export on regular basis not only helps in getting foreign exchange earnings but also allows farmers to get remunerative price for their produce thereby encouraging them to sustain the production and availability of onions. Government should in fact have long term export policy and should even introduce contract production system in suitable pockets.

4. Onion is among the high value agricultural commodities that show tremendous potential for export. Onion is an important vegetable crop grown and consumed widely across the world. India is the second largest producer of onion in the world after China. India is the third largest exporter of fresh onion. Exports of onion from India are permitted by the Government only after meeting the domestic requirements and as a result the onion exports fluctuations are quite often. Initially the exports were permitted to State Trading Enterprises (STEs) and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) and currently STEs issues Non Objection Certificate (NOCs) to associate exporters. However, the government policies have an important bearing on the volume of exports of onion. Due to the strategic significance of onion, the Government often intervenes in the market to regulate the domestic prices.

**V. Research Methodology:** Research is the journey of unknown to known. It is the fact finding process in which different aspects can be studied systematically so that the different areas can be enlighten. For this research paper researcher has used following research methodology: Research is the systematic study of the problem. Through this research work researcher wants to study the contribution of onion in foreign export especially with reference to 2014-2017.

**a. Objectives of the study:**

1. To study the contribution of Onion in foreign export from 2014-17.
2. To study the contribution of Onion in export.
3. To study the problem and prospect of onion export in India.

**b. Type of research Design:**

**Exploratory research Design:**

**i. Exploratory Research Design** is the exploratory research is research conducted for a problem that has not been studied more clearly, establishes priorities, develops operational definitions and improve the final research design. Through this topic, the researcher would like to explore the fact of the onion export especially with reference to India.

**c. Sources of data collection :**

**i. Secondary sources :** The secondary data will be collect by using the following sources like :

- a. Books
- b. Journals
- c. Websites

**d. Sample Design:**

**i. Sample Size:** Researcher would like to collect the data base from 2014-2016 of onion export.

**e. Scope of the study** – The role of onion in Indian agriculture is very important. Onion export is playing a vital role in fluctuation in prices of onion in domestic market. Onion export is one of the important aspects in raising the economic independency of farmers. It gives the guaranteed profitable return to the farmers. Export policy of the onion is one of the valuable decisions of the government. Through this research paper researcher wants to find out the contribution of onion in export of India from 2014-17.

**f. Limitations of the study:**

1. Time limit for the study was limited.
2. This Research study is dependent on secondary data only.

Apart from this researcher has tried his level best to collect the reliable information about this topic.

**VI. Data Analysis and Interpretations:**

India Export of Agro Food Products						
Product Group Report/Country Wise						
Value in Rs. Lacs						
Product: Fresh Onions						
	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
Country	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Bangladesh	4,56,734.50	77,964.61	4,22,075.6	95,014.38	8,46,869.8	97,590.93
Malaysia	2,15,194.39	41,621.67	2,44,272.7	58,641.91	3,71,972.1	49,308.58

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<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	1,31,630.19	24,772.72	1,69,684.48	32,728.03	3,02,359.80	39,928.57
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	1,31,646.45	25,839.13	1,99,136.44	44,909.04	2,07,480.57	26,420.65
<b>Nepal</b>	70,543.31	13,940.27	81,146.86	19,664.38	1,33,530.16	16,311.05
<b>Indonesia</b>	45,629.04	5,788.98	11,046.00	1,754.65	81,871.82	11,430.21
<b>Philippines</b>	0	0	29,617.00	7,565.86	49,395.00	10,245.49
<b>Qatar</b>	25,414.31	5,303.42	33,573.87	6,910.57	67,894.52	9,137.59
<b>Kuwait</b>	24,874.08	5,026.99	36,402.36	6,651.77	65,245.95	8,908.76
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	13,692.64	3,071.93	17,668.58	3,092.03	58,651.24	7,473.61
<b>Oman</b>	15,082.09	2,891.83	20,657.59	3,607.69	48,934.78	6,133.86
<b>Singapore</b>	28,597.82	6,001.85	25,468.25	5,585.30	38,700.78	5,713.72
<b>Vietnam Social Republic</b>	13,181.00	2,173.38	21,723.00	5,219.94	42,881.01	5,065.82
<b>Bahrain</b>	14,055.07	3,002.51	16,530.35	3,405.39	28,926.11	3,979.98
<b>Mauritius</b>	10,528.00	3,263.87	10,498.00	2,779.99	10,976.00	2,512.93
<b>Maldives</b>	7,799.96	2,040.80	9,584.69	3,127.27	9,831.41	1,619.34
<b>Russia</b>	2,138.50	516.72	3,119.89	872.69	7,463.37	1,605.86
<b>China P Rp</b>	0	0	2,628.90	776.35	11,373.00	1,403.30
<b>United Kingdom</b>	6,852.96	1,452.87	3,824.80	1,270.18	5,440.57	1,084.35
<b>Reunion</b>	5,071.00	1,245.54	4,931.00	1,171.82	6,331.60	1,073.61
<b>Brunei</b>	3,057.30	913.79	2,487.00	1,079.49	4,119.00	767.24
<b>Italy</b>	842.9	206.1	4,224.78	934.89	3,149.25	619.93
<b>Thailand</b>	6,903.00	1,213.26	2,189.01	742.95	1,755.72	460.81
<b>Greece</b>	1,374.00	292.52	4,049.00	552.64	1,908.00	226.38
<b>Seychelles</b>	609	145.1	809	193.23	1,180.00	220.54
<b>Iraq</b>	0	0	81	18.58	1,449.00	168.69
<b>France</b>	370.43	97.57	378.04	121.62	750.57	141.45
<b>Comoros</b>	480.5	105.53	482	107.64	801	134.17
<b>Canada</b>	224.28	74.03	183.23	91.79	288.17	103.51
<b>Taiwan</b>	112	20.51	112	34.32	307	86.37
<b>Netherland</b>	752.66	193.6	786.74	198.99	380.73	86.06
<b>Spain</b>	312	71.1	1,058.00	236.95	410.19	81.17
<b>Somalia</b>	0	0	0	0	476	78.95
<b>Kenya</b>	503	80.29	334	46.42	591	77.68
<b>Lebanon</b>	174.26	39.11	290.76	50.22	338	66.62
<b>Hong Kong</b>	1,374.37	275.24	69.71	36.75	234.06	66.05
<b>Cameroon</b>	0	0	56.3	10.25	224	35.92
<b>Germany</b>	88.21	37.46	80.23	47.34	86.37	34.04

<b>Japan</b>	13	2.86	0	0	92.89	23.93
<b>Australia</b>	8.9	1.85	18.12	13.1	42.25	17.17
<b>South Africa</b>	57	17.49	28	7.4	78	16.49
<b>Tanzania Republic</b>	173	22.54	232	34.22	145	16.14
<b>Bahamas</b>	0	0	0	0	58	15.7
<b>Jordan</b>	0	0	0	0	84	15.63
<b>Angola</b>	0	0	0	0	145	14.37
<b>United States</b>	111.8	44.07	70.21	27.67	91.23	11.67
<b>Switzerland</b>	43.05	19.12	30.82	14.97	25.02	11.65
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	0	0	0	0	70.33	11.02
<b>Romania</b>	0	0	144	26.39	58	8.61
<b>Brazil</b>	23	4.03	22	5.49	88	7.28
<b>Sweden</b>	0.54	0.2	0.97	0.4	18.76	7.26
<b>Ireland</b>	5.07	3.72	0.57	0.65	6.37	5.99
<b>Togo</b>	0	0	0	0	28	4.32
<b>Cambodia</b>	0	0	0	0	27	3.97
<b>Guinea</b>	0	0	0	0	28	3.61
<b>Djibouti</b>	0	0	0	0	26	3.11
<b>Laos</b>	0	0	0	0	28	2.03
<b>New Zealand</b>	2.84	1.61	4.81	0.88	18.17	1.78
<b>Puerto Rico</b>	0	0	0	0	1.5	0.28
<b>Myanmar</b>	0	0	374	171.69	0.5	0.24
<b>Norway</b>	0	0	0.87	0.35	0.2	0.19
<b>Dominic Republic</b>	0	0	0	0	1	0.16
<b>Senegal</b>	0	0	0	0	0.06	0.05
<b>Afghanistan</b>	0	0	0.2	0.05	0	0
<b>Austria</b>	0.09	0.03	0.01	0	0	0
<b>Belgium</b>	0	0	5.43	3.29	0	0
<b>Congo P Republic</b>	29	3	0	0	0	0
<b>Iceland</b>	25	5.24	0	0	0	0
<b>Iran</b>	0	0	86	19.44	0	0
<b>Israel</b>	5	1.21	0	0	0	0
<b>Mali</b>	0.15	0.08	4	1.89	0	0
<b>Pakistan</b>	1,705.03	221.56	262.61	45.59	0	0
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	0	0	40	4.1	0	0
<b>Sudan</b>	0	0	170	44.31	0	0
<b>Turkey</b>	54	19.27	3	4.61	0	0
<b>Uganda</b>	0	0	2	0.72	0	0



<b>Unspecified</b>	2.85	1.92	198.71	40.34	0	0
<b>Yemen Republic</b>	0.06	0.04	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,38,102.60</b>	<b>2,30,054.14</b>	<b>13,82,959.54</b>	<b>3,09,720.86</b>	<b>24,15,739.05</b>	<b>3,10,606.44</b>

**Data Analysis and Interpretations:** From the above table it is cleared that quantity as well as value of the onion export is increasing from last three years. In 2014-15 around 12, 38,102.60 MT of onion was exported to various countries which valued of Rs.2, 30,054.14 Lakh. In 2015-16 total 13, 82,959.54 MT onion was exported which was valued of Rs.3, 09,720.86 Lakh. In 2016-17 around 24, 15,739 MT onion was exported which valued of Rs.3,10,606.44 Lakh. Hence the value of onion export is increasing every year.

**VII. Findings and Conclusion of the Study:** From the Above literature review and data analysis it is cleared that role of onion is playing crucial role in foreign export. Every year i.e. from 2014 to 2017 export of onion in quantity and in value is increasing every year. From the study it is also evident that role of intermediaries is also very important in export of onion but their issues regarding commission, brokerage are also affecting on rate of onion so that farmer are suffering rigorously from them. Role of cold storage is also very important because cultivation of onion is seasonal in nature so that it effect on export of onion. Role of middle man should check continually so that irregular supply of onion can be avoided. Fixation of price is major problem as it takes so many factors into consideration. The contribution of onion is increasing each and every year. From the study it is found that In 2016-17 around 24,15,739 MT onion was exported which valued of Rs.3,10,606.44 Lakh. Hence role of onion is very important in foreign export.

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## **DEVELOPMENT AND PERFORMANCE OF URBAN COOPERATIVE BANKING IN INDIA**

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### **INTRODUCTION:**

The primary cooperative banks known as Urban Cooperatives Banks (UCB) have been included in the regulatory scope of the RBI through the extension of some provisions of the Banking Act of 1949 (the BR Act) in force since March 1, 1966 UCB are the basic level of the Indian banking system and offer basic banking services to low-income people, especially the urban poor. The UCB sector is unique in that there is a significant degree of heterogeneity among banks in this sector in terms of size, geographical distribution, performance and financial soundness. The sector has unitary banks, UCB multilateral branches operating within one state and UCBs of different states with the operational area in more than one state. There has been phenomenal growth in the UCB sector since 1966 in terms of the number of banks, branches, corporate size (deposits + loans and advances) and geographic scope. The Reserve Bank has periodically reviewed the performance of the UCB sector and has also set up committees and working groups to analyze regulatory issues related to UCBs, including licensing policy. These committees included the Madhav Das commission (1978), the Marathe commission (1991), the Madhav Rao commission (1999) and the Malegam commission (2010). The working groups (WG) established include the working group to examine issues related to the UCB capital increase under the chairmanship of Shri NS Vishwanathan (2006), WG on Information Technology (IT) Support to UCB under the chairmanship of Shri R Gandhi (2007) and the working group on coordination organizations for UCB under the chairmanship of Shri VS Das (2008).

**OBJECTIVES & METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:** Objectives of the study are, to focus development of Urban Cooperative Banking in India. The study is based on the secondary data. As the nature of the study is theoretical, we review the existing available literatures like published books, journals, magazines and research works related to the conceptual, theoretical and foundational framework of Urban Cooperative Banking Sector in India.

**DEVELOPMENT AND PERFORMANCE OF UCB :** In accordance with the recommendations of the Marathe Committee (1992), the Reserve Bank has followed an active licensing policy for UCBs to enable them to exploit the mobilization of deposits and the potential for credit absorption from specific areas. As a result, the period from 1993 to 2004 saw a proliferation of the number of UCBs. Because of its poor financial health, the Reserve Bank devised a vision document in 2005, which envisaged a multi-level regulatory and supervisory strategy to strengthen its profitability. The following mergers / mergers / departures led to a reduction in the number of UCBs. As of 2004-05, the UCB sector underwent 128 mergers until March 2017 and Maharashtra represents the maximum number of mergers, followed by Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. Despite the sharp decline in the number of UCBs, there has been a massive expansion in its balance sheets which underlines the effectiveness of the consolidation campaign. However, in recent years, the growth of UCB assets has slowed to almost the long-term average. The success of the UCB consolidation unit is also visible in other parameters. The percentage of UCB Tier II, both in number and in assets, has increased rapidly over time. Along with the consolidation, a significant development has been the movement in the mode of distribution of the UCB's total deposits to the larger buckets. This is indicative of the expansion and diversification of its customer base. In 2016-17, the change in the distribution of advances to larger segments was less evident than the change in deposit distribution.

Table 1: Tier-wise Distribution of Urban Cooperative Banks (As on 31/03/2017)

Tier Type	Number of Banks		Deposits		Advances		Assets	
	Number	% Share	Amount	% Share	Amount	% Share	Amount	% Share
Tier I UCBs	1083	69.30	603.30	13.60	317.8	12.20	745.00	13.80
Tier II UCBs	479	30.70	3831.40	86.40	2294.40	87.80	4654.10	86.20
All UCBs	<b>1562</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4434.70</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2612.20</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5399.10</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India 2016-17 by RBI

Table 2: Distribution of UCBs by Deposits and Advances as on 31/03/2017

Deposits (Rs.Billion)	Number of UCBs		Deposit		Advances (Rs.Billion)	Number of UCBs		Advances	
	Number	% Share	Amount	% Share		Number	% Share	Amount	% Share
0.00 – 0.10	124	7.9	7.5	0.2	0.00 – 0.10	287	18.4	16.1	0.6
0.10 – 0.25	232	14.9	41.7	0.9	0.10 – 0.25	361	23.1	62.0	2.4
0.25 – 0.50	308	19.7	118.4	2.7	0.25 – 0.50	290	18.6	105.3	4.0
0.50 – 1.00	285	18.2	210.2	4.7	0.50 – 1.00	245	15.7	181.3	6.9
1.00 – 2.50	324	20.7	537.7	12.1	1.00 – 2.50	197	12.6	315.4	12.1
2.50 – 5.00	133	8.5	506.8	11.4	2.50 – 5.00	92	5.9	331.0	12.7
5.00 – 10.00	85	5.4	627.5	14.1	5.00 – 10.00	52	3.3	363.4	13.9
Above 10.00	71	4.5	2385.0	53.8	Above 10.00	38	2.4	1237.8	47.4
	<b>1562</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4434.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>1562</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2612.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India 2016-17 by RBI

The UCB sector also recorded a high degree of concentration of assets. The bimodality of asset class distribution in 2014-15 has become a unimodal model in a broader asset class. The proportion of UCBs with a capital size exceeding Rs.10 billion increased from 4.6 percent in 2014-15 to 6.2 percent in 2016-17. The number of planned UCBs increased from 50 in 2014-15 to 54 in 2016-17, although the increase in the participation of the planned UCB activities (SUCB) was moderated in 2016-17.

**Balance Sheet** UCB's financial statements grew in 2016-17 due to the increase in equity growth (capital plus reserves) and deposits on the liabilities side. An increase in investments and other activities also contributed to the expansion of the budget. UCB loans and advances recorded moderate growth reflecting moderate conditions of demand in the economy, which manifested, among other things, a slowdown in the growth of small retail loans and mortgage lending segments on which the UCBs have concentrated.

Table 3: Liabilities and Assets of Urban Cooperative Banks as on 31/03/2017 (Amount in Rs. Billion)

Particular	Scheduled UCBs		Non-Scheduled UCBs		All UCBs		Growth Rate (%)	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
<b>Liabilities</b>								
1. Capital	36	40	74	82	110	122	106	10.5
2. Reserves	142	158	154	177	296	335	8.1	13.3
3. Deposits	1844	2073	2078	2362	3922	4435	10.4	13.1
4. Borrowings	24	31	2	3	26	34	16.5	29.8
5. Other Liabilities	228	242	209	232	437	474	7.8	8.5
<b>Assets</b>								
1. Cash in Hand	12	15	30	30	42	45	12.1	6.0
2. Balances with RBI	87	99	15	15	102	115	4.5	12.8
3. Money at Call and Short Notice	18	39	14	12	33	51	56.0	55.1
4. Investment	585	662	624	759	1209	1420	63.9	17.5
5. Loans & Advances	1187	1292	1262	1320	2449	2612	9.2	6.7
6. Other Assets	235	259	159	290	394	549	8.0	39.5
<b>Total Assets/Liabilities</b>	<b>2274</b>	<b>2543</b>	<b>2514</b>	<b>2856</b>	<b>4788</b>	<b>5399</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>12.8</b>

Source: Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India 2016-17 by RBI

Historically, investments have been the preferred use of funds among the UCBs, resulting in low credit / deposit ratios. However, during 2016-17, the incremental credit / deposit ratio of UCB was higher than that of SCB. The UCB investment-deposit ratio fell for the first time below that of the Banks in 2015-2016, as balances with central / state banks were no longer considered as SLR investments as of April 1, 2015. The gap between the investment-deposit ratio of SCB and UCB was reduced in 2016-17. There was a shift in UCB's SLR investment growth, which had declined a year ago and even in 2016-17 there was an accelerated pace of non-SLR investment growth. The increase in investments in SLR, despite the loosening of regulatory requirements, reflects a strong increase in investments in central and state government securities. The UCB reflex fell from 21.5% of net demand and forward liabilities (NDTL) to 21.25% in April 2016 and even more to 21% in July 2016. UCB was required to maintain an SLR of 20.50% effective in October 2016 and 20.50% effective from 7 January 2017.

Table 4: Investment by Urban Cooperative Banks (Amount in Rs. Billion)

Particular	As on March End			Variation (%)	
	2015	2016	2017	2015-16	2016-17
A. SLR Investment	1152	1096	1253	-4.8	14.3
(i) Central Govt. Securities	792	878	954	11.0	8.7

(ii) State Govt. Securities	175	215	293	22.9	36.7
(iii) Other Approved Securities	4	3	5	-20.4	61.5
(iv) Balances with Central / State Coop. Bank	181				
B. Non-SLR Investment	79	113	167	43.0	48.2
<b>Total Investment (A+B)</b>	<b>1231</b>	<b>1209</b>	<b>1420</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>17.5</b>

Source: Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India 2016-17 by RBI

**VIABILITY OF UCBS** The financial soundness of a UCB is determined by the evaluation of CAMELS assigned to it. The CAMELS qualification model (capital adequacy, asset quality, management, earnings and system and control) in its current form has become applicable to UCB since April 2008. The model offers a composite A / B / C rating / D (in descending order of return) to a bank based on the weighted average rating of the individual CAMELS components. The participation of UCB in the lower "D" rating category of CAMELS has steadily decreased since 2013-14. The distribution of UCBS in the rating categories other than "D" did not show any evident change between March 2016 and March 2017.

Table 5: Rating-wise Distribution of UCBS as on 31/03/2017. (Amount in Rs. Billion)

Ratings	Number		Deposits		Advances	
	Banks	% Share	Amount	% Share	Amount	% Share
A	397	25.4	1443	32.5	824	31.6
B	828	53.0	2356	53.1	1411	54.0
C	274	17.6	528	12.0	319	12.1
D	63	4.0	108	2.4	59	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1562</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4435</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2613</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India 2016-17 by RBI

**Capital Adequacy:** Capital is a fundamental criterion for determining the UCB business model in consideration of the permitted activities. It is also an important parameter in the qualification of CAMELS. Against the minimum legal CRAR requirement for UCBS at 9 percent, 82 percent of unplanned UCBS maintained the CRAR above 12 percent in 2016-17.

Table 6: CRAR-wise Distribution of UCBS

CRAR (%)	Scheduled UCBS	Non-Scheduled UCBS	All UCBS
CRAR < 3	4	110	114
3 ≤ CRAR < 6	0	9	9
6 ≤ CRAR < 9	1	8	9
9 ≤ CRAR < 12	4	150	154
12 ≤ CRAR	45	1231	1276
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1508</b>	<b>1562</b>

Source: Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India 2016-17 by RBI

Non-scheduled UCBS (NSUCB), which are characterized by a smaller business size, have had higher capital positions than the programmed UCBS (SUCB). In 2016-17, SUCB's financial position showed a significant improvement as reflected in the increase in the percentage of SUCB with CRAR exceeding 9%. While 90% of SUCBs complied with the stipulation of the minimum CRAR, four negative capital adequacy ratios were recorded in 2016-17. Unscheduled capital growth of UCB (capital plus reserves) led to higher business growth in 2016-17.

**Asset Quality:** From 2015-2016, the UCB NPA ratio fell below that of the SCB. The reason for this divergence could be that the large infrastructures and industrial projects traditionally served by the SCB were affected by shortages, unlike the retail sector and small businesses in which UCBS participate. The coverage ratio ratio

(CRP) for UCB decreased during the year. The movement of gross non-performing assets (GNPAa) and PCR over the last few years reflects a delayed response by UCB to the creation of reserves against the increase in impaired assets. This suggests that the increase in the percentage of GNPA in 2016-17 could require more supplies in the future.

Table 7: Non-Performance Assets of UCBs as on 31/03/2017 (Amount in Rs. Billion)

Particular	2016	2017
1. Gross NPAs	150	186
2. Net NPAs	51	68
3. Gross NPA Ratio (%)	6.1	7.1
4. Net NPA Ratio (%)	2.2	2.7
5. Provisioning (1-2)	99	118
6. Provisioning Coverage Ratio (%)	65.9	63.5

Source: Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India 2016-17 by RBI

A further offer is also envisaged in view of the worsening of the UCB's solvency position, measured in terms of the percentage of unproductive assets covered by total capital plus the reserves in the financial statements of banks.

#### FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND PROFITABILITY

UCBs recorded accelerated growth in net income in 2016-17, reflecting growth in both interest income and non-interest income. Although the slowdown in loans and advances caused a certain deceleration of interest, non-financial income increased strongly due to the diversification by the UCBs in a series of remunerated activities to offset the slowdown in lending.

Table 8: Financial Performance of UCBs (Amount in Rs.Billion)

Particular	Scheduled UCBs		Non Scheduled UCBs		All UCBs		Variation (%)	
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
<b>A. Total Income</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>
(i) Interest Income	192	202	253	273	445	475	9.4	6.9
(ii) Non-Interest Income	20	29	14	21	34	50	-0.2	48.6
<b>B. Total Expenditure</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>
(i) Interest Expenses	137	143	172	190	309	333	9.4	7.8
(ii) Non-Interest Expen	46	51	57	63	103	114	11.0	9.9
Of which staff Expen	22	24	31	34	53	58	8.0	9.9
<b>C. Profits</b>								
(i) Operating Profit	29	37	37	42	67	78	2.3	17.0
(ii) Provisions, Contingencies	9	14	8	11	17	25	1.2	49.5
(iii) Provision for Taxes	6	6	7	7	13	14	-2.4	3.7
(iv) NPBT	20	22	30	31	50	53	2.7	6.0

(v)	NPAT	14	16	23	24	37	39	4.6	6.8
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Source: Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India 2016-17 by RBI

During the period 2016-17, the share of non-financial income from total revenue showed a pronounced increase for UCB, which means a change in traditional brokerage and a diversification of the revenue structure to offset the decrease in interest margins. . A shift to assets that generate non-financial income implies greater capital reserves due to the greater volatility of non-financial income. An analysis of the SUCB shows that the diversification of the UCBs, which is reflected in a higher percentage of non-financial income in total income, has not been completed by the maintenance of greater capital reserves. Both the return on assets (RoA) and the return on equity (ROE) of UCBs are moderate in 2016-17. But within UCB, the indicators of viability of the programmed UCBs have improved compared to the unscheduled UCBs. The programmed UCBs recorded a marginally higher return in 2016-17, but they also showed an improvement in efficiency as their net interest margin (NIM) decreased, indicating a decrease in the cost of financial intermediation. Unplanned UCB profitability indicators remained higher but more variable than those of programmed UCBs.

Table 9: Profitability of UCBs (%)

Indicator	Scheduled UCBs		Non-Schedule UCBs		All UCBs	
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
Return on Assets	0.64	0.65	0.95	0.88	0.80	0.77
Return on Equity	8.13	8.29	10.43	9.70	9.42	9.09
Net Interest Margin	2.57	2.43	3.33	3.11	2.97	2.79

Source: Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India 2016-17 by RBI

At a disaggregated level, the profitability indicators for the scheduled unscheduled UCBs have shown different movements. An analysis by Du Pont of the drivers of the profitability of these two groups of UCB during the different phases of consolidation and reforms points to the differences in the efficient use of assets and the prudent management of costs ....

**PRIORITY SECTOR ADVANCES** Priority loans for the sector must constitute at least 40% of the appropriate net bank credit (ANBC) of the UCBs. Adjusted bank credit (ANBC) is not greater than the total amount of less secured loans and advances with the Reserve Bank and other approved financial institutions plus investments made after 30 April 2007 in non-SLR bonds in the retained category. Held-to-maturity (HTM). Given its urban concentration, unlike the SCBs, the UCBs do not have a mandate for agricultural loans. Credit to micro and small businesses, housing, micro-credit and the "other" components are an important part of their priority sectoral progress. Provision of credits and other financial services and products of no more than 50,000 rupees per borrower or the maximum limit allowed for unsecured advances, whichever is less. The "Other" component includes loans, which do not exceed 50,000 rupees per borrower provided directly by banks to individuals; loans to people in difficulty that do not exceed 50,000 rupees / person per borrower to prepay the debt to non-institutional banks. Loans to self-help groups (self-employment groups) / joint liability groups (JLG) for agricultural and related activities would be considered as priority sectoral progress. Furthermore, other loans to SHG / JLG up to Rs.50000 / - would be considered as micro-credits and would therefore be treated as priorities for the progress of the sector. Loans sanctioned by State-sponsored organizations for SC / ST for the specific purpose of purchasing and providing input and / or marketing products of beneficiaries of such organizations. The loans favored by the sector to the borrowers mentioned above are considered in the "weaker sections"; small and marginal farmers, artisans, villages and small industries where individual credit limits do not exceed Rs.50000 / -; women; SC / ST; People with disabilities; educational loans to people with monthly income not exceeding 5,000 rupees / -; loans to SHG; loans to farmers in difficulty in debts with non-institutional banks; loans to persons in difficulty other than farmers who do not exceed Rs 50,000 / person per borrower to repay the debt to non-institutional providers in advance; and people belonging to minority communities that the Indian government can inform from time to time.

Table 10: Composition of Credit to Priority Sectors by UCBs as on 31/03/2017 (Amount in Rs.Billion)

Particular	Priority Sector Advances	
	Amount	% Share
1. Agriculture Credit	76	3.0
(i) Direct Agricultural Credit	32	1.2
(ii) Indirect Agricultural Credit	44	1.7
2. Micro and Small Enterprises	732	28.0
(i) Direct Credit to SME	576	22.1
(ii) Indirect Credit to SME	156	6.0
3. Micro Credit	108	4.1
4. State sponsored Organizations for SCs/STs	2	0.1
5. Education Loans	22	0.8
6. Housing Loans	253	9.7
7. Total (1 to 6)	1192	45.6
Of which, Advances to Weaker Sections	271	10.4

Source: Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India 2016-17 by RBI

Historically, the loans granted to the priority sector by UCB were higher than those of the PSBs, but in 2016-17 the UCBs recorded a decrease in the proportion of priority sector advances in total advances. Within the priority sectors, credit to micro and small businesses, micro-credit and agriculture has increased, while loans to other sectors have fallen sharply. Given the mandate of the UCB to advance a part of its priority sectoral corpus in the weakest sections, so that it forms at least 10% of its ANBC, on average, 26% of its priority sector loans have typically been allocated to weaker sections. This percentage decreased in 2016-17. Since April 2016, the "financially" UCBs with a portfolio of loans from the priority sector no less than 90 percent of their gross loans have granted them to grant unsecured advances of up to 35 percent of their total assets (over the maximum limit of 10 percent of total assets according to the audited financial statements at March 31 of the previous year) to give greater impetus to financial inclusion. The condition is that the entire unsecured loan portfolio above 10% is normally allowed to include priority sector loans and exposure to any single borrower does not exceed Rs. 40,000. In summary, ongoing consolidation efforts have been reflected in several UCB performance indicators throughout the year. Increasing deposits and larger investments have led to a sharp increase in the size of UCB's balance sheet. Overall, UCBs showed a better performance in terms of profitability, partly due to diversification strategies facilitated by the improvement of capital positions. But the quality of its activities has undergone a certain deterioration partly due to temporary problems in the repayments suffered by small debtors due to the immediate impact of demonetization.

**CONCLUSION** It is known that UCBs in India are highly concentrated in 5 states. Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, which represent 80% of the total UCB and have mobilized equivalent deposits and disbursed proportional loans and advances. These banks use financial assistance for the priority sector and the weaker part of the urban and semi-urban region. There are 1562 UCBs throughout India. In Maharashtra they have 517 and are very concentrated in the district of Kolhapur and Pune. With its unique characteristics, UCB can bridge the gap in commercial banks. The UCB already meets the economic needs of small media in urban and semi-urban areas. The rapid increase in resources and the size of banking reveal its success story. Principle of cooperation, democratic management, educated members, self-sufficiency, deep customer knowledge, service orientation, effective board of directors, efficient employees, easy access to customers, close intimacy with customers, good working systems, convenient banking hours, bank divided structures per hour, good position and bank branches, fast customer services, compactness, limited operating area, local feeling are the unique characteristics and they point more than UCB and add to the strength of these banks. Closed clubs, lack of corporate culture, poor progress, lack of planning, the obstruction of a new plan and lack of professionalism and lack of corporate governance are the weak points of UCB. In the context of globalization, new opportunities are offered to the UCBs. They must adopt strict financial and market discipline,



an environmental analysis of banking marketing and apply modern management concepts and techniques, innovative banks and relational banking services. UCB sweets are the main limits of their work and must be carefully observed and resolved. These include the problem of double control, resistance to change, increasing quotas or non-productive assets, the growth of unprofitable, weak, sick and unlicensed banking units, the liquidation of certain UCBs, etc.

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## IMPACT OF GST ON INDIAN ECONOMY

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**Introduction:** Goods and services tax is a consumption tax based on value-added concept. It is a tax to replace tax and service tax. The introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) would be a very significant step in the field of indirect tax reforms in India. By amalgamating a large number of Central and State taxes into a single tax, it would mitigate cascading or double taxation in a major way and pave the way for a common national market. From the consumer point of view, the biggest advantage would be in terms of a reduction in the overall tax burden on goods. Introduction of GST would also make Indian products competitive in the domestic and international markets. Studies show that this would have a boosting impact on economic growth. Last but not the least, this tax, because of its transparent and self-policing character, would be easier to administer. The Goods and Service Tax or GST is a taxation system where there is a single tax in the economy for goods and services. This taxation system is meant to create a Single taxation system in the entire country for all goods and services. GST is a tax on goods and services with value addition at each stage having comprehensive and continuous chain of set-of benefits from the producers / service producers point up to the retailer's level where only the final consumer should bear the tax. The Goods and Services tax is a value added tax that will replace all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Government, both Central and States, once it is implemented. The GST is all set to consolidate all state economies. This will be one of the biggest taxation reforms that will take place in India once the Bill gets officially the green signal to implement. More than 160 countries' have implemented GST / VAT. GST is a better tax system. It is more transparent, efficient, effective, self-policing and less bureaucratic. This paper presents concept of GST, importance, benefits and its impact on Indian Economy.

**Keywords:** Goods and Services Tax (GST), Gross domestic products, Budget, Development Tax, Multiple Tax, Indian Economy, Tax Reforms, Impact, Indirect Tax, Value Added Tax, Central Value Added Tax.

### **Objectives of the Study:**

The study sets the following objectives:

1. To study the concept and objectives of Goods and Services Tax.
2. To know the importance of Goods and Services Tax.
3. To know the benefits of Goods and Services Tax in India context.
4. To study the impact of Goods and Services Tax on Indian Economy.

**Research Methodology:** The study is completely based on the secondary data. The paper attempts at descriptive analysis based on the secondary data sourced from journals articles and media reports. The secondary data collected from various books, national and international journals, Government reports, publications from various websites which focused on various aspects of Goods and Services Tax.

**Concept and Objectives of Goods and Services Tax:** India is having the most complicated tax structure in the world, especially Indian indirect tax systems. The mechanism of imposing taxes, exemptions, abatements other benefits is different in different states. The existing law has a number of issues of interpretation in various provisions and the category of the products and services. India needs a simple tax structure which can describe the tax mechanism as simple as possible. The basic two drawbacks of existing indirect tax system are cascading effect and non-uniformity of tax collection among states. Introduction of Goods and Service Tax will compensate those drawbacks. The GST is basically an indirect tax that brings most of taxes imposed on most goods and services, on manufacturer, sale and consumption of goods and services, under a single domain at the natural level. In the present system, taxes are levied separately on goods and services. The GST is a consolidate tax based on a uniform rate of tax fixed for both goods and services and it is payable at the final point of consumption. At each stage of sale or purchase in the supply chain, this tax is collected on value-added goods and services through a tax credit mechanism. Following are the mainstay of GST:

- Removing Cascading Effect: GST removes “Tax on Tax Effect” and provides common national market for Goods and Services.

- Single Umbrella Tax Rate: GST will harmonize indirect taxes being levied by Union and State Governments.

The reference of GST was first made in the Indian Budget in 2006-07 by the then Finance Minister Mr. P. Chidambaram as a single centralized Indirect tax. The Bill was introduced on December 19, 2014 and passed on May 6, 2015 in the Lok Sabha and Passed in Rajya Sabha on 3rd August 2016. The Government wants to implement GST Bill From 1st April 2017. Clause 366(12A) of the Constitution Bill defines GST as “goods and services tax” means any tax on supply of goods, or services or both except taxes on the supply of the alcoholic liquor for human consumption. So GST is a comprehensive tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services at a national level. GST will replace all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Indian central and State Governments.

#### Scope of Goods and Services Tax:

- GST is applicable on the supply of goods and services.
- Alcoholic liquor for human consumption is exempt from GST.
- Initially GST will not apply to: Petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (Petrol), natural gas, and aviation turbine fuel.
- The GST council will decide when GST will be levied on them.
- Tobacco and tobacco products will be subject to GST.
- The centre may also impose excise duty on tobacco.

#### Objectives of Goods and Services Tax:

GST is to fulfill the following objectives:

- GST would help to eliminate the cascading effects of production and distribution cost of goods and services. This would help to increase GDP and then to economic condition of the country.
- GST would eliminate the multiplicity of indirect taxation and streamline all the indirect taxes which would be beneficial for manufacture and ultimate consumer.
- GST would be able to cover all the shortcomings of existing VAT system and hopefully serve the economy health.
- Incidence of tax falls on domestic consumption.
- The efficiency and equity of system is optimized.
- There should be no export of taxes across taxing jurisdiction.
- The Indian market should be integrated into single common market.
- It enhances the cause of co-operative federalism.

**Revenue Consideration under Goods and Services Tax:** The tax system will subsume both central and state indirect taxes and levies. On the combined tax based dual GST (CGST, SGST, and IGST) will be levied. The details of state and central taxes those will be subsumed under GST are presented below. GST would replace most indirect taxes currently in replace such as:

Central Taxes	State Taxes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central Excise Duty {Including additional excise duties, excise duty under the Medicinal and Toilet preparations(Excise Duties) Act, 1955}</li> <li>• Service Tax</li> <li>• Additional Customs Duty (CVD)</li> <li>• Special Additional Duty of Customs (SAD)</li> <li>• Central Sales Tax (levied by the Central and collected by the States)</li> <li>• Central surcharges and cesses (relating to supply of goods and services)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Value Added Tax</li> <li>• Octroi and Entry Tax</li> <li>• Purchase Tax</li> <li>• Luxury Tax</li> <li>• Taxes on lottery, betting &amp; gambling</li> <li>• State cesses and surcharges</li> <li>• Entertainment Tax (other than the tax levied by the local bodies)</li> <li>• Central Sales Tax (Levied by the centre and collected by the states)</li> </ul>

**Importance of Goods and Services:**

- GST will widen the tax base improve tax compliance remove existing unhealthy competition among state and re-distribute the burden of taxation equitably among manufacturing and services.
- GST will ensure the uniformity of taxes across the states regardless of place of manufactures or distribution.
- GST would integrate the tax base and allow seamless flow of input tax credit across the value chain of goods and services which will lead to reduced cost of goods and services.
- GST environment would lead to improved disclosure of economic transactions which may have a positive impact on direct tax collections also.
- The average tax burden on companies will fall which will reduce the costs of Indian goods and services in the international market and give boost to Indian exports.
- It will mitigate cascading and double taxation and enable better compliance through the lowering of overall tax burden on goods and services.
- Overall it will result in increasing revenue at the centre as the tax collection system becomes more transparent, making tax evasion difficult.

**Benefits of Goods and Services Tax:** Benefits of GST shall accrue to all- trade and industry, Government and consumers. Trade and industry shall benefit in terms of easy compliance, removal of cascading effect of taxes and enhanced competitiveness. The Government shall have better control on leakages, higher revenue efficiency, consolidation of tax base and it may be easier to administer and monitor the law. Consumers will also benefit from likely reduced prices and single transparent tax structure. The uniformity in tax rates and procedures across the country will lead to various benefits for the economy and the consumers.

**Make in India**

- Will help to create a unified common national market for India, giving a boost to Foreign investment and “Make in India” campaign;
- Will prevent cascading of taxes as Input Tax Credit will be available across goods and services at every stage of supply;
- Harmonization of laws, procedures and rates of tax;
- It will boost export and manufacturing activity, generate more employment and thus increase GDP with gainful employment leading to substantive economic growth;
- Ultimately it will help in poverty eradication by generating more employment and more financial resources;
- More efficient neutralization of taxes especially for exports thereby making our products more competitive in the international market and give boost to Indian Exports;
- Improve the overall investment climate in the country which will naturally benefit the development in the states;
- Uniform SGST and IGST rates will reduce the incentive for evasion by eliminating rate arbitrage between neighboring States and that between intra and inter-state sales;
- Average tax burden on companies is likely to come down which is expected to reduce prices and lower prices mean more consumption, which in turn means more production thereby helping in the growth of the industries . This will create India as a” Manufacturing hub”.

**Ease of Doing Business**

- Simpler tax regime with fewer exemptions;
- Reductions in the multiplicity of taxes that are at present governing our indirect tax system leading to simplification and uniformity;
- Reduction in compliance costs - No multiple record keeping for a variety of taxes - so lesser investment of resources and manpower in maintaining records;
- Simplified and automated procedures for various processes such as registration, returns, refunds, tax payments, etc;

- All interaction to be through the common GSTN portal- so less public interface between the taxpayer and the tax administration.
- Will improve environment of compliance as all returns to be filed online, input credits to be verified online, encouraging more paper trail of transactions;
- Common procedures for registration of taxpayers, refund of taxes, uniform formats of tax return, common tax base, common system of classification of goods and services will lend greater certainty to taxation system;
- Timelines to be provided for important activities like obtaining registration, refunds, etc;
- Electronic matching of input tax credits all-across India thus making the process more transparent and accountable.

**Benefit to Consumers:**

- Final price of goods is expected to be lower due to seamless flow of input tax credit between the manufacturer, retailer and service supplier;
- It is expected that a relatively large segment of small retailers will be either exempted from tax or will suffer very low tax rates under a compounding scheme- purchases from such entities will cost less for the consumers;
- Average tax burden on companies is likely to come down which is expected to reduce prices and lower prices mean more consumption.

**Impact of Goods and Service Tax on Indian Economy** Amidst economic crisis across the globe India has posed on a beacon of hope with desirable growth targets, various schemes or missions like Make in India, Digital India etc. The Goods and Service Tax (GST) bill is expected to provide the much needed pace for growth of economy in India by transforming the existing complicated taxation system into single point taxation system in the country. Uniformity of tax will lead to single point taxation for supply of goods or services across country. GST would improve the country's tax to GDP ratio and also prevent inflation. It is expected that the GDP growth is likely to be raised up to 1 to 2%, but the results can only be analyzed after the implementation of GST. By merging large no. of centre and state taxes into one single point taxation system will reduce burden on producers and foster growth through more production. Various toll plazas and tax barriers leads to a lot of wastage for perishable items being transported which leads into the increase the costs of goods. GST could eliminate this road block which leads to lowering of prices for essential goods. GST would prove to be beneficial for the manufacturing sector where the tax rate is very high. Implementation of a single National GST will have major beneficial impact on all stake holders. The key highlight of such impact is given below:

1. GST is a better tax system. It is more transparent, efficient, effective, self policing and less bureaucratic. GST would eliminate double taxation under the current SST. Consumer will pay fair prices for most goods and services compared to SST.
2. For businesses, they are able to reduce their cost of doing business since they are able to claim GST incurred on their business inputs. For example, under the current taxation system, manufacturers are not allowed to claim service tax on telecommunication, accounting and legal services and sales tax on indirect inputs such as office equipment and furniture. These taxes are embedded into the price of the goods sold. Hence, the cost of doing business increases. Under the GST system, any GST incurred on acquisition is claimable and is not a cost to businesses.
3. As such, Malaysian exports will become more competitive in the global market as no GST is imposed on exported goods and services. This will strengthen our export sector which would contribute to the economic growth of the country. 112 Introducing GST and Its Impact on Indian Economy
4. To make our exports more competitive, GST on exports will be zero-rated and the exporter can recover all the input tax incurred in the course of his business.
5. At present, imported goods are subject to import duty and sales tax unless exempted. Under GST, imported goods will still be subject to import duty but sales tax will be replaced with GST. As to whether the imported goods will be cheaper or more expensive will depend on a number of factors besides the GST rate.
6. There will be a positive impact on the economy due to the following:
  - Lead to more competitive pricing
  - Reduction in business costs:

- Special schemes to alleviate cash flow problems
- Credit offset mechanism
- Can claim the input tax due based on the invoice produced
- Speeds up economic union of India
- Better compliance and revenue buoyancy replacing the cascading effect (tax on tax) created by existing indirect taxes, tax incidence for consumers may fall lower transaction cost for final consumers
- Reduce shadow economy activities
- Makes our export more competitive as exports are to be zero-rated
- Increase in Gross Domestic Product
- By merging all levies on goods and services into one, GST acquires a very simple and transparent character
- Uniformity in tax regime with only one or two tax rates across the supply chain as against multiple tax structure as of present
- It is a tool to manage the economy e.g. tourist refund scheme is proposed as a means to boost the tourism industry and tourism spending in the country, exports are zero-rated to make our goods more competitive globally.
- Increased tax collections due to wide coverage of goods and service
- Improvement in cost competitiveness of goods and services in the international market.

**Conclusion:** History has proved that many countries have benefited from moving to a GST regime. In India, implementation of GST would also greatly help in removing economic distortions caused by present complex tax structure and will help in development of common national market. The implementation of GST in the Indian framework will lead to commercial benefits which were untouched by the VAT system and would essentially lead to economic development. The real success of the GST lies on the impact on the common Indian consumer. The essence of GST is that all goods and services be taxed at moderate rate. "One Nation, one Tax", proves to be a game changer in a positive way. And no doubt, GST will simplify existing indirect tax system which will help to remove inefficiencies created by the existing current heterogeneous taxation system only if there is a clear consensus over issues of threshold limit, revenue rate and inclusion of petroleum products, electricity, liquor etc. We hope GST leaves a positive impact and helps to boost up Indian economy and a rising Indian economy will help in the financial growth of the common man. The successful implementation of GST depends on the understanding and co-operation between Central and state Governments. Taxation system is very important for the economy because they maintain equity of income group. Consumption and productions of goods and services undeniably rising and because of multiplicity of taxes in current tax system organization complexities and conformity cost is also increasing. Accordingly, a simplify user friendly and transparent tax system is required. GST will solve the problem of complexity of tax system because it will replace the current tax system of India. A single tax system will remove all other complex taxes of centre and state Government like VAT, Cenvat, Luxury tax, Octroi, Entry tax etc. By the implementation of GST cost of manufacturing of goods will reduce. The cost of consumer goods will reduce. GST will provide relief to producers and consumers by providing wide and comprehensive coverage of input tax credit set off. Service tax set off and subsuming the several taxes. GST is likely to improve tax collection and boost India's economic development. It is preferred very economy that must adopt GST at national level to make their economy attractive for foreign investors. By implementing GST, the developing economies like India can achieve sustainable and balanced development.

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## GLOBALIZATION'S IMPACT ON ORGANIZATION'S CULTURE

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**Introduction-** Today's world is LPG world. In the past two decades, there has been changing in organizational culture due to Globalization. Due to the complex technology, there has been change everywhere in various factors such as business environment, infrastructure, HR policies and practices, career planning and development and organization culture etc. HR has moved from file management to sound employee relations and their retentions. While earlier to communicate to the employees was through using only oral and written communications. But nowadays, it is becomes very easy to communicate to the employees through using chats, whatsapps and email-based conversations. The cultural innovation today is focused on measures and initiatives for increasing the engagement quotient of employees. Organization should accept the challenges before globalization for developing sound organizational culture.

**Meaning and Definition of Globalization-** Globalization means different people come together for doing different things. It is the process of exchange of goods and services across the international border. Multinational corporations (MNC), spread their functions over a number of countries due to globalization.

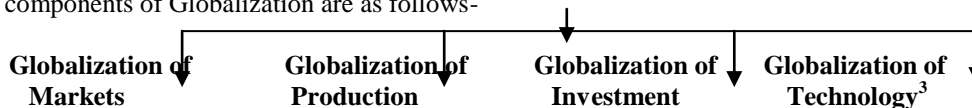
**Definition-** According to Deepak Nayyar- "It (globalization) can be across political boundaries of nation states. More importantly, perhaps, it refers to a process of deepening economic integration, increasing economic openness and growing economic interdependence between countries in the world economy. It is associated not only with a phenomenal spread and volume of cross-border economic transactions, but also with an organization of economic activities which straddles national boundaries." From an economic point of view, globalization happens through three channels-i)trade in goods and services, ii)movement of capital, and iii)flow of fiancé.<sup>1</sup>

**International Monetary Fund defines Globalization** as "the growing economic interdependence of countries worldwide through increasing volume and variety of cross border transactions in goods and services and of international capital flows and also trough the more rapid and widespread diffusion of technology."

**Charles U.L.Hill defines globalization** as " the shift towards a more integrated and interdependent world economy. Globalization has two main components- the globalization of markets and the globalization of production."<sup>2</sup>

### Main Components of Globalization-

Main components of Globalization are as follows-



### Reasons for Globalization of Markets-(Rao-66)

There are various reasons for Globalization of markets which includes-

**Mass Production-** Large scale industries make mass production. As per compare the domestic market, it is very small size in production.

**Expansion of Market-** Globalization expands the market through providing capital flows, latest technology, talented human resource, cheaper source of imports and larger export markets.

**Accomplish Goals-** Companies globalize markets in order to increase their profits and achieve company goals.

**Expansion of Demand-** Globalization provides the opportunity to the companies for their products in the foreign markets.**Customer satisfaction-** Customer is the king of the market. In the globalization world, customer satisfies through buying good quality, quantity of products with quick delivery of service. This provides the satisfaction to customers.<sup>4</sup>



**Meaning and Definition of Culture**

**Culture-** Culture is something which is created and resides in the minds of the people. Culture includes laws, knowledge, belief, art, morals, customs and other capabilities and habits acquired by man in a society. Two terms are key to the concept culture: history and shared phenomenon.<sup>5</sup>

**Organization Culture-** Definition- 1. According to Edgar Schein “ A pattern of basic assumptions invented, discovered, or developed by a given group as it learns to cope with its problems of external adoption and internal integration that has worked well enough to be considered valuable and, therefore, to be taught to new members as the correct way to perceive, think, and feel, in relation to those problems.”

2. Turnstall” A general constellation of beliefs, morals, value systems, behavioral norms, and way of doing business that are unique to each corporation.”<sup>6</sup>

**Characteristics of Organizational Culture-** Following are the characteristics of organizational culture- Observed Behavioral Regularities- In any organization, while the employees are working or communicating, they generally use common language, terminology, and other rituals that relate to deference and demeanor.

1. Common Norms- There are some common norms which determines the standards of behavior to guide the organizational members how much work to do.

2. Dominant Values- Each organization determines some dominant values to their employee’s i.e. high product quality, sincerity, performance, customer satisfaction etc.

3. Policy and Philosophy- Organization formulates policy which gives the guidelines to employees in detail. It provides the information about responsibility of organization towards the employees and also the responsibility of organization towards the employees. Philosophy prescribes how employees and customers are to be treated.

4. Organizational Climate- It means the overall “feeling” that is conveyed by the physical layout, the way organizational participants interact with one another and also the interaction of employees with the outside parties.<sup>7</sup>

5. Risk Tolerance- The degree to which employees are encouraged to be aggressive, innovative, and risk-seeking.

6. Direction- The degree to which the organization creates clear objectives and performance expectations.

7. Reward System- This is depending upon the performance evaluation of employees.

8. Management Support- It consists proper communication, assistance and support to their subordinates.

9. Communication Patterns- The degree to which organizational communications are restricted to the formal hierarchy of authority.

10. Identity- The degree to which members’ identity with the organization as a whole rather than with their particular workgroup or field of professional expertise.

11. Conflict Tolerance- It consists that employees are encouraged to air conflicts and criticisms openly.<sup>8</sup>

**Impact of Globalization on Organizational Culture-**

Impact of Globalization on organizational culture is as follows-

1. *Higher standard of living-* Globalization reduces prices and thereby enhances consumption and standard of living of employee not only in the organization but also in the society. Due to globalization especially multinational organizations provide benefits in various forms to all levels of employees.

2. *Higher knowledge-* Due to globalization organization recruits talented human resource. So that organization adopts higher knowledge of the resources in the other countries.

3. *Cultural Exchange* – Globalization reduces the physical distance among the countries and enables employees of different countries to acquire the culture of other countries. They may share their views, thoughts, ideas and opinions with the employees of the other countries.

4. *Employment opportunities-* Globalization provides good job opportunities to employees across the national border.

5. *Increased cultural diversity-* Globalization creates a large shift in organizational behavior as increasing diversity which brings together people of different backgrounds with different values, cultures and beliefs all working together for common objective.

6. *Lack of Trust-* In any organization trust is the main element of the organizational culture. MNC’s faces complex, dynamic and high risk environment. Employees often work together without ever meeting face-to-face

and without sharing the same meaning system, cultivating trust is even more important and sometimes it becomes critical to develop. Sometimes it may become the obstacles in the global work culture.

7. *Changes in the Income-* Due to globalization many companies' changes their traditional HR policies. They added various issues and facilities, benefits to workers. It changes their income in the organization which motivates them to do their job effectively and efficiently.

8. *Adopts various methods of training-* Employee training is necessary not only to faces the various challenges related to culture of the other countries which increases the skills and abilities of the employees. Also it is necessary to adopt cultural, religious and ethnic diversity in the workplace. Organization uses various methods of the training and it evaluates through using performance appraisal methods.

**Conclusion-** Globalization put the different people in the countries come together. It increases economic openness and grows economic interdependence between countries in the world economy. It changes the organizational culture through increasing standard of living, their knowledge, employment opportunities, income etc. Thus it impacts on the organizations especially multinational organizations.

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## **EMERGING TRENDS IN MARKETING**

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**Introduction:** New market structures arising from digitalization, deregulation, globalization, and open-standards that are shifting the balance of economic power from the sellers to the buyers. In such markets information is freely and widely available, and is almost instantly accessible. To compete in these scenarios, a firm must adopt new processes based information technologies, and must keep a close watch on the price, quality, and convenience trends. Small business owners should remain aware of the current business trends in the market, in order to stay ahead of the curve and be ready to address rapidly changing demand. If your business fails to monitor current small business trends, then your company will be tied to archaic methods while rivals prosper from more modern and efficient methods of conducting business. Here are several of the top business trends for small business owners to monitor.

1. Master Micro-Moments Mobile gadgets have proved to be a major influence in customer interaction and engagement with brands across the globe. But the surprising thing for most people is the concept of “micro-moments”, which has powered the shift to mobile phones. From long-term goals such as planning to purchase a home, or something as small as acquiring a quick grocery from the nearest store or even locating the ingredients of a dish from your phone, etc., numberless of these micro-moments stimulate the impulse to reach out for our mobile phone. As per *think with Google*, micro-moments are highly critical and evaluative touch points where customers expect brands to cater their needs with reliable information, regardless of the time and location. Whenever a customer feels the need to inquire about something, an astounding 96% of users reach for their smartphones to conduct the required research at that very instant. Only successful brands have the tendency to correctly anticipate and address the exact micro-moment needs by providing the right information at the right time to customer in need. A useful, quick and one-touch access to the needed information becomes the basis of acquiring customer trust and building long-lasting relationships.

2. Visualization More Important Than Ever For all the exciting and informative things found online, whether it is a couple of kittens playing, a baby laughing, or a top commercial featuring a popular model, there is always an element of video. With a video, people tend to accept and attach on a much deeper level due to the usage of visually-rich and interactive elements depicting a proper message or story. And as a consequence, audience is tempted to take considerable action in terms of likes, sharing, etc. With time, brands have been able to capitalize on the introduction of highly-engaging video features on different social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Snapchat and Instagram. For this trend, we are going to focus on video aspect only since businesses are seizing the opportunity to differentiate their brand in the competitive industry. Mobile users are tending to spend more time than ever with their smartphones, with the excitement to watch videos online being proportionate as well. Consumers are more tempted from videos because of the deeper attachment they experience from the visual on-screen elements.

3. The Best Visibility with Native Ads

To grab a plain sight exposure in front of the right audience, native advertising has become one of the most sought-after marketing methods. Most users find interruptive ads frustrating and irrelevant. For instance, browsing a website and instantly an out-of-context ad pops out of nowhere is a big no-no for the user. This is a common concern, which is best catered by native ads. It facilitates brands to market their offerings in a quite non-disruptive way that blends in easily with the environment a user is most comfortable. Native ads blend in such a seamless manner, that customers may not even spot them when viewing let it be advertorial, instant content, search advertising, recommended content or sponsored listings form of native advertising. Rather than approving it as a deceiving aspect, the point is to put the right information in front of the viewer when they actually need it.

4. Personalization

This year, one thing is for certain that content marketing is going to be the core focus when devising a marketing plan while running hand-in-hand with a very important goal: a personalized experience for each customer. But the glaring question remains in place: *How can you know that each customer's specific needs are perfectly catered?* The key is to drift away from traditional static content to a more dynamically-rich content. The best practice is to create a dynamic website and a smart marketing automation plan that delivers top content. This creates a unique experience for the customer that matches their specific needs and preferences. Consider the following scenario: A new visitor just navigates on your website. The message you want to communicate them would be different than the message running for an existing customer. For this new visitor, a standard message containing a ready-made snapshot of your offers and a chunk of engaging content will go well. As for the current customers, an individualized message pertaining their specific needs can be thrown to retain and pull them back in order to acquire a new product that entered your listings just recently.

#### 5. Raise a Team of Influencers

If you get a customer to love your brand, he/she can become the basis through which a positive word-of-mouth and brand awareness can be spread. *But how do we transform a customer into a strong influencer?* Although there are various ways to achieve this, but the basic roadmap remains the same—acknowledging and providing the needs your customers are literally looking for. If you offer solutions that truly understand and solve their problem, then it becomes easy to make them more brand loyal. In order to genuinely acquire a team of influencers that could become an additional weapon in your arsenal of brand promotion and recognition, marketers first need to understand the benefits a group of influencers can provide. *Function like a Snowball Effect!* As stated above, if a customer is pleased with the performance of your brand, it's nearly possible he/she will promote it in their circle and environment, whether at a workplace, a social gathering, an old friends gathering, on a social media platform, or even at a casino night. The point is to express your positive opinion and experiences regarding a brand to others you care about. The message triggers a chain reaction, the satisfied customer will tell his/her friends, family and other people in the circle, the group will be impressed to try the brand themselves and spread the word further, and so the cycle continues and thrives. This indicates a snowball effect—what started with a minor state of significance, gradually rolled over to become a powerful influence in the form of pleased customers acting as dedicated promoters of your brand. *Acquire maximum impact from your defined budget!* Converting customers into mighty influencers is one of the most low budgets but indispensable way to encourage your brand recognition. But what if you want to grab more control over the whole process? You can take control to the next level by hiring some elite brand ambassadors or popular profiles such as celebrities, artists, or a much modern and hot trend nowadays—well-known bloggers or YouTube sensations. Agreeably the return on investment and spread of brand awareness at the hands of such elite industry influencers is undoubtedly positive. But let's not forget that not every firm in the industry is financially sound enough to afford such initiatives. You may have a product equipped with state-of-the-art features and offering a plethora of benefits to its target market, but when there is a well-known person promoting the product to the audience him-/herself, this calls for an extra boost in public interaction and response. The best thing about influencers is they can be hired on the basis of your budget, regardless of its scale. It all works on person-to-person interaction. When a high-profile celebrity is out there interacting with audience to promote your brand, there is an extremely high probability for spreading of brand awareness, without stopping anytime soon.

#### 6. Investment in Content Developers

It's all about creating a content that is easily memorable, unique and personalized in nature. So how do we do it? Hire an experienced writer who is not only able to write unique and creative content, but his knowledge base should be potent enough to fluently write on a variety of topics in order to attract a large audience from different industries. The game plan is to develop and promote a content that retains existing customers who will keep coming back for more as well as attract others through an encouraging word-of-mouth. An acquainted writer knows best how to play with words perfectly and creatively. The professional will create a story/case study relating to your brand well that allows customers to feel attachment with the brand on much deeper and personal level. The practice of building editorial groups consisting of journalists, production leads, etc. is on the rise to position them as thought-leaders. The objective of the editorial and content development team is to produce attractive content that facilitates a healthy conversation. They also urge the audience to trust you on providing them updated and authentic information on different industry subjects. *The impact of in-house content*

*development!* A potential way to work with a team of content creators is by partnering with a video channel giant—such as YouTube. As per Think with Google, Toyota is working on a multitude of campaigns with YouTube content developers with the goal of sending personalized content to their customers. The leading automobile company has asked content experts to produce content this is customer-oriented while incorporating their brand intelligently. The move earned the firm a brand engagement of 180 million and above impressions, a YouTube content series, along with increased revenues.

#### 7. Convert with the Right Data

If you have the right data, then a professional digital marketer can understand the exact customer behavior and what it takes to deliver the best efforts. Especially this year when the trend of providing real-time responses to consumers is growing increasingly crucial, associating the data with the right tools will be very vital. *Why is there a need for Big Data?* Big data is one of the most commonly heard terms in data management that comes with a number of questions. Due to the massive amount of data involved and its heavy emphasis on different digital marketing cultures like segment marketing, personalized marketing, native marketing, etc., its implementation into marketing strategies is quite complex and impossible to cover in brief. Equipped with the right marketing arsenal, any digital marketing agency can utilize big data. Take the case of EGC Group for example, a top digital marketing agency excelled in big data science and management. EGC's data states that even though a number of companies are using Google Analytics, they aren't incorporating the data with marketing automation and CRM tools (Marketo, HubSpot, Salesforce, etc.). Here are some figures that help us understand the impact and increasing importance of big data trend that is likely to go strong in the coming years.

1. Highly data-oriented enterprises are 3 times more likely to improve their decision-making processes
2. Every 9 out of 10 owners feel their businesses have missed opportunities because sales agents were not able to make the most out of the information available in front of them
3. IDC forecasts for big data industry to reach around a worth of \$102 billion by 2019

Conclusion - With digital technology on the rise to sophistication and global acceptance, the scope for different businesses and brands to engage and interact with their target market is boundless now — 2017 being the most active year up till now. Therefore, it is 'now' when companies should start incorporating these trends in their strategic planning process for 2018. You may be a nice 6 months ahead of the actual execution phase, but getting well-prepared beforehand will give you a competitive edge. All these major emerging marketing trends are monitor the business owner's.

## **AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN INDIA: PROBLEMS AND PRESENT STATUS**

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### **Introduction**

The term agricultural marketing include all those activities which are mostly related to the procurement, grading, storing, transporting and selling of the agricultural produce. Agricultural marketing covers the services involved in moving an agricultural product from the farm to consumer. Numerous interconnected activities are involved in doing this, such as planning production, growing and harvesting , grading, packing, transport, storage, agro and food processing, distribution, advertising and sale. Agricultural marketing definitions would even include, “the acts of buying supplies, renting equipment and paying labor”, arguing that marketing is everything a business does. Such activities cannot take place without the exchange of information and are often heavily dependent on the availability of suitable finance. Marketing systems are dynamic; they are competitive and involve continuous change and improvement. Agricultural marketing has to be customer oriented and has to provide the farmer, transporter, trader, processor etc. with a profit.

### **Objectives of the study:**

. The main objectives of the present paper are as follows:

- To know the concept of Agricultural marketing.
- To Study the Problems and Present Status of Agricultural marketing in India.

**Meaning of Agricultural Marketing:**The National Commission on Agriculture defined, Agricultural marketing as a process which starts with a decision to produce a saleable farm commodity and it involves all aspects of market structure of system, both functional and institutional, based on technical and economic considerations and includes pre and post harvest operations, assembling, grading, storage, transportation and distribution. The Indian council of Agricultural Research defined involvement of three important functions, namely (a) assembling, (b) preparation for consumption (processing) and (c) distribution. Agricultural marketing means the commercial functions involved in transferring agricultural products consisting of farm, horticultural and other allied products from producer to consumer. Agricultural marketing also reflect another dimension from supply of produce from rural to rural and rural to urban and from rural to industrial consumers.

**Problems in Agricultural Marketing:** The difficulties encountered by the producers of agricultural goods in marketing have been explained below.

**1. Low marketable surplus of Agricultural goods:** The number of small and marginal farmers is more in India. These farmers hardly produce for the market. The market, therefore, depends more on big farmers. The output of these few big farmers will have to reach different markets. The net result is that the quantity of agricultural goods available will be inadequate in relation to the demand.

**2. Producer does not determine the price:** In the case of consumer and industrial goods, it is only the producer who determines the basic price of the product. He is also sure of his margin. In contrast to this, the producer of agricultural goods does not know the price at which his produce would be sold to the ultimate consumer. It is not something decided by the farmer. It is only the intermediaries who determine the final price in marketing agricultural goods. The grower, in fact, is not sure of his revenue also.

**3. Lack of storage:** Agricultural goods are easily perishable. Their production is also seasonal. But they are demanded throughout the year. This means that agricultural goods need to be stored in warehouses so that they can be made available at the right time in the market. The farmers, who are the producers of agricultural goods, may not have their own storage facilities. This is in contrast to the situation in consumer and industrial goods marketing where the producers have their own warehouses. Absence of storage forces the farmers to sell their produce at the earliest. Sometimes, they sell at a very low price in the market. Thus, the farmers, as the producers, get a very low or even no profit.

**4. Problems in Transportation:** Most of the villages in India do not have proper roads. The farmers, as a result, have to rely mainly on bullock carts and such other conventional mode to transport their agricultural goods. This leads to delay in the produce reaching the market. Although trucks are increasingly used in transporting perishables, the cost of transportation is generally very high. As a result, the farmers get a very low return on their output.

**5. Long chain of middlemen:** Agricultural goods, perhaps, have the longest chain of middlemen. There are a number of intermediaries in the market like the wholesalers, brokers, commission agents, retailers and so on. The agricultural goods pass through all these people before they reach the ultimate consumer. As it passes through each individual, the price increases. So, it is only the consumer who is finally made to bear the burden. Thus, the high price paid by the consumer does not reach the grower. It is pocketed only by the market intermediaries.

**6. Malpractices in the market:** In the market, the intermediaries indulge in a number of undesirable practices to make quick money at the cost of the producer and the consumer. The following are some such activities:

(a) Use of false weights and measurements, (b) Adulteration Black-marketing and hoarding and so on. Such malpractices are considered a major problem in marketing agricultural goods.

**7. Lack of Market Information:** The availability of internet now has given every industrialist an easy access to any information. The poor and illiterate farmers have no access to such methods of gathering information about the market for their agricultural goods.

**8. Inelastic demand:** The demand for agricultural goods is not influenced by a fall or rise in their price. As a result, the producer will suffer on account of fall in the price during bumper harvest.

**9. Lack of Grading:** Standardization enables the producer of consumer or industrial goods to get the right price for his products. Standardization has no relevance for agricultural goods. But they can be graded according to their size, shape and so on. But in the market, little importance is given for grading the produce and as a result the producer gets the same price for different varieties of goods.

**10. Bulky nature:**

The bulky nature of agricultural goods necessitates packing. Otherwise, they cannot be taken to various market centers. This job has to be done manually and it involves labor. Gunny bags, bamboo baskets etc., are the materials used for packing.

**Present Status of Agricultural marketing in India** Indian agricultural has set new mile stones in its progress. Tremendous strides have been made in recent past. All time high record of production of 209 million tonnes of food grains in 1999-2000 and 137 million tonnes of fruits and vegetables etc reminds us of reviewing the past and the strategies to be conceptualized keeping in view the future and fast changing scenario. The increased trend in production has brought in its wake new challenges to handle in terms of huge marketable surplus. A strong and efficient marketing systems is the core content of agricultural Marketing in the country keeping in view three management of Marketable surplus. It is also noteworthy to find the markets overseas keeping in view the policy of liberalization. Government organized marketing of agriculture in the country through the network of regulated markets established under the provisions of the Agricultural Produce Market Act enacted by the states and union territories. As on 31/3/2001 the markets covered under regulation is 7177. In addition there are 27924 rural periodical markets or hats. About 15% of these in markets have been brought under the ambit of the regulation.

- The regulated markets have helped in mitigating the market handicaps of producer's sellers. These have also provided physical facilities and institutional environment to the wholesalers commission agents. Traders and other functionaries for conducting activities.

- It was envisaged that these regulated markets will provide facilities and services which would attract the farmers and buyers creating competitive trade environment thereby offering best of prices to the producer-sellers.

- Studies of regulated markets show that they have achieved limited success in providing need based facilities and services conducive to achieving greater marketing efficiency. Most of these markets lack requisite facilities for handling the produce arriving in the yard. Rural markets in general and tribal hats in particular remained out of the ambit of the development.

- Over a period of time these markets have acquired the status of institution with control and restrictions providing no help in direct marketing organized marketing organized retailing smooth supply of raw material to

agro-processing units competitive trading information exchange adoption of innovative marketing system and technologies etc. as was envisaged under the provision of the Act (Chapter on conduct of business powers and duties of the market committee). Monopolistic tendencies and practices have prevented development of free and competitive trade in primary markets future markets ( or secondary markets ) use of new tools and techniques in pre harvest management and post harvest management in handling exports agro based industries ware housing etc . The prominent activities like grading standardization scientific storage linked with finance search for suitable markets for excess of marketable surplus education of farmers in pre and post harvest management and facilities in the markets have become secondary activities. Marketing development funds have been siphoned to public ledger account by the state authorities adversely effecting modernization and infrastructure development vital for operational efficiency.

- The ever increasing production spread of latest technologies changing socio economic environment increasing demand for downsizing the distribution chain reducing the marketing margins between the producers and the ultimate consumers' challenges emerging out of liberalization and globalization in the post WTO period required a vibrant dynamic and assimilative marketing structure and system.

**Conclusion:** The present study concluded that, the in order to avoid isolation of small scale farmers from the benefits of agricultural produce they need to be integrated and informed with the market knowledge like fluctuations, demand and supply concepts which are core of economy. Marketing of agriculture can be made effective if it is looked from the collective and integrative efforts from various quarters by addressing to farmers, middlemen, researchers and administrators.

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## **E-BANKING, ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES**

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### **INTRODUCTION:**

As commercialization of the internet evolved in the early 1990s, traditional “bricks and mortar” banks began to investigate ways of delivering limited online services to reduce operating costs. The success of these early efforts led many banks to expand their internet presence with improved websites that featured the ability to open new accounts, download forms and process loan applications. The next stage of development was the arrival of internet-only banks that offered online banking and other financial products and services without a network of branch offices. These so-called “virtual” or “direct” banks were able to pass savings in labour and overhead costs on to their customers by offering higher interest rates on deposit accounts, lower loan costs and reduces service fees. The first fully-functional direct bank, in U.S.A., insured by the FDIC was the Security First Network Bank. Based in Atlanta, it began operations on October 18, 1995. While it was not very profitable before it was bought out three years later, it proved the feasibility of the virtual bank concept. Online banking solutions have many features and capabilities in common but traditionally also have some features that are application specific.

**INTERNET BANKING SECURITY** Internet banking is a new specific banking area, part of e-banking industry, which allows people to interact with their banking accounts virtually from anywhere in the world. Internet banking addresses few emerging trends such as customer demand for any time, anywhere services, product time to market essentials, and increasingly complex back-office integration challenges. One such challenge is the security of online financial transactions. In order for the industry to develop further, secure transactions with the trust of the customers are necessary aspects. Many banks advertise secure online services, and allow their customers to do a wide range of banking activities. Some of the security features in internet banking usage include:

**THE ADVANTAGES OF INTERNET BANKING:** Many banks have begun to offer customers the option of online-internet banking, a practice that has advantages for both all parties involved. The convenience of being able to access accounts at any time as well as the ability to perform transactions without visiting a local branch, draw many people to be involved. Some of these advantages of internet banking but are not limited to, include:

1. **Customer’s convenience:** Direct banks are open for business anywhere there is an internet connection. They are also 24 hours a day, 365 days a year open while if internet service is not available, customer services is normally provided around the clock via telephone. Real-time account balances and information are available at the touch of a few buttons thus, making banking faster, easier and more efficient. In addition, updating and maintaining a direct account is easy since it takes only a few minutes to change the mailing address, order additional checks and be informed for market interest rates.

2. **More efficient rates:** The lack of significant infrastructure and overhead costs allow direct banks to pay higher interest rates on savings and charge lower mortgage and loan rates. Some offer high-yield checking accounts, highyield certificate of deposits (CDs), and even no-penalty CDs for early withdrawal. In addition, some accounts can be opened with no minimum deposits and carry no minimum balance or service fees.

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3. **Services:** Direct banks typically have more robust websites that offer a comprehensive set of features that may not be found on the websites of traditional banks. These include functional budgeting and forecasting tools, financial planning capabilities, investment analysis tools, loan calculators and equity trading platforms. In addition, they offer free online bill payments, online tax forms and tax preparation.

4. **Mobility:** Internet banking also includes mobile capabilities. New applications are continually being created to expand and improve this capability or smart-phones and other mobile devices.

5. **Transfers:** Accounts can be automatically funded from a traditional bank account via electronic transfer. Most direct banks offer unlimited transfers at no cost, including those destined for outside financial institutions. They will also accept direct deposits and withdrawals that the customer authorizes such as payroll deposits and automatic bill payment.

6. **Ease of use:** Online accounts are easy to set up and require no more information than a traditional bank account. Many offer the option of inputting the customer's data online or downloading the forms and mailing them in. If the customer runs into a problem, he has the option of calling or e-mailing the bank directly.

7. **Environment friendly:** Internet banking is also environmentally friendly. Electronic transmissions require no paper, reduce vehicle traffic and are virtually pollution-free. They also eliminate the need for buildings and office equipment.

**THE DISADVANTAGES OF INTERNET BANKING:** Internet banking seems like an obvious choice to leave the hassles of traditional money management behind in exchange for it. However, there are potential problems associated with banking over the internet of which customers may not be aware. Consumers need to weigh the advantages as well as the disadvantages of internet banking before signing up. Some of the disadvantages of internet banking include:

1. **Bank relationship:** A traditional bank provides the opportunity to develop a personal relationship with that bank. Getting to know the people at your local branch can be an advantage when a customer needs a loan or a special service that is not normally offered to the public. A bank manager usually has some discretion in changing the terms of customer's account if the customer's personal circumstances change. They can help customers solve problems such as reversing an undeserved fee. The banker also will get to know the customer and his unique needs. If the customer has a business account, this personal relationship may help if the customer needs capital to expand. It's easier to get the bank's support if there is someone who understands customer's business and vouch for his operating plan.

2. **Transaction issues:** Sometimes a face-to-face meeting is required to complete complex transactions and address complicated problems. A traditional bank can host meetings and call in experts to solve a specific issue. Moreover, international transactions may be more difficult (or impossible) with some direct banks. If a customer deposits cash on a regular basis, a traditional bank with a drive-through window may be more practical and efficient.

3. **Service issues:** Some direct banks may not offer all the comprehensive financial services such as insurance and brokerage accounts that traditional banks offer. Traditional banks sometimes offer special services to loyal customers such as preferred rates and investment advice at no extra charge. In addition, routine services such as notarization and bank signature guarantee are not available online. These services are required for many financial and legal transactions.

4. **Security:** Direct banks are subject to the same laws and regulations as traditional banks and accounts are protected by the FDIC. Sophisticated encryption software is designed to protect your account information but no system is perfect. Accounts may be subject to phishing, hacker attacks, malware and other unauthorized activity. Most banks now make scanned copies of cleared checks available online which helps to avoid and identify check fraud. It enables verification that all checks are signed by the customer and that dollar or euro amounts have not been changed. The timely discovery of discrepancies can be reported and investigated immediately.

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**CONCLUSIONS:** The rise of internet banks has increased the competition of the banking business. Since both, internet and "brick-and-mortar" banks offer unique benefits and drawbacks, it may not be wise for a potential future banking customer to do banking exclusively with either option. While it's not possible for everyone, the best thing may be to separate banking between both in-store and online services and enjoy the conveniences and savings of internet banks while maintaining the customer service and personal relationships that a physical branch can provide. Although the benefits of internet banking are undeniable, there are some inconveniences and concerns of which customers should be aware of. Many people have difficulty relying on the security of online transactions, fearing the very real possibility of identity theft. Identity theft is a significant concern, but some online banks take this risk more seriously than others. Before opening an online account, it's better for the customer to investigate the bank's security policies and protections to ensure they meet his expectations.

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## **INNOVATIVE BUSINESS STRATEGIES ADOPTED BY ENTREPRENEURS IN NASHIK DISTRICT**

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**Introduction:** Innovation is essential factor for economic growth for any entrepreneurs. The need of innovations is intensively highlighted under current conditions in India. India adopted new economic policy known as LPG in July 1991 under the supervision of then Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh. This made tremendous impact on Indian economy and business. Liberalization and Globalization created intense competition not only for the Private Sector but for the Public Sector also. This forced many business organizations to change their internal as well as external working system for enhancing their market competitiveness. It includes customer support system, product design, utility of the product, marketing strategy, Human Resource Management etc. It gave birth to a number of new innovations in entrepreneurship. This changed entrepreneurial strategies through innovative practices. Innovation means introduction of new ideas and thoughts in various areas of business. These new ideas changed nature of internal business operations, external business operations, products and services. Therefore it became essential for entrepreneurs to find out innovative ideas for the success in their business. Now in India many companies have put benchmarks in their own field. Sapat Tea is one of the example of this. It has been working since 110 years. Kalnirnay Calendar, Dabur Chavanprash, Aakashwani Radio, Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd, BOSCH Plugs etc. are some better known examples. Knowingly or unknowingly they have become the part of every family. Innovation was the major part of their success. Without innovative practices it is not possible to satisfy changing wants of the customers. It is also difficult to sustain in cut throat competition in the market. Innovative practices could be in process innovation, product innovation, paradigm innovation and position innovation. All these are called as four P's of innovation. According to these four P's, product innovation could be new design of a car, introduction new scheme of loan or insurance or banking sector. Process innovation consist equipment used to produce car or other products, operations etc. Replacement of new product with old one is the example of position innovation. Paradigm innovation concerns the change (sometimes radical) in the way something is done in the organization. Innovative practice and entrepreneurship are two sides of the same coin. Without innovative practices no entrepreneur can sustain in the market for longer period.

### **Objectives:**

1. To understand the concept of entrepreneurship and innovation.
2. To know various innovative practices adopted by entrepreneurs in their business.
3. To know relationship between adoption of innovative practices and competition in the market.
4. To draw inferences from the result derived from adoption of innovative practices.

### **Scope & Limitations:**

1. This paper has covered only Nashik district as a geographical area.
2. Only innovative practices in the business and their relation with the competition are studied in this paper.
3. In this paper, researcher wants to know about majority type of innovative practices to be used by entrepreneurs in Nashik district and hence it is presented only with the help of table and graph.

### **Hypotheses:**

1. Cut throat competition has inspired innovations.
2. Product development is largely used area for innovative practices.

**Methodology:** This paper is based on primary and secondary data. Primary Data: this data is collected with the help of Structured Questionnaire, observation and field visit. Secondary data: Reference books, journal, magazines, authentic websites, industrial publications etc. are used for secondary information.

**Sampling:** Primary data is collected from various industrial units in Nashik district. Out of 5095 industries 3% sample i.e. 153 industries and 2.5% sample i.e. 127 industries are selected for first hypothesis and second hypothesis respectively.

### Conceptual Background:

**An Entrepreneur**

The entrepreneur was seen to be one who brought together the factors of production in such a way that new wealth was created.<sup>1</sup> A person or group of persons, who creates something new, undertakes risks, organizes production and handles economic activity<sup>7</sup>.

**Entrepreneurship** Entrepreneurship encompasses acts of organizational creation, renewal, or innovation that occur within or outside an existing organization.<sup>2</sup> Therefore entrepreneurship is a process of identifying business opportunities where new avenues can be discovered.

**Invention** An invention comprises novel solution(s) to one or more specific problems.<sup>3</sup> It is a process of finding out something new which was not previously existed.

**Innovation** Innovation consists of the generation of a new idea and its implementation into a new product, process, or service, leading to the dynamic growth of the national economy and the increase of employment as well as to a creation of pure profit for the innovative business enterprise.<sup>4</sup> It is purposeful and systematic application of invention in the business process.

**Innovative Practices** It is adoption of innovative ideas in all the areas of business for daily course of action.

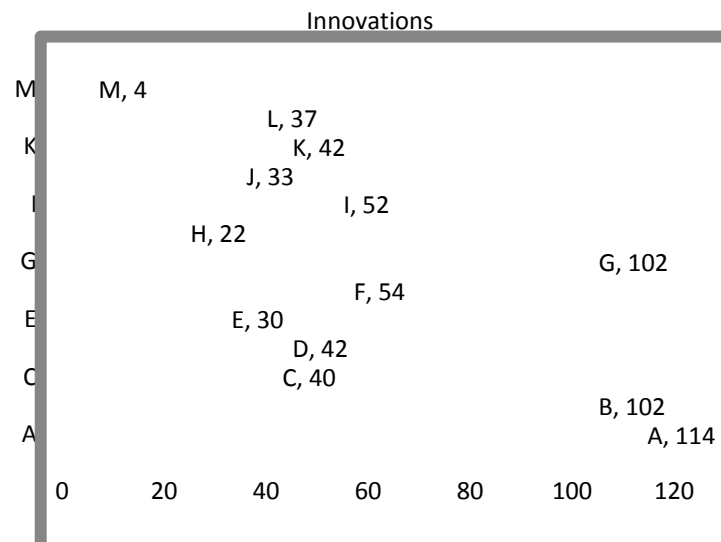
**Use of Innovative Practices in Different Areas of Business in Nashik district:** 127 respondents from the sample of 153 respondents who has been using innovative practices gave their opinions on different aspects of innovative practices. This question was multiple choice question and respondents register their responses for one or for more than one option. With the help of these questions, innovative practices will be understood.

Table No. 1: Innovative Practices in Business Areas

Codification	Areas of Business	Numberof Responses
A	Product Development	114
B	Production Process	102
C	Pricing	40
D	Distribution	42
E	Promotion	30
F	Service / After Sale Service	54
G	Technology	102
H	Finance	22
I	Management	52
J	HRD	33
K	Packaging	42
L	Infrastructure	37
M	Others	4

(Source: Primary Data)

Fig. No. 1: Innovative Practices in Business Areas



**Analysis and Interpretation:** Respondents who have accepted innovative practices in their business asked about different areas of business where they have adopted innovative practices. Product development has larger portion among other categories that has shown 17 percent share. Production process and technology occupies second ranking in overall categories have 15 percent share of both of them. Innovative practices adopted in Service / after sale service and management have 8 percent share. Other areas of innovation like pricing, distribution, promotion, finance, HRD, packing, infrastructure and other occupies 1percent to 5 percent share in overall portion.

**Observation:** Business organizations in Nashik district have used innovative practices in one or more than one business areas. Respondents from Nashik district use majority of the innovative practices in the areas of product development, production process and technology. Product, product related aspects and overall technology is important for these respondents. Innovative practices in other areas are comparatively less but entrepreneurs are considering these innovative practices one of the key elements of success.

**Innovative Practices and Competition in the Market:**

**Research Hypothesis:** Cut throat competition has inspired innovations.

**Null Hypothesis: H<sub>0</sub>:** Presence of competition in the market and use of innovative practices are independent.

**Alternate Hypothesis: H<sub>1</sub> :** There is association between presence of competition in the market and use of innovative practices.

**Cross Tabulation**

		Acceptance of Innovative Practices		Total	
		Yes	No		
Competition in the Market	Yes	Count	67	15	82
		Expected Count	50.8	31.2	82.0
	No	Count	16	36	52
		Expected Count	32.2	19.8	52.0
Total		Count	83	51	134
		Expected Count	83.0	51.0	134.0
Total N out of					153.00

**Results:** Value of  $\chi^2$  is 35.023 with 1 degree of freedom. Probability value  $p$  is <0.001.

If  $p$  is small, e.g. less than 0.01, or 0.001, the result is statistically significant i.e. there is significant relationship.

Yule's Coefficient of Association:  $Q = + 0.8190$

**Conclusion:** Hence Null Hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis i.e. 'There is association between presence of competition in the market and use of innovative practices' is accepted. This supports and proves the first research hypothesis 'Cut throat competition has inspired innovation'. Coefficient of Association between Cut Throat Competition in the market and Acceptance of Innovative Practices shows strong positive relationship. It means there is positive association between cut throat competition and acceptance of innovative practices. This further supports and proves second research hypothesis.

**Findings:**

1. Maximum number of entrepreneurs in Nashik district have used innovative practices for product development. 114 responses are registered for product development area.
2. Production process and technology are the second largest area of business in which innovative practices are followed. 102 responses are received against these production process and technology area of business.
3. Responses for other option reside in the range of 22 to 54.
4. Very few innovation is taken into last category i.e. in other which is 4 in number.
5. In specific mentioned category, innovative practices used in finance was comparatively less in number. 22 responses are registered for innovative practices in finance.
6. According to Chi square test and Yule's Association of Coefficient tool, it is found that there is strong relation between cut - throat competition and acceptance of innovation.

**Suggestions:**

1. Management of finance is one of the important aspect in business organization. It is base to any innovation. Business organization should focus to make their financial process by way of introduction of innovative practices.
2. In case if there are any other areas of business which is not mentioned in this questionnaire then these areas should be specifically focuses and developed.
3. It is seen that product development is focused largely for innovative practices. Other areas are averagely focused. These areas should also be get focused.
4. Not every innovation get success in the market and therefore there should be accountability for successful innovation and unsuccessful innovation. This will help to manage organizational resources effectively.
5. There are many innovative tools which entrepreneur can adopt to face competition in the market. Attractive exhibition, internal waste management, mobile van or office for customers, easy customer feedback system etc. are some of the tools which can be implemented innovatively.

**Conclusion:** Industrial area in Nashik district is one of the largest industrial area in Maharashtra. It is observed that maximum number of entrepreneurs in Nashik district are using innovative practices in product development. Innovation in products are directly visible and can be identifies by customers in the market. To increase sales of the business product this innovation is useful for business organizations. Other business areas are comparatively less utilized for innovative practices but if these areas are used as equally as product development, then it will help business organizations to use their scare resources optimally. Cut throat competition in the market is the important reason behind accepting innovative practices in the business. Competition can be handle effectively if innovative tools are introduced.

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## TEHSIL DEVELOPMENT INDEX: A STUDY OF NASHIK DISTRICT

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The main objective of the economic policy since the beginning of the planning era has been self-sustained growth with equality. Government reiterated in its various plan documents the need for balanced regional development. But Regional disparities have increased over time in terms of economic, social and infrastructure development. Thus there is greater need for public action to address this problem. Planning process in this regard supported the importance of balanced regional development and adopted many policies for the reduction of regional disparities. To recognize or rectify this gap it needed comprehensive Index. Preparing development indices and mapping have become important analytical tools in development planning to identify the problem areas and sections/communities. The development indices, being a synthesis of several indicators, reflect real-world conditions more accurately and comprehensively than any single indicator such as per capita income, per capita consumption expenditure, literacy rate, etc. The indices are also useful in assessing holistic development. For example, the human development index (HDI) is considered a move towards human-centric development from economic/physical development. (G, 2016) Over the years, the Government of India (GoI) has prepared and used different kinds of development indices for various purposes through a number of expert committees. Among all those committees and indices, the *Report of the 'Committee for Evolving a Composite Development Index of States'* of the Ministry of Finance, GoI, is one of the recent reports and most comprehensive index. The Committee, chaired by the Dr Raghuram Rajan, used 13 indicators which were categorised into ten sub-components (sets of indicators) in preparing the states' development/backward index. The committee also used the indices to assess the performance of the states (see Government of India, 2013). There are very few indices prepared at district and sub-district level. In this regards attempt is made to prepare a comprehensive Taluka development indices in Nashik District. The methodology for selecting Development Indicator in the preparation of these indices had been developed by Bhaskar Rao G (Social Development Expert, UNICEF–CGG Support Team, Planning Department, Government of Telangana). The major objective of the Indices is to understand the development levels of Nashik districts and its Talukas in the state with respect to different dimensions of the development and to provide insights to the District development plan formulations and policy making.

### **Objectives:**

- 1) To finalise the methodology for Local or Block Level Development Index
- 2) To recognise the low developed Tahsil for giving more emphasis of this particular Tahsil.
- 3) To provide realistic base for financial allocation among the Tahsil & Block.
- 4) To provide insights for the balanced development of the districts.

**Methodology:** Directorate of Economics & Statistics is a Principal Statistical Organisation of State Government and is declared as "Nodal Agency" for all statistical activities in the State. Every year DES publish Economic Survey of State as well as District Level. In this District level survey, details of all household in the District has collected on various parameters. After reviewing data, 18 development indicators related to seven dimensions of development were selected for the Indices in this study. The dimensions are (1) Demographic Development (2) Agricultural Development, (3) Non Agricultural Development, (4) Gender Development, (4), (5) Education Development, (6) Household Amenities (7) Connectivity Development. Availability of the data is the major limiting factor in the selection of indices and dimensions.

After selecting the indicators, which are expressed in different units, they have to be converted into individual indices also known as normalisation in the range between 0 and 1. As we have used the goalposts in the preparation of indices of individual indicators, the formula would be:



**Index of indicator  $X_i = (\text{Actual value of } X_i - \text{Minimum Value of } X) / (\text{Maximum Value of } X - \text{Minimum Value of } X)$**

Where 'X' denotes a particular indicator and 'i' denotes a particular Tahsil

#### **Selection of Indicator:**

##### **A) Demographic Development**

i) **Population Density:** Population density, i.e., the number of people per one square km. There is correlation between population density and economic development. As the population usually moves from areas with low work and earning opportunities to areas with higher remunerative work and earning opportunities, high population density is considered as a development indicator.

ii) **Sex Ratio:** It is another general feature of demography. As in the Census, it is defined as number of women per 1000 men. Non SC-ST Population: As the Tahsil with higher of SC and ST population are considered vulnerable or in need of special attention, the indicator would associate inversely with the development index. Hence, the indicator defined in the inverse form, i.e., percentage of non-SC&ST population in the Tahsil,

iii) **Female Literacy Rate:** This Indicator reflects Female Literacy Rate as well as General Literacy Rate.

iv) **Non Agricultural Worker:** The work participation in Maharashtra, especially in the agricultural sectors, includes distress employment and disguised employment. Hence, non-agricultural work, which reflects the quality of the employment in a Tahsil, was included.

##### **B) Agricultural Development:**

i) **Chemical Fertilizer Consumption:** Higher Consumption of Chemical Fertilizer reflects higher Productivity. And Higher Agricultural Productivity reflects higher Agricultural Development.

ii) **Area under Forest Tree:** There is widespread recognition of the importance of ensuring that forests are sustainably managed to provide a range of products and environmental and social services in perpetuity. The need to reconcile the productive functions with the protective, environmental and social roles of forests was forcefully stressed by UNCED in 1992 in Chapter 11 ('Combating Deforestation') of Agenda 21, and in the 'Forest Principles'<sup>1</sup>.

iii) **Area Under Irrigation:** Water is essential for Agricultural Production. Higher Percentages of Area under Irrigation reflects higher Productivity and higher Agricultural Development.

##### **C) Non-Agricultural Development:**

i) **Consumption of Commercial Electricity:** Industrialisation and Commercialisation is the key of Overall Development. So researcher took percentages of total electricity consumption to Commercial Electricity consumption.

ii) **Urban Population:** Urbanisation provides a number of employment and income opportunities to the people and provides an interactive space with outside/ world and markets.

iii) **Loan Distribution to Non Agricultural Use:** Finance is the blood of Economy. Higher Loan Distribution reflect higher development.

##### **D) Gender Development:**

i) **Sex Ratio of Primary School:** Equal Sex ratio implies Gender Equality.

ii) **Sex Ratio of Junior College Student:** Equal Sex ratio implies Gender Equality

##### **E) Education Development :**

i) **Teacher Student Ratio of Primary School:** An adequate number of teachers in every school is considered as one of the quality indicators. Lower Ratio reflect the indicator would associate inversely with the development index. Hence, the indicator defined in the inverse form

ii) **School Dropout Ratio:** drop-out is someone who has left school or college before they have finished their studies. Lower Drop-out rate reflect Educational Development. , the indicator would associate inversely with the development index. Hence, the indicator defined in the inverse form.

##### **F) House hold Amenity:**

i) **House hold with Individual Latrine:** The use of latrines was a major advance in sanitation over more basic practices such as open defecation, and helped control the spread of many waterborne diseases.

ii) **Water Supply Availability in Premises:** The benefits of having a continuous, piped supply of safe drinking water delivered to household premises are widely recognised. Piped supplies on premises not only

reduce the time and effort required to collect water, and thereby increase the amount of water available for personal and domestic needs but also are more likely to provide water that meets required standards for drinking water quality.

**G) Connectivity Index:**

i) **Village Connected with all-weather Road:** Roads are providing better access to services, ease of transportation and freedom of movement to people.

ii) **Bus Connectivity:** The District overall development index value, which can be considered as the average of Taluk development indices and also the average of Tahsil development index, is 0 Table 1: Overall and dimensional development indices values at the Taluka level

FAO, (2010) The Development Criteria and Indicator for Sustainable Forest Management

**Table No. 1 Tahsil maximum and minimum values of district development and dimensional indices and coefficient of variance**

Variable	Demographic Development Index	Agricultural Development Index	Non Agri. Development Index	Gender Development Index	Educational Development Index	Household Amenities Index	Connectivity Development Index	Overall Tahsil Development Index
Maximum	0.74833	0.59854	0.72652	0.71047	0.94420	0.87385	1.00000	0.63939
Minimum	0.17324	0.00000	0.00169	0.24725	0.44746	0.03657	0.10527	0.32661
STD	0.13866	0.19983	0.18058	0.13672	0.15289	0.23243	0.25587	0.07921
CV	0.01794	0.03727	0.03043	0.01745	0.02182	0.05042	0.06111	0.00586

Sr. No	Tahsil	Demographic Development Index	Agricultural Development Index	Non Agri. Development Index	Gender Development Index	Educational Development Index	Household Amenities Index	Connectivity Development Index	Overall Tahsil Development Index	Rank
1	Nashik	0.74833	0.51808	0.72652	0.29687	0.51655	0.85909	0.81033	0.63939	1
2	Niphad	0.32283	0.48310	0.09413	0.38712	0.73068	0.82314	0.92123	0.53746	2
3	Kalwan	0.17324	0.20294	0.00777	0.71047	0.92285	0.87385	0.79167	0.52611	3
4	Igatpuri	0.31159	0.47824	0.13665	0.39116	0.93164	0.66003	0.64169	0.50728	4
5	Dindori	0.24907	0.19430	0.03729	0.46230	0.76498	0.78328	0.73706	0.46118	5
6	Malegaon	0.36294	0.07594	0.23581	0.65585	0.44746	0.44030	0.93186	0.45002	6
7	Trambak	0.20468	0.00000	0.05814	0.49569	0.88227	0.68100	0.78530	0.44387	7
8	Yeola	0.25489	0.22536	0.08517	0.25457	0.88403	0.277	1.00000	0.42590	8

							26			
9	Chandwad	0.23024	0.13335	0.04962	0.45898	0.86560	0.49500	0.74744	0.42575	9
10	Sinnar	0.22876	0.10885	0.15595	0.33826	0.71772	0.43060	1.00000	0.42574	10
11	Peinth	0.26394	0.03180	0.00452	0.49717	0.90254	0.63483	0.64486	0.42567	11
12	Nandgaon	0.23278	0.59854	0.13750	0.24725	0.68190	0.03657	0.87009	0.40066	12
13	Baglan	0.19940	0.14846	0.05051	0.38615	0.79088	0.44592	0.60401	0.37505	13
14	Surgana	0.26108	0.01442	0.01462	0.58765	0.92058	0.56398	0.10527	0.35251	14
15	Deola	0.19567	0.08513	0.00169	0.38933	0.94420	0.43010	0.24018	0.32661	15
	<b>Overall</b>	<b>0.28263</b>	<b>0.21990</b>	<b>0.11973</b>	<b>0.43726</b>	<b>0.69793</b>	<b>0.56891</b>	<b>0.72207</b>	<b>0.44821</b>	-

**Table No. 2 Tahsil maximum and minimum values of Tahsil development and dimensional indices and coefficient of variance**

Variable	Demographic Development Index	Agricultural Development Index	Non Agri. Development Index	Gender Development Index	Educational Development Index	Household Amenities Index	Connectivity Development Index	Overall Tahsil Development Index
Maximum	0.74833	0.59854	0.72652	0.71047	0.94420	0.87385	1.00000	0.63939
Minimum	0.17324	0.00000	0.00169	0.24725	0.44746	0.03657	0.10527	0.32661
STD	0.13866	0.19983	0.18058	0.13672	0.15289	0.23243	0.25587	0.07921
CV	0.01794	0.03727	0.03043	0.01745	0.02182	0.05042	0.06111	0.00586

**Limitation:** The two major sources of data used in the preparation of the Tahsil Development are the Census and the District Handbooks prepared and published by the District Chief Planning Officer, Nashik. While the Census data was available for 2011, other data i.e. Industrial Labour, Land Uses, HH having Latrine was also collected for the year 2011 from the Nashik District Handbooks and used. One of the challenges of this index, in fact, any indexing study, is that an index, by definition, reveals the quantitative aspect. To overcome this challenge researcher have included a greater number of indicators in the indices, which would reflect the quality aspects and outcomes, etc. One another challenges of this index is Data reliability. Selection of index may be biased. Or selected parameter is not giving actual reflection. To avoid complications Researcher did not use any weights in the preparation of the TDI indices from individual indices.

**Way forward** These indices are helpful in pin pointing the challenging Tahsil/ regions and block/ dimensions of development. Comprehensive indices could be constructed with available data at Tahsil and district level. Such indices would be very useful to monitor the progress of various development programme. Similar study may be possible with the help of more development indicator.

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## **TRENDS OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY: PERFORMANCE AND CHALLENGES**

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**Introduction:** Agriculture is the core sector of Indian economy; it accounts for about 34.8 percent of the national income and provides livelihood to 66.7 percent of the working population of the country. Agriculture is commonly grouped with farming, mining, forestry and fisheries under the head of primary industries. The importance of agricultural sector of the economy, rich/poor, is borne out by the fact that it is primary sector of the economy which provides the basic ingredients necessary for the existence of mankind. History of economic development of various advanced nations shows that development of their secondary and tertiary sector to some extent was preceded by the development of agriculture. Agriculture is the backbone of our country. Major part of country's income/population earns its livelihood from agriculture. It has also been the source of raw materials to our leading industries such as sugar, cotton, jute, textiles, hydrogenated oils, soap and other agro-based industries which together accounts for 50 percent of the income generated in the manufacturing sector in India. A sustained and wide spread agricultural growth is pre condition of development of a country like India which is an agrarian economy. The slow growth in agriculture whether allied or non allied can be of great strain for the economy. While agriculture's share in India's economy has progressively declined to less than 15% due to the high growth rates of industrial and services sectors, the sector's importance in India's economic and social fabric goes well beyond this indicator. First, nearly three-quarters of India's families depend on rural incomes. Second, the majority of India's poor (some 770 million people or about 70 percent) are found in rural areas. And third, India's food security depends on producing cereal crops, as well as increasing its production of fruits, vegetables and milk to meet the demands of a growing population with rising incomes. To do so, a productive, competitive, diversified and sustainable agricultural sector will need to emerge at an accelerated pace. India is a global agricultural powerhouse. It is the world's largest producer of milk, pulses and spices, and has the world's largest cattle herd (buffaloes), as well as the largest under wheat, rice and cotton. It is the second largest producer of rice, wheat, cotton, sugarcane, farmed fish, sheep & goat meat, fruit, vegetables and tea. The country has some 195 m ha under cultivation of which some 63 percent are rain fed (roughly 125m ha) while 37 percent are irrigated (70m ha). In addition, forests cover some 65m ha of India's land (world bank report) At present in terms agricultural productivity, India hold second position. The agricultural production in India comprises of field crop, fruit plantation crop, livestock, forestry, fishery etc, but the pace of productivity is low in recent years, even many initiatives has been led by the government. Many schemes like RKVY, NADP, were launched by government to cope with the problem of slow pace of agricultural growth. India has wide capability to produce wide range of agricultural and allied products. Major crops of the area are paddy, wheat and maize. Manpower is also available in sufficient quantity which can be utilized properly for overall development of agricultural sector. Production of agriculture and allied sector has not been increasing over the past years which are major concerns for the authorities. Swot (strength's, weakness, opportunities and threats) analysis reveals the need and

potential of implementing different extension activities and need based projects to achieve the vision for the district. The productivity of crops has been declining which discourages the farmers from investing in the farming, there is a significant gap between actual and attainable yield. Agricultural production measured in terms of crop yield per hectare is comparatively low.

**Objectives and Methodology::** The Present Study is based on secondary source. Secondary data is collected from various Government of India Reports, RBI reports, Ministry of Agriculture reports, books, articles, and Economic Survey of India. In this background, the present study is to analyze the trends and pattern of agriculture growth and Production in India in specific the objectives are :

### Objectives

To understand the concept of agricultural productivity of India.

To study the significance of agricultural productivity.

To study of the direction of agricultural productivity trends.

**Indian Agriculture: Performance and Challenges:** India is the second largest producer of food in the world: more than 200 million tons of food grains, 150 million tonnes of fruit and vegetables, 91 million tonnes of milk, 1.6 tonnes of poultry meat, 417 million livestock and 6.05 million tonnes of fish and fish products. The Indian agriculture has made great strides over the years. The food grain production has increased more than fourfold – from 51 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 212 million tonnes during 2003-04 growing at an annual average rate of more than 2.4 percent per annum. India accounts for only about 2.4% of the world's geographical area and 4% of its water resources, but has to support about 17% of the world's human population and 15% of the livestock. Agriculture is an important sector of the Indian economy, accounting for 14% of the nation's GDP, about 11% of its exports, about half of the population still relies on agriculture as its principal source of income and it is a source of raw material for large number of industries. Acceleration the growth of agriculture production is therefore necessary not only to achieve an overall GDP target of 8 per cent during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan and meet the rising demand for food, but also to increase incomes of those dependent on agriculture to ensure inclusiveness.

### Crop Production

#### Trends in Agricultural Production during Five Year Plans

(Average Production in Million Units)

Crop	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eight	Ninth	Tenth	Eleventh
Rice	25.0	30.3	35.1	41.8	47.3	54.5	65.1	78.7	87.3	85.6	97.3
Wheat	7.9	9.7	11.1	25.4	29.8	41.2	48.2	62.9	71.3	70.2	84.4
Jowar	7.5	8.7	8.8	8.3	10.8	11.3	10.90	10.7	7.9	7.2	7.0
Bajra	3.4	3.4	3.9	6.0	5.0	6.0	5.2	6.7	7.1	8.2	9.2
Maize	2.7	3.6	4.6	6.1	6.3	7.3	7.6	9.8	11.6	14.0	19.8
Other	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.4	7.1	6.0	5.4	4.9	4.5	3.6	4.0
Pulses	10.1	11.7	11.1	10.9	11.7	11.8	12.5	13.3	13.1	13.3	15.9
Total	63.2	74.0	81.0	103.0	118.1	138.1	115.0	189.0	202.9	202.2	237.4

Oilseeds	5.5	6.7	7.3	8.3	8.9	11.4	13.9	21.9	21.2	23.2	28.9
Sugarcane	55.3	80.3	1.9.2	123.1	153.3	174.9	196.4	258.4	292.4	277.0	325.8
Cotton	3.9	4.8	5.4	5.9	6.8	7.5	8.4	12.2	10.8	16.0	28.1
Jute	3.9	4.4	5.7	5.5	5.2	6.4	8.9	8.1	9.6	10.1	10.3

Source: Sury M M (2013): Five Year Plans of India, New Century Publications, New Delhi

Agricultural Production has two components food grains and non-food grains. The former contributes approximately two-thirds of total agricultural production. In the Number of agricultural Production ( triennium ending 1981-82=100), the weights assigned to food grains and non food grains are 62.9 and 37.1 respectively. The most important component in the food grains category is rice (weight 29.7) followed by wheat (weight 14.5). In non-food grains category, oilseeds constitute the most important group (weight 12.6). Sugarcane carries a weight of 8.1 while cotton carries a weight of 4.4. As far as food grains output is concerned, the total production increased from 50.8 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 187.0 million tonnes in the Eight plan and further to 202.9 million tonnes in Ninth Plan. 2002-03, the food grains output declined to 174.8 million tonnes but again rose to 213.2 in the second Plan and 11.1 million tonnes per annum in the Third Plan rose to 25 million tonnes per annum in the Fourth Plan. The momentum has been consistently maintained with wheat production averaging 84.4 million tonnes per annum in the Eleventh Plan. Wheat production has also picked up considerably since 1980s although there have been setbacks in some years. Rice production increased from 35.1 million tonnes in Third Plan to 97.03 million tonnes in Eleventh Plan. Rice production in 2007-12 estimated at a record level of 106.02 million tonnes. As is clear from Table 1.1 jowar and bajra have shown erratic trends over the planning period as a whole with production remaining almost stagnant for most of the time. Maize production which was 15.1 million tonnes in 2002-07 rose to as high as 22.3 million tonnes in 2007-12 and is expected to be 23.2 million tonnes in 2007-12. It is only in 2010-11 that this level was breached and the actual production of pulses rose to 18.2 million tonnes. It is estimated to touch the record level of 19.8 million tonnes in 2007-12. As far as the non-food grains group is concerned, the production of oilseeds rose considerably in the latter half of the 1980s, in certain years of 1990s and the first decade of the present century. For instance, oilseeds production increased from 12.7 million tonnes in 1987-88 to 18.6 million tonnes in 1990-91 and further to a level of 24.7 million tonnes in 1998-99. However, it fell thereafter and stood at only 14.8 million tonnes in 2002-03 but rose subsequently. It was 24.9 million tonnes in 2009-10 and touched the record level of 32.5 million tonnes in 2002-2007. In 2007-12, the production oilseeds declined to 30.9 million tonnes and is estimated at 33.0 million tonnes in 2013-12. However, just like pulses, **there is a large gap between demand and supply forcing the country to import large quantities of edible oils.** Production of cotton which averaged 12.2 million tonnes per annum in the Eight Plan and 10.1 million tonnes per annum in the Ninth Plan rose significantly in later years due to the widespread adoption of Bt cotton in 2002. From an average annual production of 16.0 million tonnes in the Tenth Plan period, the production rose to 34.2 million tonnes in 2002-07 and is estimated at 35.6 million tonnes in 2007-12. **Now almost 90% of cotton area is covered under Bt cotton.** In the non food grains group, jute has shown a slow and halting progress during the entire period of planning. As far as sugarcane production is concerned, it registered a more or less steady growth during the four decades period 1952-53 to 2002-03, but fell sharply in 2003-04 and

2004-05. In 2006-07, sugarcane production attained a high level of 355.5 million tones but declined in subsequent years. In 2009-10, it was a only 292.2 million tones but rose to the record level of 361.0 million tones in 2002-07. The production of sugarcane is estimated at 345.9 million in 2007-12.

**Cases of Low Productivity:** There is no single reason for low productivity in agriculture in India. The causes of low productivity are as giveb below:

**1. General Causes**

- i. **Excessive Pressure of Population on Land:** The heave pressure of population on land is caused by the limited growth of employment opportunities in the non-agricultural sector for rural people and rapid growth of rural population. The increasing population is largely responsible for subdivision, fragmentation of land holdings that result into low productivity of land.
- ii. **Social Environment:** The social environment in terms of illiteracy, superstitious attitude and unresponsive behavior towards the new technology is also a major limiting factor to the improvement in the agricultural productivity. Further, the human factory engaged in the agriculture sector is most unsatisfactory due to poor health and hygiene conditions.
- iii. **Land Degradation:** The increased land degradation is mainly due to the increased use of chemical fertilizers, and low quality of canal water. This has resulted into loss of nutrients in the lad and fall in productivity levels.
- iv. **Lack of General Infrastructural Facilities:** The economic rural infrastructural facilities are inadequate in terms of availability of road, transportation facilities, electricity and power.
- v. **Inadequate Agricultural Capital Formation:** Agriculture sector cannot make substantial contribution to the economic development of the country. The capital formation in the agricultural sector particularly the public capital formation in the agriculture sector is declining. The depressed capital formation has resulted into low agriculture productivity.

**2. Institutional Causes**

- i. **Defective Land Tenure System:** The exploitative character of land tenure system in the for of Zamindari system has reduced the capacity, incentive and motivation of the cultivators to improve productivity. The exploitative practices in terms of excessive rent, insecurity of land tenure and no land ownership rights causes cultivators to share large portion of output with land owners. This has resulted in lack of resources and interest of farmers to introduce technological improvements and thus increase productivity.
- ii. **Uneconomic Land Holdings:** The average land-holding in India is not only small in size but split into pieces and scattered due to sub-division and fragmentation of land. The average land-holding is just 2.3 hectares according to the latest agriculture census in India. This has resulted into the uneconomic lan holding making investments in improved technology and inputs unviable.
- iii. **Inadequate Credit and Marketing Facilities:** There has been a drastic reduction of institutional credit for agriculture. It is evident from the ace that the percentage share of agricultural credit, in the total credit of all scheduled commercial banks since the early 1990s has fallen compared to the levels, reached in the 1980s. Banks and financial institution are reluctant to provide financial assistance at fair rate of interest to farmers. The share of direct financing of farmers has declined tremendously. Thus, a large section of farmers has to depend upon non-institutional credit system (like moneylenders, and traders) that charge exorbitant rate of interest.



### 3. Technical Causes

**Technological Backwardness:** Most of farmers use traditional agriculture methods mainly due to paucity of finance. The use of high-yield variety seeds and fertilizers is very limited. Government has withdrawn from provisioning of HYV seeds developed in laboratory to the farms. Farmers have to pay exorbitant prices to the private suppliers for the low quality seed variety which has adverse consequences on the agricultural productivity.

**Increasing Input Cost:** The increase in the input cost due to reduction in subsidies for fertilizers and better seeds and increase in cost of power are responsible for the deceleration in the agriculture growth in the recent years.

**Inadequate Irrigation Facilities:** The vast proportion of cultivable land in India is rain-fed. Further, the infrastructure for irrigation is highly underdeveloped due to defective management as revealed by the fact that only 52.4 percent of the land was irrigated in the year 2003. As rainfall is often insufficient, uncertain and irregular, it leads to low productivity. Further, the Government's expenditure on irrigation coverage and flood control has witnessed a declining trend during the reform period.

**Conclusion:** From the above evidence we can conclude that overall performance of the Indian agriculture growth and production has shown the significant change in the last three decades. It reveals that the agriculture major crop has increase over the period of time. An average of 94.49 million tones of rice is produced annually which is higher than production of wheat, coarse cereals and pulses taken individually. However, it is less than annually average production of all food grain (2227.48 Million tones). Nonetheless, the variation in annual production of all food grains is significant standard Deviation value obtained of rice, cereals, wheat and pulses have increased comparatively over the last few years. This paper is mainly depends on the secondary sources of the different agriculture departments and planning commission.

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Dr. Ashok Vishwnath Ghorpade (578-580)

## RECENT TRENDS IN BANKING SECTORS

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### **Abstract**

India's banking sectors has made rapid strides in reforming and make even itself to the new competitive business environment. Indian Banking Industry is in the midst of the information Technology evolution and its changes has put for competition among the Banks worldwide. Indian economic environment is witnessing pathbreaking reform measures. The financial sector, of which the banking industry is the largest player, has also been undergoing a orphic change. Today, we are having a fairly well developed banking system with different classes of banks – public sector banks, foreign banks, private sector banks – both old and new generation, regional rural banks and cooperative banks with the Reserve Bank of India as the fountain Head of the system.

**INTRODUCTION:** In 1969, a landmark was registered in the Indian Financial Sector, when 14 Banks were nationalized by the Centre. It is a matter of great pride to mention that during the economic meltdown in 2008-09, our Indian Bank stood firm and remained unaffected. This shocked the whole world as few Banks of the developed nations crumbled down but Indian Bank stood strong and also witnessed many positive developments in this industry. To improve the regulation in this sector, several notable efforts were made by the Policy Makers i.e. The Reserve Bank of India, Ministry of Finance and other Government and financial sector agencies. It must be appreciated that the Banks are in a position where Indian Banking Facilities meet the demands of the customers and are also adding to the economic development of the nation at large. India's Banking sector has made rapid strides in reforming and aligning itself to the new competitive business environment. Technology has swiftly turned as a boon to the customers.

### **Objectives Of The Study**

1. The main objective of the study is to understand Banking Sector
2. To understand the emerging technological trends in Banking Sector in India.
3. To trace the utility of technology in Banking with special reference to India.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:** This Research Is Based On The Analysis Of these secondary data and the research proposes to throw light on the emerging technology trends in banking sector.

### **Recent Trends in Banking**

**1) Electronic Payment Services – E Cheques** Now-a-days we are hearing about e-governance, e-mail, e-commerce, e-tail etc. In the same manner, a new technology is being developed in US for introduction of e-cheque, which will eventually replace the conventional paper cheque. India, as harbinger to the introduction of e-cheque, the Negotiable Instruments Act has already been amended to include; Truncated cheque and E-cheque instruments.

**2) Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS)** Real Time Gross Settlement system, introduced in India since March 2004, is a system through which electronics instructions can be given by banks to transfer funds from their account to the account of another bank. The RTGS system is maintained and operated by the RBI and provides a means of efficient and faster funds transfer among banks facilitating their financial operations. As the name suggests, funds transfer between banks takes place on a 'Real Time' basis. Therefore, money can reach the beneficiary instantaneously and the beneficiary's bank has the responsibility to credit the beneficiary's account within two hours.

**3) Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)** Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) is a system whereby anyone who wants to make payment to another person/company etc. can approach his bank and

make cash payment or give instructions/authorization to transfer funds directly from his own account to the bank account of the receiver/beneficiary. Complete details such as the receiver's name, bank account number, account type (savings or current account), bank name, city, branch name etc. should be furnished to the bank at the time of requesting for such transfers so that the amount reaches the beneficiaries' account correctly and faster. RBI is the service provider of EFT.

**4) Electronic Clearing Service (ECS)** Electronic Clearing Service is a retail payment system that can be used to make bulk payments/receipts of a similar nature especially where each individual payment is of a repetitive nature and of relatively smaller amount. This facility is meant for companies and government departments to make/receive large volumes of payments rather than for funds transfers by individuals.

**5) Automatic Teller Machine (ATM)** Automatic Teller Machine is the most popular device in India, which enables the customers to withdraw their money 24 hours a day 7 days a week. It is a device that allows customer who has an ATM card to perform routine banking transactions without interacting with a human teller. In addition to cash withdrawal, ATMs can be used for payment of utility bills, funds transfer between accounts, deposit of cheques and cash into accounts, balance enquiry etc.

**6) Point of Sale Terminal** Point of Sale Terminal is a computer terminal that is linked online to the computerized customer information files in a bank and magnetically encoded plastic transaction card that identifies the customer to the computer. During a transaction, the customer's account is debited and the retailer's account is credited by the computer for the amount of purchase.

**7) Tele Banking** Tele Banking facilitates the customer to do entire non-cash related banking on telephone. Under this device Automatic Voice Recorder is used for simpler queries and transactions. For complicated queries and transactions, manned phone terminals are used.

**8) Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)** Electronic Data Interchange is the electronic exchange of business documents like purchase order, invoices, shipping notices, receiving advices etc. in a standard, computer processed, universally accepted format between trading partners. EDI can also be used to transmit financial information and payments in electronic form.

**9) A focus on Mobile Banking:** As smartphones become even more widely used, it's no surprise that mobile-banking apps are increasingly popular. "For many people, mobile banking is the norm, especially if you skew younger, which is the future of banking."

**10) Better payment security :** High-profile data breaches in the past year, including at JP Morgan Chase and Home Depot, have made cyber security an even hotter topic in banking, especially when it comes to payments. EMV chips, which protect card data by encrypting it, will become standard in U.S. cards in October. Named for its developers (Euro Pay, MasterCard and Visa), EMV technology offers greater security than the vulnerable magnetic stripe and is already widely used outside the United States. Many consumers not only welcome these improved security measures, but also support other methods of ramping up privacy protection. Warshawsky says a recent Bank of America study showed that 60% of respondents said they were comfortable using a fingerprint to gain access to mobile banking apps, and about one in three were OK with retina scans and voice recognition as identity-authentication methods.

**11) More social interaction :** In 2015, banks may soon be more about sharing — and less about telemarketing — thanks to millennial. Among these Generation Y consumers who have bank accounts, 10% say they've used social networks to interact with their bank, according to Cap

Gemini's 2014 World Retail Banking Report. In the previous year's study, this metric wasn't even included, website All Analytics reports. This finding may help drive interest in more social banking products. "The new generation of customers does not want to take your phone call," researcher Dorsey advises bankers. But they may read a bank's texts, he says. With a growing focus on big data and analysis of consumer behavior, many banks are expanding their social-media presence and targeting potential customers with more personalized messages. Mobile apps such as Venmo and Snap cash are also seizing on opportunities to make payments more personal and shareable.

**12) D-Mat Accounts:** Transacting shares business through electronic media is called D-Mat. Investor opens an account called Demat Accounts with DPS. They get shares in electronic form. Then they send the actual shares to the investor. Investor pays for the opening, maintenance and collection of shares. This has reduced the paper work, bad deliveries; loss of shares and less transaction cost. However delays in demating, higher cost charged by the investors has not given a good start for the growth and scope of Demat in India. Depository.

**Conclusion:** Indian banking system will further grow in size and complexity while acting as an important agent of economic growth and intermingling different segments of the financial sector. AS banking in India will become more and more knowledge supported, capital will emerge as the finest assets of the banking system. Ultimately banking is people and not just figures. To conclude it all, the banking sector in India is progressing with the increased growth in customer base, due to the newly improved and innovative facilities offered by banks. The economic growth of the country is an indicator for the growth of the banking sector. The Indian economy is projected to grow at a rate of 5-6 percent the country's banking industry is expected to reflect this growth.

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Dr. V.J. Joshi (581-584)

## New Option For Gross National Product (GNP) : Human Development Index

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### Abstract

Human Development Index is the new option for Gross National Product (GNP). It is helpful to measure economic development of an economy. According to Human Development Report, 2015 India deserve 130<sup>th</sup> rank amongst 188 countries. India is having 0.609 HDI as per the report. So India is a part of medium human development group Index of countries which is between 0.550 to 0.699 HDI. India, Nepal and Bangladesh belong to same group. Rather, Sri Lanka, China and Maldives belong to high human development group index of countries. Nepal and Pakistan are part of the below human development group Index of countries. HDI measures three dimensions – health, education and standard of living by using formula. Following paper focuses a light on all about the Human Development Index.

**Keywords** : United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Human Development Report (HDR), Goalposts, Purchasing Power Parity (ppp), Gross National Product (GNP).

Human Development Index (HDI) is a measure of economic development of every country. Development redefines the enlargement of all human economic, social, political and cultural choices. Development is an extensive concept. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) introduced the Human Development Index in its report in 1990. Thus, since 1990 the Human Development Report (HDR) is annually published by UNDP. The working hand behind this well-known concept and report goes to Mr. Mahbub-ul-Haq and Amartya Sen. Mr. Mahbub-ul-Haq is known as “Father of Human Development Index”. He had given four important factors for economic development such as equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment.

### Human Development Report's Themes

UNDP is extending working policies since, 1990 by applying different themes.

Human Development Report and their Themes since 1990

NO.	Year	Themes
1	1990	Concept & Measurement of Human Development
2	1991	Financing Human Development
3	1992	Global Dimensions of Human Development
4	1993	People's Participation
5	1994	New Dimensions of Human Security
6	1995	Gender & Human Development
7	1996	Economic Growth & Human Development
8	1997	Human Development to Eradicate Poverty
9	1998	Consumption for Human Development

10	1999	Globalization with a Human Face
11	2000	Human Rights & Human Developments
12	2001	Making New Technologies: work for Human Development
13	2002	Deepening Democracy in a Fragmented World
14	2003	MDGs : A Contract Among Nations to End Human Poverty
15	2004	Cultural Liberty in Today's Diverse World
16	2005	International Co-operation at a Crossroads: Aid, Trade and Security in a Unequal World
17	2006	Beyond scarcity: Power, Poverty and the Global Water Crises
18	2007/08	Fighting Climate change: Human Solidarity in a Divided World
19	2009	Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility & Development
20	2010	Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development
21	2011	Sustainability & Equity: A Better Future For All
22	2013	The Rise of The South : Human Progress in a Diverse World
23	2014	Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities & Building Resilience
24	2015	Rethinking Work for Human Development
25	2016	Human Development for Everyone

Source: Deepstambh, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition

**Measurement of Human Development Index :** HDI is the composite index of four social indicators or goalposts as shown below in the table: Goalposts for Calculating the HDI since 1990

Indicator	Maximum value	Minimum Value
Life Expectancy at Birth	85	25
Adult Literacy Rate	100	0
Gross Enrollment Ratio	100	0
GDP Per capita (ppp US \$)	40,000	100

Source: Indian and Global Economic Development pp. 5.5

Above table clears the idea of minimum and maximum values. Adult literacy rate subdivided into two parts namely adult literacy rate and combined primary, secondary and tertiary enrollment ratios. Purchasing Power Parity (ppp) per US Dollar focuses the light on GDP per Capita.

Goalposts for Calculating the HDI according to HDR 2016

Dimension	Indicator	Maximum value	Minimum Value
Health	Life Expectancy	85	20
Education	Expected Years of Schooling	18	0
	Mean Years of Schooling	15	0
Standard of living	Gross national Income Per Capita (ppp 2011 \$)	75,000	100

Source: Indian Economy 35<sup>th</sup> Edition, pp. 22

Due to medical facilities and advanced technology minimum age of a person supposed to be 20 years and maximum age of a person supposed to be 85years. Expected Years of Schooling starts from the day 1of the child- baby sitters, crush, mini K.G., play groups etc. At the most, every child should attend the school for the age of 15 years. Estimation suggests earning \$100 to \$75,000.

**Formula for measuring HDI:** By applying following formula we can expressed the performance of HDI for different dimensions.

Dimension Index = Actual Value - Minimum Value / Maximum Value - Minimum Value.

Example:

Life Expectancy Rate =  $80 - 30 / 85 - 25 = 50 / 60 = 0.8$

0 to 0.8 shows low HDI. 0.8 And above HDI shows High HDI. Index is equal to 1 shows very high HDI.

**Measurement of Human Development Index for Indian States**

HDI <sub>1</sub>	HDI <sub>2</sub>	HDI <sub>3</sub>	HDI <sub>4</sub>
Life Expectancy	Quality of Life	Population Above the Poverty Line	Urbanization
Per Capita State Domestic Product			
Literacy Rate			
Gross Enrollment Ratio			

Source: Indian and Global Economic Development pp. 5.7

Human Development Index for Indian States measured by different HDI levels or slabs which are mentioned above. From 1981, every after decade till 2001 Kerala stood first followed by Punjab. Whereas Maharashtra was rank in first five states of India. Bihar was lowest in the list. In 2007-08, Kerala was the first state in measuring the HDI followed by Delhi (Union Territory) with

HDI 0.790 and 0.750 respectively. Himachal Pradesh having 0.652, Goa 0.617, Punjab 0.605 and Maharashtra stood for fifth rank with 0.572 HDI as per the India's second HDI report 2011.

**Conclusion:** Human Development Index is the new option for Gross National Product (GNP). It is helpful to measure economic development of an economy. UNDP plays an important role in developing the concept –HDI. It is applicable to all types of an economies – developed, developing, undeveloped. UNDP is extending working policies since, 1990 by applying different themes. It measures three dimensions – health, education and standard of living by using formula. Then, the nation is aware about the actual value of HDI. According to the value, that nation or state's ranking is finalized.

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*Prof. More Y.S. & Prof. Shinde S.V. (585-587)*

## **INTERNET BANKING: AN EMERGENT AVENUE**

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**Introduction :** Banks have traditionally been in the forefront of harnessing technology to improve their products, services and efficiency. They have, over a long time, been using electronic and telecommunication networks for delivering a wide range of value added products and services. The delivery channels include direct dial – up connections, private networks, public networks etc and the devices include telephone, Personal Computers including the Automated Teller Machines, etc. With the popularity of PCs, easy access to Internet and World Wide Web (WWW), Internet is increasingly used by banks as a channel for receiving instructions and delivering their products and services to their customers. This form of banking is generally referred to as Internet Banking, although the range of products and services offered by different banks vary widely both in their content and sophistication. A new medium Internet is a vast network of individual computers and computer networks connected to and communicate with each other using the same communication protocol – TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol). When two or more computers are connected a network is created; connecting two or more networks create ‘inter-network’ or Internet. The Internet, as commonly understood, is the largest example of such a system. Internet is often and aptly described as ‘Information Superhighway’, a means to reach innumerable potential destinations. The destination can be any one of the connected networks and host computers.

### **General statistics:**

- 69 million Americans bank online
- 42 percent receive electronic checking account statements
- 56 percent paid a bill using online banking in the last month
- 19 percent of people have used mobile phone banking in the last year

### **Mobile banking statistics in the last year:**

- 90 percent of consumers checked an account balance or transaction using a mobile phone
- 48 percent have their financial institution’s mobile banking app downloaded
- 42 percent transferred money from one account to another
- 33 percent got a text message alert from their financial institution
- 26 percent used their financial institution’s website or app to pay a bill
- 11 percent used their mobile phone to deposit a check

### **Demographics of those who bank online:**

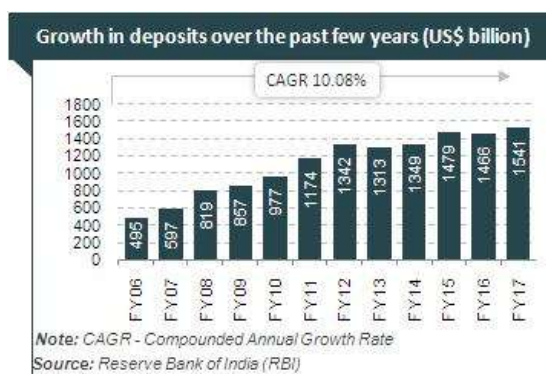
- 30 percent of consumers are between the ages of 30 and 44
- 20 percent are age 60 or older
- 63 percent of Internet-using women bank online
- 58 percent of Internet-using men bank online
- People earning less than an annual salary of \$25,000 were significantly less likely to use mobile banking
- People receiving more than an annual salary of \$100,000 were significantly more likely to use mobile banking

**How online banking is growing:**

- In 2010, 55 percent of 18-29 year olds said they banked online. In 2013, it was up to 66 percent
- In 2010, 26 percent of U.S. adults said they prefer to bank online. In 2013, it was up to 39 percent
- In 2010, three percent said they prefer to bank on a mobile device. In 2013, it was up to six percent

**Growth in Banking Sector Deposits**

- During FY06–17, deposits grew at a CAGR of 12.03 per cent and reached 1.54 trillion by FY17.
- Strong growth in savings amid rising disposable income levels are the major factors influencing deposit growth.
- Access to banking system has also improved over the years due to persistent government efforts to promote banking-technology and promote expansion in unbanked and non-metropolitan regions.
- At the same time India's banking sector has remained stable despite global upheavals, thereby retaining public confidence over the years.
- Deposits under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), have also increased. As on November 9, 2016, US\$ 6,971.68 million were deposited, while 255.1 million accounts were opened

**Government Initiatives**

- Under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), the total number of accounts opened since January 2015 increased 135 per cent to 295.2 million as of August 16, 2017.
- Mr Arun Jaitley, Minister of Finance, Government of India, introduced 'The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2017', which will replace the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017, to allow the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to guide banks for resolving the problems of stressed assets.
- Finance Minister Mr Arun Jaitley has proposed various measures to quicken India's transition to a cashless economy, including a ban on cash transactions over Rs 200,000 (US\$ 3,100), tax incentives for creation of a cashless infrastructure, promoting greater usage of non-cash modes of payments, and making Aadhaar-based payments more widespread.

- The Government of India has announced demonetisation of high denomination bank notes of Rs 1000 and Rs 500, with effect from November 08, 2016, in order to eliminate black money and the growing menace of fake Indian currency notes, thereby creating opportunities for improvement in economic growth.
- The RBI has cut its key repo rate by 25 basis points to 6.25 per cent, in order to boost growth as according to RBI, the inflation momentum has moderated because of a normal monsoon.

The government and the regulator have undertaken several measures to strengthen the Indian banking sector.

- Government of India has decided to amend Section 35 A of the Banking Regulation Act that will allow the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to direct banks for the recovery of non-performing assets (NPAs)
- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has proactively instructed banks to increase their levels of provision on the loans provided to the telecom sector as a prudent measure, which will help to shore up provisions for future recognition of any non-performing assets arising out of the sector.
- The RBI has allowed banks in India to raise funds through issuance of rupee-denominated bonds overseas, also called masala bonds, within the current limit of Rs 2,44,323 crore (US\$ 36.6 billion) set for foreign investment in corporate bonds.
- The Ministry of Labour and Employment has successfully opened around 3,840,863 bank accounts as on December 26, 2016, for workers especially in the unorganised sector, as part of its campaign to promote and ensure cashless transfer of wages to workers.
- The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) plans to provide around 200,000 point-of-sale (PoS) machines in 100,000 villages and distribute RuPay cards to over 34 million farmers across India, to enable farmers to undertake cashless transactions.
- The Government of India's indigenous digital payments application, BHIM (Bharat Interface for Money), has recorded 18 million downloads since its launch on December 30, 2016, according to Mr Amitabh Kant, Chief Executive Officer, NITI Aayog.
- The Ministry of Finance has lowered the threshold for making electronic payments to suppliers, contractors or institutions from Rs 10,000 (US\$ 150) to Rs 5,000 (US\$ 75), in order to attain the goal of complete digitisation of government payments.

**Conclusion:** The Indian banking system consists of 27 public sector banks, 26 private sector banks, 46 foreign banks, 56 regional rural banks, 1,574 urban cooperative banks and 93,913 rural cooperative banks, in addition to cooperative credit institutions. Public-sector banks control more than 70 per cent of the banking system assets, thereby leaving a comparatively smaller share for its private peers. Banks are also encouraging their customers to manage their finances using mobile phones.

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Dr. Kamal R. Dhakane (588-591)

## **STRESS MANAGEMENT: DIFFRENT METHODS TO MINISIZE STRESS**

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**Introduction:** "Any external or internal event that has harmful effect on mind & body is stress" Stress is epidemic in the present world. Stress is a state of tension that is created when a person responds to the demands and pressures that come from work, family and other external sources, as well as those that are internally generated from self imposed demands, obligations and self-criticism. It adds up over time until a state of crisis is reached and symptoms appear. These symptoms may manifest themselves psychologically as irritability, anxiety, impaired concentration, mental confusion, poor judgment, frustration and anger. They may appear as physical symptoms. Common physical symptoms of stress include muscle tension, headaches, low back pain, insomnia and high blood pressure. If untreated, these symptoms may lead to physical illness and sometimes death too. Stress can generate a chain of reactions leading to organic diseases. Pituitary hormones are also governed by the hypothalamus that secretes releasing and inhibiting factors for pituitary hormones. Thus the hypothalamus is the master of the endocrine system. Slight over activity of parasympathetic system is good for health. Excessive stimulation of parasympathetic system however, is hazardous to health. Thought initially it acts as a brake, it later on changes into reverse gear. , Thus mental tension reduces both cellular and hormonal immunity and one easily gets susceptible to infective organisms Often people become so accustomed to stress that they become unaware of it. Many of us suffer the debilitating effects of stress even though we don't feel tense. Stress can change the way you treat others or damage your body even in the absence of feelings of frustration or anxiety. Many ordinary individuals experience the constant stress of worry, leading unfulfilled lives or of not being what they would like to be. Further they think that stress is something which affects only those who have high pressure lives. Stress comes from the way we perceive the world, not from the way the world really is. To paraphrase of Stock Epictetus -" it is not events in themselves that cause our distress but rather the views we take of the events. We can change home.

**Types of stress:** There are various types of stress such as Occupational stress, Psycho- somatic stress and family stress.

**Occupational Stress:** For some of us, a job is a labor of love. For others, it's the sole means by which we support our families. And for many, a job can be an overwhelming source of stress. We face a variety of situations at work and there is a commonality to those which cause us the most stress. Whether it's being laid off, dealing with a boss, having anxiety about job security or coping with an excessive workload, things happen every day at work that can result in undue stress on our emotions.

**Psycho somatic Stress:** Psychosomatic means mind (psyche) and body (soma). A psychosomatic disorder is a disease which involves both mind and body. Some physical diseases We thought to be particularly prone to be made worse by mental factors such as stress and anxiety. Your current mental state can affect how bad a physical disease is at any given time.

**Family stress:** The mind affects the body. Students studying for a test are at higher risk for becoming ill closer to the time of the exam; persons who have suffered from a heart attack recover more quickly if their emotional state is stronger and persons with terminal enjoy a higher quality of life if they are surrounded by friends and family. You're not alone....there are people who can help you and your loved ones learn how to cope and live with a chronic illness.Families are the primary source of love, joy, warmth and togetherness in our lives. And yet, family life is also full of many challenging problems and conflicts. If your family is facing a difficult time, a psychologist may be able to help.

**Signs and symptoms of stress**

c) Mental signs of stress, Tension, Tightness, Resistance, Friction, Anger, Guilt Criticism, Tiredness, Anxiety, Evasion, Reaction, Discontentment, Worry, Impatience, Apprehension. d) Physical signs of stress , Increased heart beat High blood pressure, Digestive disturbance, Diarrhoea, Sweating, Heart attack, Ulcers, Headache, Chest pain, Insomnia, Accident proneness, Alcoholism,e) Behavioral signs of stress, Biting one's nails, Pulling hair, Grinding the teeth, Speech incoherence, Wagging legs when crossed, Withdrawal or isolating oneself, High pitched nervous laughter, Insomnia, Accident proneness, Yelling or screaming at others, Increased smoking, Increased use of drugs & alcohol, Over eating or eating less

**Stress free living:** Managing stress is all about taking charge: taking charge of our thoughts, our emotions, our schedule, our environment and the way we deal with the problems. The ultimate goal is a balanced life with time for work, relationships, relaxation and fun plus the resilience to hold up under pressure and meet the challenges head on .It starts with identifying the sources of stress in our life. This isn't as easy as it sounds. Our true sources of stress are not always obvious, and it's all too easy to overlook our own stress inducing thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. We may know that we are constantly worried about work deadlines. But maybe it's our procrastination rather than the actual job demands that leads to deadline stress.A wrong lifestyle may not inadvertently result in increased amount of stress. However, it can definitely hamper our physical and mental ability to recover from the stress which we otherwise accumulate. Hence, it is best to adopt a stress free lifestyle which gives us ample time to unwind our mind and body. Here is how we can do it: Define our real goals in life and act in a way which would help us to fulfill them. Strike a balance between our family, personal life and our work. Though it is not easy to prioritize, there are certain rules which can help us to prioritize things. Sleep for at least six hours a day. It is the most natural way to de-stress your life. Stay physically active. Do some physical exercise to spend the accumulated energy inside your body. You can de-stress yourself by doing so. Eat healthy foods. We can stay fit from a healthy diet and this can help us to remain stress free as well.Time management has an important role to play in de-stressing our life. Time management is an absolute must if we have to accomplish tasks on hand. Better time management skills can help us with relaxing or doing more tasks that we intended to do in our life. Do the following for better time management: Prioritize things when it comes to allocating time. Deal with important things first, Stay focused while working. This would allow you to complete tasks in time. If tasks are left unfinished, either leave them completely or devote some extra time. However, do not postpone them to the future. This would reduce the amount of time on hand in the future.Not talking or sharing our feelings with any one leads to unnecessary stress. Hence, de-stress ourselves by having our family and friends around. They can become vital support systems which can help us during the times of crisis. Join friendship clubs if we do not have anybody familiar around us. A negative attitude towards things in life can increase a lot of stress in our life. A positive attitude can help us in not just looking at things from a fresh perspective but also approach them with. Stress symptoms include mental, social and physical manifestations. These include exhaustion, loss of/increased appetite, headaches, crying, sleeplessness and oversleeping. Escape through alcohol, drugs, or other compulsive behavior are often indications. Feelings of alarm, frustration or apathy may accompany stress. Until we accept responsibility for the role we play in creating or maintaining it, our stress level will remain outside our control. The causes of stress have to be found out to manage stress. The following are some wonderful ways to reduce stress, anxiety and depression and promote relaxation, calm and peace within us. Some techniques take practice and most require some commitment on our part to achieve results. However, the results are well worth an effort, as a calm and relaxed body and mind are less prone to health issues than an agitated body and mind. We cannot do away with stress in any manner whatsoever.

However, stress can be managed in a few easy ways.

1) Breathing strongly influences mind, body and moods. By simply focusing our attention on our breathing and without doing anything to change it, we move in the direction of relaxation.

- 2) Progressive relaxation is a way of releasing tension in muscles leading to stress reduction.
- 3) For many people, exercise is their main method of coping with stress and promoting relaxation. One of the benefits of regular aerobic exercise is its moderating effect on emotions.
- 4) For a wonderful relaxing experience, get a massage or other form of body work.
- 5) Visualization and guided imagination are important stress management tools. Only a few of us have learned how to develop our imaging capacity and take advantage of its ability to affect our minds and bodies.
- 6) Meditation means directed concentration. Mediators learn to focus awareness and direct it onto an object: the breath, a phrase or word repeated silently, a memorized inspirational passage or an image in the mind's eye.
- 7) Make a list of the top five priorities in your life now. Rank these in order of importance. When you're stressed and overwhelmed, revisit these priorities and remind yourself what's most important to you.
- 8) Put things in right perspective.
- 9) Think about how important whatever is stressing you will be in a week, a month or a year from now. Look at the big picture.
- 10) Simplify your life. What do you put up with or take on? What annoys you? Let go of the things you have no control over. Deal with the things you can do something about to the best of your ability.
- 11) Stress is a messenger, listen to it and learn from it, we will grow to love it.
- 12) Stress has negative effects when we take it as a threat and it has positive effects if we consider it as a challenge. Choose the latter.
- 13) When confronted with stress, avoid complaining, blaming people or circumstances, instead keep busy with various activities that are under your control.
- 14) Stress is not frightful. Meet, greet & beat it successfully.
- 15) There are always at least a few direct or indirect advantages in every event of our life. Make it a habit of pondering over those advantages however small they may be.
- 16) Don't feel sorry about what we have done yesterday because now yesterday is not in our hands. Yesterday is dead. Also do not worry about tomorrow. Tomorrow is yet to be born. Only today is in our hands. Put all efforts in making our today positive & successful.
- 17) Don't feel inferior by comparing our self with others. Remember that we are unique persons in this world.
- 18) Consider our critics as our well wishers. By describing our weaknesses and drawbacks they are acting as psychotherapists without taking any fees.
- 19) Forgive all those people who have created hurdles in your life and made it more difficult to live. Unless we take this positive step, we won't be able to forget all those unhappy and painful incidents.
- 20) Don't try to solve many problems at a time. Divide all our problems in the form of compartments. Open only one compartment at a time, when we are free from more productive work.
- 21) Whenever possible, spare some time to help others. By rendering services to others our worries, tensions and anxieties will definitely be minimized.
- 22) Have a positive attitude towards day to day events. By changing our attitude, we can transform pain into pleasure, sorrow into happiness & criticism into blessing.
- 23) In spite of putting all efforts, if we cannot change a situation, do not feel unhappy and depressed about it. Remember that time is the best healer.
- 24) This world is huge drama in which we are all actors playing the specific role allotted to each one of us. Hence, don't feel anxious by observing the scenes related to tragedy, sorrow and friction.

25) Don't think of taking revenge but put efforts to transform oneself. The thoughts of revenge will only increase our mental stress. The efforts put in self transformation will definitely bring peace, progress & prosperity.

26) Even a subtle ego can generate expectations leading to mental ups & downs. Therefore in order to achieve stability of mind give up ego. Remember we came to this world with empty hands & we are going to leave this world with empty hands only.

27) Make it a rule to observe our thought pattern for a couple of minutes a day. Such a practice will prevent unwanted & unnecessary thoughts.

28) Don't feel jealous about others. Instead churn the gems of spiritual wisdom. Jealousy burns our mind and body but spiritual wisdom will bring us solace, comfort and satisfaction.

29) When we give happiness to someone, happiness comes back to us with the same intensity. Hence always give happiness to others. Never even think of giving unhappiness to anyone.

30) While facing problems and difficulties, think that we are paying debts to our past actions. Hence, feel happy about it.

31) Surrender all of our worries to the Supreme.

32) Practice meditation for 15 to 20 minutes daily. Meditation takes us beyond relaxation response & brings several physiological benefits. It is the source of health, happiness & harmony.

**Conclusion** - Managing stress at work means learning to manage situations differently; but it also means learning how to manage oneself, knowing one's resources and making better use of one's personal abilities. Knowing how to manage stress at work or in any professional and personal context depends not only on external situations, but on our way of perceiving and understanding them.

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## TRIBAL POPULATION CONCENTRATION IN NASHIK DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA

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### **Abstract**

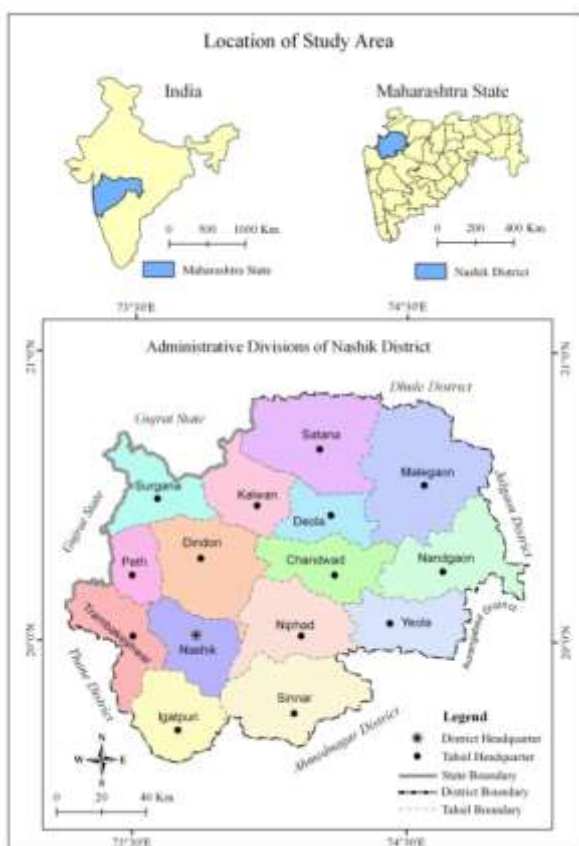
The present paper based on the 1981-2011 Census data insights into the concentration of tribal population in Nashik district, Maharashtra and India. Apart from this, the percentage distribution of tribal population has also been worked out and depicted on the map to highlight their concentration in different districts, both for 1981 and 2011. In 1981 the high concentration of tribal population was recorded in Peint (3.99) tahsil and Yevola (0.29) tahsil have showing less tribal concentration. In 2011 the high concentration of tribal population was recorded in Surgana tahsil (3.77) and Yevola (0.41) tahsil having less tribal concentration. According to 2011 census high tribal concentration of tribal population was recorded in Nandurbar (7.41) district and lowest tribal concentration index was found in Sangali (0.07) district.

**Introduction:** The tribal people, popularly known as 'Adivasis' are scattered all over the world except the European continent. The largest concentration can be found in the African continent and the second largest concentration is in India. The total population of tribals in India is more than 67.6 million, which is nearly 8.6 percent of the total population of India. In fact, it is almost equal to the tribal population of nineteen countries with substantial population. The tribal population of India is more than the total population of France and Britain and four times that of Australia. If all the Tribals of India had lived in one state, it could have been the fifth most populous state after Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Maharashtra. There are about 427 tribal communities scattered all over the country. The largest group comes from the Gonds, Santhals, Bhils, Orans, Hols, Mundas, Boro- Kacharis, Bhotias, Tharus, Kharwars, Jaunsaries and the Nagas, concentrated in the states of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tripura, Maharashtra, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland and West Bengal.

**Study Area:** Nashik dist. of Maharashtra has been selected as the study area. Nashik District is situated partly in the Tapi basin and partly upper Godavari basin. It lies between 19° 33' to 20° 53' North latitude and 73° 15' to 75° 16' East Longitude. Nashik District has an area of 15,530 sq. km and population of 61, 07,187 as per the 2011 census. There are 15 tahsil were included in the Nashik District. The fifteen tahsils of the district include Satana, Deola, (created on 26.06.1999) Malegaon, Surgana, Kalwan, Peint, Dindori, Trimbakeshwar, (created on 26.06.1999) Igatpuri, Sinnar, Nashik, Yevala, Niphad, Chandvad Nandgaon (Fig ). Among these Malegaon is largest tahasil with 12% area and Peint is smallest tahasil with 3.63% area in the district. (Map No.1)

In the extreme north is selbari range, which approximately forms and boundary between Nashik and Dhule district. Next is the Satmala range which runs right across district. Kalsubai range is located in the south part of the district. The district is surrounded by Dhule district in the north. Jalgaon and Aurangabad district in the east. Ahmednagar district in the south and Thane district in the south-west and Gujarat state in the north-west. The district is drained by two chief rivers the Girna and the Godavari and their tributaries the watershed between these being the satmalas range. Apart from these there are a number of small konkan rivers draining west wards into the Arabian Sea





Map No.1

**Aims and Objectives:**

To The main objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To look into the concentration, of tribal population in Nashik District.
2. To look into the concentration, of tribal population in Maharashtra and India
3. To analyze the change in volume of tribal population concentration in Nashik district between 1981 and 2011 census.

**Sources of data:** For present study data regarding population have been collected at tahsil level for total and tribal population for the year 1981 and 2011. The data for study have been collected from District Census Handbook Nashik district for the year 1981 and 2011

**Methodology:** Ramotra (2011) the index of concentration of Tribal population is also calculated by using the location quotient Method (Mahmood 1977) as given below

$$L.Q = \frac{\text{Percent of tribal population to total population in a Tahsil}}{\text{Percent of tribal population to total population in a District}}$$

**Percent of tribal population to total population in a District**

Where the value of location quotient is beyond 1, the concentration of tribal population would be high and dispersed in the area where the value is less than 1 and where the value is exactly 1, and then it is balanced one. **Tribal Concentration Index in Nashik District:** The concentration of tribal population for each Tahsil in study region is calculated (Table No.1) for 1981 and 2011. In 1981 the high concentration of tribal population was recorded in Peint Tahsil (3.99) followed by Surgana (3.91), Dindori (2.10), Kalwan (2.11), Igatpuri (1.76) and Baglan (1.27) tahsils indicating more tribal concentration. It is observed that tribals are found in hilly and forest area. The remaining tahsils, namely Niphad (0.64), Chandwad (0.59), Nashik (0.56), Sinnar (0.43), Nandgaon (0.43), Malegaon (0.37) and Yeola (0.29) have value less than 1. It showing less tribal concentration. (Table No.1, Fig.No.2) In 2011 the high concentration of tribal population was recorded in Surgana Tahsil (3.77) followed by Peint (3.76), Trimbak (3.13), Kalwan (2.69), Dindori (2.17), Igatpuri (1.58) and Baglan (1.56) tahsils presenting very high tribal concentration and Deola, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Chandwad, Nashik, Sinnar, Niphad and Yeola tahsils have found value less than 1 it showing less tribal concentration. (Table No.1 Fig.No.2)

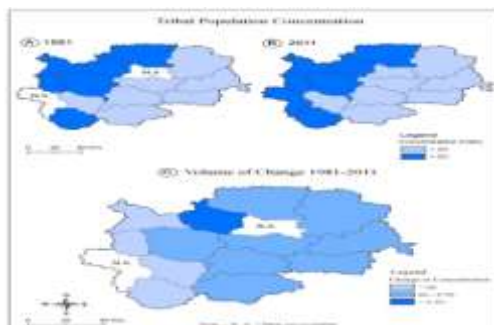
**Table No.3.5-Tribal Population Concentration Index in Nashik District 1981-2011**

Sr.No.	Name of Tahsil	Concentration index 1981	Concentration index 2011	Volume of change
1	Baglan	1.27	1.56	0.29

2	Chandwad	0.59	0.78	0.19
3	Deola	N.A	0.81	-
4	Dindori	2.10	2.17	0.07
5	Igatpuri	1.76	1.58	-0.18
6	Kalwan	2.11	2.69	0.58
7	Malegaon	0.37	0.39	0.2
8	Nandgaon	0.43	0.59	0.16
9	Nashik	0.56	<b>0.40</b>	-0.16
10	Niphad	0.64	0.75	0.11
11	Peint	<b>3.99</b>	<b>3.76</b>	-0.23
12	Sinnar	0.43	0.52	0.09
13	<b>Surgana</b>	<b>3.91</b>	<b>3.77</b>	-0.14
14	Trimbak	N.A.	3.13	-
15	Yeola	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.41</b>	0.12
	<b>Nashik District</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>0.19</b>

Source: District Census Handbook Nashik District. Note i) N.A- Data Not Available ii) Computed by Researcher

It found slight increase of tribal concentration in Kalwan (0.58), Baglan (0.29), Chandwad (0.19), Nandgaon (0.16), Yeola (0.12), and Niphad (0.11) tahsils respectively. Peint (-0.23), Igatpuri (-0.18), Nashik (-0.16), and Surgana (-0.14) tahsils have decreased tribal concentration from 1981 to 2011. Tribal population is highly concentration in west part in the study region. (Table No.1 Fig.No.2. C). Tribal population concentration index decrease in Nashik (-0.16) Tahsil because of separation of Trimbak Tahsil from Nashik Tahsil. Peint (-0.23), Igatpuri (-0.18), Surgana (-0.14) tahsils have also decrease concentration index because of tribal people migrated for job to urban area.



**Fig. No. 3.7**

### 3.6.2 Tribal Concentration Index in Maharashtra:

The concentration of tribal population for each district in Maharashtra state is calculated. In 2011, the high concentration of tribal population was recorded in Nandurbar district (7.41). It followed by Gadchiroli (4.13), Dhule (3.37), Nashik (2.74), Yavatmal (1.98), and Chandrapur (1.88) districts indicating more tribal concentration. Jalgaon (1.53), Amravati (1.49), Wardha (1.22), Gondiya (1.73), Thane (1.49), Raigarh (1.23) districts concentration index

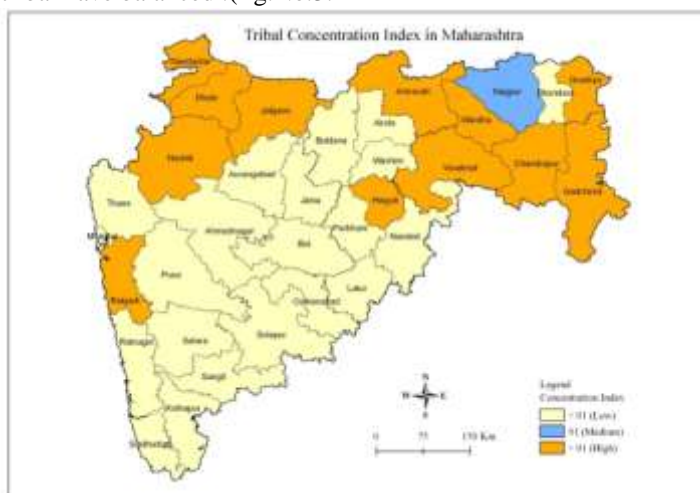
was recorded more than 1 value. Nagpur (1.00), Hingoli (1.02) was found exact 1 concentration index it means in that district tribal population are balanced. (Fig.No.3.8)

**Table No.3.6- Tribal concentration index in Maharashtra 2011**

Name of District	CI	Name of District	CI	Name of District	CI
Nandurbar	7.41	Jalgaon	1.53	Dhule	3.37
Buldhana	0.51	Akole	0.59	Washim	0.72
Amaravati	1.49	Wardha	1.22	Nagpur	1.00
Bhandara	0.79	Gondiya	1.73	Gadchiroli	4.13
Chandrapur	1.88	Yavatmal	1.98	Nanded	0.89
Hingoli	1.02	Parbhani	0.23	Jalna	0.23
Aurangabad	0.41	Nashik	2.74	Thane	1.49
Mumbai.su.	0.12	Mumbai	0.08	Rigarh	1.23
Pune	0.39	Ahmednagar	0.88	Beed	0.16
Osmanbad	0.23	Solapur	0.19	Satara	0.10
Ratanagiri	0.13	Sindudurgh	0.09	Kolhapur	0.08
Sangali	0.07	Latur	0.25	<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>1.08</b>

Source- Population Census Abstract 2011- Maharashtra.

The remaining districts, Buldhana, Akole, Washim, Bhandara, Nanded, Parbhani, Jalna, Aurangabad, Mumbai, suburban Mumbai, Pune, Ahmednagar, Beed, Osmanabad, Solapur, Ratanagiri, Sindudurg, Kolhapur, Sangli, and Latur districts have value less than 1 showing less tribal concentration. In Maharashtra tribal population concentration value was 1.08 showing the tribal have balanced. (fig.No.3).



**Fig. No. 1.3**

**3.6.3) Tribal Concentration Index in India:** In 2011 in India the concentration of tribal population Lakshadweep (11.02) was recorded followed by Mizoram (10.98), Nagaland (10.05), Meghalaya (10.02), Arunachal Pradesh (7.99), Dadar & Nagar Haveli (6.04), Manipur (4.08), Sikkim (3.94), Tripura (3.69), Chhattisgarh (3.56), Jarkhand (3.04), Odisha (2.65), Madhya Pradesh (2.32), Jammu &

Kashmir (1.38), Rajasthan(1.56) ,Assam(1.44) ,Gujarat (1.71) and Goa (1.18) states presenting very high tribal concentration and Himachal Pradesh ,Uttarakhand ,Bihar ,West Bengal, Daman Div., Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka , Kerala, Pondicherry & A& N Islands was recorded less tribal concentration ( Appendix- L).

#### Conclusion:

1. Tribal Population is concentrated in physically contrary, rugged topography with high rainfall, dense forest, culturally in remote areas and irrigation is Poor. (Concentration index– Surgana (3.76), Trimbak (3.13), Kalwan (2.69), Dindori (2.17), Igatpuri (1.58), Baglan (1.56).
2. In 2011 in India the concentration of tribal population Lakshadweep (11.02) was recorded followed by Mizoram (10.98) ,Nagaland (10.05) ,Meghalaya (10.02) ,Arunachal Pradesh (7.99) ,Dadar& Nagar Haveli (6.04), Manipur (4.08) ,Sikkim (3.94), Tripura (3.69) ,Chhattisgarh (3.56),Jarkhand (3.04), Odisha (2.65), Madhya Pradesh (2.32) ,Jammu & Kashmir (1.38), Rajasthan(1.56) ,Assam(1.44) ,Gujarat (1.71) and Goa (1.18) states presenting very high tribal concentration
3. In 2011, the high concentration of tribal population was recorded in Nandurbar district (7.41).It followed by Gadchiroli (4.13) ,Dhule (3.37), Nashik (2.74) , Yavatmal (1.98), and Chandrapur (1.88) districts indicating more tribal concentration .Jalgaon (1.53),Amravati (1.49), Wardha (1.22), Gondiya (1.73), Thane (1.49),Raigarh (1.23) districts concentration index was recorded more than 1 value.

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## **HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA: RECENT TRENDS, ISSUE & PUBLIC EXPENDITURE**

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**Introduction-** The importance of higher education has been clearly express by our first Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru In the following words “ A University stands for humanism for tolerance, for reason, for the adventure of the ideas & the search of truth. it Stand for onward March of human race towards even higher objective, if the universities discharge their duties adequately, then it well with nation & the people”.Education is recognized as one of the critical elements of the national development efforts & higher education in particular is of vital importance for the nation as it is a power tool to build a knowledge based society of twenty first century improvement of access along with equity & excellence, the adoption of society ,specific, strategic ,enhance the relevance of higher education through curriculum reforms,vacatinalisation,information technology quality in research networking & distance education are some of the main policy initiatives of the higher education sector.

**Higher Education: Concept & meaning-**Higher Education is ambiguous in nature because it use in variety of way by different people, diffarant Country & in different point of time. Impact there is no straight forward definition of higher education.

**History of higher education in India-**Indian Higher Education in its present form begun to appear from the time when British parliament renewed the Charter Act (1813) for educational development in India. College to disseminate English education was established in 1818 at Serampore, Calcutta. McCauley's minute (1835) to promote English education, Charls Woods' Dispatch (1854) to establish the universities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras in 1857 and the introduction of grants-in-aid for these universities were the major events. Indian Education Commission or Hunter Commission's (1882-83) recommendation to finance University Education in India provided a major impetus to higher Research Journal of Educational Sciences January (2016) Res. J. Educational Sci. International Science Congress Association 11 educational development in India. Calcutta University Commission (1917) called as Saddler Commission also recommended for autonomy of universities. The Hartog Committee (1929) report suggested for improvement of quality and standards at the University level education In India. The Abbot-Wood Report (1937) recommendation suggested that English should be the medium of Instruction and encourages the establishment of Polytechnics Colleges, Central Technical Board and Vocational Teacher Training Colleges. Finally Sargent Report (1944) recommendation for the establishment of U.G.C and formulation of blue print for Indian Higher Education structure was the major landmark. At the time of independence there were almost 20 universities and 500 affiliated colleges with the students of near about 0.1million in India. After independence India made various efforts to improve higher education system. The first education commission in independent India, Radhakrishnan Commission (1948-49) also recommended for the establishment of UGC. Secondary Education Commission (1952) pioneered a system of 3 year secondary and 4 year higher education. Indian Education Commission (1964) recommended for the introduction of 3 year Degree course and 4 year Honours Degree course. The National Policy on Education (1968) demanded for qualitative improvement at higher education level. The National Policy on Education (1986) recommended 10+2+3

pattern of educational system. The effects of the recommendation of such commissions can be observed from the present status of higher education in India.

#### Trends of Higher Education-

**Table No-1 Trends of Students Enrollment in India**

Year	Total enrollment	Increase over the preceding year	Percentage	GER
2010-11	1,86,70,050	14,26,698,	8.3	-
2011-12	2,03,27,478	16,57,428	8.9	20.80
2012-13	2,23,02,938	19,75,460	9.7	21.50
2013-14	2,37,64,960	14,62,022	6.6	23.00
2014-15	2,65,85,437	28,20,477	11.9	23.60

- Source -UGC Annual Report 2014-15

Above table shows the student enrollment in higher education it was found that student enrollment in higher education has increase from 8.3 % in 2010-11 to 11.9 % in 2014-15 before sleeping into the 6.6 % in 2013-14.it indicates that the enrollment of students in higher education is showing increasing trend .

**Table No-2 Level wise student's enrollment**

Level	Total	Percentage
Under graduate	2,29,33,295	86.26
Post –Graduate	29,46,670	11.09
Research	1,78,781	0.67
Diploma /Certificate	4,16,979	1.57
Integrated	1,09,712	0.41
Grand Total	2,65,85,437	100

Source -UGC Annual Report 2014-15

Above table shows that under graduate students level constitute provisionally 86.26% of the total no of students in colleges & Universities put together .the Percentage of students enrolled for masters level course (PG) had been 11.09 % while very small proportion 0.67% of total no of students have enrolled for research similarly only 1.57% of the total no of students have enrolled in diploma /Certificate course.

**Table No-3 Faculty wise student's enrolment in 2014-15**

Faculty	Total enrollment	Percentage
Art's	99,45,700	37.41
Science	46,75,043	17.59

Commerce / Management	43,57,108	16.39
Education	12,15,442	4.57
Engineering/technology	43,26,316	16.27
Medicine	10,69,911	4.02
Agriculture	2,07,756	0.78
Veterinary science	28,017	0.11
Law	4,44,613	1.67
Other	3,15,531	1.19
Total	2,65,85,437	100

Source -UGC Annual Report 2014-15

Above table shows that the distribution of students across various various faculties during the academic year 2014-15 was as under out of the total enrollment of students (265.15 lakhs),37.41% students had been in the faculty of Art's follow by 17.59% in science &16.39% in commerce / Management. the 71% of total enrollment had been in the three traditional faculties. While the remaining 29% had been enrolled for the professional faculty. The highest percentage being engineering/technology (16.2%) follow by educational teacher training (4.57%) & medical courses (4.02%) etc.

**Table No-4 Gross enrollment ration of different social categories**

Year	All other categories	SC	ST
2010-11	19.40	13.50	11.20
2011-12	20.80	14.90	11.00
2012-13	21.50	16.00	11.10
2013-14	23.00	17.10	11.30
2014-15	24.3	19.10	13.70

Source -UGC Annual Report 2014-15

The above table shows that the GER foe SC & ST students which were 13.50% & 11.20% increase respectively to 19.10% & 13.70 In 2014-15 the overall GER for other category students which were 19.40% In 2010-11 increase to 24.3% in 2014-15

**Table No-5 Public expenditure on education & Gross domestic product**

Year	GDP at current price ( In Crore)	Total expenditure & other Dept.	Expenditure on education & other Dept As % of GDP
1951-52	10,080	64.46	0.64

1960-61	16,220	239.56	1.48
1970-71	42,222	892.36	2.11
1980-81	1,30,178	3884.2	2.98
1990-91	5,10,964	19615.85	3.84
2000-01	19,25017	82,486.48	4.28
2005-06	33,99,503	1.13,228.71	3.34
2010-11	83,91961	2,93478.23	4.05
2012-13	93,88,876	4,03,236.51	4.29

Source- Budget Expenditure

The above table shows increasing trend since 1951-52 to 2012-13 for the public expenditure on education & gross domestic product.

#### **Recent trend in Indian higher Education\_**

- **Privatization** – Privatization within government higher education institutions takes place in the form of introducing self-financing courses within government institutions. Converting government aided private institution in to private self financing institution. Allowing self financing private institution with recognition and also without recognition. This may be termed as commercial private higher education institutions. Private players are mainly engaged themselves in setting up of state private universities, deemed university and academic institution with foreign collaboration.

- **Need to privatize higher education:**

- To increase competitive efficiency of public sector.
  - To meet the growing demand of higher education with rapid growth in population.
  - To reduce financial burden on government and for decentralization of educational institutions.
  - For imparting quality education and training and shaping of the curriculum according to global, national and local needs.
  - To fulfill the need for skilled manpower and to fulfill the need of the country in liberalization, privatization, and globalization.
  - To facilitate technological developments and information based economic development In India, the thrust on privatization in higher education started in the early 90s under the LPG (Liberalization, privatization and globalization) policy.
  - The last two decades has witnessed an exponential growth in Indian higher education system. But there remain lots of challenges to privatization. Privatization of higher education has badly affected the poor, undermined equity, diversity and openness
- **Globalization:** As a result there has been considerable development in the social, economical and educational fields at international and global level. This is termed as internationalization and globalization. The development in education has resulted in the following events.
    - Increased practice of international comparison of educational development.
    - Mobility of students from one country to another.
    - Mobility of scholars from one country to another.
    - Setting up of educational institution from one country to another.



- e) Marketing of education worldwide.
- f) Development of framework for globalization of education through GATT (general agreement on tariff and trade), GATS (general agreement on trade in services) under WTO.

**Conclusion-** Though India has a long heritage of quality higher education system it has failed to solve the problems of Access, Equity, and Quality until recent past. The deteriorating administration, unproductive practice, corruption and fund availability leads to break down of indigenous educational system. Recently with the introduction LPG i.e. liberalization, privatization and globalization an avenue to revive the system has evolved. On the one hand globalization may help to improve the quality of education it can also affect the indigenous development of educational sector. A domestic regulatory mechanism should be put into place to avoid negative impact of globalization.

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**GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST) :- STRUCTURE AND IMPACT.****Prof. Nitin G. Waman***M.A. M.Phil. SET Nashik Shikshan Prasark Mandal Arts & Comm. College Igatpuri.*

**INTRODUCTION:** Goods and services Tax (GST) is a proposed system of indirect taxation in India merging most of the existing taxes into single system of taxation. It was introduced by the constitution Act 2016. The Chairman of BST bill is union finance minister which is currently arun Jaitley. 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017 and was applicable throughout India which replaced cascading taxes levied by central & state governments.

GST would be a comprehensive indirect tax on manufacturer, sale and consumption of goods and services throughout India, to replace taxes levied by the central and state governments. Good and Services Tax would be levied and collected at each stage of sale or purchase of goods or services based on the input tax credit method. This method allows GST registered businesses to Claim tax credit to the value of GST they paid on purchase of goods or services as part of their normal commercial activity. Taxable goods and services are not distinguished from one another and are taxed at single rate in a supply chain till the goods or services reach the consumer. Administrative responsibility would generally rest with a single authority to levy tax on goods and services. The introduction of goods and services (GST) would be a significant step of in the reform of indirect taxation in India.

**METHODOLOGY:-** The study is completely based on secondary sources. The study of the proposed GST is the result of journals, magazines, book and internet sources.

**CONCEPT:** GST is a indirect tax which will subsume almost all the Indirect taxes of central government and states governments in to a unified tax. As the name suggests it will be levied on both good and services at all the stages of value addition. It has dual model including central good and services tax (CGST) and states goods and services tax (SGST). CGST will subsume central indirect taxes like central excise duty, central sale tax, services tax, special additional duty on customs, counter veiling duties whereas indirect taxes of state governments like state VAT, purchase tax, luxury tax, octroi, tax on lottery and gambling will be replaced by SGST. Integrated goods services tax (IGST) also called interstate good & services tax is also a component of GST. It is not an additional tax but it is system to examine the interstate transactions of goods & services and to further assure that the tax should be received by the important state as GST is a destination based tax.

**STRUCTURE OF THE GST**

- 1) Dual GST:- Both centre and states will simultaneously levy GST across the value chain. Centre will levy as well as collect Central Goods And Services Tax (CGST) and states would levy and collect state Goods and Services Tax (SGST) on all transactions within a state. The input tax credit of CGST will be available for paying the CGST liability on the output at each stage. Similarly the credit of SGST paid on inputs would be allowed for paying the SGST on output.
- 2) Inter State transaction and the IGST mechanism:- The Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) have been designed to ensure seamless flow of input tax credit from one state to another. The centre will levy and collect the IGST on all inter-State supply of goods and services.
- 3) Destination-based consumption tax:- GST will be a destination based tax. This implies that all SGST collected will ordinarily accrue to the state where the consumer of the goods or services sold resides.
- 4) Central Taxes :- Service tax, central excise duty, Additional excise duty, Special additional duty of custom (SAD)

- 5) State taxes:- VAT/ Sale tax, Entertainment tax, Octroi and entry tax, Luxury tax, Taxes on lottery, betting & gambling,
- 6) All goods and services, except alcoholic liquor for human consumption, crude oil, petrol diesel, natural gas & turbine fuel do not come in the Goods & services tax (GST).
- 7) GST Slabs In India

Sir	Product	GST Rate
1	Milk, eggs, curd, unpacked paneer, natural honey, fresh vegetables, fruits. Printed book, Judicial Document etc.	Nil
2	Sugar, tea, coffee, edible oil, coal, newsprint, PDS Kerosene, LPG Etc.	5%
3	Mob phone, almonds, ayurvedic medicines, tooth powder, fruit juices, agarbatti, cashew Etc.	12%
4	Hair oil, soap, toothpaste, capital goods, corn flakes, camera, toilet paper, facial tissues, iron & steel, speaker, envelopes. Etc.	18%
5	Consumer durables, cars, cement, chewing gum, custard powder, pan masala, washing machine, vacuum cleaner, motorcycles.etc.	28%

#### IMPACT OF GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

- 1) **Rail Sector:-** There have been suggestions for including the rail sector under the GST umbrella to bring about significant tax gains and widen the tax net so as to keep overall GST rate low. This will have the added benefit of ensuring that all inter- state transportation of goods can be tracked through the proposed information technology (IT) network.
- 2) **Telecommunication Sector:-** The GST Regime appears to be unfavourable for the telecommunication sector as well as. The dual framework of GST regime could be the direct spike in the services tax rate from 14% to 18%. The proposed GST appears to be silent on whether the telecommunication can be considered under the category of goods and services. Being a regressive taxation system, the burn of increased tax rates will directly be faced by the end consumer unless the credit is passed on to the next in business chain.
- 3) **Education Sector:-** The education sector currently enjoys various tax exemptions and benefits services provided by school & colleges are either not taxed or are covered in the negative list the situation is likely to continue even after the implementation of GST in case it does the sector may be able to avail of input credit or CENVAT credit on the duty paid on purchase of inputs and services.
- 4) **Agriculture Sector:-** The GST on agriculture sector will have a positive impact as all the taxes will be subsumed under a single rate of tax. So movement of agriculture commodities between states will be easier and hassle free which will save time & remove wastages for the transportation of perishables items.
- 5) **Transportation Industry:-** GST on transport sector will result in more efficient cross state transportation. It will bring down the logistics cost, reduced times for transportation. Currently all the 29 state of India collect taxes at different rates on good that move across the state borders that's

why the tax on transportation is collected multiple time. This will make long delays at different interstate checkpoints for reviewing by state authorities who checks for the application of relevant taxes and other levies. This causes the delays for an average of 6 to 7 hours. GST would replace around 15 state & federal taxes and tariffs for a single tax at the point of sale of goods.

- 6) **Real Estate Industry:-** The implementation of GST on real estate sector will effect partially. As the sale or transfer of immovable properties are not included in GST. However the procurement of materials of construction is falling under GST. The classification of goods and services is very important under this sector because it is very necessary to classify the things which will cover under GST and which are not. The Implementation of GST will affect same as in services sector.
- 7) **Health Care Sector:-** one of the major. Concerns of this industry is the current inverted duty structure that adversely, cost of input's being higher than output. This discourages investment in this industry. GST may either remove the inverted duty structure or allow refund of accumulated credit this would be a boon for this industry and can act as its growth catalyst. This current cascading tax structure on import duty makes it expensive for the industry to import machinery. GST is likely to reduce this cost. Further, GST is expected to have a positive effect on the pharmaceutical sector. It will help the industry be simplifying the tax structure, since eight different taxes are levied in the pharmaceutical industry at the moment. A consolidation of all these in to one tax would ease doing business, as well as mitigate the cascading effects of multiple taxes applied on one product.

**CONCLUSION:** Thus the introduction of Goods and Services Tax or The Constitution (one Hundred and Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill2014 is a significant move taken the Indian Government to reform taxation in India.It will help in creating a single national market by merging several central and state taxes under a one single tax procedure. No doubt, the implementation of GST will take time, but it is likely to create more employment opportunities and economic inclusion.

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**PRESENT SCENARIO OF PRIMARY CO -OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES IN MAHARASHTRA****Mr. Nirmal Vijay D.***Assistant Professor, Padmshri vikhe patil College, Pravaranagar, Loni KD, Tal –Rahata, Dist- Amhednagar,***Abstract**

The study find out the present situation of co-operative housing societies in Maharashtra state, such as statistical development of co-operative housing societies, membership development, share capital growth, owned fund growth, working capital growth and problem faced of loans over dues during 2001 to 2015. However the situation to a great extent excluding over dues position. It also studies the benefits of co-operative housing societies. For the loans over dues position some suggestion have given such as, "Proper use of Credit and Prompt Repayment of Loan.", Society has to sanction housing loan only to credit-worthy applicants, Stringent supervision and timely legal actions may be taken against willful defaulters as a warning to other borrowers, at any rate no concessions should be made to the defaulters.

**Keywords:** Co-operative housing societies, Growth, Benefit, over dues.

**Introduction:-** Out of the three basic needs of human being one is a residence. The process of urbanization has been fast due to inevitable migration for bread and butter. Due to increasing civilization in the urban areas the need of the houses to reside is also increased rapidly. In the concept of the modern homes the expectation is not limited for residence only. The expectations like luxurious, full of amenities and delightful residence are included in it. In the concept of the residence, if seems that in addition to more and more facilities the exception like delightful, healthful, civilized, independent surroundings and still the feeling like togetherness has been included in it. It can be easily noticed from the advertisement of Housing Project. Due to fast urbanization process, need of the houses increased and it has become difficult day by day to make the idea in reality of constructing houses with own expenses by coming together and purchasing land. Therefore it came to experience that instead of coming into reality the main purpose of the co-operative housing societies to make available facilities of residence by constructing houses for the members, the only purpose remained in reality is of providing basic amenities, management etc. Especially in the metropolitan city it came to experience at every step that by constructing housing projects by the construction professional and to sale the flat to many persons who are unknown to each other and thereafter registering the housing societies by coming together such unknown persons compulsorily. Housing cooperative has been defined as: "A legally incorporated group of persons, generally of limited means, pursuing the same cause of meeting the common need of housing or its improvement based on mutual assistance. In such a cooperative, the membership is voluntary and control is democratic, and members make an approximately equal contribution to the capital required".

**Objectives of the study:-** 1. To study benefits of Housing Cooperatives.

2. To study present situation of co operative housing societies in Maharashtra state.

3. To suggestion the improvement of Loan overdue of co operative housing societies.

**Research Methodology:** Being an explanatory research it is based on secondary data of journals, articles, newspapers and magazines. Considering the objectives of study descriptive type research design is adopted to have more accuracy and analysis of research study. The accessible secondary data is intensively used for research study.

**Benefits of Housing Co-operatives:-**

1. A housing cooperative is neither a public nor a profit seeking organization. Its principal objective is to eliminate economic exploitation as it is controlled by members only.
2. Contrary to public housing, cooperative housing provides opportunities to its members to control the house designs at the planning stages. Moreover, the maintenance of the estate is also in the hands of members, which leads to maintenance at lesser expenses and in a better way.
3. Cooperative housing satisfies quantitative as well as qualitative aspects of housing. As it incorporates a high degree of participatory involvement of members, the housing stock created is more responsive to user's needs than those supplied through any other sub-system.
4. Housing cooperatives, besides, generating a sense of responsibility amongst users for post-occupancy maintenance, also provide the necessary mechanism for affecting it.
5. Project cost efficiency is demonstrated on account of the concerted efforts of members to keep overheads to a minimum and to effect economy in construction by other means as well.
6. Loans are arranged by the cooperatives for their members and the members have a collective responsibility for its repayment. So, a proper check on the repayment of loans and other charges is maintained.
7. The members have got the right to vote and participate in the affairs of the cooperative, and as such they develop a sense of self-reliance and self-respect.
8. A cooperative is a small community by itself and hence can undertake several social activities such as organizing special programmes, arranging health services, improving the ecology of its area, improvement in social behavior and mental health, etc.
9. Other economic activities such as consumer cooperatives, banks, clubs and other common services which are needed by the community can be established by a housing cooperative in an economical manner.

**Present situation of co operative housing societies in Maharashtra state:-**

The following table shows the present situation of co operative housing societies in Maharashtra state.

**Table No. 1 Growth of Primary co operative housing societies in Maharashtra  
(Rs. In Lakhs)**

Item	2001	2011	2014	2015	Growth rate in %
Societies	52330	79897	94373	102265	195.42
Membership(00)	18566	22249	22700	28360	152.75
Share Capital	13372	14166	17013	13643	102.02
Owned fund	18595	22427	15404	24279	130.56
Working Capital	494807	299469	442071	508912	102.85
Loans Overdue	11773	17297	15761	16626	141.22

(Source- Co- operative movement at a Glance in Maharashtra-2015, Pune.)

From the above table total number of co-operative housing societies in Maharashtra increased by 95.42 % in 2001 to 2015, Membership increased by 52.75% and Share Capital increase rate is very negligible that is 2.02 %. In 2001 to 2015 co-operative housing societies owned fund growth rate is 30.56%, Working Capital growth rate are very few that is 2.85% and Loans overdue increased by 41.22%.

**Conclusion:-**The Central and State governments have to extend appropriate support for improving the financial viability and resource mobilization of the societies. The State Government should contribute towards the share capital and also guarantee the repayment of loans taken by Housing Co-operatives from various financial institutions, to enhance their working capital. The basic problem of co-operatives is the mounting over dues. It affects their smooth functioning.

The following steps may be taken for elimination of over dues of the societies:

1. Borrowers may be educated in "Proper use of Credit and Prompt Repayment of Loan."
2. Society has to sanction housing loan only to credit-worthy applicants. Local eaders/board members should not be allowed to pressurize the society officials into sanctioning loans to unworthy borrowers.
3. Stringent supervision and timely legal actions may be taken against willful defaulters as a warning to other borrowers, at any rate no concessions should be made to the defaulters.
4. The State Government often orders the waiver of penal interest and interest on housing loans. Such waivers create an impression among the defaulters of co-operatives that their loan also need not be repaid. The State Government may find other ways to offer relief to the poor loanees, without interfering with the process of loan recovery.

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**E-governance: emerging need in co-operative sector****Dr. Borde G.D***Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, P.V.P.College, Pravaranagar***Abstract**

*E-governance refers to the delivery of government information and services via the Information and communications technology (ICT) to citizens or businesses or governmental agencies. The purpose of this paper is to study the situation and benefits of e-governance in cooperative sector in Maharashtra. The paper focus on Present situation of e-governance in India, Cooperative society can adopt the e-governance system through the various ways; the application of e-governance in cooperative sector is beneficial to provide better delivery of Cooperative services to members, less corruption, increased transparency, greater convenience, Member empowerment through access to information, decrease in time and efforts.*

**Keywords:** *E-governance, co-operative sector e- membership.*

**Introduction:** The Present time of globalization and IT revolution, every thing is interlinked with internet. It is necessary to co-operative sector too get in flow with present scenario. So the co-operative sector also needs to accept e governance system in India. Some of co-operative societies started this system but most of the institutions have to adopt this system and need to provide smooth services to customer as well as self improvement

**Objectives of the study**

1. To study about e-governance.
2. To study about various e-governance services in cooperative sector.
3. To study the benefits of e-governance in co-operative sector.

**Research Methodology:** Being an explanatory research it is based on secondary data of journals, articles, newspapers and magazines. Considering the objectives of study descriptive type research design is adopted to have more accuracy and analysis of research study. The accessible secondary data is intensively used for research study.

**E-governance:- meaning and definition.:** “e-governance or electronic governance is application of information and communication technology(ICT) for delivering Government services, exchange of information, communication transactions system between Government to citizens, Government to Business, Government to government and Government to employee”.

**Present situation of e-governance in India:** The Government approved the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), comprising of 27 Mission Mode Projects and 8 components, on May 18, 2006. In the year 2011, 4 projects - Health, Education, PDS and Posts were introduced to make the list of 27 MMPs to 31 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs). The Government has accorded approval to the vision, approach, strategy, key components, implementation methodology, and management structure for NeGP. However, the approval of NeGP does not constitute financial approval(s) for all the Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) and components under it. The existing or ongoing projects in the MMP category, being implemented by various Central Ministries, States, and State Departments would be suitably augmented and enhanced to align with the objectives of NeGP. In order to promote e-Governance in a holistic manner, various policy initiatives and projects have been undertaken to develop core and support infrastructure. The major core infrastructure components are State Data Centers (SDCs), State Wide Area Networks (S.W.A.N), Common Services Centers (CSCs) and middleware gateways i.e. National e-Governance Service Delivery Gateway (NSDG), State e-Governance Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG), and Mobile e-Governance Service Delivery Gateway (MSDG). The important



support components include Core policies and guidelines on Security, HR, Citizen Engagement, Social Media as well as Standards related to Metadata, Interoperability, Enterprise Architecture, Information Security etc. New initiatives include a framework for authentication, viz. e-Pramaan and G-I cloud, an initiative which will ensure benefits of cloud computing for e-Governance projects. SWANs have been made operational in 34 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Pondicherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya Rajasthan Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu. The States/UTs are utilizing the core infrastructure of SWAN for providing the closed user connectivity to various Government offices in the State/UTs. These offices access their applications through SWAN in secured environment hosted at State Data Centers (SDCs). Implementation of SWAN in remaining 2 States/UTs, Andaman & Nicobar Islands has issued LOI for the selection of Network operator and Jammu & Kashmir is in the process of finalization of bid process.

**Cooperative society can adopt the e-governance system through the following way**

Now e-sanchalak portal is available for co-operative societies, near about 3040 co-operative societies, 50340 members and 46 panel auditors are used this portal

This portal provides the following services to co-operative societies

**Administration Compliance:** It provide the services for manage and maintain society registers under co-operative act

- |                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I registers | 2. Nominee registers    |
| 3. J registers | 4. Share registers etc. |

**Financial Compliance :** It provide the services for manage and maintain society's all books of accounts under co-operative act

- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Cash registers   | 2. Investment registers |
| 3. Bank registers   | 4. Loan registers       |
| 5. Digital Receipts | 6. Balance sheet etc.   |

**E- Communication:** Society can communicate to its member, Registrar and government with the help of

1. E-mail, 2.SMS, 3. Digital notice board etc.

**E-Membership:** It provides the member services such as

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Member directory | 3. Member Account  |
| 2. Online payment   | 4. E-communication |

**E-Accounts:** It provides the services such as

- |                                |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Online society account      | 2. Bank reconciliation    |
| 3. Online payment verification | 4. Tax compliance support |

5. Audit compliance support

**The benefits of e-governance in the sector of co-operative sector:**

1. Speed of Transaction
2. Cost reduction
3. Transparency
4. Accountability
5. Improve efficiency
6. Improve services
7. Help build trust between government and member.

**The barriers can be identifying while using online services they are as follows:**

1. Privacy
2. Lack of Infrastructure facilities
3. Illiteracy of Member
4. Power supply in rural area
5. No internet connectivity
6. No awareness etc.

**Conclusions:** the study related to e-governance in respect of co-operative sector. Infrastructure and technologies on the implementation of Electronic governance in India is useful co-operative sector. E-services provides better delivery of Cooperative services to members, less corruption, increased transparency, greater convenience, Member empowerment through access to information, decrease in time and effort. Though a lot of improvements in new technologies, but cybercrime overcome the benefit of digital governance.

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**IMPORTANCE AND ADVANTAGES OF E-BANKING****Prof. Dr. Archana A. Vikhe***Vice Principal, and Asst. Prof., Dept of Commerce, Arts, Science and Commerce College, Kolhar.***Abstract**

*E-banking offers ease of access, secure transactions and 24-hour banking options. From small start-up companies to more established entities, small businesses rely on e-banking to eliminate runs to the bank and to make financial decisions with updated information. E-bank is the electronic bank that provides the financial service for the individual client by means of internet.*

**Introduction** : Common type of electronic banking transaction is a debit card purchase, in which the user swipes his card through a processing machine to make a payment or withdraw money from an automated teller machine (ATM) electronically. E-banking refers to the banking services provided by the banks over internet. Customer also use e-banking on their mobile phones using a Wi-Fi or 3G, 4G connection. Online banking is also known as internet banking, e-banking or virtual banking. E- Banking is an electronic payment system that enables customers of a bank or other financial institution to conduct a range of financial transactions through the financial institution's website.

**Objectives of Research**

1. To study the key features of e-banking
2. To study the importance of e-banking
3. To study the advantages of e-banking

**Research Methodology:** The primary source of the information in this research study is the secondary data. The available information on internet regarding the e-banking has been extensively used the complete the paper. All the available Journals, Articles, papers provided necessary information to finalize the research study.

**All the key features of Internet banking for customers:**

- Mobile banking service
- Balance and transaction history
- SMS banking service
- E-Statements and Statement Preferences
- Order new statements
- Mobile banking
- Pay bills with BPAY (Electronic bill payment)
- Receive bills online with BPAY
- Foreign currency calculator
- Transfer funds
- Open or apply for selected accounts
- International and RTGS payments
- Daily Limits Packages for BPAY, Pay Anyone and Multi Payments

**Importance of E-Banking in Business:** Businesses rely on rapid and efficient access to banking information for cash flow auditing, daily financial transaction processing and reviews. E-banking offers secure transactions, ease of access 24-hour banking options. From small companies, small businesses to more established entities rely on e-banking to eliminate runs to the bank and to make financial decisions with updated information.

**Productivity:** E-banking leads to productivity gains. Automating routine bill payments, minimizing the need to physically visit the bank, the ability to work as needed rather than on banking hours may decrease the time involved in performing routine banking activities. Additionally, online search tools, other programs and banking actions can allow staff members to research transactions. Resolve on their own banking problems, without interacting with bank employees.

**Activity Review:** Accounting staff, Business owners and other approved employees can access routine banking activity such as, cleared checks, money deposits and wired funds quickly through an online banking interface. This ease of review helps ensure the smooth processing of all banking transactions on a daily basis.

**E-Banking reduced Errors:** E-banking reduces banking errors. Automation of payments, wires or other consistent financial activities ensures payments are made on time. Electronic banking eliminates errors due to poor handwriting or mistaken data and information. In many cases, daily reviews and electronic files of banking data can be used to double check vital accounting data and information; it increases the accuracy of financial statements.

**E-Banking reduced Fraud:** E-banking provides an electronic footprint for all accounting business owners, managers and personnel who modify banking activities. E-banking offers visibility into banking activities.

**Lower Banking Costs:** Banking costs and relationships are often based on resource requirements. More demands on banking employees and need more physical assistance with research requests, deposits, wire transfers and other banking activities often incurs higher banking fees.

**Advantages of E-banking:** You can pay your bills online and access a record of your checking account transactions online. Online banking is an important feature. Most banks offer this features. Online banking makes everything you do with your finances. You can access the information anywhere that you have access to the Internet. It makes your financial life much easier to manage.

- For business transactions bank offer e-banking facilities. E-banking services are available 24 hours a day and 365 days around the year. Where internet is unavailable services are provided by telephones, mobile phone.
- You can use online banking to pay your bills. This will eliminate the need for stamps and protect yourself from the check being lost in the mail.
- At the touch of a button, actual time account balances and information are availed. This hastens banking processes hence increasing their efficiency and effectiveness.
- It also acts as a great medium for the banks to endorse their products and services. The services include loans, investment option and many others.
- Online banking allows you to access your account history and transactions from anywhere. This is the quickest way to check and see if a transaction has cleared your account.
- It is fast and efficient. Funds get transferred from one account to the other very fast. You can also manage several accounts easily through e-banking.
- It is available all the time; you can perform your task from anywhere and at any time, even in night when the bank is closed or on holidays. The only thing you need to have is an active internet connection.
- E-banking allows for easier updating and maintaining of direct accounts. The time for changing mailing address is greatly reduced, ordering of additional checks is availed and provision of actual time internet rates.
- Lack of substantial support and overheads costs result to direct bank offering higher interest rates on saving and charge lower rates on mortgages and loans.

- E-banking allows automatic funding of accounts from long established bank account via electronic fund transfer.
- A consumer can be monitoring his/her spending via a virtual wallet through certain banks and applications and enable payments.
- Online account is simple to open and easy to operate.
- The speed of transaction is the faster relative to use of ATM's or customary banking. Internet banking has several over traditional one which makes operating an account simple and convenient.
- It is quite convenient as you can easily pay your bills, can transfer funds between accounts. Now you do not have to stand in a queue to pay off your bills.

**Conclusion :** The arrival of technology and the escalating use of smart phone and mobile devices, has given the banking industry a new platform. Connecting a customer anytime and anywhere to their money and needs online banking are almost impossible to do conveniently with regular banking. In short banking business going through tremendous changes in its business and try to acquire advanced technology in business. This business became a service and customer oriented day by day, for that purpose banking business involved in various features, activities efficiently not in only India, but also on foreign country.

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**FDI INFLOW IN INDIA****Dr. Archana Satish Jadhav***Asst. Prof., Dept. of Economics, Indrayani Mahavidyalaya, Talegaon Dabhade, Tal: Maval, Dist: Pune***Abstract**

The present paper has focused on FDI and its impact on various sectors in Indian economy. Foreign direct investment (FDI) plays an important role in India. It not only brings in capital and technical know how but also increases the competitiveness of the domestic economy. FDI is the largest source of external finance for developing countries. Overall it supplements domestic's investment, much required for sustaining the high growth rate of the country. Since 2000, significant changes have been made in the FDI policy by the government. During 2014-15, total FDI inflows were US\$41.22 billion, while FDI equity inflows were US \$ 28.81 billion. Services construction, telecommunication, computer hardware and software, automobile industry, chemicals and power have attracted a proportionately high share of total inflows. The main purpose of the study is to examine the impact of FDI on various sectors. Also researcher intend to highlight the Importance and barriers to FDI, view on various points as like as, FDI in retail, FDI in defense, FDI in education and some suggestions for increasing inflow of FDI.

**Key Words:** FDI, Defense sector, education sector, retail sector, economy, foreign investment

**Introduction:** Foreign investment was introduced in 1991 under Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), driven by then finance minister Manmohan Singh. Which subsequently generated more than one crore jobs. FDI in India is the major monetary source for economic development in India. Foreign companies invest directly in fast growing private Indian businesses to take benefits of cheaper wages and changing business environment of India. In 2015, India emerged as top FDI destination surpassing China and the US. India attracted FDI of \$31 billion compared to \$28 billion and \$27 billion of China and the US respectively. India received \$63 billion in FDI in 2015. India also allowed 100% FDI in many sectors on 2016.

**Definition of FDI:** "FDI is defined as the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest in an enterprises operating in an economy other than that of the investor".

**Significance:** India is developing country whose retail industry is largest industry and all sectors huge part of our developing economy .So, this policy can solve the problem of capital, employment and raw material also will get the opportunities to develop the economy by foreign retailer.

**Objective of Study:** This study will try to explore the following objectives:

- To understand the concept of FDI.
- To evaluate the impact of FDI on other sector in Indian economy.
- To study of important and barriers to FDI.
- To give suggestions for developing sector in India.

**Research Methodology:** The present study is like descriptive type. This research paper is mainly based on secondary data sources. The information has to be collected from different books, journals, reference books, published data of RBI report, Magazines, Souvenir and Websites is used for the analysis.

**Importance and Barriers to FDI:**The rapid growth of world population since 1950 has occurred mostly in developing countries. This growth has been matched by more rapid increases in gross domestic product and thus income per capita has increased in most countries around the world since 1950. An increase in FDI may be associated with improved economic growth due to the influx of capital and increased tax revenues for the host country. Host countries often try to channel FDI investment into new infrastructure and other projects to boost development. Greater competition from new companies can lead to productivity gains and greater efficiency in the host country and it has been suggested that the application of a foreign entity's policies to a domestic subsidiary may improve corporate governance standards. Furthermore, foreign investment can result in the transfer of soft skills through training and

job creation, the availability of more advanced technology for the domestic market and access to research and development resources. The local population may benefit from the employment opportunities created by new businesses. In many instances, the investing company is simply transferring its older production capacity and machines, which might still be appealing to the host country because of technological lags or under-development, in order to avoid competition against its own products by the host country/company.

**FDI in Indian Education Sector:** The Government of India has allowed for 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the education sector under the automatic route. Recently, GOI also allowed for 100% FDI in the Construction Development projects which would also include educational institutions. These investments are also carried through the automatic route. However, allowing despite 100% FDI in the education sector, there has hardly been any investment in this sector and the response from foreign investors has been very lukewarm, to say the least. The primary issue behind the lack of investment is the fact that the investment has to be done through a not-for-profit entity. The not for profit character would inevitably require the Indian entity to be either registered as a Society or a Trust (in case of schools, colleges and private/deemed universities) or a Section 8 Company (mostly in case of schools) under the Companies Act, 2013. This not for profit requirement has become a major bottleneck for attracting investments.

**FDI in Retail Sector:** Foreign direct investment (FDI) in the retail sector in India is restricted. In 2006, the government eased retail policy for the first time, allowing up to 51 per cent FDI through the single brand retail route. Since then, there has been a steady increase in FDI in the retail sector, and the cumulative FDI in single brand retail stood at \$195 million by the middle of 2010 (DIPP, 2010). According to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) of the Government of India, single brand retail comprises those retailers selling products of a single brand only, such that products should be sold under the same brand internationally, and single brand product retailing covers only products which are branded during manufacturing. In this category, FDI is allowed to the extent of 51 per cent in contrast, no FDI is allowed in the multibrand retail category. This includes all firms in organized retail that seek to stock and sell multiple brands, such as large international retailers like Wal-Mart and Carrefour. This is the sector that is most under dispute. The retail sector of India is vast and has huge potential for growth and development, as the majority of its constituents are un-organized. The retail sector of India handles about \$250 billion every year and is expected by veteran economists to reach to \$660 billion by the year 2015. The business in the organized retail sector of India is to grow most and faster at the rate of 15-20% every year and can reach the level of \$100 billion by the year 2015. Here, it is noteworthy that the retail sector of India contributes about 15% to the national GDP and employs a massive workforce of it, after the agriculture sector. India's growing economy with a rate of approximately 8% per year makes its retail sector highly fertile and profitable to the foreign investors of all sectors of commerce and economy, of all over the world. Until now, according to the Indian retailing laws, Foreign Direct Investment in multi brand retail market was prohibited. But government is thinking to open the FDI in retail in India which implies that foreign investment in retailing is possible up to 51%. Now the announcement of retail FDI in India has triggered a series of debates on both positive and negative notes and become political issue.

**FDI in Defense Sector :** Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy in defense sector was last reviewed on 24<sup>th</sup> June, 2016. As per the extant FDI policy, foreign investment up to 49% is permitted under the automatic route, foreign investment beyond 49% and up to 100% is permitted through Government approval, wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded. FDI in defense sector is subject to Industrial License under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. From July 2016 to January 2017, FDI to the amount of 0.61 lacs has been received from M/s Elbit Systems Land and C41 Ltd, Israel in M/s BF Elbit Advanced Systems Pvt. Ltd.

**Suggestions & Recommendations:**

1. India should have policies that mobilize FDI in different sectors, by facilitating good returns for the investors.
2. Formulation of a Model central law regarding FDI of Retail sector.
3. In order to improve the technological competitiveness of India, R & D activities should be promoted.
4. Government of India should foster a climate that promotes entrepreneurship.

**Conclusions:** FDI is important for India because it is an important growth driver and create jobs, eradicate poverty through the development of different regions. However, there are many hurdles in the way of FDI inflows. We hope that the recent measures to open up the economy to FDI will make India a preferred destination and bridge the current account deficit.

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**DEMONETIZATION AT AFFECTED INDUSTRIALIZATION AND ECONOMICAL SITUATION****Dr.Satish A .Bhosale (Associate Professor)***( HOD Business Practise) Appasaheb Jedhe Atrs commerce and science college,Pune :*

**INTRODUCTION :** On 8 November, 2016, when everyone sat stuck to their televisions eagerly waiting for the announcement of winner of the presidential elections for US, Indian PM Narendra Modi managed to conquer everyone's attention towards him. He announced the demonetization of 2 currency notes in India, aimed at knocking out terrorism, counterfeit money & black money in circulation and curbing corruption. From that day, currency notes of Rs 500 and Rs 1000 were no longer Indian legal tender; instead new currency notes of face value 500 and 2000 were brought into the market. Read what happened in detail here. The announcement of demonetization tore the country into three categories. While some applauded the decision appreciating and calling it a bold decision, others became hardcore protesters, while some chose to remain fence sitters. In this article, we are going to analyze the pros and cons of demonetization after 10 months of it. Expected impact on the targeted evils v/s real outcome

**Corruption:** Corruption in India is not merely an evil of the society, but an accepted part of every person's life in the country. Removing that part with banning and changing currency seems impossible. But the concept of 'cashless economy' has come up an idea of 'corruption and black money free India' and has managed to reduce the instances of corruption to a remarkable extent by bringing transparency in the transactions. As most of the cash in India is exploited to execute illegal and immoral tasks, cashless economy will undermine those tasks. Transparent and detailed transactions will ensure no chances of escaping taxes and easiness in tracking the crimes if required. According to Transparency International's Corruption Index, even though India is still the most corrupt country in Asia, corruption related reports have reduced by 10% since 2015.

**Counterfeiting:** In 2016, it was estimated by the Indian Statistical Institute that fake currency amounting to Rs 400 corer was in circulation in the Indian economy which accounted for 0.22% of the total cash flow in the market. Only Rs 4 lakh corer were captured in fake currency which does not even amount to 15% of the total currency in circulation. Measures such as identifying, investigating and punishing counterfeiters or exchanging old series of banknotes with new ones are taken against counterfeiting in most of the countries. Demonetization is generally avoided as it incurs huge cost and people can play tricks with new currency as well.

**Unaccounted Wealth:** In the book "Understanding the Black Money and Black Money in India" authored by Arun Kumar, JNU professor and an economist has written, "Only a small amount of the black money would be affected by demonetisation... it is unlikely that black marketers and other generators of black money will suffer because the biggest fish were able to quickly convert whatever black cash they had into white." India Ratings and Research has concluded that only 12% of the ill-gotten money could be extracted with the idea of demonetization while 88% of the black money is still in circulation in Indian markets. It is evident that the decision of demonetization has not been able to hit ill-gotten money hoarders, hard instead some of them have used it to legitimize their black money.

**Terrorism, Hawala and Crime:** As per reports by various investigation agencies, most crimes take shapes through fake currency and ill-gotten wealth. People generally require a lot of cash to carry out dark jobs which means that the shortage of currency halted these jobs to a great extent. Reports released in the immediate aftermath of demonetisation estimated that incidents of terrorism have reduced by 60% especially in Jammu and Kashmir; however these were questioned by many in the long run. Hawala

business has also got a big blow and fell by almost 50%. It can be said that demonetization has managed to cripple terrorism but has also given rise to unemployment which is the breeding place of terrorism and crime in India. A team of rescue workers stated that there is a radical fall in the trafficking industry due to demonetization.

**Economic Sector of India:** Scarcity of cash forced many small scale industries to burn down to ashes. Commercial banks found it difficult to bridge the gap between the supply of banned notes from people and the supply of currency notes from RBI. Moreover, the National Statistical Commission revealed that demonetization hampered the growth of the construction industry, which is the second largest employment generating industry in the country. Agriculture, which is considered to be the 'backbone of India', also, could not cope up with the rising prices, contracting demands and money shortage. As a result of falling industrial growth and diminishing opportunities of employment, demand and supply of the Indian markets also faltered. Prices soared and purchasing power dropped in the 'out of cash' country. As a result, the GDP growth of India fell to 5.7% after 4 months of demonetization (March-June 2017). It is the sixth Consecutive quarter which has witnessed declining GDP.

**Comparing Gains and Losses:** In short, demonetization managed to reduce the ill-gotten wealth, corruption, terrorism and fake currency to some extent. Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) estimates that demonetization has cost India around 1.28 lakh crore which has burdened the shoulders of poor, tax payers and people holding legitimate currency. It failed to curb the difference between rich and poor. It has also beaten the economy, creating unemployment and breakdown of the industrial structure of the country. Overall, it seems that the instances and magnitude of loss weigh down the gains.

#### **Demonetization In India:**

##### ***Pre And Post Effect On Indian Industry***

India is a cash based economy, hence the circulation of fake notes is likely to cause harm to the society. Fake notes are used for various inflammatory activities such as spying, smuggling of arms, drugs and other illegal traffic in India. The high denomination notes contribute 86% to the total supply of money in the economy. The value of these notes is more than 13% of GDP in 2016, which is much more than in any other developing country like Brazil and China. As per the reports number of fake notes in the banking system in 2006 was 1.24 lakh and it went to 6.33 lakh in 2016 and also the share of high value notes increased from 10.4% to 64% from 2006 to 2016. To track the same issue of fake currency notes and to invalidate black money, the government of India announced that Rs 500 and Rs1000 notes will be no longer legal tender from midnight, November 8 2016. This is not a new step in the history to demonetise the currency. In 1946 first time the currency of Rs 1000, Rs 5000 and Rs 10,000 was demonetised and phase out these notes. In 1938 RBI printed the highest value notes of Rs 10,000 which was demonetised in 1946. Rs 1000, Rs 5000, Rs 10,000 were in circulation in 1946 which was reintroduced in 1954 and further all these notes were demonetised in January 1978. Rs 1000 note was again introduced in November 2000. Rs 500 were circulated in 1987 as an attempt to control the volume of bank notes due to inflation. Hence Rs 2000 note was introduced for the first time. In 1967 the bank notes with Ashoka pillar watermark were introduced. In October 1987 the notes were imprinted with the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi. The Rs 50, Rs 100 banknotes were issued in August 2005, followed by Rs 500 and Rs 1000 in October 2005, which continued till November 2016. The liquidity crisis and clampdown on black money on account of demonetization headway is expected to impact the sectors that are based on cash transactions to a great extent.

#### **AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY :**

**Indian automobile :** Industry stands as one of the booming industry in the world with annual production of 23.37 million vehicles in 2014- 15 touching the growth of 8.68% since last year Indian automotive aftermarket stood around US\$ 7 billion by 2021 with the growth rate of 10-15%. The industry was able to allure FDI worth US\$ 15.79 billion during April 2006 – September 2016. (Source: Department of industrial policy & promotion)

**Pre Demonetization:** The industry accounts for 7.1% of country's GDP. The total production of the industry is 23960940 vehicles (including passenger vehicles, commercial vehicles, three wheelers & two wheelers) during April – March 2015 the number stood to 23,358,047, which recorded a growth of 2.58%. As per the graph shown below two wheelers segment with 80% market share is the leader in the domestic market, the reason behind the growth is due to growing middle class and young population in India . The growing interest of companies to hunt the rural market also promoted the growth of the sector. Passenger vehicle segment with 14% market share is follower of two wheeler segment and others are commercial vehicle and three wheeler market shares of 3% each similarly passenger vehicles, commercial vehicles, three- wheeler and two -wheeler showed a growth of 6.89%, 13.77%, 18.69% and 16.60% respectively during 2010 to 2015. Two wheelers made a remarkable share of export at 69.4% in 2015, followed by 16.7% for passenger vehicles and three -wheeler accounted for 11.1% exports in 2015. Luxury cars market is expected to reach 150000 units by 2020. Various steps are being initiated by the Indian government and automobile companies to make India a leader in the market by 2020.

**Post demonetization:** Certain precautionary steps are required to bear the heat of capricious event of demonetization; the downfall is clearly portrayed in the detailed figures below in the table. Till October 2016 the automobile sales were in growing percentage at the rate of 4.5%, but sales started to decline after the announcement was made by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, despite aggressive sales push to thrash the year end indolence. The domestic sales declined by 5.5% and maximum decline was observed in case of three wheelers which dropped by 25.9%. He above table clearly shows the overall decline in sales of all the segments of the industry due to demonetization as compared to previous year 2015. The sales of passenger vehicle went down by 1.4%. Two wheeler volumes declined sharply during December 2016, a second consecutive month of decline. With consecutive 10 months of increased sales December 2016 observed the maximum downfall. The sharpest downfall was seen in scooters Lowering by 26.4% followed by motorcycles that slumped by 22.5% even as mopeds continued to return upbeat volume growth. Domestic sales of commercial vehicle went down by 5.1% during December. The sales of trucks and buses observed positive sales. The export market in the automobile reduced 35% in 2016. In the coming months ICRA expects the growth of 3 wheelers industry around 0-2% in 2017. From low priced two wheelers to the luxury cars the whole line has been affected. Though discomfort is caused but it will be a dominant spring in cashless economy and will bring transparency into the system.

**CONSUMER MARKETS:** Indian consumer segment includes market for the consumer durables and fast moving consumer goods. This sector is composed of huge middle class, relatively large wealthy class And small economically low class, for which it is foreseen to double the spending class by 2025. As per the reports India's share of worldwide consumption is anticipated to increase Twice at the rate of 5.8% by 2020.

**Pre-demonetization:** India scored second position in global consumer confidence index with the score of 128 points toll June 2016, and Philippines scored 132 points. The Indian consumer market showed a positive growth at annual rate of 5.7% from 2005-2015, and it's expected to grow at 6.7% for the year 2015-2020 and 7.1% for the year 2021-2020. Whereas FMCG sector is growing on an average of 11% for last 10 years, and is expected to increase at 14.7% and reach US\$ 110.4 billion from 2012 to 2020.

The rural market share is increasing at the rate of 17.7% and has reached US\$ 100 billion. Food products is leading with the share of 43% of overall market share followed by personal care 22% and fabric care 12%.

#### **Future Of India After Demonetization and effect on Industry product :-**

#### **Demonetisation pulls down India GDP growth rate to 6.1% in Q4 2016-17**

**New Delhi:** India's economic growth slowed for the fourth consecutive quarter in the three months ended March, mirroring the impact of demonetization on key sectors including construction and financial services.

Gross domestic product (GDP) growth slowed to 6.1% in the fiscal fourth quarter from 7% in the third, according to data released by the government on Wednesday. The slowdown may put pressure on the Reserve Bank of India, whose monetary policy committee meets next week, to cut policy rates to balance its inflation-targeting focus with the need to stimulate economic growth.

Year-on-year change in %	FY17			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GVA at basic prices	7.6	6.8	6.7	<b>5.6</b>
Private consumption	8.4	7.9	11.0	<b>7.3</b>
Investment demand	7.4	3.0	1.7	<b>-2.1</b>
Agriculture	2.5	4.1	6.9	<b>5.2</b>
Industry	7.4	5.9	6.2	<b>3.1</b>
Services	9.0	7.8	6.9	<b>7.2</b>

GVA: Gross value added Source: Central Statistics Office

Real gross value added (GVA), another measure of economic activity that is arrived at by excluding net indirect taxes from GDP, slowed to a growth pace of 5.6% in the March quarter, also the fourth consecutive quarterly decline. The Central Statistics Office maintained its earlier full-year growth estimate for 2016-17 at 7.1% on top of revised 8% growth in the previous financial year. The growth numbers reflected the lingering effects in the March quarter of the government's demonetization of high-value banknotes with effect from 9 November, which triggered a cash crunch and disrupted business, especially in the unorganized sector. The labour-intensive construction sector contracted as a result of the cash shortage and regulatory changes, and financial services grew at an anaemic single-digit pace. The distinct downtrend in GDP growth over the four quarters of FY17 suggests that the slowdown in growth that had already set in had been intensified by the note ban, said Aditi Nayar, principal economist at rating company ICRA Ltd "Demand and purchases during the festive season and a favourable base effect appear to have couched the impact of the note ban on consumption growth in Q3 FY17, which was followed by a sharp dip in Q4 FY17," she added. Fiscal fourth-quarter growth in the \$2.3 trillion Indian economy, the third largest in Asia, trailed the 6.9% pace at which China grew in January-March, putting it at the risk of losing its status as the world's fastest expanding major economy. India's per capita income in real terms in 2016-17 also slowed to a growth pace of 5.7% to Rs 82,296 (\$1,276) against 6.8% growth last year. Chief economic adviser Arvind Subramanian said the fourth quarter numbers had been expected to reflect the biggest impact of demonetization. "We can see some signs of bottoming out on account of the demonetization, and recovery in the nominal aggregates which picked up in the fourth quarter shows that," he added. The construction sector shrank 3.7% in the March quarter, compared with a 3.4% growth in the preceding quarter. The announcement that a real

estate regulator will be appointed to ensure higher accountability in the sector may have also contributed to the slowdown. Mining picked up to grow 6.4% and so did public expenditure, rising 17%. Agriculture output growth slowed but stayed robust at 5.2% and financial services grew by just 2.2%. The manufacturing sector (5.3%) as well as trade, hotels and transportation (6.5%) also slowed from their levels in the preceding quarter. Excluding agriculture and public expenditure, core GVA grew 3.8% in the fourth quarter, revealing the deeper impact of demonetisation and suggesting that economic activity would have been much slower without a substantial push in public expenditure.

Growth in gross fixed capital formation, which is a proxy for investment demand in the economy, slowed sharply in FY17 to 2.4% from 6.5% a year ago. Private final consumption grew 8.7% in FY17 against 6.1% a year ago. The statistics department also revised GDP data since 2012-13, incorporating the new wholesale price index and index of industrial production series which showed the economy grew marginally faster in 2014-15 and 2015-16 than earlier thought. Credit rating agency Moody's Investors Service on Wednesday projected India's economy to accelerate to grow at 7.5% in 2017-18 and 7.7% in 2018-19 as the government has been able to limit the negative impact of last year's demonetization on the economy.

The World Bank also expects the Indian economy to grow at 7.2% in FY18 and gradually gather pace to touch 7.7% by FY20, a year later than Moody's projection.

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## **ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF FDI**

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Foreign Direct Investment (FDI): is an investment in a business by an investor from another country for which the foreign investor has control over the company purchased. The organization of Economic Co-operation and development (OECD) defines control as owing 10% or more of the business. In the context of foreign direct investment advantages and disadvantages are often a matter of perspective An FDI may provide some great advantages for the MNS but not for the foreign Country where the investment is made on the other hand, sometimes the deal can work out better for foreign country depending upon how the investment pans out ideally, these should be numerous advantages for both the MNS and the foreign country, which is often a developing country, we'll examine the advantages and disadvantages from both perspectives, starting with the advantages for multinational enterprises (MNE).

### **Advantages of FDI**

- 1] **Access to market** :- FDI can be on effective way for you to enter into a foreign market. Some countries may extremely limit foreign company access to their domestic markets. Acquiring or starting a business in the market is a means for you to gain access.
- 2] **Access to Resources:-** FDI is also an effective way for you to acquire important natural resource such as precious metals and fossil funds, Oil company for example, often make tremendous FDIs to develop oil fields.
- 3] **Technology diffusion and knowledge transfer:-** FDI apparently helps in the outsoars at knowledge from India especially in the information Technology Sector Developing countries by inviting FDI can introduce word-class technology and technical expertise and processes to their existing working process.
- 4] **New Technologies :** FDI can be bring in more new technologies which were not adopted in the country till now exist are recent development in the communication system. The launching at satellites with the help of other countries has enabled the growth of communication system in the country.
- 5] **Increase in capital inflow:** FDI promotes more capital inflow into the country especially in key and core sectors, we have a shortage at capital not only in the form at money but also in the form of material FDI's will bridge this gap by which there will be speedy economic growth in the country.
- 6] **Promotion at Employment opportunities :**The advent of FDI in developing countries has promoted the service sector. This has resettled in a change in the advertising and marketing technologies. This provides more scope for employment opportunities, educated unemployment opportunities; educated unemployment to some extent is reduced by the FDI as they could absorb some at India work force.

### **Disadvantages Of FDI :-**

- 1] **Bad deal for the small entrepreneurs: -** The small business and the cottage industry would face extinction from the market because they would not be in a position to complete with the big

multinational giants with their immense resources and formidable marketing methods. The Indian consumers would be more inclined towards the products manufactured by the big companies.

2] **Trade deficit:** Trade related intellectual property rights and trade related investment measures restrict the production of certain products in other countries. These measures force the countries like India to manufacture certain products a higher cost through FDI.

3] Due to the foreign direct investment in our country, the greatest disadvantage is that inflation would increase due to the foreign influence.

4] The product quality will now not be mattering factor and they would now become the irrelevance for the customer to check the product details.

5] Domestic market players would suffer due to the new entrants in the market which would affect their selling power.

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**DISABILITY STUDIES IN INDIA: EMERGING ISSUES AND TRENDS****Dr. Sunil Ugale & Miss Shaikh Nilofar Anwar***Vice – Principal, Head Dept of Economics, V.N.Naik college, Dindori, Dist.Nashik**Research Student, post Graduate Centre in Economics, S.M.B.S.T College,Sangamner*

**Introduction**-According to the census 2011, there are 2.68 crore persons with disabilities in India who constitute 2.21 percent of the population ,out of which ,1.50 crore are male and 1.18 crore and female. They include persons with visual , hearing speech , locomotor ,mental disabilities, multiple disabilities etc. the census data also shows that 69.50 percent of persons with disabilities live in rural areas .Our goal and commitment is to make an inclusive society . the constitution of india guarantees equality to all citizens before law and equal protection of law. It prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race,caste,sex place of birth or any of them .

**Disability policy Today** –"disability policy today " describes and analyzes the emerging global commitment to equalizing access for people with disabilities to social and economic opportunities .The human rights argument for equalizing opportunities for people with disabilities was initially, expressed by the United nations in It is 1971 declaration on the rights of Mentally retired person and its 1975 declaration the rights of disabled person. The philosophy was then fully articulated in the world program of Action concerning disabled person (WPA) , adopted by the general assembly in 1982. Most nation now have disability policies which express commitments to equalizing opportunities for disable people .predictably considering their long histories of dealing with disability issues and considering their relative abundance of resources the worlds high income countries ,particularly those in europe and north america ,tend to be characterized by more advanced and better funded institutional approaches to disability than most low and middle income countries.

**Disability trends and issues:** In most industrialized countries where disability strategies have been evolving for many years , national approaches to disability tend to consist of disconnected combinations of modern inclusive approaches and elements of the rehabilitation ,special education and custodial care approaches of the past. Though these disjointed system still tend to reflect their historical roots by focusing too heavily on the rehabilitation and training of people with disabilities in segregated institutional setting ,there is a gradual but definite shift toward more integrated strategies to remove and prevent architectural and design barriers and increase access for people with disabilities to mainstream social services ,particularly education .In developing countries ,disability service system the have historically tended to consist of small scale ,rehabilitation ,education ,training and sheltered employment programs and projects imported from industrialized countries by churches , NGOs and PVOs .such program have never reached significant proportions of their target populations due to their high costs .and their impacts have typically been restricted by the some types of conceptual problems that have long plagued their prototypes in industrialized countries .

**Disabled population by sex and residence India (2011)**

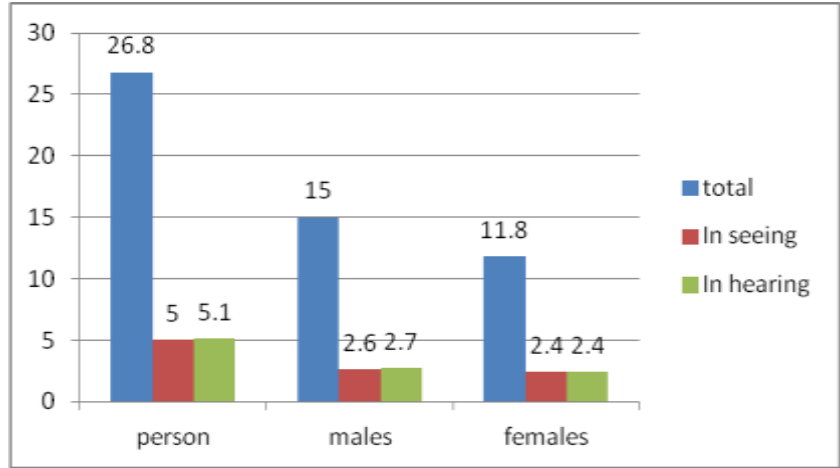
Disabled population by sex and residence india 2011(in millions)

Residence	person	males	females
total	26.8	18.6	8.2
rural	15.0	10.4	4.6



urban	11.8	8.2	3.6
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Source – census of india 2011

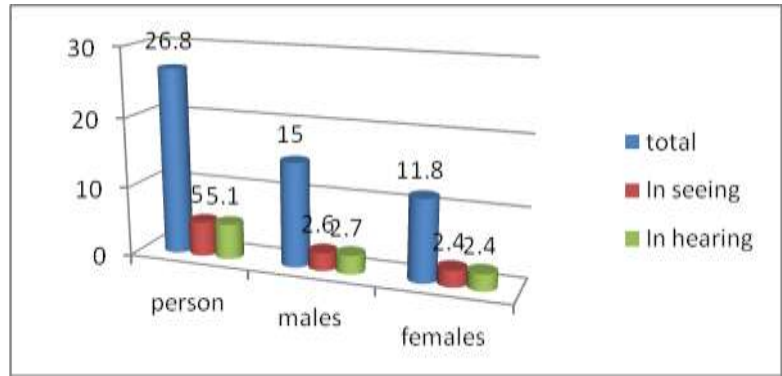


**Disabled population by sex and residence india (2011)**

Percentage of disabled total population india 2011

residence	person	males	females
total	2.21	2.40	2.01
rural	2.24	2.43	2.03
urban	2.17	2.34	1.98

Censuses of india 2011



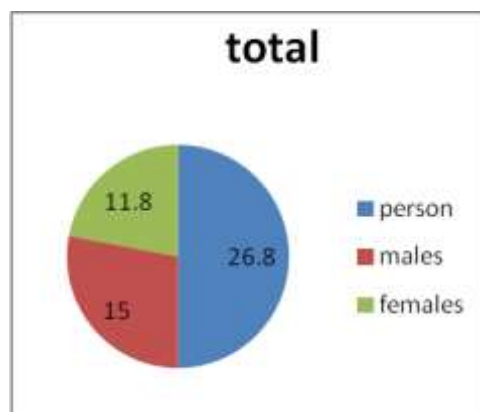
**Disabled population by type of disability india 2011**

Disabled population by types of disability india 2011 (millions )

Types of disability	person	males	females
total	26.8	15.0	11.8
In seeing	5.0	2.6	2.4

In hearing	5.1	2.7	2.4
In speech	2.0	1.1	0.9
In movement	5.4	3.4	2.1
Mental retardation	1.5	0.9	0.6
Mental illness	0.7	0.4	0.3
Any other	4.9	2.7	2.2
Multiple disability	2.1	1.2	1.0

Source-census of india-2011



**Disability-a global picture.** Disability a complex multidimensional experience poses several challenges for measurement. Approaches to measuring disability vary across countries and influence the results. Operational measures of disability according to the purpose and application of the data, the aspects of disability examined. Impairments, activity limitations, participations, restrictions, health conditions environmental factors the definitions. question design ,reporting source data collection methods and expectation of functioning.

**Conclusion-** The present study was conducted to get the information about and government of india, maharashtra and ahmadnagar district we have concluded that the disability welfare schemes implemented by government of Maharashtra of Ahamdnagar district.

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**THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF E-GOVERNANCE: INDIAN SCENARIO****Prof. Appasaheb Digambar Kandekar***Assistant Professor and Head of the Department, Nutan Arts, Commerce and Science College Rajapur***Abstract**

Today Information Communication Technology (ICT) constitutes the fastest growing component of the global economy and the revenue generated by the interactive information industry may have reached \$3.5 trillion. Recently, the Indian Government has set the target of delivering at least 25 percent of its dealings and services electronically. In this regard, the Indian Government's major policy measures have been defined in terms of computer density, connectivity, content, cost and cyber laws. E-Government can advance the agenda on governance and economic reform, transparency, anti-corruption, empowerment and poverty reduction. In conclusion, one needs to understand that after two decades of e-commerce, e-governance and e-citizen, India remains one of the poorest countries in the world with 44.3 percent adult literacy rate, 25 percent people without health services, 71 percent without access to sanitation, 35 percent living below the poverty line, \$100 billion external debt and 128th rank in the recent Human Development Index E-governance must show more than this dismal scenario of human conditions in India. But it is yet to be seen whether e-governance can eradicate poverty, reduce inequality and satisfy basic human needs in a poor country like India.

**Keywords:** Socio- Economic impact. E-governance, Indian Scenario.

**Objectives of the Study-**

- 1) To Study the Social Impact of E-Governance.
- 2) To Study the Economic Impact of E-Governance.

**Research Methodology-**The study has been conducted fully on conceptual basis .The data collection has included the following sources-1) Experts statements on the The Socio-Economic Impact of E-governance.2)Pre-Existing & Existing documents such as Journal Articles, Reports from the associations in the field of E-Governance, News papers, Periodicals etc. 3) Internet websites has mainly used for collecting the information.

**Introduction:** Given the number of cyberspace initiative recently announced by the Central and State Governments of India, it almost seems as if "e-government" will be as important a mantra in India as "e-commerce" in the first few years of the new millennium (MMRao, 2003). By many measures, the problem of poverty is no more severe anywhere else than it is in India, which still has the world's largest number of poor people in a single country. Thirty five percent of its billion plus population lives on less than US\$ 1 per day and around 86 percent of Indians, more than 900 million people, manage to survive on incomes of less than US\$ 2 a day. Although the much-heralded economic reforms of recent years have led to impressive levels of economic prosperity and the creation of a middle class, the distribution of wealth in India continues to be highly uneven. Further-more, despite reductions in India's poverty level during the 1970s and 1980s when farmers prospered, poverty reduction efforts stagnated during the 1990s, along-with declines in agricultural growth, a slowing of growth in agricultural incomes and price rises of basic food staples. The causes of these set-backs, according to the World Bank, lie in the nation's fiscal crisis, which reduced the ability of the Government to underwrite technological change for agriculture and development of non-farm economy, and in over-regulation of agriculture, forestry products, agro-industry, and the nonfarm economy, which benefits neither farmers nor the poor. Others point to high rates of illiteracy, enduring social exclusion, population growth rates that exceed economic growth and protectionist policies that inhibited foreign investment (Roger Harish & Rejesh Rajora, 2006).

**1)Social Environment:** The social environment of each of the projects in the study is made up of the local factors that comprise the intended beneficiaries, their social make up and condition, both before and after the project was implemented, as well as any influence there has been on the relationships

within the community. For example, one often-quoted impact of rural Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) is on the relationship between farmers and traders, whereby the negotiating power of middlemen, which is based on their monopoly over trade information, becomes balanced more in favor of the farmers who can use Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) to obtain the same information that the traders previously with held Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) impacts in rural projects are often sought in gender relations, advancing women's equality, and in increased incomes, directly reducing income poverty (Senthilkumaran, S. and Arunachalam, Subbaiah, 2003)

**2)E-Governments Service:**Attention must also focus on grass-roots reaction to and utilization of e-government services, and A Ram, Chief Sub-Editor at The Hindu Newspaper. There is apprehension among some Government employees the e-government may involve reduction of government jobs; and those who actually do launch e-government initiatives must be responsive to e-mail queries and not-just be content with publishing reams of Government statistics online. Good case studies and success stories of e-government must be documented, urged A Ram. For instance, the Gujarat Road Transport Department's computerized check-post project has eliminated corruption posts on the state's borders, and increased revenue from Rs.60 crore in 1998-99 to Rs.250 crore in 1999-2000 (44 rupees = 1 USD; 1 crore = 10 million).

**3)Non-state Actors:**E-government also has a role for the private sector, academic institutes, the news media, and NGOs. Companies active in e-government services in other parts of the world – such as IBM, EDS and NCR – are stepping up operations in India as well. “ Our kiosk solutions offer e-government services like payment of traffic fines, utility bills, land and income taxes, and provident fund payments in Singapore. Our partners in Southeast Asia include Singapore's DBS Bank and Malaysia Airlines, “ said Srinivasa Rao, business head for self-service solutions at NCR India. NCR's business clients for kiosks solutions, cash dispensers, ticketing machines, check clearance, barcode scanning and data ware housing include leading airlines, telecom providers and retailers; it also provides government services in Brazil and Egypt. Large International Companies like NIIT and Aptech are playing a big role in skill building and software solutions for e-government ; but this leaves out many of the smaller Information Technology (IT) players who cannot tap into these government contracts, complained Hari Padmanabhan of Unitech Computers. In addition to offering services like examination results online, academic institutes must gear up for re-orienting their syllabus towards new media, said Leela Rao, Academic Director at Manipal Institute of Communication. Indian Universities also need to create databases of their academic publications like journals and dissertations, an area where academic publishing in India considerably lags behind its counterparts in the West.

**4)IT Triangle:**While the “IT Triangle “ of the cities Bangalore, Chennai and Hyderabad is showing good progress in e-government, other areas need to catch up fast. Today, most State Governments in India have some degree of departmental computerization under way; many have basic informational websites, and some even have IT Secretaries and IT Parks. Tamil Nadu is making notable progress in online citizen services in Tamil and English, especially Web-based information about land records, birth/death certificates, subsidy schemes, GIS systems, college admission forms, and examination results. “ One must not under-estimate the cultural problems involved in creating such team spirit and open sharing of knowledge, “ warned Anandkrishnan. In addition to “ pushing “ information from government to citizens, the Internet can also open up a channel for citizens to communicate their grievances directly to Government, said P.Subramaniam, a World Bank consultant on e-government. Such public grievances can be aired online for electricity cuts, water supply, phone connections, ration cards, sanitation facilities, and transport services.

**5) Analysis of Social and Economic Impact:** The scope of e-government as it is implemented today is not wide enough to have generated a macro level impact which is discernible through studies of macro indicators. Investments in e-government are relatively small to have created such a macro impact. Tables had presented a number of applications that have demonstrated a variety of economic impacts both direct and indirect, and short term and long term. The following types of economic impacts have been demonstrated: increase in revenue collections in government, increasing attractiveness for investors, improving service delivery to business, improving transparency and reducing costs in government procurement, and improved financial management in Government. The following Table also catalogued applications that have demonstrated a social impact in different countries. The following types of social impact has been demonstrated: poverty alleviation, empowerment of citizens, increased transparency, and lowered corruption in service delivery ten of the applications that demonstrate a social or economic impact have been included as a one page case study in this report in section. These cases will help the reader to understand the context of the application. The table below conceptualizes how E-Government applications help in achieving the social and economic impacts. Remaining part of this section then analyzes the What and How of economic and social impact of E-Government on the basis of the ten applications presented as case studies.

#### **Social Impact-**

**a) Increased Transparency and Reduced Corruption-**Although few Governments have explicitly stated transparency as a goal, some transparency gains have been achieved through e-applications. The website received favorable attention in the press and enabled transparency. While there has been initial success. The system allowed the public to track the process from beginning to end. The success of the system is attributed to the commitment from the Mayor, who led the initiative. Another success factor was the reengineering, greater access to information, improved communication with citizens, which led to greater transparency overall. In the case of CARD the land property registration system in A.P., reducing corruption was deliberately never a stated goal of the project because it was feared any project with explicit goal to curb corruption would encounter greater resistance from employees. In A.P's case, corruption was reduced as a result of reducing the number of intermediaries.

#### **b) Increasing Efficiency and Effectiveness of Service Delivery-**

Many projects have boasted impressive efficiency gains in terms of cutting the number of steps involved, cutting the timeframe, and reducing the number of agencies that need to be consulted. These gains have been achieved because processes get automated requiring less time. Some of the efficiency benefits reported by different applications are:

- Faster processing, shorter wait, and shorter queues.
- Less number of trips to Government offices: saves transport cost and avoids wage loss.
- More accurate and legible documents, easy recovery from errors, better reception areas.
- Lesser corruption and more transparency
- Improved access to offices (delivery points are closer and sometimes available 24 X7).

#### **C) Combating Corruption through E-government-**

##### ***E-Government applications reduce corruption in the public sector:***

- Introduce transparency in data, decisions/actions, rules, procedures and performance of Government agencies.
- Automates processes to take away discretion from civil servants to delay and deny a service.
- Provide a convenient entry point for simplification of rules and re- engineering processes. Almost all applications have done partial re-engineering.

- Make decisions traceable so that action can be taken in case of a complaint.
- Builds accountability by providing greater access to information through web publishing to civil society groups.
- Provides documentation to citizens for follow up action in case they wish to file a complaint.
- Modularizes tasks making outsourcing possible.
- Introduces competition amongst electronic delivery channels and departmental counters that provide a service.
- Standardization of comments/objections on petitions and applications of citizens leads to effective supervision.
- Centralizes data becomes available for better audit and analysis. This feature is being used effectively by e-tax applications. Integration of data across applications provides improved intelligence. Enables unbiased sampling for audit purposes.

**c) Empowerment of Rural Communities-**

The following conclusions can be drawn from the successes and failures among the pilot rural tele-center projects:

- Rural populations are willing to pay a fee for systems that have very clear business or personal uses.
- Villagers are not enamored of electronic delivery. The uptake depends on whether significant value is being delivered in comparison with the existing ways of receiving information and services.
- Intermediaries are often needed to respond to the specific information needs of rural citizens and to interpret and disseminate the knowledge from public documents.

**Economic Impacts-**

- a) **Cost Reduction in Service Delivery-**Although many applications in developing countries have shown significant benefits, in general, cost reduction has not taken place. In most cases E-Government becomes an additional channel to offer services. Even in developed countries where Internet penetration is high, the proportion of citizens using portal for services is low. Until this proportion reaches a level that there can be some cut back in the number of personnel employed in delivering services through the traditional departmental channel or telephone, there will be little reduction in costs. In fact initially the costs will rise on account of investments in organizing electronic delivery. In the developed countries, privacy and security issues seem to be holding the citizens back. In the developing countries the Internet penetrations are very low.
- b) **Control of Government Expenditure-**Many countries have implemented integrate financial management systems to track and control payments made out of Government treasuries. For example the state of Karnataka has connected all its 215 treasuries through a satellite based net. Every payment is now centrally authenticated to ensure that a budget provision exists for the payment and that it is not exceeded. Such systems focus on expenditure control, not exploiting the full potential of the system to combat corruption and improve service delivery. Experience suggests that it is difficult to implement IFIMIS as they are complex and need to be comprehensive in their scope to deliver concrete benefits. Another strategy to control expenditure is to introduce paper less offices in large Government departments (see eSAT in Mexico, SmartGov in Andhra Pradesh). A few of such applications have been implemented.
- c) **Growth of tax Revenue-**The inefficient collection of taxes in many developing countries has led to cash-strapped governments that are incapable of enforcing tax payments. Moreover, corruption in the collection process leads to less money going to the government and lack of public confidence in the system. Modernizing Tax Systems through E-Government applications has been a priority for

many countries. Through online tax filing and processing system, governments aim to reduce the corruption and enhance transparency to create more public trust. Computerized interstate check posts in Gujarat, India, have resulted in three-fold increase in tax collection over 2 years. Revenue increased from \$12 million to \$50 million, paying back the total project costs of \$34 million in just 6 months (Vijayalaxmi & Padma,).

**Details of the socio-economic impact of E-Government-**

Social Impact goals	How E-Government can help?
Increasing Transparency	1. Dissemination of Government rules and procedures, citizen’s charter, government performance to a wider audience. 2. Disclosure of public assets, government budget, and procurement information. 3. Making decisions and actions of civil servants transparent.
Reducing Administrative Corruption	1. Putting procedures online so that transactions can be easily monitored. 2. Reduce the gatekeeper role of civil servants through automated procedures that reduce discretionary powers. 3. Eliminate the need for intermediaries
Improving Service Delivery	1. Less time in completing transactions. 2. Reduce costs associated with travel for citizens to interact with government. 3. Improve government ability to deliver service to larger segment of population
Empowerment	1. Provide un-served communities (limited access to government) with a new channel to receive government services and information. 2. Reduce the brokerage power of intermediaries.

Economic Impact Goals	How E-Government can help?
Streamlining administrative process	1. Increase ability of managers to monitor task completion rates of civil servants. 2. Improve efficiency of civil servants by automating tedious work. 3. Integration of databases, reducing inaccuracies caused by the presence of redundant, duplicate databases. 4. Increase speed and efficiency of inter-and intra-agency workflow and data exchange.
Reducing Administrative	1. Faster access to government and less time needed to interact with

burdens for business	government.  2. Reduction of interlocutors between government and individual.
Increasing Revenue	1. Make it convenient to pay taxes.  2. Improved audit to identify defaulters.  3. Plug leakage by reducing corruption
Cost Reduction and Budget savings	1. Reduce cost of transactions for government processes.  2. Provide better control of expenditure

**Conclusion-** No developing country is likely to be fully ready to embrace a comprehensive program of E-Government. Making e-government widespread entails bridging the digital divide which involves providing access to the Internet to rural areas and setting up of information. A few political leaders and civil servants, who believe in the idea of reform and have initiated innovative applications,. The vast majority, however, is yet to awaken to the potential of e-government for reform. A major task is to build institutional capacity for governance reform. The overall social and economic impact of e-government in developing countries may at best be marginal because the investments that have been made so far are small. It is therefore difficult to make a recommendation that investment in e-government should be stepped up to a certain level. The challenge is to promote widespread use.

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## E-BANKING IN INDIA- AN OVERVIEW

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### **Introduction:-**

E- banking is your personal banking service the internet protected with bank identifies. E- banking allows you to pay invoices to finish and foreign recipients easily and securely. You can also to pay invoice to finish and foreign recipients easily. You can also check your account balance and transaction . you access E-banking service by obtaining bank identifiers. E-banking allows you to pay invoice to finish and foreign recipients easily. E-banking is the Electronic bank that provide the financial service for the individual client. There are many service provide by bank to customer. Customer inquiry about the information of account ,such that the client inquires about the details of his accounting formation such as cards ,account balance and details historical records of the account. The client can achive the fund to another person credit card in the same city, other the client can achive the fund transfer between his own bank saving account of his own credit card account. Client can inquiry about the present balance at real time. The bank provide various service under E-banking system.

### **Recent Trends in Banking sector:**

1. **Internet :-** Internet is net working of computer. In this marketing message can be transferred and received world wide. The data can transfer through by internet this net can work as electronic base system. We can make contact with anyone who is a liked with internet. Internet is fast developing net and is of utmost important for various sector wise, Research organization, public sector, Education institution etc.
2. **Automated teller machine(ATM):** -Automated teller machine is the most popular device in India .the customer to without their money 24 hours in day a week. It is a device that allow customer who an ATM card. This is a plastic card, which bears the customer name .ATM card to perform routine banking transaction without interacting with human teller in addition to cash withdrawal ,amount used for payment of utility bills ,deposit of cheque ,deposit cash into account, fund transfer two more accounts.
3. **Electronic Fund Transfer:-** Electronic Fund Transfer is a transfer where in funds transfer from one place to another place without manual efforts by taking the use of computer and telecommunication with in 48 hours. The customer has to sign a form that authorize his bank to deduct payment on certain date the customer also has to give details like the beneficiary name ,his account number amount to be deducted etc. RBI is the service provider of EFT.
4. **National Electronic Fund Transfer {NEFT}:** -It is a nation –wide payment system facility one to one funds transfer under this scheme, individual firm and corporate can electronically transfer funds from any bank branch to any individual firm having an account with any other bank branch in the country participating in the scheme. NEFT is a simple ,safe ,fast cost effective way to transfer funds especially for retail remittance . customer can use this facility between 8am to 7pm on all week and days. The money will be credited to the account holder account on the same day.
5. **Real Time Gross Settlement [RTGS]:**-Real time gross settlement system, introduced in India since march 2004, is a system through fund transfer to one place to another place in few days. RTGS system is a comprehensive and secured online payment mechanism. RTGS system is maintain by the RBI and provide a means of efficient facility their financial operation under RTGS system . this system provide various advantages to beneficiary, comes under transfer funds quickly

,increasing the velocity of money circulation reducing risk of transfer of funds etc .money can reach beneficiary account within 2 hours.

6. **Society for Worldwide Inter-Bank Financial Telecommunication [SWIFT]:** -The SWIFT as a co-operative was formed in may 1973 with 239 participating bank form 15 countries with its headquarters at Brussels. It operates in India also through selected banks. SWIFT provide have rapid , secure ,reliable and cost effective mode of transmitting the financial message worldwide. This system enables international member bank to transact money business between them quickly, at present more than banks are the member of the network in later stage electronic teller were introduced, private international agencies like SWIFT also introduced SWIFT-2 system. This network also provide facilities transfer of message relating fixed deposit, debit credit statement, foreign exchange etc. SWIFT services benefit to customer Brokers and other agents.
7. **Telephone Banking:** -In telephone banking transaction is done over the telephone. customer of banks can get information about their accounts; make banking transaction like fixed deposit ,demand draft collection and payment of bills and money transfer etc. Telephone banking also possible with help of mobile phone. Customer get their cheque book and latest account statement delivered to them. Money transfer can possible with help of telephone banking .customer can request the bank to stop payment of a particular cheque by using phone banking service. request can be made with the help of phone banking customer can the latest information about interest rates prevailing along with the foreign exchange rates.
8. **Mobile Banking:** -Mobile banking is well accepted and widely available at an minimum price . it is also suitable for banking and payment services to each and every individual respective place. Mobile banking reduce this very limiting of internet banking. mobile banking reduce the customer requirement. Mobile banking provide various facilities to customer , is that information about the update account balance without using internet. Fund transfer can be made possible with help of mobile banking. Mobile banking provides the facility of de- mat inquiry to the customer such that DTH, mobile recharge can done with the help of mobile banking Account. online payment can pay possible through by mobile banking.
9. **Internet Banking:** - Internet technology has totally transfer the design of business. The success of internet banking operation totally depends on the well designed website of the bank. It should be informative ,functional ,user-friendly and most importantly secured. Internet Banking lets clients handle many banking transaction via their personal computer. For transfer through by laptop, computer, smart-phone our account balance ,request transfer between accounts and bills electronically. many services provide by Internet banking system such that customer can change transaction password, account opening request can be made online, customer can make online payment of service tax, income tax, house tax, booking of railway and air ticket etc, service can be done with the help of Internet Banking.
10. **Electronic Clearing Cards:** -Electronic clearing cards such as debit & credit cards. Debit cards allows any where any time accesses to the customer with their account. A customer possessing a Debit card need not carry cash. Credit card also serve as convenient medium of exchange. both two cards also provide service to customer any where any time. It enables a customer to purchase goods or services within prescribed limits certain authorized retails and service setup without making cash payment. It is also called plastic money . the basic difference between a Debit card and Credit card is that while credit card is a post paid and Debit card is pre-paid.

#### **Challenges In Adoption E-Banking:**

1]The most serious threat faced by e-banking that is not safe and secure all the time , because there maybe loss of data due to technical defaults.

2] E-Banking are facing business challenges for the transaction made through internet, the service charges are very low.

3] Their lack of preparedness both on part of banks and customer in the adoption of new technological changes.

4]There is lack of proper infrastructure for the installation of e- delivery channels.

5]Understanding the usage of internet banking might be difficult for new person at the first go

6]Security and transaction is a big issue your account information might get hacked by unauthorized people over the internet.

7]Difficult to note whether your transaction was successful or not.

8]Difficult to understand for illiterate person.

9]Password security is a must .after receiving your password ,do change it and memorize it otherwise your account may be misused by someone who gets to know your password inadvertently.

10]You can not use it ,in case, the bank's server is down.

#### **Recommendation:**

- Special arrangements should be made by banks to ensure full security of customer funds.
- E-Banks should create awareness among people about E-banking products and service. Customer should be made literate about the use of E-Banking products.
- Technical defaults should be avoided by employing well trained and expert technicians in field of computer, so that loss of data can be avoided.
- Seminar and workshops should be organized on the health usage of e-banking especially for those who are ATM or computer illiterate.
- E-Banking service should be customized on basis of age, gender ,occupation so that needs and requirement of people are met accordingly
- Government should make huge investment for building the infrastructure facility.
- The continuance of the trend has re-defined and re-engineered the banking operation as whole with more well through leveraging technology.

**Conclusion ;** E-Banking seems poised to become an important part of Indian banking sector in the few years. Indian Banking are making sincere efforts for the adoption of advantage technology of e – delivery system. It is sure that the future of banking will offer more sophisticated service to the customer in new format .Youth generation is beginning to see the benefit of E-Banking. E-Banking services with E-Commerce service s online payment service increase and reach of the internet and the entry of global players in the banking sector. E-banking is a borderless entity permitting anytime ,anywhere anyhow banking. this facility us with all the function and many advantages as compared to traditional banking services.

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**INDIA'S TRADE WITH SAARC COUNTRIES****Mr. Thorat Kirankumar Dilip**

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**Intorduction :** One of the most important objectives of various regional economic grouping of Asia, Africa and Lain America is to expand intra-regional trade. The various regional groupings emerged since 1950s are like European community (EC), Southern African Development Coordination Council (SADC), Common Market of the southern Cone community of Nation (Andean), The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) one of the basic objectives behind all these associations is to expand the inter-regional and intra-regional trade among themselves.

**SAARC Formation :** India has a very important role to play in the SAARC, being the most resourceful member of Association. Political hostilities of some of the neighbors, however, pose problems. The South SAARC comprising seven countries. Namely, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and the Maldives was formally launched in December 1985.

**Trade with SAARC countries :** As shown in table I , it was evident that India's trade with SAARC, in which India a member, was not as encouraging as had been registered in respect of OECD, OPEC and E.V. It was observed from the table I. that, India's trade with SAARC countries had been favorable throughout the study period from 1994-95 to 2010-11. India's exports to SAARC were more than doubled between 1994-95 and 2000-01. During this period the exports were increased by 130.93 per cent. Between 2001-02 and 2005-06, the compound growth rate of exports was substantial with 154.19 per cent growth rate of exports in respect of SAARC countries, was registered at 97.76 per cent in 2010-11 over the period 2006-07. India's imports from the SAARC were erratic while several times rising and declining in some years. During the period form 1994-95 to 2000-01, the compound growth rate of import was recorded remarkably at 283.49 per cent in 2000-2001; the compound growth rate of imports was not as high as had been recorded in earlier period. It was recorded at 150.23 per cent in 2006-07 over 2000-01. Between 2007-08 and 2010-11, the compound growth rate of imports was very low in respect of SAARC coutnires. The growth rate of imports was registered at 8.17 per cent in 2010-11 over the period of 2007-08.

**Table 1 Direction of India's trade with SAARC Countries (Rs. in crores)**

Year	Total Trade (Rs. crores)		S A A R C Countries				
	Exports	Imports	Export	% in total exports	Imports	% in total exports	Balance of Trade
1994-95	82674.1	89970.7	3815.1	4.61 %	554.9	6.15 %	3260.2
1995-96	106353.3	122678.1	5755.3	5.41 %	858.0	0.69 %	4897.3
1996-97	118817.1	138919.7	6040.8	5.08 %	857.6	0.61 %	5183.2
1997-98	130100.6	154176.3	5986.9	4.60 %	870.8	0.56 %	5116.1
1998-99	139753.1	178331.9	7064.6	5.05 %	1958.6	1.09 %	5106
1999-00	159561.4	215236.5	6043.3	3.78 %	1723.1	0.80 %	4320.1

2000-01	203571.0	230872.8	8810.4	4.32 %	2128.0	0.92 %	6682.4
2001-02	209018.0	245199.7	9662.4	4.62 %	2725.7	1.11 %	6936.7
2002-03	255137.3	297205.9	13183.5	5.16 %	2477.7	0.83 %	10705.8
2003-04	293366.8	359107.7	19061.0	6.49 %	3073.2	0.85 %	15987.8
2004-05	375339.5	501064.5	19952.7	5.31 %	4269.3	0.82 %	15683.4
2005-06	456417.9	660408.9	24561.4	5.38 %	6257.2	0.94 %	18304.2
2006-07	571779.9	840506.3	29274.0	5.11 %	9820.7	0.81 %	22453.3
2007-08	655863.5	1012311.8	38719.7	5.90 %	8500.6	0.83 %	30219.1
2008-09	840755.1	1374435.6	38820.8	4.61 %	8264.5	0.60 %	30556.3
2009-10	845534	1363736	39648.0	4.68 %	7836.9	0.57 %	31811.1
2010-11	1157475	1605314.6	57893.6	5.00 %	9195.2	0.57 %	48697.4

**Notes:** Data for 2009-10 are revised ;Data for 2010-11 are provisional.

**Source:** Directorate General of Commercial intelligence and statistics (DGCI & S)

When we consider the percentage share of SAARC in India's exports, it was observed around 7 per cent. The highest percentage share was recorded at 6.49 per cent in 2003-04. The percentage share of SAARC in Indian imports was very meagre with around one percent only.

Hence, it is essential that effective steps have to be taken to increase the exports to SAARC as a whole, thereby increasing the percentage share of SAARC in India's exports.

**Some more suggestions :**

1. All quantitative restrictions and non-tariff barriers should be eliminated.
2. All items that are brought under SAPTA (Preferential trade) should be actively traded. At present only a few items are actually traded.
3. The fears that bigger partner / country would dominate to the allayed.

Though SAFTA initiated removal of all such barriers, still more dynamic actions are required to speed up the intra - SAARC trade facilitation.

**Conclusion :** SAARC countries should converge into each other to Face boldly the common challenges facing them. With one-fifth of humanity, the SAARC countries are faced with problem of poverty, backwardness, low productivity, unemployment and high pressure of population. The diverse economic features of the SAARC countries can also bring complementarity in forging ahead the trade relations among these countries.

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**WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH MGNREGA****Prof. B. C. Patil**

**Introduction:** The role of employment in reducing poverty is by now widely recognized. But the experience of many developing countries seems to indicate that in recent years, the rate of employment growth has been inadequate. And the growth of labour force that the amount of employment generated as a result of given output growth has been declining. Such situation naturally calls for special efforts and programmes to create more employment. A part from the general inadequacy of employment growth, many developing countries face emergencies like severe droughts, floods and other natural disasters, seasonal decline in labour demand etc. that creates necessity in the labour market in the form of employment creation programmes. Whatever, the developing countries, has a large accumulated experience in this area, especially in the creation of wage employment through the application of labour-based approaches in the construction of infrastructure? So some programmes of job creation are aimed purely at providing safety nets to the poor, there are others which are more integrated into the development programmes of relevant countries and are designed not only as safety. In low- and middle income countries Employment creation programmes are an important policy instrument, especially where rates of unemployment and underemployment are high, the employment intensity of growth is low and macroeconomic shocks or natural disasters can undermine livelihoods and require income-stabilizing interventions. There is a need based generation of employment creation programmes.

**Keywords:** MGNREGA, WOMEN EMPOWERMENT, NAREGA.etc.

**Objectives:**

- 1) To study the role of NAREGA in the women empowerment.
- 2) To study ratio of women participation in the scheme.
- 3) To study the revenue generation by women workers.

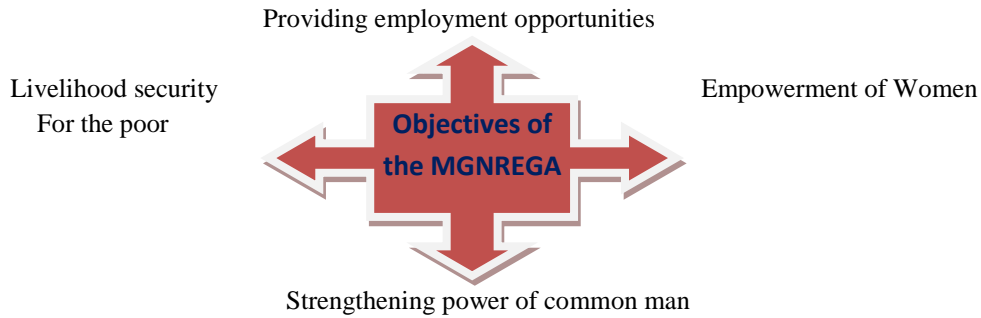
**Methodology:**The present study is based on the secondary data which was published by the national & international journals and by government of Maharashtra.

**The concept of MNREGA:**Prior to the enactment of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, India had no programme in rural areas that promised employment as a legal obligation, although employment generation through rural works had a long history in India. Since 1961 the government had been merging old schemes to introduce new ones while retaining the basic objective of providing additional wage employment involving unskilled manual work, creating durable assets, and improving food security in rural areas through public works with special safeguards for the poor families and women of the community.The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is an Indian Law that aims to guarantee the “right to work” and ensure livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every households, whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The statute is hailed by the government of India as the largest and most ambitious social security and public works programme in the world.

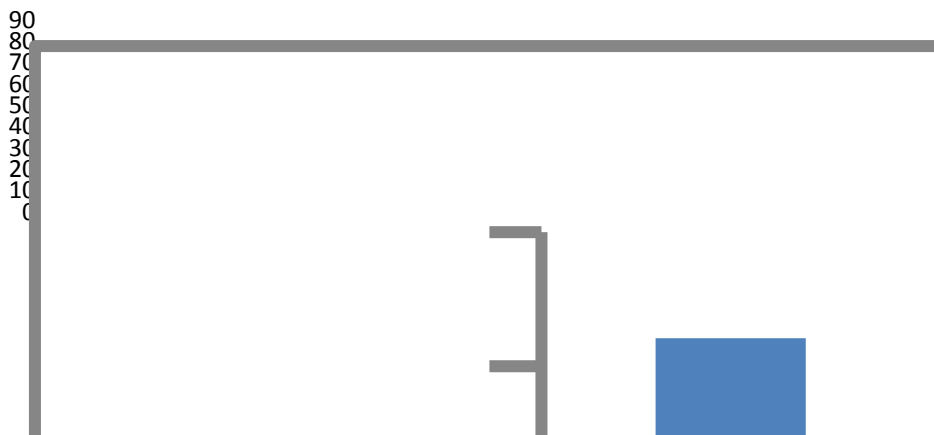
**Concept of Women Empowerment:** Empowerment of women means, developing them as more aware individuals, who are politically active, economically productive and independent and are able to make intelligent discussion in matters that affect them. Women empowerment as a concept was introduced at the International women Conference in 1985 at Nairobi, which defined it as redistribution of social power and control of resources in favour of women.

1. Also developing a sense of self-worth, a belief in one’s ability to secure desired changes and the right to control one’s life.

2. Acquiring knowledge and understanding of gender relations and the way in which these relations may be changed.



**Women Participation in Major States during 2010-11:**



**ROLE OF MGNREGS IN WOMEN EMPOWERMENT:** MGNREGS plays a significant role to meet the practical as well as strategic needs of women’s participation. It has become a beacon of light in the empowerment of the rural women and contributed substantially for the increased living and economic conditions by creating equal wages to male and female workers. The role of MGNREGS on women’s participation can be examined through the following parameters:

**Increasing Income Source:** In India women play a major role in raising the economic resources for their family but their contribution remains uncounted because of they perform a significant amount of unpaid work. In rural and tribal areas, the dominance of males in intra-household decisions has been seen. MGNREGS has significant impact in converting some unpaid work into paid work and widen the scope of decision making role of women in household matters. This scheme was affect on rural unorganized sector women worker’s with respect to increase annual income around 25 to 40 per cent.

**Changing Economic status:** By income-consumption effects we mean an increase in income of women workers and as a result, their ability to choose their consumption baskets from bottom to middle stage. It MGNREGS empowers women by giving them a scope of independent earning and spend some amount for their own needs.

**Increasing consumption:** Women’s participation at the local and district level of governance process is low in spite of 73rd Amendments of the Constitution. But women participation has increased after the implementation of MGNREGS in many areas. A large number of women workers attended the Gram Sabah meeting held in connection with MGNREGS. Community level empowerment of women is one of the great achievements of this Act

**Increase social status of women:** MGNREGA boost to ground level with full potential of growth. Women are able to work any worksite with confidence in the society. They change their approach towards educational, social and cultural etc. In this scheme given same treatment of men and women respect to wages and other facilities, so the view of society has changed direction towards the women.

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## THE STUDY OF CHANGING CROPPING PATTERN IN INDIA AFTER GLOBALISATION

**Prof. R. M. Ambekar**

**Introduction:** After independence Indian agriculture sector developed compare to other sectors. In India agriculture sector was depend on purely rainwater. Rivers have been of fundamental importance throughout the history. Early humans wandered from place to place in search of food and water. The river banks have attracted settlers 32 from ancient times. After some time, they realized that settling near river banks gave them easy access to water. When they noticed plants, they observed that these plants produced seeds which could be eaten. In order to grow plants on their own, early humans collected these seeds and spread them near river banks. These seeds turned into plants. Nomads started digging the soil using stone tools to plough the land. This was the beginning of agriculture. These settlements have now become big cities. Thus India is an agro- based country. About half of the population practice agriculture on 60 per cent of land. It earns about 15 per cent of our national income. It is also the principal source of livelihood in rural area. The climate conditions, the existence of huge plains and the fertility of soils make agriculture a profitable business in our country. It has achieved multi faceted socio-economic progress after economic reforms. It has moved forward displaying remarkable progress in the field of agriculture and overall economic development.

**Keywords:** Cropping pattern, Globalization, Green Revolution, Liberalization etc.

**Objectives:**

- 1) To study the Indian agriculture changing cropping pattern after economic reforms.
- 2) To comparative study with different crops with respect to cash crops.
- 3) To study the Indian changing agriculture system.

**Methodology:** The present study is based on the secondary data which was published by the national & international journals and by government of India.

**Globalization:** Globalization can be thought of to be the result of the opening up of the global economy and the concomitant increase in trade between nations. In other words, when countries that were hitherto closed to trade and foreign investment open up their economies and go global, the result is an increasing interconnectedness and integration of the economies of the world.

**Concept of cropping Pattern:** India is the second largest producer of rice in the world after china. This is the staple crop of most of the Indians. It is grown in tropical humid regions over a vast area. It is the pattern of crops for a given piece of land or cropping pattern means the proportion of area under various crops at a point of time in a unit area or it indicated the yearly sequence and spatial arrangements of crops and follows in an area.

**Efficient Cropping Systems:** Efficient cropping systems for a particular farm depend on farm resources, farm enterprises and farm technology because farm is an organized economical unit. The farm resources include land, labour, water, capital and infrastructure. When land is limited intensive cropping is adapted to fully utilized available water and labour when sufficient and cheap labour is available, vegetable crops are also included in the cropping systems as they required more labour. Capital intensive crop like sugarcane, banana, turmeric etc. find a space in the cropping system when capital is not a constraint. In low rainfall regions mono cropping is followed and when rainfall is more than 750 mm, intercropping is practiced, with sufficient irrigation water, triple and quadruple cropping is adopted, when other climatic factors are not limiting farm enterprise like daring, poultry etc. also

influenced the type of cropping system. When the farm enterprises include dairy, cropping system should contain fodder crops as components change in cropping system take place with the developments of technology. The feasibility of growing for crop sequences in Genetic alluvial plains inputs to multiple cropping.

**Study of Changing cropping pattern in India after Globalization:** India happens to be one of the largest growers and producers of most of the agricultural crops but ranks very low in terms of productivity. Its rank is only 52th in the world in rice and 38th in wheat. However in terms of area, India has the largest area under rice and wheat in the world and the second largest producer in these crops. It has the largest area under pulses in the world and is also the world's largest producer of pulses, but in terms of productivity its rank is 138th in the world.

#### Area, Production and Productivity of Major Crops

(Area: Million ha; Prod: Million Tonnes; Yield: kg/ha)

Group	Area		Production		Productivity	
	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13
<b>Commodity</b>						
<b>Food grains</b>	126.2	4.47	264.4	2.88	2095	-1.55
<b>Rice</b>	43.9	2.57	106.3	1.05	2419	-1.75
<b>Bajra</b>	7.9	8.22	9.2	5.75	1161	-3.09
<b>Gram</b>	10.2	20	9.9	12.5	974	-5.98
<b>Oilseeds</b>	28.2	6.42	32.4	4.85	1149	-1.63
<b>Groundnut</b>	5.5	17.02	9.5	102.1	1723	73.17
<b>Rapeseed and</b>	6.5	1.56	7.8	-2.5	1208	-4.28
<b>Cotton</b>	11.7	(-2.50)	36.5	6.73	529	8.85
<b>Sugarcane</b>	5	0	348	2.11	70	0

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and cooperation (DAC), Economic Survey of India 2014-15, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

On the base of above table India is one of the top countries in agriculture production. Increase in production through increase in area is not possible for the peninsular land and man ratio. It would get still narrow in future. Hence Indian economy should be reorganized as place of intensive agriculture which becomes the basic characteristic of agriculture sector after 1991. Technological improvements in agriculture can be classified into biological and mechanical sections. Under biological section new seeds (HYVP), use of fertilizer in right time at right doses. Mechanical innovations usually mean the use of more machinery like tractors, threshers etc. This framework would become a key factor in the rapid transformation of Indian agriculture in the next 20 years. In developed countries farm mechanization played an important role.

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## GST AND INDIAN ECONOMY

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1. **Introduction :-** A tax may be defined as a "pecuniary burden laid upon individuals or property owners to support the Government, a payment exacted by legislative authority. A tax "is not a voluntary payment or donation, but an enforced contribution, exacted pursuant to legislative authority". In simple words, tax is nothing but money that people have to pay to the Government, which is used to provide public services. Taxes are broadly classified into direct and indirect taxes.

**Direct Taxes:** A direct tax is a kind of charge, which is imposed directly on the taxpayer and paid directly to the Government by the persons. A direct tax is one that cannot be shifted by the taxpayer to someone else. A significant direct tax imposed in India is income tax.

**Indirect Taxes:** If the taxpayer is just a conduit and at every stage the tax- incidence is passed on till it finally reaches the consumer, who really bears the brunt of it, such tax is indirect tax. An indirect tax is one that can be shifted by the taxpayer to someone else. Indirect taxation in India has witnessed a paradigm shift on July 01, 2017 with usherance into a unified indirect tax regime wherein a large number of Central and State indirect taxes have been amalgamated into a single tax – Goods and Services Tax (GST). GST is one indirect tax for the whole nation, which will make India one unified common market. GST is a single tax on the supply of goods and services, right from the manufacturer to the consumer. Credits of input taxes paid at each stage will be available in the subsequent stage of value addition, which makes GST essentially a tax only on value addition at each stage. The final consumer will thus bear only the GST charged by the last dealer in the supply chain, with set-off benefits at all the previous stages.

**Goods and Services Tax (GST)** is an indirect tax which was introduced in India on 1 July 2017 and was applicable throughout India which replaced multiple cascading taxes levied by the central and state governments. It was introduced as The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act 2017, following the passage of Constitution 122nd Amendment Act Bill. The GST is governed by a GST Council and its Chairman is the Finance Minister of India. Under GST, goods and services are taxed at the following rates, 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%. There is a special rate of 0.25% on rough precious and semi-precious stones and 3% on gold. In addition a cess of 22% or other rates on top of 28% GST applies on few items like aerated drinks, luxury cars and tobacco products. GST replaced a slew of indirect taxes with a unified tax and is therefore set to dramatically reshape the country's 2 trillion dollar economy

2. **HISTORY :-** The reform process of India's indirect tax regime was started in 1986 by Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Finance Minister in Rajiv Gandhi's government, with the introduction of the Modified Value Added Tax (MODVAT). Subsequently, Manmohan Singh, and the Finance Minister P V Narasimha Rao, initiated early discussions on a Value Added Tax at the state level. A single common "Goods and Services Tax (GST)" was proposed and given a go-ahead in 1999 during a meeting between the then Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and his economic advisory panel, which included three former RBI governors IG Patel, Bimal Jalan and C Rangarajan. Vajpayee set up a committee headed by the then finance minister of West Bengal, Asim Dasgupta to design a GST model. The Ravi Dasgupta committee was also tasked with putting in place the back-end technology and logistics (later came to be known as the GST Network, or GSTN, in 2017) for rolling out a uniform taxation regime in the country.

In 2002, the Vajpayee government formed a task force under Vijay Kelkar to recommend tax reforms. In 2005, the Kelkar committee recommended rolling out GST as suggested by the 12th Finance Commission. After the fall of the BJP-led NDA government in 2004, and the election of a Congress-led UPA government, the new Finance Minister P Chidambaram in February 2006 continued work on the same and proposed a GST rollout by 1 April 2010. However in 2010, with the Trinamool Congress routing CPI(M) out of power in West Bengal, Asim Dasgupta resigned as the head of the GST committee. Dasgupta admitted in an interview that 80% of the task had been done.

In 2014, the NDA government was elected into power, this time under the leadership of Narendra Modi. With the consequential dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha, the GST Bill – approved by the standing committee for reintroduction – lapsed. Seven months after the formation of the Modi government, the new Finance Minister Arun Jaitley introduced the GST Bill in the Lok Sabha, where the BJP had a majority. In February 2015, Jaitley set another deadline of 1 April 2017 to implement GST. In May 2016, the Lok Sabha passed the Constitution Amendment Bill, paving way for GST. However, the Opposition, led by the Congress, demanded that the GST Bill be again sent back to the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha due to disagreements on several statements in the Bill relating to taxation. Finally in August 2016, the Amendment Bill was passed. Over the next 15 to 20 days, 18 states ratified the GST Bill and the President Pranab Mukherjee gave his assent to it. A 22-members select committee was formed to look into the proposed GST laws. State and Union Territory GST laws were passed by all the states and Union Territories of India except Jammu & Kashmir, paving the way for smooth rollout of the tax from 1 July 2017. The Jammu and Kashmir state legislature passed its GST act on 7 July 2017, thereby ensuring that the entire nation is brought under an unified indirect taxation system. There was to be no GST on the sale and purchase of securities. That continues to be governed by Securities Transaction Tax (STT).

## 2. FEATURES OF INDIRECT TAXES

- 1) **An important source of revenue:** Indirect taxes are a major source of tax revenues for Governments worldwide and continue to grow as more countries move to consumption oriented tax regimes. In India, indirect taxes contribute more than 50% of the total tax revenues of Central and State Governments.
- 2) **Tax on commodities and services:** It is levied on commodities at the time of manufacture or purchase or sale or import/export thereof. Hence, it is also known as commodity taxation. It is also levied on provision of services.
- 3) **Shifting of burden:** There is a clear shifting of tax burden in respect of indirect taxes. For example, GST paid by the supplier of the goods is recovered from the buyer by including the tax in the cost of the commodity.
- 4) **No perception of direct pinch:** Since, value of indirect taxes is generally inbuilt in the price of the commodity, most of the time the tax payer pays the same without actually knowing that he is paying tax to the Government. Thus, tax payer does not perceive a direct pinch while paying indirect taxes.
- 5) **Inflationary:** Tax imposed on commodities and services causes an all-round price spiral. In other words, indirect taxation directly affects the prices of commodities and services and leads to inflationary trend.
- 6) **Wider tax base:** Unlike direct taxes, the indirect taxes have a wide tax base. Majority of the products or services are subject to indirect taxes with low thresholds.

- 7) **Promotes social welfare:** High taxes are imposed on the consumption of harmful products (also known as 'sin goods') such as alcoholic products, tobacco products etc. This not only checks their consumption but also enables the State to collect substantial revenue.
- 8) **Regressive in nature:** Generally, the indirect taxes are regressive in nature. The rich and the poor have to pay the same rate of indirect taxes on certain commodities of mass consumption. This may further increase the income disparities between the rich and the poor.

### 3. CONCEPT OF GST

- 1) GST is a value added tax levied on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services.
- 2) GST offers comprehensive and continuous chain of tax credits from the producer's point/service provider's point upto the retailer's level/consumer's level thereby taxing only the value added at each stage of supply chain.
- 3) The supplier at each stage is permitted to avail credit of GST paid on the purchase of goods and/or services and can set off this credit against the GST payable on the supply of goods and services to be made by him. Thus, only the final consumer bears the GST charged by the last supplier in the supply chain, with set-off benefits at all the previous stages.
4. **GST Advantages and Disadvantages** The GST is a Value added Tax (VAT) is proposed to be a comprehensive indirect tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods as well as services at the national level. It will replace all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Indian Central and State governments. Though GST is considered to be a historical tax reform in India, it also has some demerits. We here would look into GST Taxation and deal with its advantages and disadvantages.

#### a. GST Advantages

1. GST is a transparent tax and also reduce number of indirect taxes.
2. GST will not be a cost to registered retailers therefore there will be no hidden taxes and the cost of doing business will be lower.
3. Benefit people as prices will come down which in turn will help companies as consumption will increase.
4. There is no doubt that in production and distribution of goods, services are increasingly used or consumed and vice versa.
5. Separate taxes for goods and services, which is the present taxation system, requires division of transaction values into value of goods and services for taxation, leading to greater complications, administration, including compliances costs.
6. In the GST system, when all the taxes are integrated, it would make possible the taxation burden to be split equitably between manufacturing and services.
7. GST will be levied only at the final destination of consumption based on VAT principle and not at various points (from manufacturing to retail outlets). This will help in removing economic distortions and bring about development of a common national market.
8. GST will also help to build a transparent and corruption free tax administration.
9. Presently, a tax is levied on when a finished product moves out from a factory, which is paid by the manufacturer, and it is again levied at the retail outlet when sold.
10. GST is backed by the GSTN, which is a fully integrated tax platform to deal with all aspects of GST.

#### b. GST Disadvantages

1. Some Economist say that GST in India would impact negatively on the real estate market. It would add up to 8 percent to the cost of new homes and reduce demand by about 12 percent.

2. Some Experts says that CGST(Central GST), SGST(State GST) are nothing but new names for Central Excise/Service Tax, VAT and CST. Hence, there is no major reduction in the number of tax layers.
3. Some retail products currently have only four percent tax on them. After GST, garments and clothes could become more expensive.
4. The aviation industry would be affected. Service taxes on airfares currently range from six to nine percent. With GST, this rate will surpass fifteen percent and effectively double the tax rate.
5. Adoption and migration to the new GST system would involve teething troubles and learning for the entire ecosystem.

#### **6. FRAMEWORK OF GST AS INTRODUCED IN INDIA**

- 1) **Dual GST:-** India has adopted a dual GST which is imposed concurrently by the Centre and States, i.e. Centre and States simultaneously tax goods and services. Centre has the power to tax intra-State sales & States are empowered to tax services. GST extends to whole of India including the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- 2) **CGST/SGST/UTGST/IGST :-** GST is a destination based tax applicable on all transactions involving supply of goods and services for a consideration subject to exceptions thereof. GST in India comprises of Central Goods and Service Tax (CGST) - levied and collected by Central Government, State Goods and Service Tax (SGST) - levied and collected by State Governments/Union Territories with State Legislatures and Union Territory Goods and Service Tax (UTGST) - levied and collected by Union Territories without State Legislatures, on intra-State supplies of taxable goods and/or services. Inter-State supplies of taxable goods and/or services are subject to Integrated Goods and Service Tax (IGST). IGST is approximately the sum total of CGST and SGST/UTGST and is levied by Centre on all inter-State supplies
- 3) **Legislative Framework :-** There is single legislation – CGST Act, 2017 -for levying CGST. Similarly, Union Territories without State legislatures [Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Chandigarh] are governed by UTGST Act, 2017 for levying UTGST. States and Union territories with their own legislatures [Delhi and Puducherry] have their own GST legislation for levying SGST.
7. **Registration:** Every supplier of goods and/ or services is required to obtain registration in the State/UT from where he makes the taxable supply if his aggregate turnover exceeds ` 20 lakh during a FY. However, the limit of ` 20 lakh will be reduced to ` 10 lakh if the person is carrying out business in the Special Category States – [11 Special Category States are specified in Article 279A(4)(g) of the Constitution] - States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
8. **Exemptions:** Apart from providing relief to small-scale business, the law also contains provisions for granting exemption from payment of tax on essential goods and/or services.
9. **Impact of GST on the Indian Economy:** GST the biggest tax reform in India founded on the notion of “one nation, one market, one tax” is finally here. The moment that the Indian government was waiting for a decade has finally arrived. The single biggest indirect tax regime has kicked into force, dismantling all the inter-state barriers with respect to trade. The GST rollout, with a single stroke, has converted India into a unified market of 1.3 billion citizens. Fundamentally, the \$2.4-trillion economy is attempting to transform itself by doing away with the internal tariff barriers and subsuming central, state and local taxes into a unified GST. The rollout has renewed the hope of India’s fiscal reform program regaining momentum and widening the economy. Then again, there are fears of disruption, embedded in what’s perceived as a rushed transition which may not assist

the interests of the country. Will the hopes triumph over uncertainty would be determined by how our government works towards making GST a “good and simple tax”. The idea behind implementing GST across the country in 29 states and 7 Union Territories is that it would offer a win-win situation for everyone. Manufacturers and traders would benefit from fewer tax filings, transparent rules, and easy bookkeeping; consumers would be paying less for the goods and services, and the government would generate more revenues as revenue leaks would be plugged. Ground realities, as we all know, vary. So, how has GST really impacted India? Let’s take a look.

10. **GST: The Short-Term Impact:** From the viewpoint of the consumer, they would now have pay more tax for most of the goods and services they consume. The majority of everyday consumables now draw the same or a slightly higher rate of tax. Furthermore, the GST implementation has a cost of compliance attached to it. It seems that this cost of compliance will be prohibitive and high for the small scale manufacturers and traders, who have also protested against the same. They may end up pricing their goods at higher rates.
11. **What the Future Looks Like:** Talking about the long-term benefits, it is expected that GST would not just mean a lower rate of taxes, but also minimum tax slabs. Countries where the Goods and Service Tax has helped in reforming the economy, apply only 2 or 3 rates – one being the mean rate, a lower rate for essential commodities, and a higher tax rate for the luxurious commodities. Currently, in India, we have 5 slabs, with as many as 3 rates – an integrated rate, a central rate, and a state rate. In addition to these, cess is also levied. The fear of losing out on revenue has kept the government from gambling on fewer or lower rates. This is very unlikely to see a shift anytime soon; though the government has said that rates may be revisited once the RNR (revenue neutral rate) is reached.

The impact of GST on macroeconomic indicators is likely to be very positive in the medium-term. Inflation would be reduced as the cascading (tax on tax) effect of taxes would be eliminated. The revenue from the taxes for the government is very likely to increase with an extended tax net, and the fiscal deficit is expected to remain under the checks. Moreover, exports would grow, while FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) would also increase. The industry leaders believe that the country would climb several ladders in the ease of doing business with the implementation of the most important tax reform ever in the history of the country.

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## **A VIEW ON E-BUSINESS**

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**Introduction:** E Commerce stands for electronic commerce and caters to trading in goods and services through the electronic medium such as internet, mobile or any other computer network. It involves the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) in making commerce between consumers and organizations, organization and organization or consumer and consumer. With the growing use of internet worldwide, Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) has also increased in humungous amounts and so has flourished e-commerce with the prolific virtual internet bazaar inside the digital world which is rightly termed as e-malls. So that we do not end up splitting hair, it is best to understand e-business with the help of examples:

- Email marketing to existing customers and prospects is an e-business activity, as it electronically conducts a business process -- in this case marketing.
- An online system that tracks inventory and triggers alerts at specific levels is also e-business. Inventory management is a business process. When facilitated electronically, it becomes part of e-business.
- A content management system that manages the workflow between a content developer, editor, manager, and publisher is another example of a business. In the absence of an electronic workflow, the physical movement of paper files would conduct this process. By electronically enabling it, we are now in the realm of e-business.
- An online induction program for new employees automates part of the whole of its offline counterpart.

I guess you get the idea. As long as something is a business process conducted on electronic networks, it is fair to call it an e-business process.

**Conducted Online:** Some authors have taken the view that an e-business is not about business processes being conducted electronically. Instead, an e-business is a special type of business -- one that exists online. So if you are an advisory firm helping people choose the right furniture, then you are a business. But if you run a website where people can compare furniture options, then you are an e-business. This view of an e-business is significantly more limited in its scope. And in this avatar, it starts getting synonymous with e-commerce.

**Real E-business Please Stand Up:** What exactly is e-business? It is not a question that bothers me too much, as it is simply a matter of semantics. My jargon is not necessarily superior to your jargon. But deliberating over the e-business vs. e-commerce dilemma is not a complete waste of time. Unless I understand the intended meaning of the speaker, I am likely to misinterpret. Imagine the confusion that would be caused by a piece of legislation that talks about e-business, but does not adequately describe it!

**E-commerce:** Compared to the murky definitions of e-business, e-commerce is clearer. In its basic form, it involves placing orders online and making payments online. Especially in the B2C (business to consumer) type of e-commerce, we have a website that sells goods on one end, and a buyer of those goods on the other.

**Is Business to Business Ecommerce the Same as E-business?** I have not seen this issue being addressed elsewhere, but I think that it is at the heart of the e-business vs. e-commerce dilemma. If you read about business to business (B2B) e-commerce, you will invariably come across references to



sharing data, supply chain management, logistics management and other core business processes that are not directly related to buying and selling. So which is it then: B2B e-commerce or e-business? In my analysis, people who can clearly differentiate between e-business and e-commerce are only thinking about B2C e-commerce. And those who find e-commerce and e-business to be synonyms are thinking about all forms of e-commerce, including B2B e-commerce.

**The Development of E-Business:** Think of all the types of businesses in a normal economy. You have retailers that sell directly to the consumer. You have wholesalers who sell to retailers. You have manufacturers who sell to the wholesalers. You have service providers that sell services to help the rest of the economy work. Throughout the 1990s and 2000s, all of those businesses found ways to use the Internet to be more productive, thus, in some way, becoming e-businesses. Soon, the term 'e-commerce' was in use, still referring to e-business activities but often being more focused on the buying or selling transactions. Distance shopping company JD Williams has made such a success of its Internet sales channel that it has now set up a company so it can market its expertise to other retailers. Zendor is a joint venture between JD Williams' parent company, N Brown, and GE Capital, which is now generating an extra income for the group by marketing JD Williams' expertise in e-business strategy, marketing and fulfilment services. Not bad going for a company that only launched its first website in February 1999! Tom Fothergill is e-business director at Eunite, the e-commerce design and development arm of Zendor, and the man who managed JD Williams' early forays in selling online. "We recognised back then that as a distance shopping player, e-commerce was a logical extension of our business. We recognised the value of being a multi-channel business before it became a trendy term," he says. The company ran a low-cost trial site until September 1999, based on a Windows NT platform. The next six months saw JD Williams completely revamp the infrastructure behind its website as it looked to create a fully-functional site that could provide new services like live online credit checking, stock availability and targeted marketing. Fothergill and his team decided to use Java-based technology and used IBM's WebSphere software to integrate the website with JD Williams' IBM mainframe based back-office systems. The company had no need of external consultants to help develop its online strategies, which were really just an extension of its own multi-channel business - as Fothergill explains. "Like online retailing, distance shopping is a fine art - it is about having good content and managing information across multi-channels JD Williams already deals with its customers via its direct sales force, stores and its telephone and catalogue services], something we had been doing for 20 years. When we went to see consultants, we were lecturing them and they were taking notes," he says.

**Conclusion:** Every day, new competitors rise up as weaker companies run out of steam and fall off the map. Industries, especially e-commerce, are constantly churning, with new businesses opening up shop, and older, failed businesses disappearing into obscurity. Despite the volatility of the industry, e-commerce continues to grow.

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## THE EMERGED RETAIL INDUSTRY OF INDIA

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**1.1 Introduction:** The Indian retail industry has emerged as one of the most dynamic and fast-paced industries due to the entry of several new players. It accounts for over 10 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and around 8 per cent of the employment. India is the world's fifth-largest global destination in the retail space. Indian Retail Industry has immense potential as India has the second largest population with affluent middle class, rapid urbanisation and solid growth of internet.

**1.2 Market Size:** India's retail market is expected to grow at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 10 per cent to US\$ 1.6 trillion by 2026 from US\$ 641 billion in 2016. While the overall retail market is expected to grow at 12 per cent per annum, modern trade would expand twice as fast at 20 per cent per annum and traditional trade at 10 per cent#. Indian retail market is divided into "Organised Retail Market" which is valued at \$60 billion which is only 9 per cent of the total sector and "Unorganised Retail Market constitutes the rest 91 per cent of the sector. India's Business to Business (B2B) e-commerce market is expected to reach US\$ 700 billion by 2020. Online retail is expected to be at par with the physical stores in the next five years. India's total potential of Business to Consumer (B2C) is estimated to be US\$ 26 billion, of which \$3 billion can be achieved in the next three years from 16 product categories, according to a study by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT). India has replaced China as the most promising markets for retail expansion, supported by expanding economy, coupled with booming consumption rates, urbanizing population and growing middle class. India is expected to become the world's fastest growing e-commerce market, driven by robust investment in the sector and rapid increase in the number of internet users. Various agencies have high expectations about growth of Indian e-commerce markets. Indian e-commerce sales are expected to reach US\$ 120 billion! by 2020 from US\$ 30 billion in FY2016. Further, India's e-commerce market is expected to reach US\$ 220 billion in terms of gross merchandise value (GMV) and 530 million shoppers by 2025, led by faster speeds on reliable telecom networks, faster adoption of online services and better variety as well as convenience. India's direct selling industry is expected to reach a size of Rs 23,654 crore (US\$ 3.54 billion) by FY2019-20, as per a joint report by India Direct Selling Association (IDSA) and PHD. Indian exports of locally made retail and lifestyle products grew at a CAGR of 10 per cent from 2013 to 2016.\*The size of modern retail in India is expected to double to Rs 171,800 crore (US\$ 25.7 billion) from Rs 87,100 crore (US\$ 13 billion) in three years driven by omni-channel retail.

**1.3 Investment Scenario:** The Indian retail trading has received Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows totalling US\$1.04 billion during April 2000–June 2017, according to the Department of Industrial Policies and Promotion (DIPP). With the rising need for consumer goods in different sectors including consumer electronics and home appliances, many companies have invested in the Indian retail space in the past few months.

- US-based footwear company, Skechers, is planning to add 400-500 more exclusive outlets in India over the next five years and also to launch its apparel and accessories collection, as it increases its operations in India.

- Paytm Ecommerce Pvt is planning its first major sale on the Paytm mall for the upcoming festive season and will invest Rs 1,000 crore (US\$ 156.14 million) for promotion, cash backs, and marketing.
- Investments by private equity firms in Indian retail sector reached US\$ 200 million in the first half of 2017, with seven new global brands entering India during the period.
- Japanese low-cost retail chain, Miniso, opened its first store in India in August 2017 and is targeting revenue of Rs 10,000 crore (US\$ 1.56 billion) over two years by reaching a count of 210 stores by the end of 2018 and 800 by 2019.
- IKEA, the Netherlands-based furniture company, has purchased 14 acres of land in Bengaluru for setting up its third retail outlet in the country.
- Future Group, a consumer goods company in India has entered into a joint venture with Khimji Ramdas Group in UAE for selling garments in Oman with both the companies having invested US\$ 11.7 million each. The joint venture will first launch four to five stores in Oman and gradually increase the count to 17 to 18.
- Amazon India plans to double its storage capacity in India by adding 14 new warehouses by June 2017, aimed at maintaining rapid growth in sales and catering to the remote parts of India.
- Bang and Olufsen, Danish stereo and speaker system maker, has plans of setting up about eight to ten standalone satellite stores by the end of FY 2017-18 in cities like Kolkata, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, among others.
- Walmart, global retail giant, plans to open 50 new cash-and-carry stores in India over the next three to four years and locate half of the stores in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand while creating over 40,000 jobs in the two states.
- Global e-commerce giant, Amazon is planning to enter the Indian food retailing sector by investing US\$ 515 million in the next five years, as per Mr Harsimrat Kaur Badal, Minister of Food Processing Industries, Government of India.
- US apparel retail major Gap Inc, has tied up with Arvind Group's fashion portal NNNow.com to sell its products online, which will help the retailer expand its presence beyond metros and tier-I cities.
- Hamleys, has stated that India is one of the most important markets for Hamleys globally, and outlined plans of opening six more stores, taking its total store count in the country to 32 by the end of March 2017.
- Roche Bobois Group, outlined plans of opening new stores in cities like Hyderabad, Chennai, Pune, Kolkata and Ahmedabad, in order to make India one of its top five markets by 2022.
- A joint venture between Dutch asset manager APG Asset Management and real estate asset platform Virtuous Retail, has acquired a portfolio of three shopping malls for US\$ 300 million, and has committed an additional US\$ 150 million as equity capital to expand the portfolio.
- Future Consumer Ltd has formed a joint venture (JV) with UK's largest wholesaler, Booker Group, with an investment of Rs 50 crore (US\$ 7.5 million), to set up 60-70 cash-and-carry stores in India in the next 3-4 years.
- Adidas India Private Limited, outlined plans of opening around 30-40 big flagship stores across Delhi, Mumbai and Bengaluru, by 2020.
- Mad Over Donuts (MoD), outlined plans of expanding its operations in India by opening nine new MOD stores in Hyderabad and Chennai by March 2017.

- Switzerland's luxury retail brand Bally, plans to re-enter the Indian market in a joint venture with Reliance Brands Ltd, by opening its first store in New Delhi in March 2017, and thereafter aiming to expand to four stores in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai over the next 3 to 4 years.
- Urban Ladder, an online furniture store, is in advanced talks to raise around US\$ 25-30 million from existing investors Kalaari Capital, SAIF Partners and Sequoia Capital, along with one new investor, which will be used to fund its expansion plans.
- Hennes & Mauritz (H&M), the Sweden-based clothing retailer, is in advanced talks with Mumbai-based Prakhhyat Infraprojects Pvt Ltd to lease around 275,000 square feet of space at Bhiwandi, Maharashtra, to set up its first warehousing hub in India.
- Future Group has partnered with UK clothing and hardware retailer Laura Ashley to make and sell merchandise as well as wholesale distribution in India.
- Parle Agro Pvt Ltd is launching Frooti Fizz, a succession of the original Mango Frooti, which will be retailed across 1.2 million outlets in the country as it targets increasing its annual revenue from Rs 2,800 crore (US\$ 0.42 billion) to Rs 5,000 crore (US\$ 0.75 billion) by 2018.

**1.4 Government Initiatives:** The Government of India has taken various initiatives to improve the retail industry in India.

- The Government of India may change the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) rules in food processing, in a bid to permit e-commerce companies and foreign retailers to sell Made in India consumer products.
- Government of India has allowed 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in online retail of goods and services through the automatic route, thereby providing clarity on the existing businesses of e-commerce companies operating in India.

**1.5 Conclusion:** Indian Retail Industry has immense potential as India has the second largest population with affluent middle class, rapid urbanisation and solid growth of internet.

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**THE STUDY OF INDIAN ECONOMY ALONG WITH EMERGING STRATEGIES****Prof. Mahendra K Sonawane***College Of Computer Sciences, Wakad Pune-57***Abstract**

*India is one of the largest economies in the world, and perhaps, one of the most prominent emerging markets as well. Indian foreign policy is the most crucial determinant that set the tone of the future milestones this paper examines the current state of India in terms of strategy, mindset and its implications on economy and other determinants that impede growth. It also looks at the success stories along with plausible strategy for sustaining growth... One major concern that might hamper the growth is the competitive strategy and hostile relations with neighbors, which is deemed as the biggest impediment for India to become an economic power house. This research paper includes the successful models of China, Germany and Japan and how they established their economies by collaboration with their respective regions or neighbors. This indicates a crucial point to ponder for India, which sturdily develops a collaborative strategy with neighborhood in order to help its growth and become an economic power house of the world.*

**Keywords:** - India, China, Germany, Japan, neighborhood, economic development

**Introduction:**-India, the third largest economy (as per ppp), and with a population of 1.2 billion, has median age of approximately 25 years and ample natural resources, including agricultural land, oil and gas. With GDP of 1.8 trillion (USD), it's perhaps one of the most prominent and emerging markets of the world, not to forget the ancient enriched culture. As far as its economic structure is concerned, 18% of GDP is driven by agriculture, 15% manufacturing and a whopping 55% from service sector. It ranks in the 8th spot in defense spending with \$38.3 billion; on education it spends almost 4.2 % of the GDP. India is being inflicted with pressing problems as well, daunted by the growing population which will supersede China in 2050, if it continues to increase at the same rate as current. India has been blessed with some of the finest agricultural land, natural resources and is leaping forward in production, having a substantial foothold in markets such as tea, sugar, cereal, wheat, rice, pulse and livestock. If we look at the industrial sector, which had a growth rate 7.5 percent (2010), textile remains ahead in terms of employment opportunities followed by automobile, pharmaceutical and IT. All of these sectors are key arbiters for India in making a lasting economic impact and setting the stage to leverage other sectors. Service sector accounts for the major chunk of GDP, performing well over the past two decades with major determinants that extend from communication, hotel and tourism, transportation to trade, financial services and IT. Being competitive in IT has led to a rise in pay in that particular industry due to proficient, skilled labor available, something that is not as common in other parts of the world. The latest breeze of FDI came in terms of outsourcing, thanks to the skilled workforce. Outsourcing of business is not merely from manufacturing point of view but also in information technology. India's skilled and proficient English speaking population has pulled the FDI in shape of business process outsourcing, software services and call centers. It is indeed true that emergence of India is highly leveraged by the skilled workforce.

**Problem statement:**-India is deemed to be in a decent state of economy, amid the circumstances but in order to become an economic powerhouse India need to re-evaluate the current state from a different lens that stretches from economic development to cordial relationships with countries sharing borders. Current state is based on competitive policy among other countries and having tense relationships, specifically with the neighboring countries. Competitive policy could be the biggest impediment and it's swaying India away from becoming an economic power. Probably, where it needs to be in order to take off to become the economic powerhouse has stark difference in dimension all together comparatively from the current state, which is rigid and inflexible up to a large extent. It is deterring the country from

its potential goal. The ideal position will indeed stem from the basic policy which needs to be revised, and attuned to the ideal state. The ideal state trickles down to a single principal, which is to be collaborative with the rest of the world - specially, the need to focus on developing collaborative and genial relationship with countries sharing borders in order to spur economic development in the region.

**Research objectives:-**The research objective of this study is to determine the current state of India in terms of economy, factors that impede success, and possible sound strategy for new growth for India. These are stated here as points:

- Primarily, the purpose of this research is to comprehend the current state of Indian economy along with the economic strategies being implemented.
- To understand the foreign policy related to the neighboring countries and the nature of relationships among other countries.
- To identify the factors that resist India from becoming an economic power.
- To review the factors that have alleviated countries like China, Japan and Germany, and how they improvised in all disciplines.
- To perceive how those strategic success factors can be replicated in India
- To devise a sound theme for strategies that could assist strong growth, as well as aid the country to become an economic power.

**Significance:-**Becoming an economic power has a lot of affluent prospects for the nation; one of the most significant pros is related to the say in international politics, by default, the share of voice will increase as the dependency of the world is likely to increase if India becomes an economic power house. Moreover, issues over which it has to reiterate its stance will no longer be required. For instance, the relationship of India and Iran is often surrounded by fear fog due to the pressure and stress from USA embargo over Iran. This and a lot of other issues will no longer require enlightening and perpetual explanations from New Delhi. Further implications of economic supremacy also comprise robust development in infrastructure, in terms of energy oriented projects, plummeting poverty, rising literacy rate, development of human capital and technology embedded infrastructure, making almost every field competitive or up to the prime standard. FDI often entails technology transfers after becoming the prime option for multinationals; it would be a prodigious chance for India to do some reforms that enable the technology transfer, allowing the labor and infrastructure to become even more competitive

India is becoming densely populous with every passing day and demographers speculate that the population of India will supersede China in 2030 with projected population by of 1.53 billion while China at that time is anticipated to have around 1.46 billion. This means government will be strained, needing to create jobs to fulfill the vacuum. Therefore becoming the economic epicenter will underpin the economic activities and job creation, it will also help India to escape from the dire strait if population kept on soaring while economic activity remains stagnant and would lessen the liability over government to create opportunities for natives. Another significant advantage is the transformations towards entrepreneurial spirit if we meticulously review the world's top economies; we will find that entrepreneurial spirit is touching peaks, whether in USA, Japan, or China, a prosperous, stable and skilled workforce enabled country spurs the entrepreneurial environment. After getting to the limelight, India will have the opportunity to provide a decent ground to carry out entrepreneurial ventures.

**Limitations:-**There are a plenty of pressing problems that could limit growth, preliminary the infrastructure, the economic development India needs depends on a much more demanding infrastructure to precede the activities. We can break it down further to develop a better premise, the energy sector of India seems to be handicapped, around 9 % of loss in manufacturing is caused by power outages annually whereas in China it is estimated around 2%. There is a stark difference between

both countries in terms of energy sector and its productivity to aid the manufacturing industry. Average Projected power outage in India is around 17 times a month whereas in China it is less than 5 times. 60% of manufacturing facilities in India carry out their activities over alternative energy sources while in china this figure is down to 27%. These statements could depict the loopholes that are required to be plugged; this inadequate energy sector will limit the growth and will also deter FDI. If we look at the transportation network, the picture is not quite dissimilar from the energy sector, airports are highly strained and capacity is less as compared to top economies. Mumbai and Delhi can handle 25 to 30 flights daily while this figure in Beijing is around 40 per day. The railway network is not up to the mark to sustain the high growth influx, earnest attempt to make it efficient and up to the mark is required. Transport network is considered to be a key arbiter in economic success of a country and when we talk about the economic power house then its importance is far more significant. Unfortunately, India currently lacks here which limits its economic growth. Perhaps it is true that India has gone on a roller coaster of economic growth in recent years, but the income inequality enlarged amid different states, Punjab, Tamil nadu, and few others relish higher income as compare to Rajasthan, Uttar Pardesh. This will create a dire economic imbalance in the coming years; investors will consider those parts where the labor is skilled and blessed with decent resources, while the already deprived areas will remain in the dark and will require more indulgence and devotion of decision makers to look after those areas, all parts of the country accumulates for the progress of economy, given plight will only result in a stagnant economy. In addition, massive debts and deficits encumbered the government even more and they were left with fewer budgets to devote towards the infrastructure, education and public sector development, which eventually ended up in a sluggish progress.

**Scope:-**The premise of this research is based on some of the core denominators of economy, initiating from GDP, which often determines the future prospects of a country and economic projections of a country comprises GDP. Infrastructure deemed to be a key arbiter in either robust growth or could well curb the progress, and it's a true catalyst in terms of economic growth. Infrastructure covered in this research includes power sector, transport sector, education and health. They all have intense affects over economy and are directly proportional to economic progress. Relations with other countries discern an economic power with the rest that is indeed one of the most influential principals in measuring growth, developing economy and, more importantly, sustaining that growth. This study specifically covers international relations with countries sharing borders. One of the strategic determinants that have obvious importance is the political stability and bureaucracy of the country, and both play a vital role in steering the economy and any fallacy can be dreadful. We are aware of the fact that India is mammoth in size, as are the hierarchy and bureaucracy of the country hence its implications on economy cannot be negated, this research covers this strategic determinant. A country and its progress are often measured from different parameters. Debt is one of them, a parameter that cannot be disavowed: it constrains the growth, inclination in debt means more GDP will be ascribed towards fulfillment hence leaving lesser for the development and amenities, research also covers the disparities among social classed and income both conditions have their own subsequent aftermaths. In a country like India where the class discrepancy is huge, such a factor is even more important. Laws, policies and decision makers are the pillars over which the structure of a country stands; this research covers the reforms taken to spur the economic progress and policies to make them effective in the long run. History shows that some countries grew significantly due to the economic reforms, laws and regulations. Therefore; this aspect has also been addressed in developing this research.

**Review of Literature:-**India is an emerging global economy. The views of Hogg (2007) has been expressed that when we glance at the potential of India, categorically, it has a substantial platform to

capitalize its resources and transfigure as an economic power house, but the road to success is highly reliant on relationships with its neighborhood, that will become the inflection point for any country looking to grow and progress. Current state of relationships is highly volatile; this will lead India to an untenable position in terms of growth and progress. There are many precedents in the world that patronage the fact that close ties with neighbors results in a lot of advantages. Notable are skilled labor, technology transfers, trade, and infrastructure amelioration and so on. These all dribble down to a simple principle called “collaboration”, looking for a win-win situation that would pave the way for any country to progress and more importantly to steer it towards the right direction, to sustain the economy along with the robust growth. Now comes the crucial part: according to Datta. S, Prashant Kumar Singh and Rumel Dahiya (2012), are the neighborhood and relationships with them. India, sharing border with the second largest economy, which has gone through skyrocketing growth and attracted majority investor to have an eye on opportunities underlying in China. While examining the relationship of India with China, one would clearly identify the relationship being contentious due to dominance in region and few other concerns that encompass territory issues and military dominance. Moreover, the mounting collaboration of China with Pakistan and Bangladesh has also led wariness and austerity amid China and India’s fragile relationship. The island state “Srilanka” and Asian titan India have assorted relationship, an ostensibly amicable relations is in fact had fraught India with issues that primarily were srilankan internal concerns but they do have impact over India. Influx of refugees used to be one big question that kept the countries away from each other. India has provided financial aid to the island and exerted pressure to sort out the matter with Tamil tigers, as long as the contention between srilankan government and Tamil tigers remain awake, the relationship of India and srilanka will remain suspicious. Indian parliament has been also skeptical about the financial aid given to srilanka for relocation and development hence the relationship is still dubious. Coming towards another country sharing border with India, “Bangladesh”, and the liberation of Bangladesh was dominated by Indian interventions back in 1971; however the relationship with Bangladesh is no different with its most of the neighbors, surrounded by fear fog and fraught with issues related to cross border militants and anti-Indian groups flourishing in Bangladesh that the Indian stance. Both countries in past came close of a lethal battle as well due to the extremist present on both sides, moreover the current state of this relation remains flimsy. There is a widespread believe and probably an overt reality that Pakistan and India are Archrivals, relationship with Pakistan doesn’t require much comprehension, apart from horrendous battles, the burning issues like Kashmir, the extremist groups present on both sides, are making the rift grow further. Indo-Pak relationship is perhaps the most capricious and perilous not only for both countries but even for the entire world as both countries are nuclear powers. According to Martin. M. F. and Vaughn. B (2011), Nepal, has a numerous reasons to be a close ally of India, being officially a Hindu state is one of them but even than the picture is not as pleasant as it should have been, concerns with Nepal extends from having a close tie or getting closer to china to maintaining political stability in Nepal as it has prominent affects over India. As far as Burma is concerned, which faced sanctions for suppressing the democracy, nothing can affect India more than the instability in Burma that could have grim outcomes for India, primarily the refugees and insurgency distresses the relationship, and however the dominance of china is also an apprehension for India, relationship with Burma has strategic importance for India specially in terms of dominance in the region. From above research, one of the key finding that can be easily extracted is the competing strategy, far away from being collaborative, in coming part; we will compare the successful models of economically sound countries with Indian model of foreign policy to set a premise for how can India become an economic power house, what should have been an important part of Indian foreign, specially the neighborhood policy.



**Successful models:-**

**3.1. China:-**According to Rosecrance, R, 2006, its development in 2011 was above 9%, and universal evaluations foresee China may be on track to turn into the planet's largest economy inside the following 5-10 years, with an interior market of 1.39 billion potential customers by the finish of 2015. China's ascent as a major worldwide economy was helped by its WTO participation in 2001, which made it change and open up its economy. This provided a stage for china to turn into the biggest exporter on the planet.

**3.1.1. China – Germany:-**Germany's geographical location in Europe makes it a great beginning place for china to launch itself all the more successfully into the European theater. At present, Germany sustains a substantial GDP and the biggest population of all the European Union nations. Verifiably Chinese and German relations have been portrayed as being uneven; however this has changed in the later years with Chinese associations expanding/buying/partnering with German associations. In sectors as differing as it, machine fabricating, medicinal innovations, and renewable energies Chinese associations are looking for chances to increase their educated/locally experienced laborers to get a decent footing in the European business. “A good example is China National Building Material Group Corporation (CNBM), a China based manufacturer of technologies for wind energy such as rotor blades required for windmills. This company in 2006 was looking to expand into the European market. It found its opportunity in NOI Rotortechnik GmbH, a German company with headquarters in the Eastern German state of Thuringia. The German company had fallen on financially hard times, but still enjoyed a reputation throughout Europe for making top-notch products for windmills. CNBM also saw the company's strength in R&D and Germany's position as the world's largest market for wind energy as major attractions. Moreover, 37% of worldwide wind turbine and component production comes from Germany.” Such examples display that Germany is increasingly becoming a place where Chinese investors are looking to expand into strong and wealthy markets, use the expertise of local experienced employees, and earn the trust of a “made in Germany” label. (Invest in Germany, 2008)

**3.1.2. China – Nepal:-**China seemed to be least concerned about Nepal until 1950's, but soon it realized the strategic importance and Nepal deemed to be in a tug of war amid the strategies of China and India, the two heavy weights of Asia as according to (Dr. Kumar. S, 2011). He further added that however, India has the upper hand in relationship with Nepal with the help of trade and open border policies. It has been troublesome to make exceptional relations with Nepal particularly when it's new prime minister needed to leave inside months to clear path for another leader. However china completely grasps the all aspects of Nepalese political scenario. China is increasingly interested in redeveloping investment and security relations with Nepal especially due to Tibet and expanding Indian impact in the nation.

**3.1.3. China-Pakistan:-**The Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao's visit to Pakistan in December 2010, the Pakistani Ambassador in Beijing, Masood Khan, stated in a statement that China was “the most favored country for Pakistanis”. Given the notions toward the Chinese, it is not astounding that 2011 was authoritatively named “the year of China-Pakistan Friendship” by both nations. The Pakistani media has added to the buildup about the profundity of the relationship, consistently proposing that China could soon trade the United States as Pakistan's best critical two-sided friend. This media edge is particularly clear when Pakistani-American relations are not going admirably, with 2011 having been an especially terrible year in that regard." It is difficult to check correctly what amount of help China gives to Pakistan this is for two explanations. To begin with, there is an absence of transparency in the Chinese Government's dispensing of help subsidizes. Second, appraisals of China's remote support, which comprises for the most part of level premium advances and government-upheld or sponsored

speculations in framework and common assets, shift considerably because of the diverse meanings of support. Just a generally little parcel of Chinese help incorporates what normally is described as "official advancement help" by the planet's major support givers, for example infrastructure awards, compassionate support. China has been providing Pakistan economic assistance in many forms mostly in the form of technical assistance in many projects as well as providing engineers. Chinese economic interests in Pakistan have grown over the past 6 decades of the relationship. China has keenly helped Pakistan develop its infrastructure to support trade. Currently China provides technical assistance in building dams, motorway, seaports, and other precedents includes JF-17 thunder project, F-22P frigate project.

**3.2. Germany:-**Germany undertook tough structural restructures to improve competitiveness after the creation of the lone currency in 1999, and the German economy became more and more dependent on trade goods – initially to the European boundary but progressively furthermore to Asia and above all china. Two-thirds of GDP growth in the past decade has been due to trade and today almost half of GDP comes from trade. In the decade since the creation of the euro, Germany's economy has become, as Simon Tilford has put it, "structurally reliant on foreign demand for its growth". Partly as an outcome of this structural change in the finances. German foreign principle is now furthermore progressively propelled by economic concerns and, above all, by the desires of exporters. The government Republic utilized financial rather than military means to achieve its foreign-policy goals and was therefore seen as a "civilian power". But before reunification, German foreign policy furthermore pursued political goals – above all, security and rehabilitation. With the end of the cold war conflict, although, the political constraints on Germany were lifted while globalization and the charges of German reunification have put the German finances under greater stress. As a result, German foreign principle has been progressively in pursuit of economic rather than political goals. Presently many hold the view that it is Germany which has stabilized the recession in EU or it would have been a lot worse.

**3.2.1. Germany – France:-** The relations between France and Germany is embodied in a cooperation called Franco-German companionship .This came about after 1945, when a French–German enmity between the two nations ended. Especially in the context of the European amalgamation, the cooperation between the nations comes to immense coordination and collaboration. Even though France has at times been euro skeptical in outlook, especially under President Charles de Gaulle, Franco-German affirmations and cooperation has always been a key to furthering the ideals of European integration. In recent times, France and Germany are amidst the most passionate proponents of the farther integration of the EU. They are occasionally described as the "twin motor" or "core countries" impelling for moves. Given the size of its market, its degree of openness and geographic proximity, Germany is France's premier trading colleague. In 2009, French exports to Germany stood at €55.2b (16%) and French trades from Germany stood at €71b (8.7%). France's bilateral deficit declined: going from €18.4b in 2008 to €15.8b in 2009. Germany is the fifth-leading foreign shareholder in France and in 2009 became the leading country of source in foreign investments and creators of jobs in France. France is the fourth leading foreign investor country in Germany. Today Germany and France are long way from the brutal enemies they once were. German and French cooperation in the EU has been of the greatest importance.

**3.2.2. Germany - Russia:-**Germany is the most significant EU constituent state in the eyes of Russia which views it as its most mighty advocate inside the EU. They share a long chronicled connection encompassing the two devastating conflicts of the 20th century. The influence of the Nazi strike on Russia in 1941, the horrendous casualties on the to the east Front, the Russian triumph over fascism (still celebrated on 9 May) and the Soviet occupation of East Germany for over 40 years, still have an

influence on the relationship. There have been several demonstrations of close individual connections at the highest level of government: Kohl/Yeltsin, Schroeder/Putin. The relationship between Merkel and Putin/Medvedev is, although, calmer. Germany enjoys powerful economic binds with Russia and is a biggest support inside the EU for closer relations with Russia. The Foreign Ministry has established an office for inter-societal collaboration while the Petersburg Dialogue facilitates associates between political leaders and high ranking players in business, culture, learning and the media. German businesses, including numerous little and medium-sized enterprises have nearly increase two-fold their business capacity in Russia every two years since 1998. In 2007, Germany was by far the biggest exporter to Russia with 32% of total EU trade goods to Russia, more than tripling from €6,660 million in 2000 to €28 billion in 2007. The identical is factual for trades, which increased from €14,263 in 2000 to €27.6 billion in 2007m accounting for 19% of total EU trades from Russia. The trade balance in 2007 was affirmative at €437 million for the first time since 2000. According to Rosstat data, Germany is the fifth biggest shareholder in Russia (7% of all foreign investments in Russia). Germany is also the fifth large-scale receiver of investments from Russia (4% of the total). The fastest growing parts for German investment are IT, communication technologies and high-tech commerce. Many organizations promote nearer financial and trade binds such as the influential Ost-Ausschuss der Deutschen Wirtschaft. Germany was Russia's major creditor in the Paris association retaining more than 40% of Russian credits. Germany is Russia's large-scale energy-customer of Russia within the EU, taking 34% of its oil and 42% of its gas from the homeland. Germany imported 36,915 thousand tons of oil and 1,477,669 t-j-cv of gas from Russia in 2006. This close collaboration, and furthermore high dependence, has a long custom and is echoed in the creation of numerous joint ventures such as the contentious Nordstrom pipeline.

**3.3. Japan:-**According to Hiroko (2005), it is said ever since World War 2 Japan has formulated its foreign policy to primarily defend its home land. Its foreign policy largely depends on its relations with the US, but due to recent economic woes and loss of influence in Asia Japan is forced to review its foreign policy after many decades. Japan has maintained a policy of non-aggression for more than 60 years. Its policy of not imposing its will by force but rather change itself according to recent events, this sometime is referred as "trends of the time" has helped Japan become a world economic power in a very short time.

**3.3.1. India–Japan relation:-**India and Japan have always had strong relations. Japan has been very keen in deepening its bonds with India ever since its independence. In fact India is the largest recipient of development aid from Japan. Japanese companies were one of the first ones to invest in India. Japan and India have steadily grown their trade over the years.

**3.3.2. Japan – China:-** Japanese and Chinese relations go back centuries. Both countries have been at odds with each other over different issues for decades; however trade between both countries has not stopped but rather has grown.

**Conclusion:-**A considerable amount of research is done on conflicts amid countries which back the assertion that having relationships that are incessantly in state of flux can be perilous for GDP, foreign direct investment and even for domestic investment as well. Regardless of the magnitude of the conflict, minor or major, it has its repercussions amidst countries and in region as well. Indian foreign policy will be the most crucial determinant that will set the tone for the future milestones; imprudence here would mean unenviable results, and a perpetual downward spiral. So, the foreign policy has to be well thought off, discreet and diligently applied after culminating the theme. In retrospect, the span of middle 1980's to 1990's is denoted as lost decade, when India was fuming with religious intolerance and turmoil. Most of the opportunities went ashes due those dire straits. Than the IT boom followed by

private sector headway, helped the dwindling Indian economy to find a foothold. Shackled with constraints, in fact a lot dire internal concerns are hampering the Indian economy, not to forget the 300 million Indian living below the poverty line, latent talent yet to be utilized, living a precarious life. So it's becoming quite reminiscent in terms of wage rate with Chinese model, where you see the urban going through technology ridden period and deprived rural away from globalization. It is just one impediment; one more road block is the health related issues, one of the pressing problems of India; appalling number of HIV infected population, poor health facilities in rural could will make progress dawdling. Infrastructure, Social justice, religious ferment are other detrimental factors that require deepen focus of Indian think tank in order to devise a plan of how to disentangle from pressing and fuming internal concerns. It's a fact that millions of Indian are living under poverty line with miserable conditions, decrepit roads and dilapidated towns reveal the rest of the story but yet the country is blessed with great potential, it has a decent workforce along with an infrastructure that can ameliorate to excel its economy, it has sea ports, air ports, railway and road network albeit not a benchmark infrastructure but enough to back the FDI and this system can be enhanced subsequently. One major concern probably that will hamper their growth and economy is the competitive strategy with neighbors, which will be the biggest impediment for India to become an economic power house. We have discussed the successful models of countries which thrived and established their economies by collaboration with neighborhood, and probably it's a key arbiter to economic success, china is grabbing the foreign direct investments and enjoying amicable relations with neighborhood, Japan has also followed more or less the same track and as far as Germany is concerned it's the heart of production in Europe and has collaborative approach particularly for neighbors. This all indicate a point to ponder for India which sturdily patronage the collaborative strategy with neighbors to alleviate its economy to become an economic power house of the world.

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**ROLE OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN INDIA****Dr. Naikwade Abhijit C.**

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**Abstract**

International Economic Integration plays a vital role in Economic Development of any country. Foreign Direct Investment is one and only major instrument of attracting International Economic Integration in any economy. It serves as a link between investment and saving. Many developing countries like India, are facing the deficit of savings. This problem can be solved with the help of Foreign Direct Investment. Foreign investment helps in reducing the defect of BOP. The flow of foreign investment is a profit making industry like insurance, real estate and business services and serving as a catalyst for the growth of economy in India. The present study is based on the objectives like (a) to know the requirement of amount of foreign investment by India, for its economic Development and (b) to analyze the trend and role of FDI & FIIs in improving the quality and availability of goods has been beyond doubt. To analyze all these objectives data has been gathered through secondary sources like reports and publication of Govt. and RBI relating to foreign Investment. After analyzing all the facts it may be concluded that maximum global foreign investment's flows are attracted by the developed countries rather than developing and under developing countries. Foreign investment flows are supplementing the scarce domestic investments in developing countries particularly in India. Further this paper recommends that we should welcome the inflow of foreign investment because it enable us to achieve our cherished goal like making favorable the balance of payment, rapid economic development, removal of poverty, and internal personal disparity in the development and also it is very much convenient and favorable for Indian economy.

**Introduction :** Foreign investment plays a significant role in development of any economy as like India. Many countries provide many incentives for attracting the foreign direct investment (FDI). Need of FDI depends on saving and investment rate in any country. Foreign Direct investment act as a bridge to fulfill the gap between investment and saving. In the process of economic development foreign capital helps to cover the domestic saving constraint and provide access to the superior technology that promote efficiency and productivity of the existing production capacity and generate new production opportunity.

**Objectives of Study**

- To understand the need for FDI in India.
- To rank the sectors based upon highest FDI inflows.
- PROBLEMS FOR LOW FDI FLOW TO INDIA
- Pattern of FDI (Industry wise)

**Research Methodology :** The present study is based on the objectives like how much amount of foreign investment is required for India's economic growth and to analysis the trend of FDI & FIIs for economic development and how the status of economy has improved after economic reforms. To fulfill all above said objectives data has been gathered from secondary sources like reports and publication of Govt. and RBI relating to foreign Investment, economic journals, books, magazines and internet etc.

**Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFC):** 49% FDI is allowed from all sources on the automatic route subject to guidelines issued from RBI from time to time.

**FDI in Insurance sector in India:** FDI up to 26% in the Insurance sector is allowed on the automatic route subject to obtaining license from Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority (IRDA)

**FDI in Telecommunication sector:** In basic, cellular, value added services and global mobile personal communications by satellite, FDI is limited to 49% subject to licensing and security requirements and adherence by the companies (who are investing and the companies in which investment is being made) to the license conditions for foreign equity cap and lock-in period for transfer and addition of equity and other license provisions.

**Problems for low FDI flow to INDIA:-** India, the largest democratic country with the second largest population in the world, with rule of law and a highly educated English speaking work force, the country is considered as a safe haven for foreign investors. Yet, India seems to be suffering from a host of self-imposed restrictions and problems regarding opening its markets completely too global investors by implementing full scale economic reforms. Some of the major impediments for India's poor performance in the area of FDI are: political instability, poor infrastructure, confusing tax and tariff policies, Draconian labour laws, well entrenched corruption and governmental regulations

**1. Lack of adequate infrastructure:** It is cited as a major hurdle for FDI inflows into India. This bottleneck in the form of poor infrastructure discourages foreign investors in investing in India. India's age old and biggest infrastructure problem is the supply of electricity. Power cuts are considered as a common problem and many industries are forced to close their business.

**2. Stringent labor laws:** Large firms in India are not allowed to retrench or layoff any workers, or close down the unit without the permission of the state government. These laws protect the workers and thwart legitimate attempts to restructure business. To retrench unnecessary workers, firms require approval from both employees and state governments-approval that is rarely given. Further, Trade Unions extort huge sums from companies through over-generous voluntary retirement schemes.

**3. Corruption:** Corruption is found in nearly every public service, from defense to distribution of subsidized food to the poor people, to the generation and transmission of electric power. The combination of legal hurdles, lack of institutional reforms, bureaucratic decision-making and the allegations of corruption at the top have turned foreign investors away from India.

**4. Lack of decision making authority with the state governments:** The reform process of liberalizing the economy is concentrated mainly in the Centre and the State Governments are not given much power. In most key infrastructure areas, the central government remains in control. Brazil, China, and Russia are examples where regional governments take the lead in pushing reforms and prompting further actions by the central government.

**5) Unexplored markets:** In India there is large scope for the investors because there is a large section of markets have not explored or unutilized. In India there is enormous potential customer market with large middle class income group who would be target group for new markets. Example: BPO was one sector where the investors had large scope exploring the markets where the service was provided with just a call, with almost customer satisfaction.

**6) Availability of natural resources:** As we that India has large volume of natural resources such as coal, iron ore, Natural gas etc. If natural resources are available they can be used in production process or for extraction of mines by the foreign investors.

**Pattern of FDI (Industry wise)** Only quantity of FDI is not important but it is more important that where this amount is invested. If FDI is coming in heavy industry, Basic capital Goods industry, infrastructure Development, Agriculture Development etc, certainly it will be fruitful and would increase the growth and production of Indian economy. If it will be invested in the more profit making non-priority industries such as luxurious, semi-luxuries industries i.e. A.C, T.V. Refrigerator, cosmetics etc. there will be increase in the consumption rate only and not in the capital formation in Indian economy. In this context, we would like to analyse the pattern of FDI inflow in the Indian economy in the following paragraphs. The data pertaining to the above discussion is given in table no 10. During the period 2002-11 highest amount of FDI went to financing sector and Insurance sector. Real estate, Business services and manufacturing got the second place in same period. The third important sector which attracted next highest amount of FDI was computer services industry and construction industry that held the 4th place and services sector held the 5th place in same period. While investment through

FDI came lowest in research & service (0.07%), education (0.61%), mine (0.23%), Health and Medical (0.83%) etc in above said period. On the base of above discussion it is clear that most of the FDI has gone to non-priority sector. Because FDI depends on profitability, industrial policy, customs, rates, FERA, regulations etc. But in case of India inflow of FDI is not satisfactory for the point of view of objectives of development of industries.

**Findings of the Study:** - On the basis of present study the findings are:

- The study reveals that the saving rate is less than investment rate in the study period.
- The foreign investment increased in both term i.e. FDI and FIIs.
- The FDI has better performance that attracts the 58.29 percent amount of total foreign investment inflow.
- Equity is the important route of FDI inflow that is 50289.96 billion dollar in India.
- Second important route of foreign indirect investment is FIIs. Through this route inflow of foreign investment found 56800 billion Dollars (US Dollar).
- The highest amount 6878 billion dollars of FDI in India came from Mauritius which is 42.76 percent of total cumulative FDI in study period while USA has 2nd and UK has 5th place.
- The highest amount of FDI has gone to financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business services which are 33.05 percent and minimum went to research & scientific services which is 0.07 percent of total cumulative inflow of FDI study period in India.

**Conclusion & Recommendation:** On the basis of study we draw conclusion that maximum global foreign investment's flows are attracted by the developed countries rather than developing and under developing countries. Foreign investment flows are supplementing the scare domestic investments in developing countries particularly in India. But foreign investor never adopts environment friendly technique to maximize their profit. These investments met the financial requirement for building up the basic and essential infrastructure industries of priority sector. But we finds that the highest amount of FDI gone to financing sector, insurance sector, Real estate and Business services which is 33.05 percent of total cumulative inflow of FDI in study period in India. It's a serious matter in context of foreign direct investment objectives. Main reason of this sifting is high risk and low profit in concern sectors. Because the FDI are associated with various types of risks which are expected to provide various linkages in the development of Indian economy. But there is an upward trend in the flows of foreign investment particularly in study period. We should provide the better environment for attracting the foreign investment through direct as well as indirect methods. We should welcome inflow of foreign investment in such way that it should be convenient and favorable for Indian economy and enable us to achieve our cherished goal like rapid economic development, removal of poverty, internal personal disparity in the development and making our Balance of Payment favorable

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**CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURE FORMS IN AN INDIAN ECONOMY-[2013-15]****Dr. Kashide Ramesh Tukaram***Assistant Professor, Dept of Economics, A.W.College, Otur Tal-Junnar Dist-Pune*

**Introduction:** Agriculture sector is a backbone of the Indian economy. Agriculture is source of subsistence for more than 70% of peoples in the rural areas. It precipitance around 17.5% to the total G.D.P. of India .And agriculture sector is also the largest employer contributing 49% of the total labour force. A part from employment, agriculture also plays an important role in food security. However the growth rate of the agriculture sector in India has been changing. The growth rate of the agriculture in India mainly depends on the rainfall as majority of the cultivated area in India depends on rainfall. With the introduction of green revolution the agriculture sector experienced forceful growth rate during late 2013s' to early 2015s'. India is the world's largest producer of pulses, rice, wheat, spices and spice products. India has many areas to choose for business such as dairy, meat, poultry, fisheries and food grains etc. Introduction of green revolution and availability of technology has helped to increase total production of major crops in India.However lack of irrigation facility and inefficient government policies, lack of effective policy for the minimum support price, Lack of boost the productivity, Lack of welfare of the small and marginalized farmers should also be taken into consideration.

**Keywords-***Agriculture Development, Agriculture Problem, Agriculture Productivity, Agriculture Growth, Green Revolution.*

**Role of Agriculture in an Indian economy** The agriculture sector is the backbone of an economy which supplies the basic factor to mankind and now raw material for industrialization. Therefore the role of agriculture for the development of an economy may be stereo typed as below:Increase in agricultural production and the rise in the per-capita income of the rural community, together with the industrialization and urbanization. In this way, agricultural sector helps promote economic growth by securing as a addendum to industrial sector.

1. Contribution to National Income
2. Source of Food Supply
3. Agricultural Products
4. Pre-Requisite for Raw Material
5. Shift of Manpower
6. Creation of Infrastructure
7. Relief from Shortage of Capital
8. Helpful to Reduce Inequality
9. Based on Democratic Notions
10. Create Effective Demand
11. Helpful in Phasing out Economic Depression
12. Source of Foreign Exchange for the Country
13. Contribution to Capital Formation
14. Employment Opportunities for Rural People
15. Improving Rural Welfare
16. Extension of Market for Industrial Output.
17. Source of Livelihood



18. Role of Agriculture for Industrial Development

19. Commercial Importance 20. Source of Government Revenue

21. Role of Agriculture in Economic Planning

**Contribution of Agricultural In GDP** This is a good symptom for the Indian economy from the agriculture sector. Agriculture is an important sector of the Indian economy. Contribution of agriculture and allied sectors was 30.01% percent of DGP of the country in 2013-14. The percentage share of agriculture and allied sector in GDP declined to 17.5% percentage in 2015-16. Though the agriculture has been the mainstay of the Indian economy. The table given below shows that percentage share of agricultural exports was about 32.02 % percent of the total in 2013-14-.value of agricultural exports was 18.6% percent of the total exports in 2015-16.

**Contribution of Agriculture in GDP**

Source:

Year	Agricultural exports	% share of agricultural and allied sector in DGP produce
2013-14	32.0	30.01
2014-15	16.8	15.9
2015-16	18.6	17.5

Sources: Agriculture Census 2016-17.

**Current Problem and challenges of agriculture sector in India** Agricultural growth in India over the past sixty seven year has been pointed out by sure features which needs close attention among the more important of these are. The major challenges faced by the agriculture sector in India include Soil attrition, adverse weather conditions, floods, pest captivate, water, logging, salinity, denudation of forests and over populations problem to agriculture. However lack of irrigation facility and incompetent government policies has led to peace in the sector. The process of structural modification has also been quite slow. Still majority of the cultivated area is dependent on the yearly rainfall. There has been increasing case of crop failure and farmer suicide in the recent years. Also majority of the rural population who are dependent on agriculture have small land holdings where the marginal productivity of each member is close to zero. There should be strong policies to boost the productivity of the agricultural sector. However the effectiveness of the scheme can only be analyzed after its complement.

1. Seeds
2. Manures, fertilizers and biocide
3. Irrigation
4. Lack of mechanization
5. Soil erosion
6. Agricultural marketing
7. Inadequate storage facilities
8. Inadequate transport
9. Cropping pattern
10. Land ownership
11. Sub-division of holding
12. Land Tenure
13. Conditions of agricultural labour
14. Neglect of crop rotation

15. Inadequate use of fertilizers
16. The use of poor quality seeds
17. Inadequate water supply
18. Inadequate use of efficient farm equipment

**Conclusion:** Most of the peoples are directly or indirectly dependent on the agriculture sector. Some are directly attached with the farming and some other people are complex in doing business with these goods. India has the capacity to produce the food grains which can make vast difference in Indian Economy. To achieve targeted mark by the government it needs to provide support in case of land, bank loans and other machineries to the small farmers along with the big farmers with this we can expect some improvement in Indian economy. Agricultural progress is insuperable to provide food for growing non-agricultural labour force, raw materials for industrial production and saving and tax revenue to support development of the rest of the economy, to earn foreign exchange and to provide a growing market for domestic manufactures.

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**IMPACTS AND CHALLENGES OF GST IN INDIA****Prof. Vinayak Pawar**

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**Abstract**

Goods and Services tax is a historic tax Reform in indirect tax system of India. Always tax play very important role in every economy. since last many years discussion on GST going on in India but finally it will come in to force from 1 July 2017. The aim of GST application is to reduce complex in Indian indirect tax system and provide them suitable system of tax. In India we have various types of central state and local government taxes so India want to make one nation one tax system. Goods and Services tax is beneficieate for industry government and consumers also as well as because of GST the cost of production will be lower that's why Indian product can capture world market. And they can compete with Global products. So GST is expected to make an India a common market with common tax rates and produces and Remove economic barriers. That is benefisher for improve business of India. So GST may be defined as a tax on goods and services which are leviable at earn point of supply. In which at a time of sale of goods or providing the services the seller or service provider may claim the input credit of tax which he has paid while purchasing the goods. As compare to existing tax system GST is always benefisher because the GST tax rate is lower than existing tax rates. Thats why common man gate benefited.

**Introduction :** The GST has been already introduce in nearly 160 countries and France was the first to introduce GST in the year 1954 in views of numerous benefits GST brings in to the economy introduction of GST has been on the political agenda of the country for quite some time. The journey to introduction in India has been long and is a culmination of the efforts of many political leaders, economic thinker and officers of the center and state government. The idea was GST first introduced in the year 2000 during the prime minister of Shri. Atal Bihari Vajpayee and a committee was setup headed by the west Bengal finance minister Shri. Asim Das Gupta to design a GST modal. In 2003 Vajpayee Government setup another task force under Shri. Vijay Kelkar to recommended tax reforms on February 28<sup>th</sup> 2006. the union finance minister in his budget fir 2006-2007 propose that GST would be introduced from April 1<sup>st</sup> 2010. the empowered committee of state finance minister which had formulated a design of state VAT was requested to come up with road map and structure for the GST. Joined working group of officials having representative of the state as well as center were set up to examine various aspect of GST and draw up report specially on exemption and there should taxation of service and taxation of interstate supply. An introduction of GST required constitutional amendment political consensus could not be garnered for a long time the constitutions 122 amendment bill 2014 was introduced in loksabha on dec 19 2014 and passed by loksabha in may 2015.

**Objectives of study**

- 1) To understand structure of GST
- 2) To understand Features of GST
- 3) To study the impact of GST on various sector of economy
- 4) To study challenges of GST in India

**Research Methodology:** For this current research paper researcher is used secondary methods for data collection means all information researchers are collect from various books magazine and online sources of information.

**II. Main features of GST**

- 1) GST is applicable on supply of goods and services.
- 2) GST is a single tax system means GST is whole of the country including the state of Jammu & Kashmir.
- 3) There are four tax slabs namely 5% 12% 18% and 28% for all goods and services.

- 4) Import of Goods is treated as inter-state supplies and would be sub deducted to IGST in additions to the applicable custom duties.
- 5) GST collars the entire production of Goods and Services except Alcohol and fire petroleum products (Crude, Petrol, Diesel, Natural Gas or out of GST).
- 6) Zero rating of exports and interstate sales of Goods and Supply of services.
- 7) No Scope for multiple levy of tax on Goods and Services. Such as, Sales tax, entry tax, luxury tax etc.
- 8) A common law and procedures entire the country under a single administration.

**A) Benefits of GST to Common Man.**

Every tax system affect on a Common man.

- 1) Goods and Services tax system will bring reduction in prices of Goods and Services in most of cases because elimination of cascading effects.
- 2) GST tax system is simple than existing tax system.
- 3) The aim of GST is Providing Uniform tax rates in entire country.
- 4) GST will bring more transparency in indirect tax system.
- 5) Employment opportunity will increases rapidly

**B) Benefits to Trade and industry.**

- 1) GST will bring reduction in multiplicity of cascading taxation. It follows multistate collection mechanism. It means tax is collected at every state and the audit of tax paid at the previous stage is available as a set off at the next stage of transaction.
- 2) GST tax system will bring greater transparency and disclosure in system through returns.
- 3) It will help more efficient neutralization of taxes especially for export.
- 4) GST will shift tax incidence to consumers through systematic way and thus benefit the industry.
- 5) Development of Common National market GST is introduced a uniform taxation law across states and different sectors in respect to indirect taxes which would make it easier to supply goods and services free across the country. No separates compliance of indirect taxes laws. Only GST laws need to be complied resulting in reduction in compliance costs. Multiple records keeping are not necessary.

GST Audit is required to be conducted by a Chartered Accountant or Cost Accountant for a firm having turnover Crore.

**C) Benefits to Government.**

- 1) The uniform SGST and IGST are expected to reduce tax evasion.
- 2) It will improve the overall investment climate and boost foreign investment in India.
- 3) GST is expected to increase Government revenue by widening the tax base and improving the taxpayer compliance.
- 4) GST will give a major boost to the make in India and startup India initiative of the government of India by making goods and services produced in India more competitive in the national market.
- 5) It will bring improvement in export at international market because of uniform tax rates in entire country.

**Impact of GST tax in India** After the GST is implemented there will be certain amount of impact in ever sector. Let us look at these impacts one by one in a brief manner. Some of these impacts can be temporary while others may remain permanent. The impact is expected in a high rate as the sudden change in the game of tax is going bring slight or a huge leap in the world of business depending on the category of business.

**Automobiles:** It will result in 10-17 percent of fall in prices assuming 18 percent GST rate. Lesser benefits might be accrued by the tractors as these are against the taxes paid on input. Though looking on the bright side the automobile sector will emerge as the tax that this field is paying a much higher tax than the tax that will be acquired from it after the GST implementation. It will lead to the easy and direct transfer of vehicles to the dealer. The stock will be transferred to your own warehouse and further will be transferred from warehouse to dealer.

**Textiles** The tax for textile industry is divided into 9 categories at the moment that varies from 4 to 12 percent. The textile sector is also bound to pay taxes to the unorganized players who extract tax based on the size of the business. It depends on the fiber if it is natural or manmade as the synthetic requires high service and the natural requires almost no duty. The mills are taxed at higher rate more than the power looms which discourages the integration of production. The GST implementation will boost exports as it will have no complicated schemes.

**Engineering, capital goods and power equipment** GST will have a positive impact on these and it will improve the prospects of engineering, capital goods and power equipment (ECPE) sector by reducing all the complications. These industries are involved with both manufacturing and servicing of the goods which makes the tax rate of this business high because of double tax and also creates a puzzle ground of structure. This will be broken down into much simpler structure with help of GST due to common tax.

**Hotels** Let us estimate that the GST rate will be 18% in this case the impact will remain neutral as currently the hotels pay 8.7 percent and luxury tax at around 8-12%. Restaurants pay service tax at around 5.6% and VAT at around 12%- 14.5%.

**Logistics** GST will lead to elimination of central sales tax and inter-state value-added tax arbitrage possibilities. This will lead to consolidation of warehouses and increased efficiencies in the logistics chain.

**Pharmaceuticals** It could bring a negative impact on this sector. The indirect paid by this sector could increase by 60 percent which is a thing to worry about and MRP could increase by 4 percent.

**Telecom** All the service related sectors are expected to suffer from this implementation as the service tax might shoot up. Even the moderate rise in tax could blow a hit on demand and profits.

#### **Challenges of GST**

- 1) **IT Infrastructure is Require:** There is a main challenge in front of GST application to develop IT –Infrastructure because all process of GST is online based and every businessman wants to file that's why it infrastructure is require.
- 2) **Office Training:** In any new law the old law as well as the new thought process of trust need to be imbibed. The unlearning of the old law and learning GST provisions is imperative all central and state government officers whether in vat, services tax, excise or customs would have to learn the GST Provision and possible implications viz a viz present gamut of taxes further GST law heavily depend on banks and information technology and hence proper training has to be given to the departmental officers.
- 3) **New Registrants :-** GST is expected to bring within its fold many new registrants will have been hitherto kept outside the preview of tax manly due to exemptions and also since the taxable event is wider in scope in GST transaction of existing registered assesses and registration of new assesses and resolving of migrants issues is a big challenges
- 4) **Increase In Tax Management Expenses:-**Currently many small businesses do not engaged professionals they themselves calculate and pay taxes and file returns on their own to save costs but

in the GST regime they will require professional assistance as the entire system is IT- driven under GST and it is a completely new tax system.

- 5) **Need For New Software For Big Business Houses:-**Currently most of big business houses, firm have been using accounting software for filling tax returns for exercise VAT & Service Tax already incorporated. The change of GST will required them to purchase new software or ERP for filling GST returns and compliances with results in additional cost of purchasing new software.
- 6) **Problem for E-Commerce:-** Now a day's many SMEs operating e -business or online selling through their own website or through third party website will be required to register to all state to sale to different parts of India under GST regime. Furthermore they will require paying taxes like any large organization.

**Conclusion:-**In Spite of all above challenges and myriad problems discuss above GST users a transference to measure taxes levied on a product bringing an end to the host of hidden and embedded taxes that were been paid so far. GST is expected to facilitate free flow of Goods and Services across the country and therefore expected to add to India GDP 1to 1.8 % further reduction in multiple city of taxes will lead to confidence building of foreign investor thus giving a boost to foreign direct investment in the country.

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## **AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT**

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### **PART I: AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT**

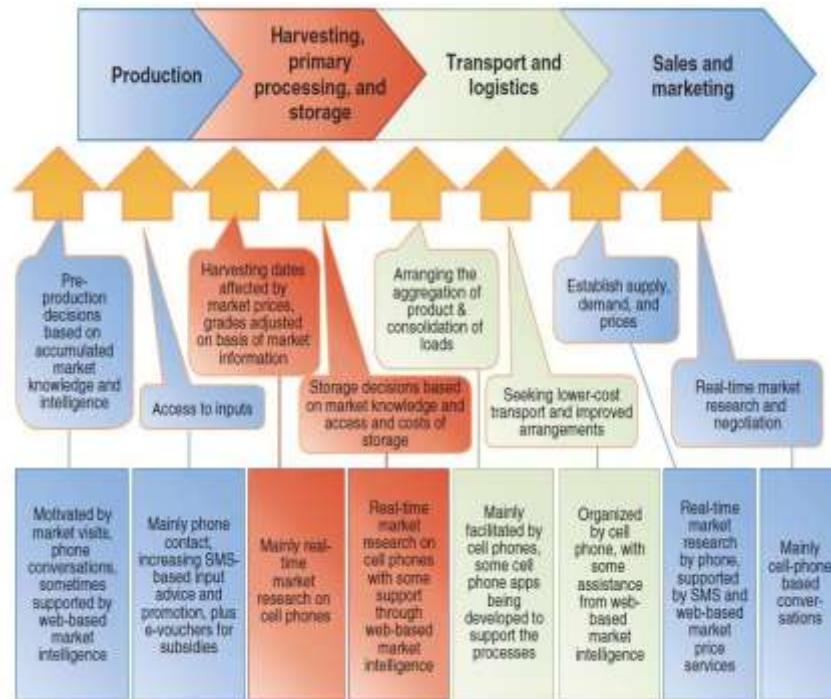
**Introduction:-**Agricultural marketing covers the services involved in moving an agricultural product from the farm to the consumer. Numerous interconnected activities are involved in doing this, such as planning production, growing and harvesting, grading, packing, transport, storage, agro- and food processing, distribution, advertising and sale. Some definitions would even include "The acts of buying supplies, renting equipment, and paying labour", arguing that marketing is everything a business does. Such activities cannot take place without the exchange of information and are often heavily dependent on the availability of suitable finance. Marketing systems are dynamic; they are competitive and involve continuous change and improvement. Businesses that have lower costs, are more efficient, and can deliver quality products, are those that prosper. Those that have high costs, fail to adapt to changes in market demand and provide poorer qualities are often forced out of business. Marketing has to be customer-oriented and has to provide the farmer, transporter, trader, processor, etc. with a profit. This requires those involved in marketing chains to understand buyer requirements, both in terms of product and business conditions.

**Agricultural marketing support:-**In the United States the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) is a division of USDA and has programs for cotton, dairy, fruit and vegetable, livestock and seed, poultry, and tobacco. These programs provide testing, standardization, grading and market news services and oversee marketing agreements and orders, administer research and promotion programs, and purchase commodities for federal food programs. The AMS also enforces certain federal laws. USDA also provides support to the Agricultural Marketing Resource Center at Iowa State University and to Penn State University. Several organizations provide support to developing countries to develop their agricultural marketing systems, including FAO's agricultural marketing unit and various donor organizations. There has also recently been considerable interest by NGOs to carry out activities to link farmers to markets. In recent years several developing countries have established government-sponsored marketing or agribusiness units.

#### **Agricultural Marketing Development Is Used In Following Types:-**

1. Agricultural advisory services and the market
2. Market infrastructure
3. Market information
4. Marketing training
5. Enabling environments
6. Recent developments

#### **How it works Example Through Following Diagram:-**



### Types of agricultural markets in India and their classification:-

Market for agricultural produce may broadly be divided into three categories

- Wholesale market
- Retail market
- Fairs

### PART II: Classification of Markets:

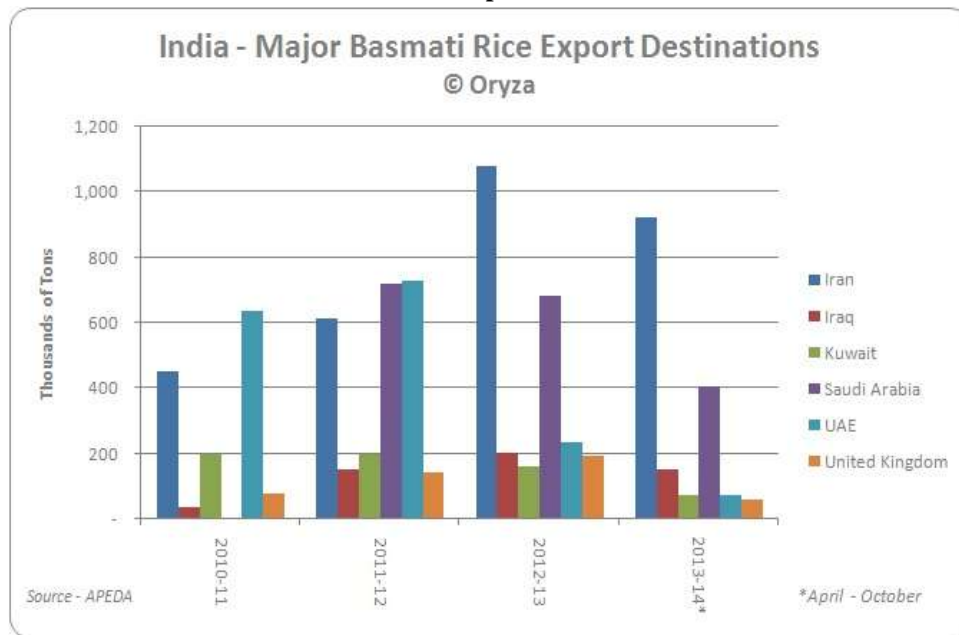
Markets may be classified on the basis of each of the twelve dimensions already listed

1. On the Basis of Location or Place of Operation
2. On the Basis of Area/Coverage
3. On the Basis of Time Span
4. On the Basis of Volumes of Transactions
5. On the Basis of Nature of Transaction
6. On the Basis of Number of Commodities in which Transaction Takes Place
7. On the Basis of Degree of Competition
8. On the Basis of Nature of Commodities
9. On the Basis of Stage of Marketing
10. On the Basis of Extent of Public Intervention
11. On the Basis of Type of Population Served
12. On the Basis of Market Functionaries and Accrual of Marketing Margins

**Example of Basmati Rice which is export of some destinations in few year ago:-**The areas of basmati rice production in India are in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. India's total basmati production for the 2011/12 crop year that ended June was 5 million tonnes.<sup>[6]</sup> In India, Haryana is the major basmati rice cultivating state, producing more than 60% of the total basmati rice produced in India. Example through chart is as follows:-



### Basmati Rice Export Destinations



**Conclusion:-** Agricultural extension reform requires policy vision and determination, and a nationwide strategy that can be implemented. Whether to decentralize and devolve, totally privatize or institute contractual arrangements with the private sector (including venture capital companies, non-governmental organizations, rural producer organizations, and extension advisory service firms), or promote end-user financing (or co-financing) of extension - these are country-specific questions requiring systematic analysis and preparation, gradual change, system coordination and system oversight. A multispectral extension network offers an inclusive approach to rural development. It brings together agricultural extension providers, promotes communication for rural development, and establishes rural extension activities for non-agricultural populations in rural areas as well as an agricultural extension/communication strategy. In all cases where nationally integrated food security systems are being advanced, multiple sectors are encouraged to work collaboratively to combat food insecurity and generate income. In India Agriculture Marketing Development day to day improved. Agriculture product market is developed due to recent changes and development in Marketing system.

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- Penn State College of Agricultural Sciences "Agricultural Marketing"

## IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON MONEY & BANKING IN INDIA AN APPLICATION OF MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION MODEL

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**Introduction:** Demonetization is an act where the old unit of currency gets retired and replaced with a new currency unit. It can also be considered as withdrawal of a specific currency from market. On November 8, 2016, currency notes of denominations of Rs.1000 and Rs.500 valued at 15.4 trillion and constituting 86.9 per cent of the value of total notes in circulation was demonetized. The act of Demonetization denotes the great need of digitization in the Indian economy. Demonetization led to several changes for the financial sector like significant change in currency demand, relatively rapid growth in bank deposits, detection of suspicious denominations & transactions, Increase the mutual fund investment etc. The fact of the matter is that the Currency in Circulation (CIC), Demand deposit with the banks and deposit kept by other financial institutions (M4) & financial sector especially banking business has experienced drastic changes in their regular trends. During demonetisation and the subsequent period, there has been a distinct increase in saving flows into equity/ debt oriented mutual funds and life insurance policies. Apart from this, non-banking financial companies seem to have recorded improvement in collections and disbursements. The challenge, going forward, would be to channel the funds into productive segments of the economy and expand the footprints of the digital economy, which has undergone a sharp increase □ another important consequence of demonetization. In a nutshell there is statistically significant impact of demonetization on Money stocks & Banking Business in India. The research paper mainly focused on the analysis of the impact of demonetization on money & banking business in India. The researcher has used the multiple linear regression models for this purpose.

### **Objectives of the study:**

- 1) To study the Impact of Demonetization on Money Stock (M4)
- 2) To study the Impact of Demonetization on Banking Business in India

### **Research Methodology:**

#### **1) Hypothesis:**

The following are the main hypothesis of the study:

#### **Main Hypothesis:**

- H1: There is significant impact of Digital Transactions (DTX) on Money Stock in India (M4)
- H1: There is significant impact of Digital Transactions (DTX) on Banking Business in India

#### **Null Hypothesis:**

- H0: There is no significant impact of Digital Transactions (DTX) on Money Stock in India (M4)
- H0: There is no significant impact of Digital Transactions (DTX) on Banking Business in India.

**2) Data collection:** In order to achieve the objectives of the study, the secondary data has been used for the same. The secondary data for the study is collected from various sources such as RBI Bulletin (From November 2016 to October 2017), Statistical table relating to Banks in India & Report on trend and Progress in India published by RBI.

**3) Period for the study:** The present study covers the impact of Demonetization on Money and Banking in India from November 2016 to October 2017, that is the study considers a period of 12 months (8<sup>th</sup> Nov 2016 to 30<sup>th</sup> Oct 2017)

**4) Model Used:** The Money, in turn was measured by taking into consideration the variables such as currency in circulation, Demand Deposit with the public as well as M1 to M4 measures used too. On the other hand banking business in India was ascertained based on the variables like Liabilities to Banks, Liabilities to other Banks, as well as Investment & bank credit etc. The Policy of Demonetization were led to the digital transactions like RTGS, REC, (ECS, NEFT, IMPS & NACH), Transactions with Cards (Debit Cards, Credit Cards, & POS), PPI(m-Wallet, Paper vouchers) and Mobile Banking. Therefor the researcher has been used Digital Transaction (DTx) as a major reflector of demonetization.

**5) Statistical Tool:** Multiple linear regression analysis technique was used to study the impact of demonetization on Money & Banking in India. Hence for the purpose of the present study the following multiple linear Regression equation has been formulated:

$$\delta = f (\beta_0 + \beta_1x_1 + \beta_2x_2 + \beta_3x_3 + \beta_4x_4 + \beta_5x_5 + \dots + \beta_n x_n) \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Where

$\delta$  = Predicted or expected value of the dependant variables

X123...n = Predicted value of the independent value

$\beta_0$  = Value of the constant variables

$\beta_{123...n}$  = Estimated regression coefficients

On the basis of above equation the following equation has been formulated:

$$\text{Money (M4) Banking Business} = f (\text{RTGS} + \text{CCIL} + \text{PC} + \text{REC} + \text{Cards} + \text{PPI} + \text{MB})$$

The researcher was derive & used above equation for analysis of Impact of digital transactions on Money & Banking.

Where,

- RTGS: Real Time Gross Settlement System
- CCIL: Clearing Corporation of India Ltd
- PC: Paper Clearings
- REC: Retail Electronic Clearings
- Cards: Debit, Credit Cards & POS
- PPI: Prepaid Payment Instruments
- MB: Mobile Banking

**Analysis of the Data:**

**Table no. 1 multiple linear Regression Results of Impact of DTX onM4**

Model : M4 = f (RTGS + CCIL + PC + Cards + PPI + MB )							
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	R-Square	Adjusted R-Square	Significant
Intercept	105706.97	11395.75	9.28	0.00	0.98	<b>0.94</b>	.
RTGS	0.17	0.13	1.33	0.25			No
CCIL	0.06	0.10	0.62	0.57			No
PC	-2.59	1.36	-1.90	0.13			No
REC	-0.57	1.22	-0.47	0.66			No
Cards	6.32	2.10	3.01	0.04			Yes
PPI	57.93	60.01	0.97	0.39			No
MB	0.44	1.08	0.40	0.71			No

RData Compiled from RBI Bulletin (Nov 2016 to Oct 2017), *Dependant variable: M4,*

**Table no. 2 multiple linear Regression Results of Impact of DTX on Liabilities to Banks**

Model : Liabilities to Banks = $f$ (RTGS + CCIL + PC + Cards + PPI + MB )							
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	R-Square	Adjusted R-Square	Significant
Intercept	2508.99	1611.34	1.56	0.19	0.66	<b>0.06</b>	.
RTGS	0.01	0.02	0.60	0.58			No
CCIL	-0.01	0.01	-0.45	0.68			No
PC	0.02	0.19	0.11	0.92			No
REC	-0.05	0.17	-0.29	0.78			No
Cards	-0.13	0.30	-0.45	0.68			No
PPI	-1.13	8.49	-0.13	0.90			No
MB	0.07	0.15	0.44	0.68			No

**Ref:** Data Compiled from RBI Bulletin (Nov 2016 to Oct 2017) *Dependant variable: Liabilities to Banks*

**Table no. 3 multiple linear Regression Results of Impact of DTX on Liabilities to other Banks**

Model : Liabilities to Other Banks = $f$ (RTGS + CCIL + PC + Cards + PPI + MB )							
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	R-Square	Adjusted R-Square	Significant
Intercept	119745.59	5077.05	23.59	0.00	0.97	<b>0.92</b>	.
RTGS	-0.08	0.06	-1.38	0.24			No
CCIL	0.01	0.05	0.27	0.80			No
PC	-1.57	0.61	-2.60	0.06			No
REC	2.22	0.54	4.09	0.01			Yes
Cards	-2.79	0.93	-2.99	0.04			Yes
PPI	-51.14	26.74	-1.91	0.13			No
MB	-0.82	0.48	-1.71	0.16			No

**Ref:** Data Compiled from RBI Bulletin (Nov 2016 to Oct 2017), *Dependant variable: Liabilities to Other Banks*

**Table no. 4 multiple linear Regression Results of Impact of DTX on Investment**

Model : Investment = $f$ (RTGS + CCIL + PC + Cards + PPI + MB )							
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	R-Square	Adjusted R-Square	Significant
Intercept	34896.93	4426.21	7.88	0.00	0.97	<b>0.92</b>	.
RTGS	-0.17	0.05	-3.34	0.03			Yes
CCIL	0.12	0.04	2.92	0.04			Yes
PC	-0.69	0.53	-1.31	0.26			No
REC	1.38	0.47	2.91	0.04			Yes
Cards	-3.27	0.81	-4.02	0.02			Yes
PPI	32.62	23.31	1.40	0.23			No
MB	-0.35	0.42	-0.84	0.45			No

**Ref:** Data Compiled from RBI Bulletin (Nov 2016 to Oct 2017), *Dependant variable: Investment*

**Table no. 5 multiple linear Regression Results of Impact of DTX on Bank Credit**

Model : Bank Credit = f (RTGS + CCIL + PC + Cards + PPI + MB )							
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	R-Square	Adjusted R-Square	Significant
Intercept	71621.18	7384.67	9.70	0.00	0.97	<b>0.93</b>	.
RTGS	-0.08	0.08	-0.93	0.41			No
CCIL	0.02	0.07	0.23	0.83			No
PC	-1.18	0.88	-1.33	0.25			No
REC	2.20	0.79	2.78	0.05			Yes
Cards	-0.06	1.36	-0.05	0.97			No
PPI	-64.98	38.89	-1.67	0.17			No
MB	-0.64	0.70	-0.92	0.41			No

**Ref:** Data Compiled from RBI Bulletin (Nov 2016 to Oct 2017), *Dependant variable: Bank Credit*

**Results & Findings:A) Impact of Demonetization on Money (M4):**The Impact of Demonetization on Money variables such as M1 to M4 is discussed in the following paragraphs:

**I) M4:**Table no. 1 shows the multiple linear Regression results of Impact of Demonetization on M4. It can be seen from the multiple linear Regressions results (Table no: 1) that the Cards coefficient is 6.32 and its t-value is 3.01 and the *P*-value is 0.04, which is less than 0.05 (at 5% level of significance). Since the *P*-value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis  $H_0$ (*first*) (*On the basis of Cards coefficient*) is rejected. Hence it can be concluded that only the transactions with Credit & Debit Cards has significant impact on M4, on the other hand other remaining tools of digital transactions have not significant impact on M4.

**B) Impact of Demonetization on Banking Business:** The impact of demonetization on Banking Business variables such as Liabilities of the Banks, Liabilities of the other Banks, Investment & Bank credit is discussed in the following paragraphs:

**I) Liabilities to the Banks:**Table no 2 shows the multiple linear Regression results of Impact of Demonetization on liabilities to the Banks. It can be seen from the multiple linear Regressions results (Table no: 2) that the Adjusted R-Square value is 0.06, its *P*- value of all variables are more than 0.05 (at 5% level of significance). Since the *P*-value more than 0.05 the null hypothesis  $H_0$ (*Second*) is accepted. Hence it can be concluded that there is no statistical significant impact of Digital transactions on liabilities to the Banks) in India.

**II) Liabilities to Other Banks:**Table no.3 shows the multiple linear Regression results of Impact of Demonetization on liabilities to other Banks. It can be seen from the multiple linear Regressions results (Table no: 3) that the Adjusted R-Square value is 0.92, its *P*- values of REC & Cards variables are 0.01 & 0.04 respectively , which are less than 0.05 (at 5% level of significance). Since the *P*-value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis  $H_0$ (*Second*) is rejected. Hence it can be concluded that there is statistical significant impact of Digital transactions on Banking Business (liabilities to other Banks) on the other hand other remaining tools of digital transactions have not significant impact on Banking Business in India.

**III) Investment:** Table no.4 shows the multiple linear Regression results of Impact of Demonetization on Investment. It can be seen from the multiple linear Regressions results (Table no: 4) that the Adjusted R-Square value is 0.92, its *P*- values of RTGS, CCIL, REC & Cards are 0.03, 0.04, 0.04 , & 0.02 respectively which are less than 0.05 (at 5% level of significance). Since the *P*-value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis  $H_0$ (*Second*) is rejected. Hence it can be concluded that there is statistical significant impact of Digital transactions with RTGS, CCIL, REC & Cards on Investment, on the other hand other remaining tools of digital transactions have not significant impact on Investment in India.

**IV) Bank Credit:** Table no.5 shows the multiple linear Regression results of Impact of Demonetization on Investment. It can be seen from the multiple linear Regressions results (Table no: 5) that the Adjusted R-Square value is 0.93, and only the *P*- values of REC is less than 0.05 (at 5% level of significance). Since the *P*-value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis  $H_0$  (Second) (On the basis of REC) is rejected. Hence it can be concluded that there is statistical significant impact of Digital transactions with REC on Bank Credit, on the other hand other remaining tools of digital transactions have not significant impact on Bank credit in India.

**Conclusion:** The researcher has been shown the multiple linear regression result of Impact of demonetization which means the tools of digital transactions on Money & Banking Business in India as a Concluding part of paper at a Glance in given tabulated format:

<b>Money</b>							
	<b>RT GS</b>	<b>CC IL</b>	<b>PC</b>	<b>RE C</b>	<b>Car ds</b>	<b>PPI</b>	<b>MB</b>
<b>M4</b>	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X
<b>Banking Business</b>							
<b>Liabilities to Banks</b>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Liabilities to other Banks</b>	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X
<b>Investment</b>	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X
<b>Bank Credit</b>	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X

✓ = Significant Impact

X = No significant Impact

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## **STUDY OF RISK AND SECURITIES OF E-BANKING**

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**Introduction:-**Online banking, also known as internet banking, e-banking or virtual banking, is an electronic payment system that enables customers of a bank or other financial institution to conduct a range of financial transactions through the financial institution's website. The online banking system will typically connect to or be part of the core banking system operated by a bank and is in contrast to branch banking which was the traditional way customers accessed banking services. To access a financial institution's online banking facility, a customer with internet access will need to register with the institution for the service, and set up a password and other credentials for customer verification. The credentials for online banking is normally not the same as for telephone or mobile banking. Financial institutions now routinely allocate customers numbers, whether or not customers have indicated an intention to access their online banking facility. Customer numbers are normally not the same as account numbers, because a number of customer accounts can be linked to the one customer number. Technically, the customer number can be linked to any account with the financial institution that the customer controls, though the financial institution may limit the range of accounts that may be accessed to, say, cheque, savings, loan, credit card and similar accounts.

**Objectives:-**1.To study types & Global scenario of E-Banking. 2. To Study Risk & Securities of E-Banking.

**Research Methodology:-** Secondary data is use for this research . Information collected from various Books, Periodicals & Webs.

**Key words:-**E-Banking, ATM, Mobile Banking

**Global Scenario:-** In 2001, approx. 60% of e-business in the U.K. was concentrated on financial services sector with zero fold increase of the British e-business. Around one-fifth of Finnish and Swedish bank customers are using banking online, while in US online banking is growing at an annual rate of 60 per cent and the number of online accounts are expected to reach 15 million by 2003.In Europe, the internet is accelerating the reconfiguration of the banking industry into three separate entities: production, distribution and advice. Several banks in Asia have started offering E-banking services, most of them are offering basic services like developed countries in the US and European countries. In Asia, many customers are concerned about security. Products available so far tend to be unexciting and in the wake of Asia's recent economic crisis, many smaller banks have been preoccupied with the more urgent issue of survival. However, if the banks handle the basic features of online banking like fund transfer, balance enquiry, bill payments then chances of success are there.

In 2001, over 50 per cent of the banks in US were offering e-banking services. In spite of the rapid growth in the number of banks offering e-banking, only a minority of banks in the US offered transactional e-banking. A bank is considered as offering transactional e-banking if its customers can transact business over the internet. Thus every bank having a website is not deemed as offering e-banking. On the customers 'side, most customers prefer to use banks that offer e-banking, so usage pattern could change suddenly. In European countries, the local market is being intensified by globalization. In these countries, the basic objective of banks is to position oneself as "state of the art 28factory" capable of issuing high volume products and services to customers at best price. The internet

is making the market more transparent. Through online market places, customers and banks can instantly obtain accurate information about the products and services. New entrants do not possess bricks and mortar networks, but can use direct channels, such as internet to reach their target clients. In India, approx. one per cent of high and middle income group banking customers conducted banking on the internet in 2000 compared to 5 to 6 per cent in Singapore and South Korea. In 2001, it has been observed that more than 20 major banks were either offering e-banking services at various levels or planned to do so in the near future. Some of the private sector banks, viz. ICICI Bank, HDFC Bank, Indusind Bank, IDBI Bank, AXIS Bank, and SBI Bank are offering various e-banking services to their customers.

**1. Electronic Banking Products and Services:** E-banking has provided immense opportunities in offering goods and services to the customers. These products are totally changing the outlook of banking sector. Now the industry is shifting towards cashless society, where physical cash, notes and coins have become a thing of the past, and digital cash and electronic purse have taken their place. There are many non-cash payment methods which are in use. These are as follows:

- **Automated Teller Machine** ATM is a cash rendering teller machine. This is a machine which is frequently seen at banks and other locations, such as shopping centres and building societies. Customers can withdraw any sum up to a limited amount, can view the status of his account and order a new cheque book. There is a number called Personal Identification Number (PIN), which is a key for carrying the desired transactions. On the other hand, we can say that it's a machine which replaces the human aspect of providing the cash and standing in a long queue. ATMs can be installed on the bank's premises (onsite ATMs) for which no license is required from RBI. However, for ATMs to be installed at public places (offsite ATMs), banks have to obtain a license. These offsite ATMs are mainly installed at airports, railway stations, market places, petrol pumps, etc.

- **Mobile Banking** The traditional brick and mortar is done from fixed branch premises, where the customer has to go personally for carrying out business transactions. Through mobile banking the customer can conduct a host of banking transactions and inquiries through the mobile. Mobile banking can also be carried through a mobile van with or without 29 computerized banking system. The mobile van moves from place to place on designated routes at designated hours and the customers can transact their banking business, such as deposit, withdrawal, cheque collection, draft issuance, pass book updates, etc. Mobile banking helps the customer to do his account management, electronically which was earlier possible through internet banking. Mobile banking service is divided into two categories:

- (i) **SMS Based:** This service can be availed from any mobile having SMS based service. The customer types the required keywords and PIN number and send the message to the predefined number.

- (ii) **Menu Based:** The customer downloads and installs the application on the mobile. Whenever the customer wants any sort of information, he selects the application, selects the request from menu and sends the request to the designated number. This request is internally sent as SMS text. The central computer at bank sends back the result to him.

**Functionalities of Mobile Banking:** Mobile banking functionalities have been divided into three parts. In public category, the customer can openly access the exchange rates and interest rates of the economy as well as the banks. In private category, the customer can check the account balances, can administer the credit lines and can check the transactions. While conducting the transactions, mobile banking helps in transfer of funds, and in paying invoices.

- (i) **Public Enquiry:** General information about banking services can be obtained by customers and non-customers like dialing a special enquiry number of the bank (call centre) and desired information can be obtained.



(ii) **Private Enquiry:** This relates to account specific information and can be accessed only by account holder by disclosing personal identification number (PIN) and customer ID.

• **Society for World-wide Inter-banking Financial Tele-communication (SWIFT):** It is a computerized message system which links banks around the world. In 1996, it was updated from centralized system to decentralized system. SWIFT is a co-operative organization formed by international banks and financial institutions. The member banks are shareholders of this society. It provides guarantee to carry messages without any mutilation of the message. The network provides round the clock service to participating banks. It aims to improve the speed and service in order to prevent the individual bank setting up its own computerized messaging system in opposition.

• **E-commerce:** E-commerce refers as the transaction between the buyer and seller without exchanging any papers or any meeting between two persons and largely using the internet. Electronic commerce allows efficient transactions among customers, suppliers and partners for cutting the transaction time and reducing the costs of doing business. The Ministry of Commerce is supporting “Electronic Commerce (EC) / Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) for Trade” project for facilitating international trade. The community partners of this project are various trade regulatory and facilitating agencies like the Customs Department, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Airports, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Export Promotion Organizations (EPOs), Exporters, Importers, Agents, Container Corporation of India (CONCOR) and banks. The objective of this project is to (i) facilitate electronic delivery of services; (ii) simplify procedures; (iii) provide 24 hour access to users with their partners; (iv) make procedure transparent; (v) reduce the transaction cost and time; and (vi) introduce international standards and best practices

• **Electronic Data Interchange (EDI):** EDI is the exchange of documents in the standardized electronic form, between organizations, in automated manners, directly from a computer application in one organization to an application in another. EDI can be compared and contrasted with electronic mail. Email enables free-format textual messages to be electronically transmitted from one person to another. EDI, on the other hand, supports structured business messages (those which are expressed in hard copy, pre-printed forms or business documents) and transmits them electronically between computer applications rather than between people to their customers. Banks that provide EDI services to their customers always have an advantage over those who do not provide such services. It can be said that EDI can be used for automating the existing processes, an opportunity to rationalize the procedures, reduce the costs and improve the quality of services.

• **Internet Banking:** As the banking industry has been constantly innovating and with the advent of technological development particularly in the area of telecommunication and information technology, one such innovation is internet banking. Internet banking is defined as an internet portal through which the customers can use different kinds of banking services from bill payments to making investment. All the banks using internet as an additional channel or banks using internet only as delivery channel are now on the equal footing to offer their banking services on the internet and to compete for customers around the world. Internet banking is useful for both the bankers and the customers. The rationale use of internet banking technology from the bank point of view is mainly related to cost savings. Internet banking sites can be segregated into four categories from level I, which offers just minimum functionalities, such as access to one's deposit account data, to level IV sites that offer sophisticated services. Generally, internet banking is offered in two ways. First, an existing branch with physical offices can establish a website and offer its customer internet banking in addition to traditional banking channels. Second way is that bank may be established as “virtual”, “branchless” or “internet” with a computer server at its heart that is housed in an office that serves as bank's legal address. Virtual banks

may offer customers the ability to deposit and withdraw the funds at automated teller machine or other remote channels used by the banks. Nevertheless, Internet banking has relatively high initial set-up costs (both technological and marketing) with savings following later and it appears, at present, that no major banks have achieved significant cost reductions through its provision

• **Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT):** In the present age of integrated technology consisting of computers and communication facility, distances need no longer be constraint in providing customer service. EFT system hosted and operated by the RBI, permits transfer of funds, from any account to any other account at any branch of any member bank in any other city (Jain, 2006). In other words, electronic fund transfer facilitates the quick movement of deposit money from one bank account of one customer to the bank account of another customer. In this system, the sender and the receiver may be located at different cities. As an important tool of customer services, EFT system addresses the needs of individual customers to transfer money from one Place to another within a day or two. Following are the participants of this scheme:

\_ Individual customer through their banks/ branches.

\_ Service branches of the bank.

\_ Reserve Bank of India (National Clearing Centre and deposit account of RBI)

• **E-Purse:** E-commerce has been marked as a steady trend towards growth of electronic mode of payments against paper based instruments. European Central Bank (ECB) defined, “E-Money as electronic store of monetary value on a technical device and used to making payments other than the issuer without the involvement of bank accounts in the transaction but acting as a prepaid bearing instrument”.

**2. Risks in E-banking** E-banking improves a bank’s performance and competitiveness so that existing customers can benefit from greater degree of convenience in effecting transactions. However, the banks are facing with different levels of risks and expectations arising from electronic banking as compared to traditional banking services. Financial institutions have faced difficulties over the years for a multitude of reasons. The major cause of serious banking problems continues to be directly related to lax credit standards for borrowers and counterparties, poor portfolio, risk management that can lead to deterioration in the credit standing of a bank’s counterparties. Banks need to manage the credit risk inherent in the entire portfolio as well as the risk in individual credits or transactions. Banks should also consider the relationships between credit risk and other categories of risks. Various kinds of risks are involved with e-banking. Some of these risks are

Discussed below:

• **Operational Risk:** Due to the introduction of e-banking technology, operational risks are on the rise and should be managed in a proper way. The bank needs to manage these risks in the areas of security, data confidentiality, data system integrity, system availability and outsourcing. These risks are closely linked to reputation risks and legal risks for banks as if the security breaches than it will have damaging effects on the reputation of bank which could have the legal consequences also. Security constitutes an important part in the operational risk of e-banking. Threats can come from inside and outside the system. It includes “hijacking”, “sniffing” or “spoofing” to retrieve and use confidential consumer information, add customer assets and subtract customer liabilities or interrupt operations. Human resource management must ensure that personnel involved in maintaining and operating the websites and system are adequately trained in security practices. In order to have a proper security system, there should be segregation of duties, means accessing and control should be different. These practices should be regularly tested and reviewed by outside experts. Further, the key to control transaction risk lies in adapting effective policies, procedures and controls to meet the new risk exposures introduced by e-

banking. These controls include division of duties, dual controls, and information security Controls, processes, tools, expertise and testing of different methods of e-banking.

- **Reputational Risk:** Reputational risk is the risk related to negative opinion of the customers that result in critical loss of funding of the customers. Reputational risk may arise due to action taken by the bank itself or in response to action of the third parties. This risk mainly arises when the system is not able to perform as expected. This risk may also arise from targeted attacks on banks. For example, a hacker penetrating a bank's website may alter to intentionally spread the inaccurate information among the customers regarding bank's products and services. So, reputational risk is increased through e-banking if the bank fails to deliver secure, accurate and timely services on a consistent basis.

- **Legal Risk:** Legal risks also arise in e-banking. Banks engaging in electronic banking and electronic money activities can face legal risks with respect to customer disclosures and privacy protection. Customers who have not been adequately informed about their rights and obligations may bring suit against a bank. Failure to provide adequate privacy protection may also subject a bank to regulatory sanctions in some countries. Banks choosing to enhance customer service by linking their internet sites to other sites can also face legal risks. A hacker may use the linked site to defraud a bank customer; and the bank could face litigation from the customer.

- **Financial Risks:** It is the constant and terrible fear of transactions errors causing a potential monetary loss suffered by customers who perform online transactions. So, it is clear that e-banking is actually lacking the assurance provided in traditional banking and this is due to the fact that online banking is considered as an innovation which is incompatible with consumers' habits

- **Performance Risk:** This is the risk caused due to malfunctioning of online banking Websites. Customers are often afraid that a disconnection from the Internet will occur while performing electronic transactions that can lead to "huge" unexpected losses. This idea was confirmed by Sathye (1999) who argued that Internet access is a crucial variable on which the adoption of online banking depends and by Almog bil (2005) who succeeded to show that a significant relationship exists between the speed of internet access and the acceptance of electronic banking.

- **Privacy Risk:** It refers to the potential loss due to fraud or a hacker compromising the security of an online bank user .This risk is accentuated since the emergence of phishers whose hobby consists of attempting to collect personal information, such as usernames, passwords and credit card details. They not only lead to users' monetary loss, but also violate users' privacy

- **Time Risk:** It is the time loss; the lateness in receiving the payment or the difficulty of navigation .This can be due to a disorganized website, to slow downloadable pages and long time needed to be a PC-literate.

- **Credit Risk:** Credit risk is not increased due to loan originated through e-banking channel. But sometimes bank may not be able to evaluate the credit worthiness of the customer due to remote banking procedures. However, online loan origination and approval tend to make risk management of lending tasks more difficult and challenging. The banks should always verify the customers' identity for online credit applications and also the monitoring and controlling the growth, pricing, underwriting standards and ongoing credit quality of loans originated through e-banking channels.

- **Other Risks:** The use of electronic delivery channels for banking activities also has implications for other traditional banking risks such as strategic and business risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and foreign exchange risk.

## Security

**Five security token devices for online banking.**

Security of a customer's financial information is very important, without which online banking could not operate. Similarly the reputational risks to the banks themselves are important. Financial institutions have set up various security processes to reduce the risk of unauthorized online access to a customer's records, but there is no consistency to the various approaches adopted. The use of a secure website has been almost universally embraced. Though single password authentication is still in use, it by itself is not considered secure enough for online banking in some countries. Basically there are two different security methods in use for online banking:

- The PIN/TAN system where the PIN represents a password, used for the login and TANs representing one-time passwords to authenticate transactions. TANs can be distributed in different ways; the most popular one is to send a list of TANs to the online banking user by postal letter. Another way of using TANs is to generate them by need using a security token. These token generated TANs depend on the time and a unique secret, stored in the security token (two-factor authentication or 2FA).

More advanced TAN generators also include the transaction data into the TAN generation process after displaying it on their own screen to allow the user to discover man-in-the-middle attacks carried out by Trojans trying to secretly manipulate the transaction data in the background of the PC. Another way to provide TANs to an online banking user is to send the TAN of the current bank transaction to the user's (GSM) mobile phone via SMS. The SMS text usually quotes the transaction amount and details; the TAN is only valid for a short period of time. Especially in Germany, Austria and the Netherlands many banks have adopted this "SMS TAN" service.

Usually online banking with PIN/TAN is done via a web browser using SSL secured connections, so that there is no additional encryption needed.

- Signature based online banking where all transactions are signed and encrypted digitally. The Keys for the signature generation and encryption can be stored on smartcards or any memory medium, depending on the concrete implementation (see, e.g., the Spanish ID card *DNI electrónico*).

**Conclusion:** -an electronic payment system that enables customers of a bank or other financial institution to conduct a range of financial transactions through the financial institution's website. The online banking system will typically connect to or be part of the core banking system operated by a bank and is in contrast to branch banking which was the traditional way customers accessed banking services. To access a financial institution's online banking facility, a customer with internet access will need to register with the institution for the service, and set up a password and other credentials for customer verification. Though there is risk but also securities of E-Banking so it is safe for work.

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## **THE SERVICE SECTOR IN INDIA**

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### **Abstract**

*The Service sector is the largest & fastest growing sector in India. The service sector will be able to contribute to inclusive growth by enhancing investment, creating employment & human capital & developing infrastructure. It is important for a developing country like India with a large, young population to generate quality employment & to move up the value chain. India needs private investments in key infrastructure services such as transport, energy & telecommunication. It can attract FDI & private investment only with a stable, transport, non- discriminatory, competitive policy environment. They will enhance the productivity & efficiency of the service sector & lead to inclusive growth.*

**Keywords :** *Services, Growth, Employment, Productivity, investment, Trade.*

**Introduction :** The services sector of India is the fastest growing sector in India, contributing significant significantly to GDP, GDP Growth, employment, Trade & investment. Labor productivity in services is the highest & it has increased overtime. India is a major proponent of liberalizing services both in the WTO & in its bilateral trade agreements. How ever there are some concerns. Economic growth has not been commensurate with the share of the sector in GDP. With the growing economy & a strong internal market, India is destined to make competitive products using technological innovation. The Service sector in the country has a major share in transforming the nation into a developed country. In this sector broadly six areas that are closely related are Functioning based on India's core competence, natural resources & skilled manpower. These are agriculture & Food processing, Infrastructure, education & Health care, Information & communication Technologies & Strategic services.

**Key Diverse of the Service Sector :** The Service Sector of India forms the backbone of social & economic development of a region. It has emerged as the largest & fastest growing sector in the world economy, making higher contributions to the global output & employment. Its growth rate has been higher than that of agriculture & manufacturing sector. Services account for more than 60% of world GDP & the trade in the services has grown rapidly than merchandise trade since 1985. It is a large & the most dynamic part of the Indian economy both in terms of employment potential & contribution to national income. It covers a wide range of activity such as trading, transportation & communication, Financial, real state & business services, as well as community, social & personal services. In India services sector as a whole hand contributed as much as 58.2% of the overall average growth in gross domestic product between 2001-02 & 2011-12 years. The services contributed as much as 62.9% if the over all Average growth in GDP in the last five year. Impressive growth in IT & IT enabled services, rail & road traffic, existing stock of telephone connection like mobile, played a key role in such growth outside the sunrise & the conventional sub-sectors, BANKING, insurance, Rea; estate & business services grew at a strong 9.4% in 2011-12. Tourism which is a part of services also sow impressive growth. IT services & BPO industries grew substantially with Indian Companies expanding their services portfolio. There was also growth in the telecom sector, with India emerging as the worlds' fastest growing telecom market. India has been recording high growth in the export services during last five years. Such export have increased threefold during the last three year. According to RBI average growth rates of the service sector during last three year is 51.9% & 7.6% for manufacturing export

7.6%. The Indian economy has moved from agriculture based economy to a knowledge based economy after liberalization and has also seen tremendous growth in the past few years.

**The Service Sector Included following Services :**

1. Transportation And Storage
2. Wholesale & Retail Trade
3. Accommodation & Food Services
4. Information & Communication
5. Financial and Insurance Activity
6. Real Estate
7. Professional, Scientific & Technical activity
8. Administrative & Support Services
9. Public Administration
10. Human health & Social Service work activity And other service activity.

**Government policy and Initiative :**

**1. FDI –**

1. The government of India allowed 100% FDI in the education sector through the automatic route since 2002.
2. The government of India allowed 100% FDI in the transport services, regional air transport services.
3. The government of India allowed 100% FDI in the tourism, hospitality and health care, railways and also telecom.

**2. Goods & Services Tax :** The GST rates are nil for education & health care services 5 for air transport of passenger in economy class, transport of goods by rail and vessel, supply of tour operator services 12% for food and drinks at restaurants without air conditioner, heating system or license to serve liquor, while it is 18 % for those having them, 12% for accommodation in hotel.

**3. Services Export from India Scheme :** This Scheme is aimed at promoting export of services from India by providing duty scrip credit for eligible export.

4. National Telecom Policy 2012, National Tourism Policy 2015 National Health Policy 2017, National Education Policy 2016 are also aimed towards increasing GDP by Service Sector.

**The Performance of India's Service Sector: Some indicator :**

Sector	Indicator \$	Period			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
IT	IT Services	106	119	143	154
	Export	87	98	108	116
	Domestic	19	21	35	38
Aviation	Airline Passenger	103.8	115.8	135	158.4
	Domestic	60.7	70.1	85.2	103.7
	International	43.1	45.7	49.8	54.7
Telecom	Telecom Connection	933	996	1058.9	1194.6

Tourism	Foreign Tourist	7.0	7.7	8.0	8.8
	Foreign Exchange earnings from tourism	18.4	20.2	21.1	22.9

**Source : Economic Survey 2016-17**

**Conclusion :** The service sector is the fastest growing sector in India, Contributing significantly to GDP, GDP Growth, trade and FDI inflows. There are disparities in access of services and a major proportion of the poor in India do not have access to basic services such as health and education. The service sector faces a number of barriers, which makes it difficult for the sector to reach its full potential and contribute to inclusive growth. Specifically, lack of policy, which takes into account the heterogeneity of the sector and its evolution and integration, multiple governing bodies, and lack of coordination among them, lack of regulation in some sectors and over regulation in the other adversely affecting the growth of this sector. In India, infrastructure facilities are poor and cost of service deliveries is high. Although India wants to develop as a knowledge hub there is no uniformity in the quality and standard of education. The services sector to not only to grow at a fast pace but also create quality employment & attract investment. It is important for a developing country like India with large & young population to generate quality employment & move up the value chain. India needs private investment in infrastructure services such as transport, energy & telecommunication. It can only attract FDI & private investment with a stable, transparent, non-discriminatory and competitive policy environment. If the reforms are implemented it will not only enhance the productivity and efficiency of the services sector but will also lead to overall growth of the economy.

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**E-COMMERCE AND ITS RELATED IMPORTANT TERMS****Dr. Pawar Dattatray Deoram & Asst. Prof. Shaikh Shoyab Tayar***SMBST College Sangamner, Tal. Sangamner Dist. A'nagar**Sant Kondajibaba Arts & Commerce, College kotul Tal. Akole, Dist- A'nagar*

**History** India has an internet user base of about 337.2 million as of June 2016. The penetration of e-commerce is low compared to markets like the United States and the United Kingdom but is growing at a much faster rate with a large number of new entrants. The industry consensus is that growth is at an inflection point. Unique to India (and potentially to other developing countries), cash on delivery is a preferred payment method. India has a vibrant cash economy as a result of which 80% of Indian e-commerce tends to be Cash on Delivery. However, COD may harm e-commerce business in India in the long run<sup>[4]</sup> and there is a need to make a shift towards online payment mechanisms. Similarly, direct imports constitute a large component of online sales. Demand for international consumer products is growing much faster than in-country supply from authorized distributors and e-commerce offerings.

**Abstract**

*E-Commerce has unleashed yet another revolution, which is changing the way businesses buy and sell products and services. . E-commerce stands for electronic commerce and pertains to trading in goods and services through the electronic medium. India is showing tremendous growth in the Ecommerce. The low cost of the PC and the growing use of the Internet is one of reasons for that. There is a growing awareness among the business community in India about the opportunities offered by Commerce. The future does look very bright for e-commerce in India with even the stock exchanges coming online providing a online stock portfolio and status with a fifteen minute delay in prices. . In the next 3 to 5 years, India will have 50 to 95 million Internet users which will equal, if not surpass, many of the developed countries.*

**Introduction:** Electronic Commerce, commonly known as E-commerce or ecommerce, is trading in products or services using computer networks, such as the Internet. Electronic commerce draws on technologies such as mobile commerce, electronic funds transfer, supply chain management, Internet marketing, online transaction processing, electronic data interchange (EDI), inventory management systems, and automated data collection systems. Modern electronic commerce typically uses the World Wide Web for at least one part of the transaction's life cycle, although it may also use other technologies such as e-mail.

**Definition:** "E-commerce is the buying and selling of goods and services, or the transmitting of funds or data, over an electronic network, primarily the Internet."

"Sharing business information, maintaining business relationships and conducting business transactions using computers connected to a telecommunication network is called E Commerce."

**Key words:** History, Introduction, Status, Benefit and Services of E-commerce.

**Objectives of the study**

The objectives of the research paper are as below:

- To get the full acquaintance and concept of E-commerce.
- To know the status of e-commerce in India.
- To know the know the benefit and services of e-commerce.

**Research Methodology:** The primary source of data collection in this research paper is the secondary data. The available information on Indian Economy has been extensively used to complete the research report. All the available Journals, Related books, Web, Articles, Publish and unpublished information and Papers provided necessary information to the finalize the research paper.

**Status of e-commerce in India:** Today E-commerce is a byword in Indian society and it has become an integral part of our daily life. There are websites providing any number of goods and services. Then there are those, which provide a specific product along with its allied services Multi-product e-commerce- These Indian E-commerce portals provide goods and services in a variety of categories. To



name a few: Apparel and accessories for men and women, Health and beauty products, Books and magazines, Computers and peripherals, Vehicles, Software, Consumer electronics, Household appliances, Jewelry, Audio/video, entertainment, goods, Gift articles, Real estate and services. Single-product e-commerce. Some Indian portals/websites deal in a specialized field, for example:

**1) Automobiles**-On these sites we can buy and sell four-wheelers and two-wheelers, new as well as used vehicles, online. Some of the services they provide are: Car research and reviews, Online evaluation, Technical specifications, Vehicle Insurance, Vehicle Finance.

**2) Stocks and shares and e-commerce**-In India today, we can even deal in stocks and shares through e-commerce. Some of the services offered to registered members are: Online buying/selling of stocks and shares, Market analysis and research, Company information, Comparison of companies, Research on Equity and Mutual Funds.

**3) Real estate and e-commerce**-They provide information on new properties as well as properties for resale. One can deal directly with developer through consultant. Allied services: Housing Finance, Insurance companies, Architects & Interior Designers, NRI services, Packers & Movers.

**4) Travel & tourism and e-commerce**-India has a rich history and heritage and e-commerce is instrumental, to a large extent, in selling India as a product, encouraging Indians as well as foreigners to see its multifaceted culture and beauty. The tourist destination sites are categorized according to themes like: Adventure -trekking, mountain climbing etc, Eco-Themes pertains to jungles, flora and fauna.

**5) Gifts and e-commerce**-In the bygone days, one had to plan what to gift someone, trudge across to your favorite shop, and browse for hours before purchasing a gift. The gifts are categorized as: Collectibles like paintings and sculptures, Luxury items like leather goods, perfumes, jewelry boxes, etc, household curios and carpets, etc, Toys & games, Chocolates, Flowers, Wood-craft & metal-craft

**6) Hobbies and e-commerce**-The most popular hobbies from time immemorial are reading, music and films. The books cover a wide range of topics like Business, Art, Cookery, Engineering, Children's Stories, Health, Medicine, Biographies, Horror, Home & Garden, etc.

**7) Matrimony and E-commerce**- It is said that marriages are made in heaven, but in the world of E-commerce they are made on marriage portals. One can search for suitable match on their websites by region of residence (India or abroad), religion or caste. Allied services for registered members: Astrological services, Information on Customs and Rituals, Legal issues, Health & Beauty, Fashion & Style, Wedding Planners.

**8) Employment and e-commerce**- Two major portals like [www.Monsterindia.com](http://www.Monsterindia.com) and [www.naukri.com](http://www.naukri.com) (meaning job.com in Hindi) are instrumental in providing jobseekers with suitable employment at the click of a mouse. The service for job seekers is free and for Employers they charge a nominal fee. Jobs are available online in fields ranging from secretarial to software development, and from real estate to education.

#### **Unique Features of E-Commerce Technology**

**1) Ubiquity** It is available everywhere at any time. The result is called a **market space**—a marketplace extended beyond traditional boundaries and removed from a temporal and geographic location. It saves transaction cost and time. In traditional commerce, you have to visit physically to a market place in contrast you don't have to visit anywhere for e-commerce market.

**2) Global Reach** Due to e-commerce technology commercial transactions have crossed all the cultural and national boundaries. The potential market size of e-commerce merchants is roughly equal to the world's online population (over 1 billion in 2005). Whereas traditional commerce can not cross national boundaries.

**3) Universal Standards** Technical standard for conducting internet and hence e-commerce has become universal. They are shared by all the nations. While traditional technologies differ from one nation to the next. For the merchants market entry cost is same all over the world and it is lowered due to internet. For the customers price and product search is lowered. The prices are constant throughout the world and can be searched from any part of the world.

**4) Richness** Information of any product is available easily. Traditional markets, national sales forces and the retail stores are able to provide the prompt audio and visual information very easily which makes it a powerful selling and commercial environment. The messages are spread evenly not depending on the distance. The richness of the message is spread evenly i.e. complexity and the content of the message are same throughout the world.

**5) Interactivity** It allows two way communications between merchant and customer, No other commercial technology of the Twentieth century except telephone has this feature. E-commerce can be used for both giving and receiving the information from the net using different websites.

**6) Information Density** The information available on the web is more accurate and reaches the person fast in a timely manner. The information is complete and is available to consumers, merchants and participants. In addition the information need not be stored and processed; saving the storage, processing and communication cost. Consumer can easily find all the cost in the world.

**7) Personalization/Customization** E-commerce technologies allow personalization by targeting their marketing message to a specific person by adjusting a message to person's name, interests, and past purchases. The technology also permits customization by changing the product according to the user's requirement. A lot of information about the customer's requirement, its past purchases can be stored due to information density.

#### **E-commerce Services**

**1) Alternative payments** Alternative payments refer to payment methods that are used as an alternative to credit card payments. Most alternative payment methods address a domestic economy or have been specifically developed for electronic commerce and the payment systems are generally supported and operated by local banks. Each alternative payment method has its own unique application and settlement process, language and currency support, and is subject to domestic rules and regulations.

**2) Mobile commerce** The phrase mobile commerce was originally coined in 1997 by Kevin Duffey at the launch of the Global Mobile Commerce Forum, to mean "the delivery of electronic commerce capabilities directly into the consumer's hand, anywhere, via wireless technology."<sup>[1]</sup> Many choose to think of Mobile Commerce as meaning "a retail outlet in your customer's pocket."

**3) Digital Economy** Digital Economy refers to an economy that is based on digital technologies. The digital economy is also sometimes called the Internet Economy, the New Economy, or Web Economy. Increasingly, the "digital economy" is intertwined with the traditional economy making a clear delineation harder. refers to an economy that is based on digital technologies. The digital economy is also sometimes called the Internet Economy, the New Economy, or Web Economy. Increasingly, the "digital economy" is intertwined with the traditional economy making a clear delineation harder.

**4) Electronic bill payment** Electronic bill payment is a feature of online banking and telephone banking, similar in its effect to a giro, allowing a depositor to send money from their transaction account to a creditor or vendor such as a public utility, department store or an individual to be credited against a specific account. These payments are typically executed electronically through a

national payment system, operated by the banks or in conjunction with the government. Payment are typically initiated by the payer but can also be set up as a direct debit.

- 5) **Direct debit or direct withdrawal** A direct debit or direct withdrawal is a financial transaction in which one person withdraws funds from another person's bank account. Formally, the person who directly draws the funds ("the payee") instructs his or her bank to collect (i.e., debit) an amount directly from another's ("the payer's") bank account designated by the payer and pay those funds into a bank account designated by the payee. Before the payer's banker will allow the transaction to take place, the payer must have advised the bank that he or she has authorized the payee to directly draw the funds. It is also called pre-authorized debit (PAD) or pre-authorized payment (PAP). After the authorities are set up, the direct debit transactions are usually processed electronically. Direct debits are typically used for recurring payments, such as credit card and utility bills, where the payment amounts vary from one payment to another. However, when the authorisation is in place, the circumstances in which the funds are drawn as well as the dates and amounts are a matter of agreement between the payee and payer, with which the bankers are not concerned. In countries where setting up authorization is easy enough, direct debits can also be used for irregular payments, such as for mail order transactions or at a point of sale. The payer can cancel the authorization for a direct debit at any time, and the banker can decline to carry out a debit if the transaction would breach the terms of the bank account out of which payment is to be made, for example if it were to cause the account to overdraw.
- 6) **Electronic money** Electronic money or e-money, is an evolving term that can have different meanings but in principle involves the use of computer networks and digital stored value systems to store and transmit money. The underlying principle of electronic money involves the use of computer networks such as the Internet and digital stored value systems. Examples of electronic money are bank deposits, electronic funds transfer, direct deposit, payment processors, and digital currencies.
- 7) **E-commerce credit card payment system** Electronic commerce, commonly known as e-commerce or ecommerce, or e-business consists of the buying and selling of products or services over electronic systems such as the Internet and other computer networks. The amount of trade conducted electronically has grown extraordinarily with widespread Internet usage. The use of commerce is conducted in this way, spurring and drawing on innovations in electronic funds transfer, supply chain management, Internet marketing, online transaction processing, electronic data interchange (EDI), inventory management systems, and automated data collection systems. Modern electronic commerce typically uses the World Wide Web at least at some point in the transaction's lifecycle, although it can encompass a wider range of technologies such as e-mail as well.
- 8) **Non-store retailing** Non-store retailing is the selling of goods and services outside the confines of a retail facility. It is a generic term describing retailing taking place outside of shops and stores (that is, off the premises of fixed retail locations and of markets stands). The non-store distribution channel can be divided into direct selling (off-premises sales) and distance selling, the latter including all forms of electronic commerce. Distance selling includes mail order, catalogue sales, and telephone solicitations and automated vending. Electronic commerce includes online shopping, internet trading platforms, travel portals, global distribution systems and teleshopping. Direct selling includes party sales and all forms of selling in consumers' homes and offices, including even garage sales.

- 9) **Online marketplace** An online marketplace (or online e-commerce marketplace) is a type of e-commerce site where product and inventory information is provided by multiple third parties, whereas transactions are processed by the marketplace operator. Online marketplaces are the primary type of multichannel e-commerce.
- 10) **Payment card** A payment card is a card that can be used by a cardholder and accepted by a merchant to make a payment for a purchase or in payment of some other obligations.

#### **Types of Card for E-Commerce**

**Payment cards can be distinguished on the basis of the features of each type of card, including:**

**Charge card** A feature of charge cards is that the cardholder is required to pay the full balance of the statement amount, which is usually monthly. It is a form of a very short-term loan to cover the cardholder's purchases. The period of the loan is the period between the purchase and the statement date plus the period that the cardholder has to pay the account, a potential period of usually up to 55 days. Interest is usually not charged on charge cards and there is usually no limit on the total amount that may be charged. A partial payment (or no payment) may result in a late payment fee, the possible restriction of future transactions and a potential cancellation of the card.

**Credit card** A feature of a credit card is that the issuer of the card creates a line of credit for the cardholder on which the cardholder can draw (i.e., borrow) for payment to a merchant in making a purchase or as a cash advance to the cardholder. Most credit cards are issued by or through local banks or credit unions, but some non-bank financial institutions also offer cards directly to the public.

Unlike charge cards, where the cardholder is required to pay the balance in full each month, credit cards allow the cardholder to 'revolve' their line of credit, at the cost of having interest charged. Many credit cards can be used to make cash advances through ATMs.

**Debit card** Purchasing by debit card A feature of a debit card (also known as a bank card or check card) is that when a cardholder makes a purchase funds are withdrawn directly from either the bank account, or from the remaining balance on the card. In some cases, the cards are designed exclusively for use on the Internet, and so there is no physical card. The use of debit cards has become widespread in many countries and has overtaken use of cheques, and in some instances cash transactions by volume. Like credit cards, debit cards are used widely for telephone and Internet purchases, and unlike credit cards the funds are transferred from the bearer's bank account instead of having the bearer to pay back on a later date. Debit cards can also allow for instant withdrawal of cash, acting as the ATM card, and as a cheque guarantee card. Merchants can also offer "cashback" "cashout" facilities to customers, where a customer can withdraw cash along with their purchase.

**ATM card** A feature of an ATM card (known under a number of names) is that it can be used in an automated teller machine (ATM) for transactions such as deposits, cash withdrawals, obtaining account information, and other types of transactions, often through interbank networks. Most debit or credit cards may also be used as ATM cards. The use of a credit card to withdraw cash at an ATM is treated differently to an POS transaction, usually attracting interest charges from the date of the cash withdrawal. Charge and proprietary cards cannot be used as ATM cards.

**Stored-value card** A feature of a stored-value card is that a monetary value is stored on the card, and not in an externally recorded account and differs from prepaid cards where money is on deposit with the issuer similar to a debit card. One major difference between stored value cards and prepaid debit cards is that prepaid debit cards are usually issued in the name of individual account holders, while stored-value cards are usually anonymous.

The term stored-value card means the funds and or data are physically (materially, with mass) stored on the card. With prepaid cards the data is maintained on computers affiliated with the card issuer. The value associated with the card can be accessed using a magnetic stripe embedded in the card, on which the card number is encoded; using radio-frequency identification (RFID); or by entering a code number, printed on the card, into a telephone or other numeric keypad.

**Fleet card**A fleet card is used as a payment card most commonly for gasoline, diesel and other fuels at gas stations. Fleet cards can also be used to pay for vehicle maintenance and expenses at the discretion of the fleet owner or manager. The use of a fleet card also eliminates the need for cash carrying, thus increasing the level of security felt by fleet drivers. The elimination of cash also makes it easier to prevent fraudulent transactions from occurring at a fleet owner or manager's expense. Fleet cards are unique due to the convenient and comprehensive reporting that accompanies their use. Fleet cards enable fleet owners/managers to receive real time reports and set purchase controls with their cards helping them to stay informed of all business related expenses.

**Other**Other types of payment cards include:

- Gift card
- Scrip
- Electronic purse

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**GROWTH AND PERFORMANCE OF AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR IN INDIA****Dr. Smt. Sadhana V. Patil***K.S.K.W. Arts, Sci. & Com. College, Cidco, Nashik*

**Introduction:** The agriculture and allied sector continues to be pivotal to the sustainable growth and development of the Indian economy. Not only does it meet the food and nutritional requirements of 1.3 billion Indians, it contributes significantly to production, employment and demand generation through various backward and forward linkages. 54.6% of the population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities (census 2011) and it contributes 17% to the country's Gross Value Added (current price 2015-16, 2011-12 series). GDP of agriculture and allied sectors in India was recorded at USD 244.74 billion in FY 2016. According to the advanced estimates of MOSPI, agriculture and allied sector recorded a CAGR rise of 6.64 % during FY 07-16 According to the Ministry of Agriculture, total food grain production in the country in February 2017, stood at around 271.98 million tonnes. India is among the 15 leading exporters of agricultural products in the world. Agricultural exports increased from USD 24.7 billion in 2011-12 to USD 32.08 billion in 2015-16, at a CAGR of 6.75%.

**Objectives And Methodology:** The Present Study is based on secondary sources. Secondary data is collected from various Government of India Reports, RBI reports, Ministry of Agriculture reports, books, articles, and Economic Survey of India.

**Indian Agriculture: Growth and Performance :** India is the second largest producer of food in the world more than 200 million tons of food grains, 150 million tones of fruits and vegetables, 91 million tonnes of milk, 1.6 million tonnes of poultry meat, 417 million livestock, and 6.05 million tonnes of fish and fish products .The Indian agriculture has made great strides over the years. The food grain production has increased more than fourfold - from 52 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 273.83 million tonnes during 2016-17 growing at an annual average rate of more than 2.4 percent per annum.India accounts for only about 2.4 % of the world's geographical area and 4 % of its water resources, but has to support about 17 % of the world's human population and 15 % of the livestock. Agriculture is an important sector of the Indian economy, accounting for 14% of the nation's GDP, about 11% of its exports, about half of the population still relies on agriculture as its principal source of income and it is a source of raw material for a large number of industries.Accelerating the growth of agriculture production is therefore necessary not only to achieve an overall GDP target of 8 per cent during the 12th Plan and meet the rising demand for food, but also to increase incomes of those dependent on agriculture to ensure inclusiveness

**India's Position in World Agriculture in 2014**

Sr. No	Items	India	World	% Share	India's Rank
1	Total Area(Million Hectors)	329	13442	2.4	7
2	Total Population(Million)	1241	6109	18.0	2
	Agriculture	661	2617	25.2	2
3	Economically Active Population(Million) Total	491	3282	15.0	2

	Agriculture	267	1310	20.4	2
4	Crop Production(Million Tonnes)				
	a)Total Cereals	260	2458	10.6	3
	b)Oil seed(Groundnut)	7	38	18.2	2
	c)Vegetables& Melons(Million tones)	105	1090	9.6	2
	d)Fruits(Million tones)	74	637	11.6	2
5	Commercial Crops(Million tones)				
	a)Sugar cane	342	1800	19.0	2
	b)Cotton	8.50	26.14	32.5	2
6	Livestock(Million Heads)				
	a)Cattle	210	1430	14.7	2
	b)Buffaloes	111	194	57.3	1
	c)Sheep	74	1078	6.9	3
	d)Goats	154	910	16.9	2
7	Animal Products				
	a)Total Milk(000MT)	12184 7	723143. 305	16.8	1
	b)Eggs Total(000MT)	3378.1	69102.7 34	4.9	3
	c)Total Meat(000MT)	6190	295462	2.1	5

(Source-FAO Statistics)

#### Agriculture Gross Value Added (GVA)

Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has released the New Series of National Accounts, based upon revising the base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12. As per the Provisional Estimates released by CSO on 31.05.2016, the Agriculture and Allied sector contributed approximately 17.0% of India's Gross Value Added (GVA) at current prices during 2015-16. Gross Value Added (GVA) of Agriculture and Allied sector and its share in total GVA of the country during the last 3 years including the current year, at current prices of 2011-12 series is as follows:

#### Share of Agriculture & Allied Sectors in Total GVA(Rs. in Crore)

Items	Year			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16

GVA of Agriculture and Allied Sectors	1680797	1902452	1995251	2093081
Per cent to total GVA	18.2	18.3	17.4	17

(Source: Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India.) There has been a continuous decline in the share of Agriculture and Allied sector in the GVA from 18.2 percent in 2012-13 to 17.0 percent in 2015-16 at current prices. Falling share of Agriculture and Allied sector in GVA is an expected outcome in a fast growing and structurally changing economy. Growth (over the previous year) in the Total GVA of the Economy and that in the GVA of Agriculture and Allied sector at 2011-12 basic prices is given below:

**Growth in Gross Value Added (at 2011-12 basis prices) (In percent)**

Period Total	Total GVA	Agriculture & Allied sector GVA
2012-13	5.4	1.5
2013-14	6.3	4.2
2014-15	7.1	-0.2
2015-16	7.2	1.2

(Source: Central Statistics Office.)

The Agriculture and Allied sector witnessed a growth of 1.5 per cent in 2012-13, 4.2 per cent in 2013-14, -0.2 per cent in 2014-15 and 1.2 in 2015-16 at 2011-12 basic prices.

**Production Scenario 2015-16**

**Area, production and yield of major Crops**

Crops	Area (Lakh hectare)			Production (Million Tonnes)			Yield (kg/hectare)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
Rice	441.36	441.10	433.88	106.65	105.48	104.32	2416	2391	2404
Wheat	304.73	314.65	302.27	106.65	105.48	104.32	3145	2750	3093
Coarse Cereals	252.19	251.70	237.75	43.29	42.86	37.93	1717	1703	1596
Pulses	252.12	235.54	252.59	19.25	17.15	16.47	764	728	652
Foodgrain	1250.41	1243.00	1226.50	265.04	252.02	252.22	2120	2028	2056
Oilseeds	280.50	255.96	261.34	32.74	27.51	25.30	1168	1075	968
Sugarcane	49.93	50.66	49.53	352.14	362.33	352.16	70522	71512	71095



Cotton@	119.60	128.19	118.72	35.90	34.80	30.15	510	462	432
Jute Mesta	8.38	8.09	7.85	11.69	11.12	10.47	2512	2473	2399

(\* 4th advance estimates @ Production in million bales of 170 kg each.# Production in million bales 180 Kg. each.) Notwithstanding the setback in kharif crops 2015-16 due to bad monsoon and Rabi crops due to warm winter, total foodgrain production in the country increased marginally in 2015-16. As per 4th Advance Estimates for 2015-16, total production of rice is estimated at 104.32 million tonnes which is lower by 1.17 million tonnes than the production of 105.48 million tonnes during the preceding year. Production of wheat, estimated at 93.50 million tonnes, is higher by 6.97 million tonnes than the production of 86.53 million tonnes achieved during 2014-15. Total production of Coarse Cereals estimated at 37.94 million tonnes is lower by 4.38 million tonnes than their production during 2014-15. Total foodgrains production in the country is estimated at 252.22 million tonnes which is marginally higher by 0.20 million tonnes than the previous year's foodgrains production of 252.02 million tonnes. Production of pulses estimated at 16.47 million tonnes is lower by 0.68 million tonnes than their production during 2014- 15. With a decline of 2.21 million tonnes over the last year, total production of oilseeds in the country is estimated at 25.30 million tonnes. Production of sugarcane is estimated at 352.16 million tonne. Total production of cotton estimated at 30.15 million bales (of 170 kgs each) is lower than previous year's production of 34.81 million bales and also lower by 4.48 million bales than its five years average production of 34.63 million bales. Production of jute & mesta estimated at 10.47million bales (of 180 kg each) is lower by 0.66 million bales (6.3%) than their production during the previous year.

**Capital Formation In Agriculture And Allied Sector:**Capital formation is vital for inclusive and sustainable growth of the agriculture and allied sector the rate of growth of gross capital formation (GCF) in agriculture has shown a positive relation with the agricultural output. Public sector investment has been an important source of GCF in agriculture and an enabling factor in maintaining agricultural growth. Gross Capital Formation (GCF) in Agriculture and Allied Sector is estimated separately for public, private and the household sectors. Items included in the estimates of GCF are, improvement of land and Irrigation works, laying of new orchards and plantations, purchase of agricultural machinery and implements, agriculture construction works, additions to livestock, fishing boats and nets, etc.

**Gross Capital Formation (GCF) in Agriculture and Allied Sector relative to Gross Value Added(GVA) at 2011-12 prices (Rs in Crore)**

Year	Total GCF in Agriculture Allied Sectors	GVA in Agriculture Allied Sectors	GCF as % Of GVA
2011-12	274432	1501816	18.3
2012-13	253308	1524398	16.6
2013-14	277165	1588237	17.5
2014-15*	256495	1584293	16.2

(Source: Central Statistics Office)

**Restructuring of the Mission/Schemes during the 12th Five Year Plan:**In order to keep up the momentum gained during the 11th Plan and achieve the targeted growth rate of 4% during the 12th Five

Year Plan as also to ensure focused approach and to avoid overlap, all the schemes of the Department has been restructured into five Missions viz. National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET); four Central Sector Schemes viz. National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP), Integrated Scheme on Agri-Census & Statistics (ISAC&S), Integrated Scheme of Agriculture Marketing (ISAM) and Integrated Scheme of Agriculture Cooperation (ISAC); and one State Plan Scheme viz. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

**Recent Initiatives/ Policy decisions:** In addition to the existing Missions/ Schemes, following new schemes have been introduced :

(a) **Soil Health Card Scheme** – The Scheme has been approved for issue of Soil Health Cards to every farmers of the country during the remaining three years of 12th Five Year Plan (2014-15 to 2016-17). Total outlay of Rs 568.54 crore has been approved for the scheme.

(b) **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana-** The Scheme is being formulated with a view to take irrigation water to each and every agricultural field in the country. The scheme has been approved with an outlay of Rs. 50,000 crore for a period of 5 years (2015-16 to 2019-20)

(c) **Price Stabilization fund for Cereals and Vegetables** - Government has established a Price Stabilisation Fund of Rs.500 crore in order to reduce price volatility in perishable agricultural commodities (onions, potatoes & tomatoes etc.).

(d) **National Agri-tech Infrastructure-** An Agri-Tech infrastructure fund has been proposed to create a common e-marketing platform for agri-commodities in the Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs) in the State, as a first step towards creation of a national market. A committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Prof. Ashok Gulati to suggest a roadmap for the implementation of the model Act / report of State Marketing Ministers.

**Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)** has been formulated to promote Organic farming. The objective is to promote eco-friendly concept of cultivation reducing the dependency on agro-chemicals and fertilizers and to optimally utilize the locally available natural resources for input production. USD45.83 million has been allocated for the scheme during the year 2015-16. To establish a Long Term Irrigation Fund, under NABARD, an initial collection of nearly USD3.06 billion has been planned in Union Budget 2016-17. A multilateral funding of around USD0.92 billion to execute various programmes related to sustainable management of ground water resources.

**Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)** In 2016, Central Government launched PM Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana for providing financial support to farmers & cover their crop losses. The scheme covers rabi, kharif crops as well as annual horticultural & commercial crops • PMFBY is a crop insurance policy & premium payable on the principle amount to the farmers.

**Niti Aayog:** In February 2017, as an effort to protect the farmers against price volatility, Niti Aayog has come up with a law on contract farming, to protect the farmer's interest. The law on contract farming is considered important for private players, as it would induce competition, while ensuring better price of horticulture produce to farmers through advance agreement.

**Government Initiatives (2016-17) TURE**

- Target of USD137.49 billion agricultural credit during 2016 – 17
- Government is planning to invest USD8 billion so as to revive 4 fertilizer plants & setting up 2 plants to produce farm nutrients
- Financial Outlay of USD35.47 million has been announced under the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) to boost milk output & per animal production of milk

- Israel have strengthened its bilateral ties with India by helping the farmers to choose the right crops or vegetables & multiplying income of farmers
- Government has fixed the minimum wages for unskilled agricultural labor in C-class towns in central sphere at USD 5.28 (INR 350) per day. The rates will be effective from November 2016
- As of February 2017, the government has created a buffer stock of 1.1 million tonnes of pulses & have asked the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing of India (NAFED) & Food Corporation of India (FCI), to clear the older stock.
- In March 2017, the government has approved the creation of buffer crops to stabilised prices as well as increase their imports, For the same, an agency named as Buffer Stock Management Agency (BSMA) has been formed, which is responsible for efficient management like liquidation, storage, maintenance & procurement of the stock.
- In March 2017, the government created a Banana Research Centre in Vaishali, Bihar, as the district's climate is best suited for production of bananas.
- In May 2017, the government signed an MoU with Malaysia to develop Ammonia and Urea manufacturing plant. The project is expected to cost around USD2.1 billion, and will have a capacity to produce 2.4 million tonnes of Urea and 1.35 million tonnes of Ammonia annually.
- In May 2017, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare launched e-Krishi Samvad, an internet-based platform that will provide direct and effective solutions to the problems faced by farmers and stakeholders in the agriculture sector.

#### **Highlights Of The Budget 2017-18:**

- 1) Central Statistics Office (CSO) estimates the share of agriculture & allied sector comprising of agriculture, livestock, forestry & fishery was almost 15.35 per cent of the Gross Value Added (GVA) during FY16.
- 2) Food grain production reached 273.83 million tonnes in 2016-17, in comparison with 253.16 million tonnes in 2015-16, which is projected to further increase to 280.6 million tonnes by 2020-21. MSP for every agriculture produce increased significantly.
- 3) Agriculture exports from India, during FY16 reached to USD32.08 billion. The export of agricultural products is likely to cross USD45 billion by 2019 – 20.
- 4) India's exports of grapes to Europe & China are estimated to increase, with increase in production of exportable grapes. Nearly 80 per cent of the overall supply is sourced from Nasik, from a cultivated area of 55000 hectares, of which 33000 hectares of land is registered for cultivating grapes that are to be exported only.
- 5) Fund Allocated USD27.84 billion to rural, agricultural and allied sectors under the budget
  - Agriculture credit target fixed USD 1.48 trillion
  - Under NABARD, Dairy processing infrastructure fund worth USD1.18 billion will be set up with a initial sum of USD 297.48 million
  - Under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), a allocation of funds has been increased to USD1.96 billion in the budget 2017-18.
  - Micro irrigation fund will be created with a sum of USD743.71 million

(Source: Union Budget)

**Conclusion:** Agriculture is the mainstay of Indian economy. In the last 20 years, globalization has made a great impact on the Indian agriculture. There is a significant change in social, physical and economic infrastructure in Indian agriculture. Indian agriculture turned into corporate agriculture & continues making a strong presence on the world map. Indian government is taking new steps and measures to improve working and to make efficient infrastructure of Indian agriculture and continuing working

towards the welfare of farmers. It has accelerated the growth of agriculture and has improved the framework of Indian agriculture industry. Now we need to pay more attention and to be more focused towards new developments in the Indian agriculture industry.

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## **ROLE OF E-BANKING IN INDIAN ECONOMY**

**Prof.Kolhe R.G.**

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### **Introduction:**

Banking in India originated in the last decades of the 18th century. The oldest bank in existence in India is the State Bank of India a government owned bank that traces its origins back to June 1806 and that is the largest commercial bank in the country. Central banking is the responsibility of the Reserve Bank of India 1<sup>st</sup> April 1935 formally took over these responsibilities from the then Imperial Bank of India, relegating it to commercial banking functions. After India's independence in 1947, the Reserve Bank was nationalized and given broader powers. In 19<sup>th</sup> July 1969 the government nationalized the 14 largest commercial banks; the government nationalized the six next largest in 15<sup>th</sup> April, 1980. Currently, India has 96 scheduled commercial banks, 27 public sector banks 31 private banks and 38 foreign banks. They have a combined network of over 53,000 branches and 17,000 ATMs.

**Definition of E-Banking:** E-Banking is defined as the automated delivery of new and traditional banking products and services directly to customers through electronic .E-banking includes the systems that enable financial institution customers, individuals of businesses, to access accounts, transact business, obtain information on financial products and services through a public or private network, including the Internet. Customers access e-banking services using an intelligent electronic device, such as a personal computer, personal digital assistant, automated teller machine, Touch tone telephone. While the risks and controls are similar for the various e-banking access channels.

**History of Banking in India:** In the last decades of the 18th century, banking in India originated. The first banks were „The General Bank of India“ which started in 1786 and „The Bank of Hindustan“, both of which are now defunct. The oldest bank in existence in India is the State Bank of India, which originated in the Bank of Calcutta in June 1806, which almost immediately became the Bank of Bengal. This was one of the three presidency banks, the other two being the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras, all three of which were established under charters from the British East India Company. For many years the Presidency banks acted as quasi-central banks, as did their successors. The three banks merged in 1921 to form the Imperial Bank of India, which, upon after India's independence, became „State Bank of India.

**What is Internet Banking:** Internet Banking refers to the banking services provided by the banks over the internet. Some of these services include paying of bills, funds transfer, viewing account statement, etc. Banks also deliver their latest products and services over the internet. Internet banking is performed through a computer system or similar devices that can connect to the banking site via the internet. Nowadays, you can also use internet banking on your mobile phones using a Wi-Fi or 4G connection. With the ease of availability of cyber cafes in the cities, it has become quite popular. Banking is now no more limited in going and visiting the bank in person for various purposes like depositing and withdrawing money, requesting for account statement, stop a payment, etc. You can do all these tasks and many more using the online services offered by the banks. You can also keep a track of your account transactions and balance all the time. Now getting passbooks updated to know the total account balance is a matter of past.

**Role of E-Banking:** A positive role is played by banks, in economic development of a country as repositories of community's saving and as purveyors of credit. Indian banking aided the economic

development during the last fifty years (1949-1999) in an effective way. The banking sector has shown remarkable responsiveness to the needs of planned economy. As a recourse to this, the commercial banks opened a number of branches in urban, semi urban and rural areas and have introduced a number of attractive schemes to foster economic development.

**Advantages of E-banking:**1. It offers convenient to customers as they are not required to go to the banks Premises.2. The customer can obtain funds at any time from ATM machines.3. The credit cards and debit cards enables the customers to obtain discounts from retail outlets.

4. The customers can easily transfer the funds from one place to another place electronically.

**Disadvantages of E-banking:**

1. Hackers may internet data and defrock customers.

2. Phone bills can interlace.

3. Customers are compelled to have computers at home, internet access and Computers skills due to literacy.

**Strength, Weakness of Internet Banking: Strength**

\* Aggression towards development of the existing standards of banks

\* Strong regulatory impact by central bank to all the banks

\* Presence of intellectual capital to face the change in implementation with good quality

\* Fully computerized and techno savvy

\* A person can access his account from anywhere

\* A person can do banking transactions like funds transfer to any account, book ticket, bill pay at any time of the day.

**Weakness**

\* High bank service charges.

\* Poor technology infrastructure

\* Ineffective risk measures

\* Easy Access of internet banking account by wrong people through e-mail

\* When the server is down the whole process is handicapped

**Evolution of E-Banking in India:** E-banking is growing faster in India. E-banking provides number of services via new and advanced electronic channels. It is difficult to measure the extent of such services, but an effort has been made by classifying these services into ATMs, Internet and Mobile services. E-banking provides a number of services at the doorstep of customers which is otherwise not possible. These services are provided through bank websites. The numbers of E-banking services are offered to the customers in the form of internet banking services, mobile banking and ATM services. Internet banking services are provided to a large extent by all the banks. The most common services among internet banking are balance inquiry and transaction. Government of India encourages people to move towards Cashless Economy. Customers increase in mobile adoption, new channels like websites, social media and mobile app provides new way for consumers to access financial transactions. Technology has become a tool that facilitates banks' organizational structures, business strategies, customer services and related functions. Digitalization changes face of branch banking. E-Banking as such is free of charge but commissions and fees in accordance with the service tariff will be levied on orders and other transactions carried out through E-Banking. You access e-banking services by obtaining bank identifiers.

**E-banking Services:**

\* Automated Teller Machines (ATMs)

- \* Internet Banking
- \* Mobile Banking
- \* Phone Banking
- \* Telebanking
- \* Credit Cards
- \* Electronic Fund Transfer

**E-banking is facing following challenges:** The most serious threat faced by e-banking is that it is not safe and secures all the time. There may be loss of data due to technical defaults. E-banks are facing business challenges for the transactions made through internet; the service charges are very low. Unless a large number of transactions are routed over the Web the E-banks cannot think of profit. There is lack of preparedness both on part of banks and customers in the adoption of new technological changes.

**Recommendations:** -E-banks should create awareness among people about e-banking products and Services. Customers should be made literate about the use of e-banking products

And services. Employees of banks should be given special technical training for the use of E-banking so that they can further encourage customers to use the same. Seminars and workshops should be organized on the healthy usage of e-banking especially for those who are ATM or computer illiterate. E-banking services should be customized on basis of age, gender, occupation etc. so that needs and requirements of people are met accordingly.

**Conclusion:** In India, Banks are making sincere efforts to popularize the e-banking services and products. Younger generation is beginning to see the convenience and benefits if E-banking. In years to come, e-banking will not only be acceptable mode of banking but will be preferred mode of banking. A sound and effective banking system is the backbone of an economy. The economy of a country can function smoothly and without many hassles if the banking system backing it is not only flexible but also capable of meeting the new challenges posed by the technology and other external as well as internal factors. The importance and role of information technology for achieving this benign objective cannot be undermined. There is an urgent need for not only technology up gradation but also its integration with the general way of functioning of banks to give them an edge in respect of services provided to the customers, better housekeeping, optimizing the use of funds and building up of management information system for decision making. The technology holds the key to the future success of Indian Banks. Thus, "Electronic Banking" is the need of the hour, which cannot be lost sight of except at the cost of elimination from the competition. The existence of Electronic banking also becomes inevitable due to the standards required to be matched at the international level. Thus, the domestic as well as the international standards mandates the adoption of Electronic banking at the earliest possible moment.

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**ROLE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT****Dr. B. D.Undre***Assistant Professor, Post Graduate Classes, Department of Economics, New Arts, Commerce & Science College, Ahmednagar.414001 (M.H.)***Introduction:**

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a statistical tool used to measure a country's overall achievement in its social and economic dimensions. The social and economic dimensions of a country are based on the health of people, their level of education attainment and their standard of living. Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq created HDI in 1990 which was further used to measure the country's development by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Calculation of the index combines four major indicators: life expectancy for health, expected years of schooling, mean of years of schooling for education and Gross National Income per capita for standard of living. Every year UNDP ranks countries based on the HDI report released in their annual report. HDI is one of the best tools to keep track of the level of development of a country, as it combines all major social and economic indicators that are responsible for economic development.

**Nature of Human Development Index:** India was ranked 131 in the 2016 Human Development Index (HDI) among the 188 countries. India scored 0.624 and was placed in medium human development. Every year UNDP ranks countries based on the HDI report released in their annual report. HDI is one of the best tools to keep track of the level of development of a country, as it combines all major social and economic indicators that are responsible for economic development. The Human Development Index (HDI) was developed by the United Nations as a metric to assess the social and economic development levels of countries. Four principal areas of examination are used to rank countries: mean years of schooling, expected years of schooling, life expectancy at birth and gross national income per capita. This index makes it possible to follow changes in development levels over time and to compare the development levels of different countries.

**Criteria Human Development Index (HDI):** The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes. These contrasts can stimulate debate about government policy priorities. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions. The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth; the education dimension is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. The standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita.

**Place of INDIA in Human Development Index:** India slipped down one place from 132 to 131 among the 188 countries ranked in terms of human development, says the 2016 Human Development Report (HDR) released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). India's human development index (HDI) value of 0.624 puts it in the "medium human development" category, alongside countries such as Congo, Namibia and Pakistan. It is ranked third among the SAARC countries, behind Sri Lanka (73) and the Maldives (105), both of which figure in the "high human development" category. The world's top three countries in HDI are Norway (0.949), Australia (0.939)



and Switzerland (0.939). Human development is a well-being concept. It involves studies of human condition with its core being the capability approach. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) estimates the human development in various member countries and publishes the Human Development Index report in terms of three basic parameters:

\*To live a long and healthy life.

\*To be educated and knowledgeable.

\*To enjoy a decent economic standard of living.

**HDI Rank of Different State in India (2009-2010)**

Sr.No.	Name of State	HDI Rank
1.	Kerala	0.790
2.	Delhi	0.750
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.652
4.	Goa	0.617
5.	Punjab	0.605
6.	Maharashtra	0.572
7.	Tamil Nadu	0.570
8.	Haryana	0.552
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.529
10.	Gujarat	0.527
11.	Karnataka	0.519
12.	West Bengal	0.492
13.	Uttarakhand	0.490
14.	Andhra Pradesh	0.473
15.	Assam	0.444
16.	Rajasthan	0.434
17.	Uttar Pradesh	0.380
18.	Jharkhand	0.376
19.	Madhya Pradesh	0.375
20.	Bihar	0.367
21.	Odisha	0.362
22.	Chhattisgarh	0.358

*Source: Institute of Applied Manpower Research, 2011.*

The HDI is an average measure of basic human development achievements in a country, measured by UNDP. In 2015, India has been placed at 130<sup>th</sup> position with 0.609 score in the medium human development category. Country's rank was 135 with 0.586 score in the 2014 report. India is ranked in the medium human development category. The country continued to rank low in the HDI, but has climbed five notches to the 130th rank in the latest UNDP report on account of rise in life expectancy and per capita income. Life expectancy at birth: It increased to 68 years in 2014 from 67.6 in the previous year and 53.9 in 1980. Gross National Income (GNI) per capita: It was 5,497 US Dollars in 2014, up from 5,180 US Dollars in 2013 and 1,255 US Dollars in 1980. India's GNI per capita increased by about 338 per cent between 1980 and 2014.

**Conclusion:** The concept of human development emerged in the late 1980s based on the conceptual foundation provided by Dr. Amartya Sen and Dr. Mahbub ul Haq. The Human Development approach puts people at the Centre of the development agenda, where economic growth and wealth are considered means to development, not an end by itself. Put simply, the starting point for the human development approach is the idea that the purpose of development is to improve human lives by not only enhancing income but also the range of things that a person can be and can do, such as be healthy and well nourished, be knowledgeable, and to participate in community life. Seen from this viewpoint,

development is about removing the obstacles to what a person can do in life, obstacles such as lack of income, illiteracy, ill health, lack of access to resources, or lack of civil and political freedoms.

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Mr. D.P. Kamble (707-708)

## **GST- STRUCTURE, IMPACT AND FUTURE**

**Mr. D.P. Kamble**

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1. **Introduction of GST:** Introduction of the value added tax at the central and the state level has been considered to be a major step an important step forward in the glob at indirect tax reforms improvement over the pre-existing central excise duty at the national level and the sales tax system at the state level, then the GST will indeed be an additional importance perfection. The next logical step towards a widespread indirect tax reforms in the country initially it was conceptualized that there would be a national level goods and services tax, however, with the release of first discussion paper by the empoweted committee of the state finance ministers on 10.11.2009. It has been made clear that there would be a 'Dual GST' in India. Taxation power both by the centre and the state to levy the taxes on the goods and services. Almost 150 countries have introuduced GST in some from while countries such as Singapore and New Zealand. Tax virtually everything at a single rate, in chana GST applies only to goods and the provision of repairs, replacement and processing services. GST is a multi-tier tax where ultimate burden of tax fall on the consumer of goods and services. It is called as value added tax, because at every stage, tax is being paid on the value addition, under the GST scheme a person who was liable to pay tax on his out-put.

2. **Objectives of GST:** One of the main objectives of GST would be to eliminate the cascading impact of taxes on production and distribution cost of goods and services. The exclusion of cascading effects i.e. tax on tax will significantly improve the competitiveness of original goods and services which leadsd to beneficial impact to the GDP growth It is felt that the GST would serve a superior reason to acieve the objective of streamlining indirect tax regime in India which can remore cascading effects in supply chain till the level of final consumers only when all such above mentioned indirect Taxes are completely included in GST. It is understood that alcohol, tobacco and petroleum products will not be enclosed by GST as alcohol and tobacco are considered as sin goods and governments do not like to allow free trade on these property.

3. **Features of the GST Model :** The GST shall have two components one levied by the central GST and the other levied by the state GST. Rates for central GST and State GST would be approved appropriately, reflecting revenue considerations and acceptability. The central GST and the state GST would be applicable to all transactions of goods and services made for a consideration except the exempted goods and services. The central GST and state GST are to be paid to the accounts of the central and the states individually. Since the central GST and State GST are to be treated individually, taxes paid against the central as input tax credit for the central GST and could be utilized only against the payment of central GST. The Tax payer would need to submit periodical returns in common format as far as possible to both the central GST authority and to the concerned state GST authorities.

4. **Impact of GST:Food Industry –** The application of GST to food items will have a significant impact on those who are living under subsistence level. But at the same time a complete exemption for food items would shrink the tax base food includes grains and cereals, meat, fish and poultry milk and dairy productrs, fruits and vegetables, candy, snacks, restaurant meals and beverages. Even if the food is within the scope of GST, such sales would largely remain exemet due to small business the GST under a single rate would lead to a doubling of tax burden on foods.

**Rail Sector –** There have been suggestions for including the rail sector under the GST umbrella to bring about significant tax gains and widen the tax net so as to keep overall GST rate low. This will have the added benefit of ensuring that all interstate transportations of goods can be tracked through the proposed information technology network. **Financial Services –** In most of the countries GST is not charged on the financial services, example in the New Zealand most of the services conveted except financial services as GST order the service tax, India has followed the approach the bringing virtually all financial services within the submit of tax where consideration for them is in the form and explicit fee. GST also include financial services on the above grounds only.

**Impact on small Enterprises –** There will be three categories of small enterprises in the GST regime. Those below there should need not register for the GST. Those between the thereshold composition turnoverers will have the option to pay a turnover based tax or pt. to oin the GST regime. Those above threshold limit will need rto be within framework of GST possible downward changes in the threshold in some states consequent to the introduction of GSt may result in obligation being created for some dealers in respect of central GST, the position is slightly more complex. Small scale units manufacturing specified goods are allowed exemptions of excise upto Rs. 1.5 crores. These units may be required to register for payment of GST may see this as an additional cost.

Information Technology services – To be in sync with the best international practices, domestic supply of software should also attract GST on the basis of mode of transaction. Hence if the software is transferred through electronic form, it should be considered as intellectual property and regarded as a service and if the software is transmitted on media or any other tangible property, than it should be treated as goods and subject to GST.

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Prof. Prakash D. Deshpande (709-710)

## ROLE OF E-BANKING IN COMMERCE AND BUSINESS

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### PART I: INTERNET BANKING SYSTEM

**Introduction:** Internet Banking System refers to systems that enable bank customers to Access accounts and general Information on bank products and services through a personal computer or other intelligent device.

The chances and threats that the internet symbolizes is no longer news to the present day banking sector. No traditional bank would dare face investment analysts without an Internet strategy. The main intention behind the commencement of electronic banking services is to provide the customers with an alternative that is more responsive and with less expensive options. With options just a click away, customers have more control than ever. Their expectations are usability and real-time answers. They also want personal attention and highly customized products and services.

**Meaning of Internet Banking System.** Electronic banking, also known as electronic funds transfer (EFT), is simply the use of electronic means to transfer funds directly from one account to another, rather than by cheque or cash. You can use electronic funds transfer to

Have your paycheck deposited directly into your bank or credit union checking account.

- Withdraw money from your checking account from an ATM machine with a personal identification number (PIN), at your convenience, day or night.
- Instruct your bank or credit union to automatically pay certain monthly bills from your account, such as your auto loan or your mortgage payment.
- Have the bank or credit union transfer funds each month from your checking account to your mutual fund account.
- Have your government social security benefits check or your tax refund deposited directly into your checking account.
- Buy groceries, gasoline and other purchases at the point-of sale, using a check card rather than cash, credit or a personal check.

**Definition:** *Internet Banking* lets you handle many banking transactions via your personal computer. For instance, you may use your computer to view your account balance, request transfers between accounts, and pay bills electronically



**What is Internet Banking: How to works Internet Banking:** Most banks offer customers the option of online banking. Customers are able to access to all of their accounts through an internet connection using the banks own website or a commercial software package such as Quicken or Money. Online banking allows customers to monitor accounts, download transactions, transfer funds between accounts, including checking, saving, and money market/CD accounts, management investments, and handle loan activity, including applications and repayments. Clients can transfer funds to their bank accounts, and pay bills either electronically (with an

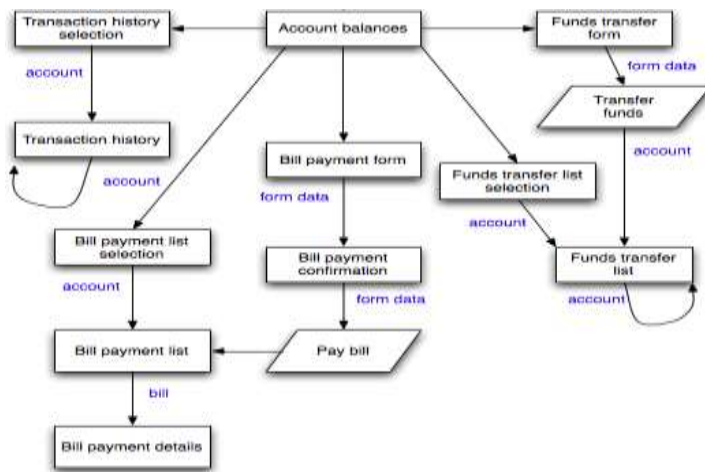
account transfer) or by having the bank issue paper checks directly to the payee.

### Internet Banking Is Used In Two Types Of Customer

- Individual/Retail Customer
- Corporate Customer

**Individual / Retail Banking: Following facilities are given to individual Customer.**

- Deposit Schemes (Saving, Current, Fixed, Recurring)
- Personal Finance
- Services (Fund Transfer Intra, Bank transfer, RTGS/ NEFT, Bill Payment etc.)
- Special Salary Account



- Gold Banking
- E verification Tax Return & Online Tax Payment.

- Online Shopping
- Generate Account statement

**Corporate Banking: Following facilities are given to Corporate Customer.**

- Check Balance and Account statement
- Transfer funds to own accounts and other accounts.
- Pay EPF contribution for your firm.
- Make payments to suppliers mapped to your supplier module.
- Pay utility bills like electricity, Insurance Premium, gas, etc.
- Salary Payment
- E verification Tax Return & Online Tax

Payment.

**PART II: Technology and Security Standards For Internet Banking:** The best methodology for fighting against cybercrime is through education, enforcement of laws and highly developed security services. Technical expertise in online security is necessary, which can ensure that people of all the ages including children, teenagers, students, parents and the business community are always safe

In terms of Security that is to provide security counter measures which act as an action, device, procedure, techniques or other measures that reduces vulnerability of threat to a computer system.

**Technologies** Application Layer: Network Management, File Transfer Protocol, Information validation, Application-level access security checking. Session Layer: establishing, managing and terminating connections (sessions) between applications Transport Layer: Reliable transparent transfer of data between end points, end to end recovery & flow control. Network Layer: Routing, switching, traffic monitoring and congestion control, control of network connections, logical channels and data flow. Data Link Layer: Reliable transfer of data across physical link and control of flow of data from one machine to another.

**Security** Firewall Technology.

- Antivirus Software.
- Encryption Tools.

**Conclusion:-** To protect your money from electronic theft, identity theft, and other forms of fraud, it's important to account statements, having complex passwords and only doing *online banking* through secure internet connections .so that Internet Banking is very useful in daily life. Internet Banking is helpful to individual and corporate persons to making there daily financial transitions within few seconds. Internet Banking Soul of financial transactions of Commerce & Trade .

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*E-Banking Management.*

*A new approach to Internet banking*

Prof. Dr. Rekha S. Jadhav (711-714)

## AGRICULTURE SECTOR: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

**Dr. Rekha S. Jadhav**

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### INTRODUCTION

Agriculture has always been the backbone of the Indian economy and despite concerted industrialisation in the last six decades, agriculture still occupies a place of pride. It provides employments to around 60% of the total work force in the country and contributes only about 14% to the overall GDP its impacts is felt in the manufacturing as well as the service sector as the rural population has become a significant consumer of goods and services in the last couple of decades.

#### Objectives of The Research Paper:

- 1) To study The Problems of agriculture sector.
- 2) To study The Solutions of agriculture sector.

**Research Methodology :** The present study paper is purely based on the secondary data which is collected from Periodicals, Reference books, Websites etc.

#### Problems Faced By The Agriculture Sector:

**Agriculture Still a Gamble in the Monsoons:** Despite almost six decades of the planning, agriculture in India has continued to be a gamble in the monsoons: while western Rajasthan and a part of Thar desert have a very uncertain rainfall of 4 to 5 inches a year, Cherrapunji in Assam has an annual rainfall of 450 inches, while considerable areas face drought conditions in a particular year, some areas encounter the fury of floods, some areas face the problems of waterlogging and salinity

**Heavy Pressure Of Population:** The Indian agriculture is characterised by heavy pressure of population. About 70 per cent of the total population of the country is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture. At present, the per capita agricultural land is only about 0.10 hectare as against 0.30 hectare in 1951. The world average of per head availability of agricultural land is about 4.5 hectares. The fast growth of population industrialization and urbanization are putting enormous pressure on arable land.

**Irrigation:** Although India is the second largest irrigated country of the world after China, only one-third of the cropped area is under irrigation. Irrigation is the most important agricultural input in a tropical monsoon country like India where rainfall is uncertain, unreliable and erratic India cannot achieve sustained progress in agriculture unless and until more than half of the cropped area is brought under assured irrigation. This is testified by the success story of agricultural progress in Punjab Haryana and western part of Uttar Pradesh where over half of the cropped area is under irrigation! Large tracts still await irrigation to boost the agricultural output. However, care must be taken to safeguard against ill effects of over irrigation especially in areas irrigated by canals. Large tracts in Punjab and Haryana have been rendered useless (areas affected by salinity, alkalinity and water-logging), due to faulty irrigation. In the Indira Gandhi Canal command area also intensive irrigation has led to sharp rise in sub-soil water level, leading to water-logging, soil salinity and alkalinity

**Declined in Investment in Agriculture** We have generally been given to understand that government investment was significant in boosting growth in agriculture. Besides, the role of the government was not only raise investment but also induce private investment in agriculture.

**Table 1: Gross Investment in Agriculture (Rs. Crores) (at 1980-81 prices)**

Year				Share %	
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
1960-61	590	1,080	1,670	35	65
1970-71	790	1,970	2,760	29	71
1980-81	1,800	2,840	4,640	39	61
1990-91	4,400	10,440	14,840	30	70
1999-00	6,670	41,480	50,150	17	83
2004-05	23,039	86,967	1,10,006	20	80
2008-09	20,572	1,06,555	1,27,127	18	82

2009-10	22,693	1,10,469	1,33,162	18	82
2010-11	19,854	1,12,880	1,32,734	15	85
2011-12	21,184	1,35,988	1,57,172	14	86
2012-13	23,886	1,38,197	1,62,083	15	85

(Source: Economic Survey 2012-13. Agricultural Statistics at a Glance-2013, Central Statistical Organization)

The worrying aspect is that private investment in agriculture is almost completely concentrated in the northern regions particularly Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh and almost completely absent in the other parts of the country

**Limited use of New Agricultural Technology:** Indian agricultural productivity is very less compare to world standard due to use of absolute farming technology coupled with this, lack of understanding of the need for sustainability in the poor farming community has made thing worse. Since 1961 the emphasis shifted to use of seeds fertilizers-water technology, know as the new agricultural strategy. But the new strategy succeeded only wheat and to a small extent in rice. Other food and non-food crops did not show perceptible improvement in production. Dry land cultivation was not touched at all by the new agricultural strategy.

**Failure of the Land Reforms :** Till the middle of the 1970 the government hoped to implement land reforms, specially tenancy legislation and ceiling on land holdings. The Government failed to implement the land reform measures and there was very little of land redistribution in favour of marginal farmers and landless labourers or protection of tenants from exploitation or from eviction. The bitter conflict between land lords and the landless in Bihar, Andhrapradesh and other states-the rapid expansion of the naxalite movements-is in the result of the failure to implement land reforms.

**Unbalanced Agricultural Development:** Bulk of the increase in output, particularly food grains had been concentrated in a few progressive regions which were already enjoying high levels of consumption of foodgrains. Many region had continued to be a poor and backward, indicating the necessity for the balanced growth of a agriculture as between different regions. Indian agriculture display another type of imbalance in the form of disparities growth between food grains and non-food grains and between different food grains part of these inter crop disparities in growth also reflected regional imbalance.

**Usuries Capital and Rural Indebtedness** During the pre-independence period, moneylenders and mahajans ruled the roost as there was no other credit agency worth the same name. Taking advantage of there position, these people exploited the farmers in a number of ways. The small and marginal farmers continue to depends on money lender for fulfilling there credit requirements to a large extent and thus become victims of exploitation by the latter. The phrase "Once in debt, always in debt" expresses the condition these graphically.

**Agriculture is unorganized activity today:** Indian agriculture is largely an unorganized sector. No systematic institutional and organizational planning is involved in cultivation, irrigation, harvesting etc. Institutional finances are not adequately available and minimum purchase price fixed by the government do not reach the poorest farmer.

**Middlemen and economic exploitation of farmers:** Exploitation by the middlemen is the reason put forth for not getting the best price for the produce of the agriculturists. The government should promote the plan called "ulavar santhai" (Farmers Market), where the farmers can directly sell their products at reasonable price to the consumers.

**Government program do not reach small farmers:** Government has implemented agricultural debt. waiver and debt. relief scheme in 2008 to benefit over 36 million farmers. Direct agricultural loan to stressed farmers under so called Kisan Credit Card c were also covered under this scheme. However, most of the subsidies and welfare schemes announced by the Central and State governments do not reach the poor farmers. On the contrary, only big land lords are benefited by those schemes.

**Real estate mafia:** We can see even fertile land best suited for agricultural purpose being sold to real estate people, who prepare plots and give attractive advertisements to sell at exorbitant price. There is need to implement strict measures to prevent land grabbing.

**Inadequate storage facilities:** Storage facilities in the rural areas are either totally absent or grossly inadequate. Under such conditions the farmers are compelled to sell their produce immediately after the harvest at the prevailing market prices which are bound to be low. Such distress sale deprives the farmers of their legitimate income. The Parse Committee estimated the post-harvest losses at 9.3 per cent of which nearly 6.6 per cent occurred due to poor storage conditions alone. Scientific storage is, therefore, very essential to avoid losses and to benefit the farmers and the consumers alike.

**Agricultural Marketing:** Agricultural marketing still continues to be in a bad shape in rural India. In the absence of sound marketing facilities, the farmers have to depend upon local traders and middlemen for the disposal of their



farm produce which is sold at throw-away price. In most cases, these farmers are forced, under socio-economic conditions, to carry on distress sale of their produce. In most of small villages, the farmers sell their produce to the money lender from whom they usually borrow money. According to an estimate 85 per cent of wheat and 75 per cent of oil seeds in Uttar Pradesh, 90 per cent of Jute in West Bengal, 70 per cent of oilseeds and 35 per cent of cotton in Punjab is sold by farmers in the village itself. Such a situation arises due to the inability of the poor farmers to wait for long after harvesting their crops.

**Inadequate transport:** One of the main handicaps with Indian agriculture is the lack of cheap and efficient means of transportation. Even at present there are lakhs of villages which are not well connected with main roads or with market centres. Most roads in the rural areas are Kutcha (bullock- cart roads) and become useless in the rainy season. Under these circumstances the farmers cannot carry their produce to the main market and are forced to sell it in the local market at low price. Linking each village by metalled road is a gigantic task and it needs huge sums of money to complete this task.

**Solutions:-Special agricultural zone:** Just like industrial zone, there is an urgent need to establish special agricultural zones, where only farming and agriculture related activity should be allowed.

**Multiple crops:** Cultivation of multi crops such as coconut, turmeric, pine apple, banana, apple, papaya, ginger will yield profitable results to the farmers

**Need to modernize agriculture:** By introducing farm techniques which guarantee a definite success, an increase in youth participation on agricultural fields is economically possible. This can be attained only by implementing new technologies. Research efforts should continue for the production of crops with higher yield potential and better resistance to pests. Technological advancement in agriculture should be passed down to the small farmers. Where the existing crops would not do well under drought and weather conditions, the farmers should be helped to shift to cultivating crops that would be easy and economical to cultivate.

**Educate the farmers:** Many farmers in India are not aware of crop rotation. Though education in urban areas has improved a lot, the government has ignored the same in rural areas in general and in agriculture sector in particular. This is the reason why farmers are not adequately aware of the various schemes provided by the government.

**Clubbing of small fields may help:** Several farmers who own small piece of land can join together and combine all small fields into one large chunk. This may help in variety of ways.

**Need for better water management:** Irrigation facilities that are currently available do not cover the entire cultivable land. Apart from the areas where perennial rivers flow, most of the agricultural fields do not have irrigation facility. In most cases, it is not the lack of water but the lack of proper water management that causes water shortage. Improved modern methods of rain water harvesting should be developed. Water management can be made more effective through interstate co-operation on water resources, where surplus water from perennial rivers can be diverted to the needy areas. Connecting the rivers throughout the country will solve this problem. Construction of National Waterways will improve the irrigation facility, which in turn can save the farmers, if the monsoon would fail.

**Alternate source of income for farmers:** Small farmers should be encouraged to develop alternative sources of income and the government should take up the responsibility for providing training to the farmers to acquire new skills. In drought affected areas, the government should start alternative employment generation programs to reduce the dependence on agriculture as the sole source of income. Such programs should be standardized. Farmers should be enabled to divide their activities into three parts. One for regular crop production, one for animal husbandry or fisheries and another for timber production. These activities complement each other and also alternate sources of income of farmers can be ensured.

**Need for national weather risk management system/disease alert system:** Initiating national weather risk management system that alerts farmers when there is a danger of extreme weather, would go a long way in reducing losses in agriculture. Value added services like pest and disease alert applications, in combination with the weather forecast would equip the farmers to handle and manage their crops better. For example, Water Watch Cooperative, a Netherlands based organization, has developed a disease alert system that sends an alarm to farmers, if probability of a pest/disease would be detected. Similarly, system that detect the amount of water to be provided to a field based on the field water content, biomass and rainfall probability, would aid in optimization of water provision to the crop and ensure efficient crop management.

**Need for meaningful crop insurance policies:** Crop insurance is must and the claim should be settled easily under the supervision of the district collectors. Traditional crop insurance depends on the direct measurement of the damage suffered by a farmer to determine his/her payout. However, field loss assessment is often not feasible or

expensive, since most of our farmers are small holders. Index based insurance, on the other hand, responds to defined parameter. Index based insurance has the advantages that it is transparent and all the insurers within the defined geographical area are treated equally. It has low operational and transnational costs, while also ensuring quick payouts.

**Conclusion:** The agricultural sector is of vital importance for the region. It is undergoing a process of transition to a market economy, with substantial changes in the social, legal, structural, productive and supply set-ups, as is the case with all other sectors of the economy. These changes have been accompanied by a decline in agricultural production for most countries, and have affected also the national seed supply sectors of the region. The region has had to face problems of food insecurity and some countries have needed food aid for IDPs and refugees.

Due to the relatively low demographic pressure projected for the future, the presence of some favourable types of climates and other positive factors, including a very wide formal seed supply sector, it should be possible to overcome problems of food insecurity in the region as a whole, and even to use this region to provide food to other food-deficient regions. Opportunities must therefore be created to reach these results.

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## E-BANKING

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### Introduction:

Online banking was first introduced in the early 1980s in New York, United States. Almost simultaneously with the United States, online banking arrived in the United Kingdom. The UK's first home online banking services known as Homelink was set up by Bank of Scotland for customers of the Nottingham building society (NBS) in 1983. Electronic banking, also known as electronic fund transfer (EFT), uses computer and electronic technology in place of checks and other paper transactions. EFTs are initiated through devices like cards or codes that let you, or those you authorize, access your account. Internet banking (or E-banking) means any user with a personal computer and a browser can get connected to his bank -s website to perform any of the virtual banking functions. In internet banking system the bank has a centralized database that is web-enabled. All the services that the bank has permitted on the internet are displayed in menu. Any service can be selected and further interaction is dictated by the nature of service. The traditional branch model of bank is now giving place to an alternative delivery channels with ATM network. Once the branch offices of bank are interconnected through terrestrial or satellite links, there would be no physical identity for any branch. It would a borderless entity permitting anytime, anywhere and anyhow banking. The network which connects the various locations and gives connectivity to the central office within the organization is called intranet. These networks are limited to organizations for which they are set up. SWIFT is a live example of intranet application.

### Objectives of the study:

1. To study the concept of E-Banking.
2. To study the various Recent Trends adopted by Indian Banks.

**Methodology:** The present paper is mainly based on secondary data. The information has to be collected by me from the books, internet, reference book and published data of the official site of RBI.

**Definition of E-Banking** "The use of computers to carry out banking transactions, such as withdrawals through cash dispensers or transfer of funds at point of sale."

### Types of E-Banking:

**A.Cards Issued By Banks:** These cards are the most common form of cashless money handling in India. All you need is bank account with some money in it. Bank cards are available in two types-

1. **Prepaid Cards:** These cards can be loaded with cash from your bank accounts. Recharge them like prepaid mobile phones and start shopping, paying and receiving money. There is the added benefit of security. Apart from cashless use, there is no direct link to your bank account. So at the most only the card balance is vulnerable (that too almost never!). Your bank account details and transactions are safe.
2. **Debit Cards:** The only difference between prepaid and debit cards are that these are operated right from your bank account. These have slightly more ease-of-use. Once there is money in your accounts you are good to go.
3. **Credit Cards:** A credit card is a payment card issued to users (cardholders) to enable the cardholder to pay a merchant for goods and services, based on the cardholder's promise to the card issuer to pay them for the amounts so paid plus other agreed charges. The card issuer (usually a bank) creates a revolving account and grants a line of credit to the cardholder, from which the cardholder can borrow money for payment to a merchant or as a cash advance.

**Mobile Banking Using Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD)** Do not let the complicated name of this feature confuse you. Effectively, this cashless transaction requires a mobile phone with GSM network (which is almost every phone these days) and an account with a bank. Once the mobile phone is connected to the bank account get access to numerous services. A unique Mobile Money identifier (MMID) and Mobile Pin (MPIN) is given to each registered user. Cash transfers, especially, become very easy with this facility. One of the innovative payment service launched by NPCI includes \*99# service, which works on Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) channel. This service was launched envisioning the potential of Mobile Banking and the need for immediate low value remittances which will help in financial deepening and inclusion of underbanked society in the mainstream banking services. \*99# service was dedicated to the nation by the Honorable Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi on 28th August 2014 as part of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY). \*99# service has been launched to take the banking services to every common man across the country. Banking customers can avail this service by dialing \*99#, a "Common number across all Telecom Service Providers (TSPs)" on their mobile

phone and transact through an interactive menu displayed on the mobile screen. Key services offered under \*99# service include, interbank account to account fund transfer, balance enquiry, mini statement besides host of other services. \*99# service is currently offered by 43 leading banks & all GSM service providers and can be accessed in 12 different languages including Hindi & English. \*99# service is a unique interoperable direct to consumer service that brings together the diverse ecosystem partners such as Banks & TSPs (Telecom Service Providers). It is a common technology platform developed by NPCI which allows the Banks and TSPs to seamlessly integrate with each other to provide banking services to the customers at large over the mobile phones (basic as well as smartphone).

**A) Point Of Sale (POS)** This facility of cashless transfer is primarily useful for shop owners or businesses to receive payments. Customers are turned down for lack of change or because of uselessness of 500 or 1000 denomination notes. But this affects businesses adversely as much as it affects customers. Therefore, shop owners must avail POS services. This is the most common type and available for legal, recognized and tax-paying shop owners easily.

Broadly, there are three types-

**1. Physical POS:** The customer simply swipes the credit or debit card at merchant establishment and/or enters pin to pay.

**2. M-POS:** Mobile POS are used to transfer money from the card holder to the seller by means of the seller's phone. The mobile swiping device attached to the seller's phone is a classic example of this type. Once attached, the customer can swipe the card on this device and the cashless transfer is initiated.

The customer email and phone number along with signature on the recipient's phone completes the transaction.

**3. V-POS:** In Virtual POS or V-POS, cashless transfer is done by simply scanning the unique bar code on the recipient machine. The required money is transferred securely transferred from the scanning to the scanned machine holder's account.

**B) E-Wallets** E-Wallets are the most popular technology sweeping world and India alike. Online shopping or physical shopping all you need is a bank account, internet access and a computer or a smart phone. Just as in pre-paid cards, load your wallet with money using debit card, credit card, mobile banking or net banking system. Similarly, a merchant establishment can use these wallets to collect payments. An added benefit of e-wallet is the loads of discounts; cash back offers and range of goods and services to choose from. This creates a win-win situation on either end of the deal. Paytm, Freecharge, MobiKwik are some of the most popular e-wallets in India. Going cashless is easy, fun and of course relatively very safe.

**C) UPI** This system is similar to using an e-wallet except banks themselves act as the gateway for cashless transactions and services. After registering mobile number with your bank, download the bank app on your mobile. Key in your unique user login and password and voila! The world is out for you to purchase or sell. Moreover, you can also check account balance or perform money transfer using the same interface. Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is a system that powers multiple bank accounts (of participating banks), several banking services features like fund transfer (P2P), and merchant payments in a single mobile application. UPI was launched by NPCI with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vision of migrating towards a 'less-cash' and more digital society. UPI has built on the IMPS platform. UPI can be used for multiple common banking tasks. Any Android smartphone user who has an account with a UPI-partnered bank can download a UPI app.

**D) AEPS Or Aadhaar Enabled Payment System :** Aadhaar Card has indeed turned out to be a big 'Aadhaar'. Especially people with no access to costly digital sources like internet or smart phones can also perform cashless transactions. An Aadhaar Card holder must make sure that the card is linked to self-bank account.

1. Visit a Micro ATM or Banking correspondent.
2. Identify or give your bank name along with Aadhaar Card number
3. Choose your transaction type
4. Record thumb impression on fingerprint scanner
5. When the transaction is complete don't forget to print the slip

Using this basic mode people in far-flung areas and deep interiors can successfully complete cashless transactions like

1. Funds transfer from one Aadhaar linked account to another
2. Check balance
3. Deposit or withdraw cash
4. Make purchases at a fair price shop

**E) Immediate Payment Service (IMPS)** It is real-time remittance service available anytime, anywhere across India using IMPS. customers can transfer money real-time to any person or to a merchant, for any personal or commercial purpose. IMPS is available round-the-clock and operates even during bank holiday, weekends or festive holidays. IMPS can be used on any platform - Mobile, Internet and ATM across any bank in India. For any transfer, IMPS is the answer.

**Advantage of E-banking:** As per the Internet and Mobile Association of India's report on online banking 2006, "There are many advantages of online banking. It is convenient, it isn't bound by operational timings, there are no geographical barriers and the services can be offered at a miniscule cost." Through Internet banking, you can check your transactions at any time of the day, and as many times as you want to. Where in a traditional method, you get quarterly statements from the bank. If the fund transfer has to be made outstation, where the bank does not have a branch, the bank would demand outstation charges. Whereas with the help of online banking, it will be absolutely free for you.

**Security Precautions:** Customers should never share personal information like PIN numbers, passwords etc with anyone, including employees of the bank. It is important that documents that contain confidential information are safeguarded. PIN or password mailers should not be stored, the PIN and/or passwords should be changed immediately and memorised before destroying the mailers. Customers are advised not to provide sensitive account-related information over unsecured e-mails or over the phone. Take simple precautions like changing the ATM PIN and online login and transaction passwords on a regular basis. Also ensure that the logged in session is properly signed out.

**Conclusion:** With the help of above information and data it is concluded that, the various recent trends are available to customers to digital payments in India. When the prime minister Narendra Modi announce On 8<sup>th</sup> November 2016, the demonetization of highly denomination notes of Rs.500 and 1,000. You do not need to take loads of cash with you. All you need is your mobile phone or Aadhaar number or a card to pay. UPI apps and E-Wallets made digital payments easier. With digital payment modes, you can pay from anywhere anytime. Suppose your close friend's mother fell ill at night. He called you at midnight and asked some money. Don't worry, you can send money to your friend using digital payment modes such as UPI apps, USSD or E-Wallets. Government has announced many discounts to encourage digital payments. If you lose your mobile phone or debit/credit card or Aadhaar card you don't have to worry a lot. No one can use your money without MPIN, PIN or your fingerprint in the case of Aadhaar. But it is advised that you should get your card blocked if you lost it. Also call the helpline of your E-wallet to suspend the wallet account to prevent anyone from using your wallet money.

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Dr. Suhas Avhad & Khose Priyanka Narayan (718-720)

## GST Impact on Indian Economy

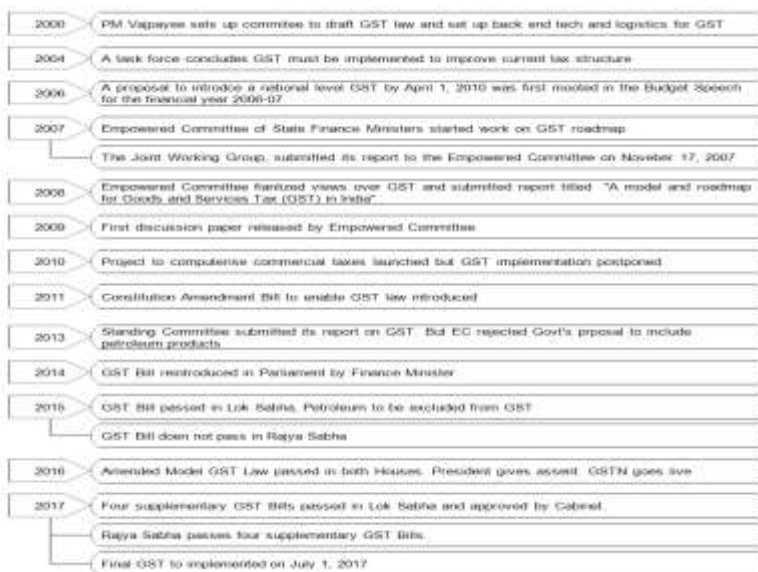
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### Introduction:

In this study an attempted to the impact of Goods and Services Tax (GST) on Indian Economy. GST is a comprehensive tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services at a national level. The Government GST regime seeks to replace excise duty, import duties, VAT and service tax regulations, along with other cess and surcharges, with three separate legislations namely CGST(central GST, collected by the central government), SGST(state GST, collected by the state government) and IGST(integrated GST, collected by the central government). GST would be applicable to all transactions of goods and service, and it to be paid to the accounts of the Centre and the States separately. The biggest advantage of GST is economic unification of India. It has potential to end the longstanding distortions arising out of the differential treatment of the manufacturing and service sectors. The GST reform is expected to bring in a lot of changes in Indian economy. The present structure of Indirect Taxes is very complex in India. There are so many types of taxes that are levied by the Central and State Governments on Goods & Services. This paper studies the impact of GST on Indian Economy. The objectives of the paper are:

1. To understand the Structure of Goods and Services Tax in India
2. To study about Goods and Service Tax and its impact on the economy
3. To examine benefits of Goods and Service tax



### Literature Review: Fig 1. History of GST in India

The detailed history of GST in India year by year is shown in fig 1. GST is not a new phenomenon. It was first implemented in France in 1954, and since then many countries have implemented this unified taxation system to become part of a global whole. In India, the discussion on GST Law was flagged off in the year 2000 and passed in the Parliament on 29th March 2017. The Act came into effect on 1st July 2017.

➤ **What is GST?** GST stands for “Goods and Services Tax” and is proposed to be a comprehensive indirect tax levy on manufacturer, sale and consumption of good as well as the services at the national level. It will replace all indirect taxes levied on goods

and services by the Indian central and state governments. Goods and services tax would be levied and collected at each stage of sales or purchase of goods or services based on the input tax credit method. The GST will have a 'dual' structure, which means it will have two components- the Central GST and the State GST. This will comprise of:



Fig 2. Components of GST

- Central GST (CGST) which will be levied by Centre
- State GST (SGST) Which will be levied by State
- Integrated GST (IGST) – which will be levied by Central Government on inter-State supply of goods and services.

**Impact of GST on Indian Economy:** Goods and Services Tax (GST) is the biggest tax reform in India founded on the notion of “one nation, one market, one tax”. The impacts of GST on Indian Economy are as follows:

1. **Reshapes Indirect Tax Structure** It will reshape the indirect tax structure by a subsuming majority of indirect taxes like excise, sales and services levies. This will do away with the complex indirect tax structure of the country, thus improving the ease of doing business in the country
2. **Exports** Exports will become competitive as the GST regime will eliminate the cascading impact of taxes. GST could boost India’s GDP growth by 0.9-1.7 per cent. GST is a key for India’s gross domestic product in times of challenging global environment
3. **Gross Domestic Product** The GST will bring about a qualitative change in the tax system by redistributing the burden of taxation equitably between manufacturing and services. The GST impact on growth due to reduction in direct cost and cost reduction on capital inputs pegged the improvement in growth rates between 1.5 and 2 per cent.
4. **Foreign Exchange** The passing of the GST will be welcome news for the Indian rupee (INR). The GST will lead to higher foreign direct investment inflows and a narrow current account deficit-factors that should help the rupee increase.
5. **Impact on Make-in-India** The tax reforms through GST will play a crucial role to attract large-scale investment. The impending GST promises a progressive tax system which avoids tax cascades and helps establish India as a true common market. Also the GST will reduce the cost of production and allows the hassle free supply of goods.
6. **Clean-up India** The clean-up of the Indian taxation system will reduce the number of excise duty exemptions. According to the estimates, excise tax exemptions result in foregone revenues of Rs. 1.8 lakh crore. India loses about 2.7 percent of GDP because of these exemptions.
7. **Foreign Trade** GST is a solution provider by lining up total indirect tax structure of all streams into one single tax payable by the companies. The impact of this will be on the all multinational companies and facilitates for ease of doing business and adds factor to the globalization and liberalization

**Benefits of GST to the Indian Economy:** The following are some of the important benefits of GST to the Indian Economy: Removal of bundled indirect taxes such as VAT, CST, Service tax, CAD, SAD, and Excise.

- Less tax compliance and a simplified tax policy compared to current tax structure. Removal of cascading effect of taxes i.e. removes tax on tax.
- Reduction of manufacturing costs due to lower burden of taxes on the manufacturing sector. Hence prices of consumer goods will be likely to come down.
- Lower the burden on the common man i.e. public will have to shed less money to buy the same products that were costly earlier.
- Increased demand and consumption of goods.

- Increased demand will lead to increase supply. Hence, this will ultimately lead to rise in the production of goods.
- Control of black money circulation as the system normally followed by traders and shopkeepers will be put to a mandatory check.
- Boost to the Indian economy in the long run.

**Conclusions:** One of the biggest taxation reforms in India the GST is all set to integrate State economies and boost overall economic growth. India is a centralized democratic and therefore the GST will be implemented parallel by the central and state governments as CGST and SGST respectively. Goods and Services Tax, if implemented, will replace most of the existing indirect taxes. There would be only one tax, that too at the national level, monitored by the central government. Under GST, there would be only one tax rate for both goods and services. The goods and services Tax will indeed be a further significant improvement towards a comprehensive indirect tax reforms in the country. Integration of goods and services taxation would give India a world class tax system and improve tax collections. The introduction of GST is thus likely to improve the tax collections and boost India's economic development by the tax barriers between the states and integrating India through a uniform tax rate.

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Mrs. Geetanjali Raghunath Endayit (721-723)

## THE IMPACT OF MICRO FINANCE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

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### Introduction :

Rural development actions mostly aim at the social and economic development of the areas. These programs are usually top-down from the local or regional authorities, regional development agencies, NGOs, national governments or international development organizations. But then, local populations can also bring about endogenous initiatives for development. The term is not limited to the issues for developing countries. In fact many of the developed countries have very active rural development programs. The main aim of the rural government policy is to develop the undeveloped villages. To develop a country not only industrialization is sufficient but also the every common man has to survive. In recent past, the concept of micro finance is understood as providing poor families with very small loans to help them engage in productive activities or grow their tiny business. (Source F.A.J. Bouman's book-Small, short and unsecured-1990. Now microfinance has come to include a broader range of services such as microcredit, savings and micro-insurance etc. The focus of microfinance has not been only on providing small credit, but to integrate it with other developmental activities.

### Concept of Microfinance :

Microfinance has emerged as a larger movement whose object is "a world in which as everyone, especially the poor and socially marginalized people and households have access to a wide range of affordable, high quality financial products and services, including not just credit but also savings insurance payment services, and fund transfers." Many of those who promote microfinance generally believe that such access will help poor people out of poverty,

While the concept has been used globally for centuries, Bangladesh's Muhammad Yunus is the pioneer of the modern version of microfinance, according to Kiva, a crowd funding-based micro lending organization inspired by Yunus' work. While working at Chittagong University in the 1970s, Yunus began offering small loans to destitute basket weavers. Yunus carried on this mission for nearly a decade before forming the Grameen Bank in 1983 to reach a much wider audience.

### Concept of Rural Development :

Rural Development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas, often relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas.

Rural development has traditionally centred on the exploitation of land-intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forestry. However, changes in global production networks and increased urbanization have changed the character of rural areas. Increasingly tourism, niche manufacturers, and recreation have replaced resource extraction and agriculture as dominant economic drivers. The need for rural communities to approach development from a wider perspective has created more focus on a broad range of development goals rather than merely creating incentive for agricultural or resource based businesses. Education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure, and social infrastructure all play an important role in developing rural regions Rural development is also characterized by its emphasis on locally produced economic development strategies. In contrast to urban regions, which have many similarities, rural areas are highly distinctive from one another. For this reason there are a large variety of rural development approaches used globally.

### Objective of the Study :

To know the Impact of Microfinance.

To Study about how microfinance is helping to Rural Development.

### Impact Of Microfinance on Rural Development :

There are so many big problems in Rural Development in India. There is need to do study of Microfinance for Rural Development. In this Research paper Researcher tries to find out only few sectors of Rural area such like Agriculture, Women Empowerment, Animal Husbandry(Dairy), Micro and Small Enterprises etc.

### Agriculture Sector :

These studies also brought out the fact that major occupation of group members was agriculture along with other activities like farm labour and poultry. Being rain fed area, lack of irrigation facility; declining agricultural outputs and fragmentation of land have accentuated their vulnerabilities over a period of time. The group members lack any sort of specific handicraft skills and do not receive any skill development training for

undertaking any other non-farm activities. In most of the cases, loans from financial organizations are used by them for meeting their consumptions and emergency requirement. It also shows that group members do not have confidence to use credit for productive purposes in view of lack of opportunities and skills. Irrigation and depressed commodity prices act as deterrent in farm sector investments, while lack of skills and rural market by big consumer goods companies reduce the scope for rural micro enterprises.

#### **Women Economic Empowerment :**

Women and especially for poor women, microenterprise ownership has emerged as a strategy for economic survival. One of the most essential factors contributing to success in micro entrepreneurship is access to capital and financial services. For various reasons, women have had less access to these services than men.

In this context, credit for microenterprise development has been a crucial issue over the past two decades. It improves health, nutrition, hygiene, and educational standards for families and consequently for the whole of society. Thus, a special support for women in both financial and non-financial services is necessary.

#### **Animal Husbandry(Dairy) :**

In India more than 70% of the population lives in villages and most of these villages are underdeveloped. Research and development sector in our country brings number strategies in favour of these people every year. Implementation of these technologies in the rural sector can alleviate poverty, create employment opportunities and generate good growth. However, for implementing these technologies micro financing through public and private sector agencies is the need of the hour. Microfinance can be a critical element of an effective poverty reduction strategy. Improved access and efficient provision of savings, credit, and insurance facilities enable the poor to smoothen their consumption, manage their risks better, build their assets gradually and develop their micro enterprises. Government, NGOs and other financial institutions have introduced various welfare schemes and activities to reduce poverty. Microfinance, by providing small loans and savings facilities to those who are excluded from commercial financial services has been developed as a key strategy for reducing poverty throughout the world. In India, a substantial microfinance system based on Self-Help Groups (SHGs) was developed. It allows poor people to protect, diversify and increase their sources of income, the essential path out of poverty and hunger. As a developmental and economic tool it has caught the imagination of banks, financial institutions and NGOs in India.

#### **Micro and Small Enterprises**

The major barrier to the development of Micro and Small Enterprises is access to credit. These enterprises differ in the level in which they are and the products and services offered to them by the MFIs. The micro and small enterprises need to be financed differently and the financing is determined by whether the firm is in the start-up phase or existing one and also whether it is stable, unstable, or growing. Stable survivors are those who benefit in having access to the financial services provided by MFIs to meet up with their production and consumption needs. Unstable survivors are groups that are considered not credit worthy for financial services to be provided in a sustainable way and Growth enterprises are Micro and Small Enterprises with high possibility to grow.

In identifying the market, MFIs consider whether to focus on already existing entrepreneurs or on potential entrepreneurs seeking for funds to start up a business venture. Working capital is the main hindrance in the development of already existing SMEs and to meet up, the borrow finance mostly from informal financial services which have high interest rates and services offered by the formal sector or not offered by these informal financial services.

#### **Micro- Financing Benefit for Rural Poor Households :**

Microfinance has aimed at enhancing profitability for rural people. The low economic growth of this country was perceived to be due to lack of capital resources, especially in rural areas. A vicious cycle of low capital, low productivity, low incomes, low savings and weak capital base was perceived to be operating perpetuating a permanent poverty syndrome. Therefore, cheap rural credit policies like micro financing were designed to provide rural poor with access to adequate capital. Microfinance through has become a ladder for the poor to bring them up not only economically but also socially, mentally and attitudinally and above all help them break through the stronghold of exploitative money lenders.

#### **Micro Finance Institutions Of India :**

Microfinance service providers include apex institutions like National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK). At the lower level we have commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and cooperatives to provide microfinance services. The private institutions that undertake microfinance services as their main activity are generally referred to as Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) in Indian context. There are also some NGOs which lend credit to SELF HELP GROUP (SHGs). The NGOs that support the SHGs include MYRADA in Bangalore, Self

Help Women Association (SEWA) in Ahmadabad, PRADAN IN Tamilnadu and Bihar, ADITHI in Patna, SPARC in Mumbai. The NGOs that are directly providing credit to the borrowers include SHARE in Hyderabad, ASA in Trichy, RDO LOYALAM Bank in Manipur (Tiwari, 2004). BAIF(Uralikanchan, Pune.)

**Conclusion :**

In India some few sectors in Micro-finance such as agriculture, women empowerment, Micro and Small enterprises assist to rural development. Also some micro finance institutions like NABARD, SIDBI, RMK,NGO's, SHG's, provides loans for rural development. They play a key role in the rural development. In this research paper researcher tried to explained the Impact of Microfinance and how its helping to develop Rural India.

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**RECENT TRENDS & INNOVATION IN SERVICE SECTOR  
(SPECIAL REFERENCE OF INDIAN ECONOMY)****Ajay Kant Dwivedi, (Ph. D. Student) Dr. M. K. Choudhari (Guide)***Prof. Ramkrishna More Arts, Commerce & Science College, Akurdi, Pune – 411044***Introduction:**

The services sector is not only the dominant sector in India's GDP, but has also attracted significant foreign investment flows, contributed significantly to exports as well as provided large-scale employment. India's services sector covers a wide variety of activities such as trade, hotel and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financing, insurance, real estate, business services, community, social and personal services, and services associated with construction.

**Market Size:** The services sector is the key driver of India's economic growth. The sector contributed around 53.8 per cent of its Gross Value Added in 2016-17 and employed 28.6 per cent of the total population. Net services exports from India reached US\$ 67.5 billion in 2016-17 while the sector attracted 60.7 per cent of India's total FDI inflows. The Central Statistics Office's (CSO) provisional estimates of Gross Value Added (GVA) in FY 2016-17 (PE) indicate that the service sector grew 7.74 per cent year-on-year to Rs 21.43 trillion (US\$ 332.74 billion). According to a report called 'The India Opportunity' by leading research firm Market Research Store, the Indian mobile services market is expected to reach \$37 billion in 2017 and grow by 10.3 per cent year-on-year to reach US\$ 103.9 billion by 2020. Out of overall services sector, the sub-sector comprising financial services, real estate and professional services contributed US\$ 305.8 billion or 20.5 per cent to the GDP. The sub-sector of community, social and personal services contributed US\$ 188.2 billion or 12.6 per cent to the GDP.

**General Trends** Service sector contributes one-third of global GVA, half of global employment, one-fifth of global trade and around half of global FDI flows. Currently, United States is world's largest service provider, followed by China and Japan at second and third position. In terms of services GVA, India is 10th largest economy. Global service sector has grown by 3.0% between 2001-08 {pre-crisis period} and 2.5% after that {post-crisis period}. However, India showed the fastest service sector growth with a CAGR of 8.6 per cent during 2008-14. In 2014 India's service sector grew at 10.3 per cent was noticeably higher than that of China at 8.0 per cent. In 21 states and union territories, Service Sector is a dominant economic sector contributing more than half of the gross state domestic product (GSDP). In all states except Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh, Service Sector contributes more than 40% of the GSDP. This proves that India is truly a service economy. Delhi is India's top service provide state followed by Maharashtra. In 2014-15, while total FDI equity inflows grew by 27.3%, FDI equity inflows to the services sector grew by a whopping 70.4%. The share of India's services exports in global services exports at 3.2% in 2014 is nearly double its share of merchandise exports in global merchandise exports at 1.7%.

**Tourism including Medical Tourism** India has a very small tourism industry. India's share in International tourism receipts (ITR) is only 0.7%. In terms of ITRs, India's share is 1.6%, which is lower than that of China at 4.6%. However, the growth in tourism has been in double digits in recent years. Resilience to tourism industry in India is provide by its domestic sector. The Government of India has introduced e-TV (E-Tourist Visa) facility for the citizens of 113 countries at 16 air ports. The government has also launched revision of visa fee on principle of reciprocity. To promote medical tourism in the country, government has launched India's Healthcare Portal and Advantage Health Care India.

**Shipping Sector** Transportation by sea shares 95% of India's trade by volume and 68% by value. India has a large merchant shipping fleet but share in world dead weight tonnage is only 0.9% {July 2015}. The shipping sector has been in trouble in recent years due to lack of demand; aging of shipping fleet etc. Both global and Indian services and merchandise trade growth has been in negative territory in 2015.

**Port Services** The cargo traffic of Indian ports increased by 8.2 per cent in 2014-15, with traffic at non-major ports increasing at a faster rate than at major ports. In India's Maritime Agenda, the target for the year 2020 is 3130 million tonnes of port capacity with an investment of approximately Rs.2.96 Lakh Crore. More than 50 per cent of this capacity is to be created in the non-major ports. Some of the initiatives by the government in port services are deepening draft to 18 metres to handle large and modern vessels, establishing dry ports and providing financial assistance to procure pollution response equipment.

**IT –BPM Services:** The Indian IT-BPM { Information Technology – Business process management } industry consists of IT services, which constitute the largest segment with a share of around 52%, followed by BPM with

share of around 20%, software products, engineering research and development (ER&D) and product development, which together account for around 19% share, and hardware with around 10% share. The industry currently employs more than 3.7 million people and is India's largest private sector employer. The technology industry is facing problems with multiple disruptive digital technologies. It is also being negatively impacted by the alarming trend of increased protectionism and resulting barriers to free movement of skill and data. Total revenue (exports plus domestic) of the IT-BPM sector for 2015-16 including hardware is expected to grow at 8.3% over the previous year.

**Research and Development Services:** The R&D sector contributes 1.4 per cent of GDP (old method). However, according to the Global Competitiveness Report 2015-16, India's capacity for innovation has been lower than that of many countries like the USA, the UK, South Korea, and even South Africa. In terms of patents granted per million population, India fares badly compared to other BRICS countries. In terms of company spending on R&D also, India ranks below China and other countries. Only in terms of availability of scientists and engineers, does India score better or is equal to other BRICS countries. Measures by the government to promote R&D include - The weighted tax deduction of 200 per cent for R&D expenditure and announcement for establishment of the Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) within NITI Aayog. Self Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU) programme IMPRINT (Impacting Research Innovation and Technology).

**Consultancy Service** Consultancy services are emerging as one of the fastest growing service segments in India, cutting across different sectors with some overlapping. A large number of consultancy firms and individual consultants are operating in India at various levels across the sectors. Though there are huge opportunities for the growth of the Indian consulting industry, there are some key inhibitors like low brand equity, inadequate international experience of Indian consultants working abroad, lack of local presence, lack of strategic tie-ups, low competency image, lack of market intelligence on consulting opportunities abroad and lack of a strong competency framework of consultants that improves quality in delivery of consulting assignments.

**Real Estate and Housing** Real estate and ownership of dwelling is an important contributor to the Indian economy. It constituted 8.0 per cent of India's GVA in 2014-15 and grew by 9.1 per cent. It also generates significant income and employment owing to large forward and backward linkages through creation of demand in the input sectors and real estate services. The sector has grown at a CAGR of 8.1 per cent since 2011-12. However, the construction sector has witnessed a significant slowdown in last few years. The slowdown in sales in the housing sector has resulted in a sharp increase in the inventory of unsold housing units, especially in the northern and western regions.

**Internal Trade** Internal trade refers to the movement of goods and services across different geographical regions in the country. It includes self-employed and persons engaged in both wholesale and retail trade. Presently internal trade is governed by a diversity of controls, multiple organizations and a plethora of laws and this has resulted in a fragmented market, hindering the free flow of goods within the country, higher transportation costs and in general a lower level of efficiency and productivity.

**Media and Entertainment Services** The industry has recorded unprecedented growth over the last two decades, making it one of the fastest growing industries in India. Digital advertising and gaming, which grew by 44.5% and 22.4% respectively in 2014, are projected to drive the growth of this sector in the coming years. The Government of India has embarked on an ambitious exercise to digitize its cable network in four phases, leading to a complete switch off of analog TV services by 31 December 2016. In order to achieve universal digitalization by 2017, the government is implementing the Broadcasting Infrastructure Network Development Scheme. This is a 12th plan scheme for modernization and upgradation of Prasar Bharati – the public broadcaster.

India is world's biggest producer of films, with more than 1000 films each year in all languages. During 2015-16 (April-December), the government has accorded permission for 25 foreign productions to shoot films in India. It has recently accorded administrative approval for setting up of the Film Facilitation Office (FFO) with a view to promoting and facilitating film shootings by foreign filmmakers in India.

**Postal Services** Out of 1.55 lakh post offices, 1.39 lakh are in rural areas and the remaining in urban areas. The Department of Posts plays a crucial role in disbursing wages to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) beneficiaries.

Towards financial inclusion, the number of post office savings bank (POSB) accounts has increased from 30.86 crore to 33.97 crore. More than 80 lakh Sukanya Samriddhi Yojna accounts have been opened with a cumulative investment of more than Rs.2,900 crore since the launch of the scheme on 22 January 2015.

**Aviation services** The prospects for Indian aviation services have improved following the fall in prices of aviation fuel, which accounts for nearly 40 per cent of the operating expenses of airlines in India; liberalization of FDI policies in civil aviation; and strong growth in passenger traffic which is expected to continue in the near future.

**Government Initiatives**The Government of India recognizes the importance of promoting growth in services sectors and provides several incentives in wide variety of sectors such as health care, tourism, education, engineering, communications, transportation, information technology, banking, finance, management, among others. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has stated that India's priority will be to work towards trade facilitation agreement (TFA) for services, which is expected to help in the smooth movement of professionals. The Government of India has adopted a few initiatives in the recent past. Some of these are as follows: Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India, launched 'DigiYatra', a digital platform for air travellers that aims to develop a digital ecosystem providing consistent service and a delightful experience at every touch point of the journey. Mr. Nitin Gadkari, Minister of Road Transport and Highways and Shipping, Government of India, launched INAM-Pro's upgraded version, INAM-Pro +, an online platform to bring together buyers and sellers of construction materials, equipment/machinery and services. The Indian service sector is expected to facilitate a knowledge based economy, and the manufacturing sector will be dominated by services as a result of servicification of manufacturing, said Ms. Nirmala Sitharaman, then Minister of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has launched a services portal, which aims to provide seamless access to government services related to education, health, electricity, water and local services, justice and law, pensions and benefits, through a single window.

**Road Ahead**Services sector growth is governed by both domestic and global factors. The Indian facilities management market is expected to grow at 17 per cent CAGR between 2015 and 2020 and surpass the US\$19 billion mark supported by booming real estate, retail, and hospitality sectors. The performance of trade, hotels and restaurants, and transport, storage and communication sectors are expected to improve in FY17. The financing, insurance, real estate, and business services sectors are also expected to continue their good run in FY17. The implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) would create a common national market and reduce the overall tax burden on goods. It is expected to reduce costs in the long run on account of availability of GST input credit, which will result in the reduction in prices of services.

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Gawade Anuja Vikram (727-730)

## THE STUDY OF ADMINISTRATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNMENT SCHEMES WITH REFERENCES TO SANJAY GANDHI NIRADHAR ANUDAN YOJANA

**Gawade Anuja Vikram**

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### **Introduction: -**

Article 41 says about the state role to provide social security to the needy citizens of the country. The gap between poor and rich is increasing and will keep increasing in future as well. The extreme situations can be found in the society. Very rich and very poor. Up to certain extent MNREGA has tried to help the poor and unskilled laborers to get at least stomach feeling work. State "the State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work to education and to public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want". Effective provisions have to be made to solve the problems of the poor class, which will show them the hope to survive. Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar yojana is one of the hopes for the needy people. Sanjay Gandhi niradhar Yojana was started in the year 1980 on October 2<sup>nd</sup>. It's well known that it's the Birth Anniversary of the father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi. His vision was to go back to the villages and make development.

**Objective of the Study:** To study the background of the Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana scheme.

To study Administrative structure and the implementation of the Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana Scheme.

**Sources of data collection:-** As far the secondary source is concerned the information would be collected from different Government and Semi Government records , different journals , Reference books , research articles , news -papers , and Internets.

**Aim of Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana :-** To provide financial assistance to destitute persons, blind, disabled, orphan children, persons suffering from major illnesses, divorced women, abandoned women, women freed from prostitution, outraged women, Transgender, etc.

**Categories of Beneficiaries:-1)** The following types of persons who are inhabitants of State of Maharashtra since 15 years. **2)** Who are not resident of any Govt., Financial Institute or Authority Aided Institute or home are eligible for benefits of the Scheme.

**3)** It is beneficiaries to people who are helpless, mentally retarded Blind, physically Handicapped, Patient suffering from T.B. / Paralysis/ Brain Hemorrhage/ Cancer/Aids persons (men & women) below the age of 65 years who are not able to earn livelihood themselves.

**4)** Economically destitute widows.

**5)** Orphan child unable to earn.

**Eligibility criteria:-1** Should be resident of Maharashtra for at least 15 years.

2 Should not have permanent income source. Annual family income up to Rs. 21,000/-

3 Age should be below 65 years.

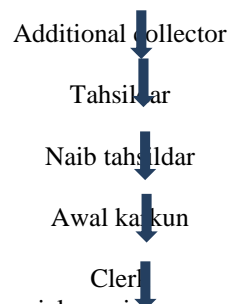
1.4. Financial Assistance:-Each Beneficiary will get Rs.600/- per month and family with more than one beneficiary will get Rs.900/- per month Benefit will be given to beneficiary till his/her children become 25 years old or he /she gets employed, whichever occurs first. If beneficiary has only daughters, the benefit will be continued even they become 25 years old or married

1.5 Administration of Sanjay Gandhi yojana :-This Branch is headed by Tahsildar (S.G.Y.) and he is also a D.D.O. of the Branch. R.D.C. is Officer in charge & District Collector of district is Controlling Officer of the Branch. This Section mainly concerned with implementation of various Welfare Schemes for destitute persons & weaker sections of society. These Schemes are sponsored by Government of India as well as Government of Maharashtra. Out of these schemes some schemes have implemented by State Government and some by Central Government. Some schemes have implemented by both state and central Government combined. This Branch is responsible for successful implementation of following Welfare Schemes.

1.6:- Implementing Programme: At district level collector is a controlling officer of the scheme at Taluka level scheme was implemented by Tahsildars. One committee of 7 members for each selected taluka was formed. Main executive officer/officers of Mahanagar palika/palikas or concerned Gutvikas officers, one lady members of this committee. Tahasildar/ Nayob tahsildar work as secretaries. This committee also had 5 non official members. Meetings of these committees were arranged after every three month.

Organisation of Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana scheme

Collector



1. For the special assistance scheme financial provision are made by taking no of beneficiaries from every district in to consideration and then the funds are distributed to the respective collectors of that districts.
2. After receiving the funds from the state governments, collators of the district distribute the fund to the tehsil as per the no of beneficiaries.
3. The administrative head of tehsil i.e. Tahsildar and Nayab Tahsildar transfer this fund to the district central cooperative banks. Further these District Cooperative banks deposits the amount in the saving account of the respective beneficiaries.
4. If the beneficiaries do not withdrawn the amount of benefit for subsequent three months, then the same amount is retrieve back to Treasurer.
5. If the benefit amount is not distributed as per the above mention system, then the action is been taken against the respective officer.

1.7 Some of the Scholar has worked on Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana and they have come on the following conclusions and Opinions

The study of this in Maharashtra can be found right in the 90s. Dr. Dilip Bohite in his study has. Though he kept his study limited to Pune Municipal Corporation he very effectively studied the rules, regulations, implementation of this scheme .Bhuktar Gangadhar Ramrao is of the opinion that this scheme should be implement very effectively and needs to highlight the development of women. Indira Jai prakash also suggested about the pensions to women under this scheme. Including this she was of the opinion of the social security to the economically backward person under this scheme.

**Table No 1.1 Special Assistance provided under Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana 2009 to 2015**

Sr. No.	Year	Beneficiary count	Provided subsidy (in lack )
1	2009-10	8365	661.02
2	2010-11	8862	709.15
3	2011-12	15471	1171.14
4	2012-13	23321	975.45
5	2013-14	30047	2432.31
6	2014-15	35956	2796.98

Source: collector office (sanjay Gandhi Branch)

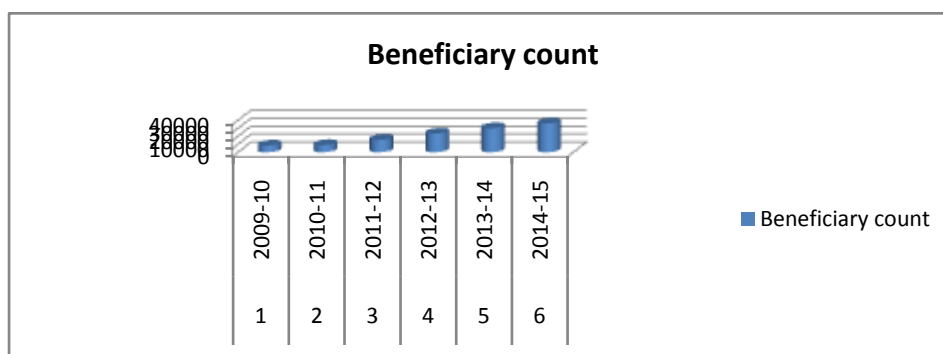




Table 1 shows the no of beneficiaries and the amount provided to the scheme in Pune District. It can be found from the table and Figure 1 that No of beneficiary have increased from 2009 to 2015 In Pune District. It can be said that the increasing no of beneficiary under this scheme is the good reflection of Administration and its Implementation.

Sr No	Tehsil	Beneficiary under the age of 65	orphan children	abandoned women,	divorced women	Disables	women freed from prostitution
1	Jaunnar	1385	3	1632	41	465	0
2	Ambegaon	1263	19	741	68	263	0
3	Shirur	525	12	453	72	129	0
4	Khed	80	0	497	71	6	0
5	Maval	348	10	664	35	25	0
6	Mulshi	774	0	16	0	1	0
7	Haveli	3047	4	1928	34	1024	1
8	Pune Shahar	3766	15	2703	55	494	11
9	Daund	101	0	1430	132	63	0
10	Purandar	1421	6	1037	203	175	0
11	Velhe	58	9	368	50	124	0
12	Bhor	243	13	726	323	355	0
13	Baramati	2152	2	1856	256	229	0
14	Indapur	882	23	547	265	227	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>16045</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>14598</b>	<b>1605</b>	<b>3580</b>	<b>12</b>

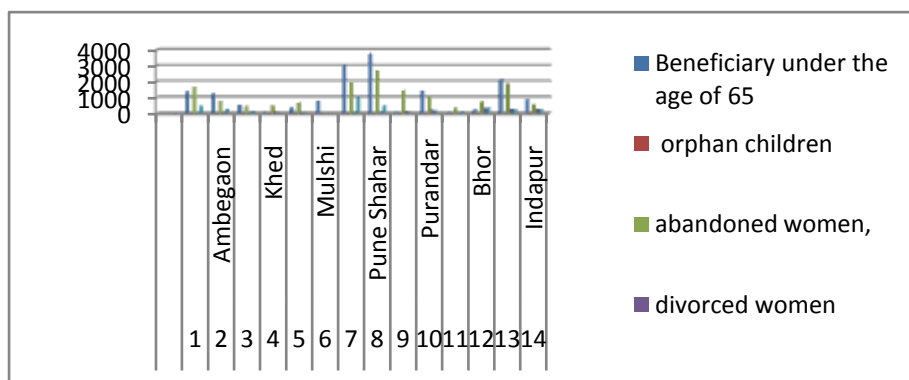


Table 2 reviews the beneficiary in different categories under Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana. It can be said that this scheme is very useful to all specially to the women who e.g. Abandoned Women, divorced Women and disables. This scheme has given the hope to all of them and tried to make their life good enough. In the

year 2015-2016 this scheme has cover total 116 orphan children. Benefices under the age of 65 total 16045 are been covered. As far as tehsils are concerned most beneficiary can be recorded from Pune Shahar, Haveli and Baramati and least are found in Velhe tehsil. Looking at the data provide by the Government it can be interpret that this particular scheme has tried to improve the life of the helpless individuals.

#### 1.8. Shortcomings of Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana

- The amount under this scheme is very less and needs to be Increase.
- More Helpless individuals should be find and bring under this scheme
- Thalities and gram sevaks should change their approach and should help the govt.
- Insufficient staff is another problem while implementing this scheme. Most of the posts of government servants are vacant, and the recruitments are still pending.
- Tribal are very much away from the benefits of the scheme.

#### 1.12 Benefits of Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana

- Widow women and their children have got much benefit from this scheme.
- This Scheme has covered most of the disables and had helped them in their day to day living.
- Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar yojana have helped the people to fulfill their basic need.

1.13 Conclusion:-Over all this Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana can be found to be use full for the helpless and needy people. No of benificers under this scheme are increasing every year. It can be conclude that the increasing no of beneficiary under this

scheme is the good reflection of Administration and its Implementation. Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana scheme is very useful to all especially to the women e.g. Abandoned Women, divorced Women and disables. This scheme has given the hope to all helpless women and has made their life decent. Looking at the data provide by the Government it can be interpret that this particular scheme has tried to improve the life of the helpless individuals. This scheme can make much more changes in the life of people but needs to give more time and funds. Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana had truly benefited to the helpless and have given hope in their lif

Nita. A. Sangale (731-732)

## WORKFORCE DIVERSITY: WAY TO IMPROVE PRODUCTIVITY

Nita. A. Sangale

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**Introduction:** As we enter the 21st century, a fundamental shift is occurring in the world economy. We are moving towards a world in which barriers to cross border trade and investments are tumbling, perceiver distance is shrinking due to advances in transportation and telecommunications technology in short we can say that day by day the world is becoming a global village. From Indian perspective also, the world has now recognized India as one of the prime economic driver in the global scenario. Various companies are coming India to explore this opportunity. In order to survive in this type of cut throat competitive world the organizations have to hire an effective an efficient workforce that can handle such competitive environment. Employing diversified workforce is a very essence for every organization. In the current scenario the organizations that employ quality and competitive workforce regardless of their age, attitude, language, gender, religion, and caste can only compete at the marketplace. *Objectives: To Understand the Concept of Workforce Diversity. To Understand Issues and Challenges related to Diverse Workforce: To Understand Need for Diversity Management To Understand the Role Diverse Workforce in Improving Productivity*

**Research Methodology:** This research paper is primarily based on secondary data. Survey method (descriptive) is used for data collection and the data is collected from related reference books, and related websites mentioned in references and information available in public domain.

**Concept of Workforce Diversity:** Workforce diversity has become an important aspect in today's organizations, as they are becoming increasingly diverse with respect to their workforce. Diversity exists in an organization when its members differ from one another along one or more important dimensions. If everyone in the organization is exactly like everyone else, no diversity exists. But everyone is different along every imaginable dimension, total diversity exists. **Diversity can be defined as "Set of differences of individual traits including socio demographic variables and professional variables, which can be found in an organization's various levels"**. Core dimensions of diversity include age, ethnicity and culture, gender, race, religion, sexual orientation, and capabilities). Secondary dimensions include education, status, language, income levels, etc Companies need to embrace diversity and look for ways to become inclusive organizations because diversity has the potential to yield greater work productivity and competitive advantages. Stephen Butler, co-chair of the Business-Higher Education Forum, believes diversity is an invaluable competitive. Managing diversity is a key component of effective people management in the workplace. Demographic changes (women in the workplace, organizational restructuring, and equal opportunity legislation) will require organizations to review their management practices and develop new and creative approaches to managing people. Positive changes will increase work performance and customer service.

**Issues and Challenges related to Diverse Workforce:** Even though workforce diversity comes with numerous benefits, there are also many challenges and issues associated with diverse work force. Companies that overcome certain diversity issues often achieve greater productivity, profit and company morale.

**Cultural Barriers:** If cultural barriers exist, they can present verbal and language barriers, nonverbal communication and personal space issues, generational barriers, and status and resistance. It is important to remove cultural barriers in order to avoid an adverse effect on productivity and morale.

**Lifestyle Acceptance:** Though one's personal life should typically not affect their job performance, lifestyle acceptance is sometimes an issue in the workplace. Unfortunately, even though many employers now provide extended benefits to "alternative lifestyle partners," sometimes gay and lesbian workers experience disrespect and discrimination from coworkers. Such behavior leads to an uncomfortable working atmosphere and poor productivity. .

**Conflict:** When prejudice, racism, discrimination and a lack of respect creep into a work environment, conflict among employees becomes inevitable. If not distinguished, such animosity in the workplace can turn explosive or even violent. Diversity has inherent challenges in terms of Conflict among genders, ethnicities, and age groups. Conflict arises because of distrust and lack of confidence among group members.

Communication - Perceptual, cultural and language barriers need to be overcome for diversity programs to succeed. Ineffective communication of key objectives results in confusion, lack of teamwork, and low morale.

**Negative attitudes** and behaviors can be barriers to organizational diversity because they can harm working relationships and damage morale and work productivity.

**Harassment:** Harassment can sometimes be an issue in a diversified work environment, but should absolutely never be tolerated. Recognizing harassment is key in preventing and eliminating discrimination from the workplace. Even the slightest comment made in jest can be considered harassment

**Diversity Management:** Diversity management is vital to organization growth in today's very competitive marketplace. A diverse workforce can bring about productivity and competitive advantage. However it is very vital that the organization understands diversity and knows how to implement, monitor and report on diversity and, consequently, use it to its advantage.

Diversity management refers to the "voluntary organizational actions that are designed to create greater inclusion of employees from various backgrounds into the formal and informal organizational structures through deliberate policies and programs" which aims at

Increase in productivity, Reduced interpersonal conflict, Effective inter group communication, Successful marketing for different types of customers, Better problem solving and decision making, The Diversity management practices has significance as companies which are structured around the old homogenous model diminish their potential and ability to grow and compete in a global marketplace. Diversity management can create a competitive advantage in areas such as marketing, problem solving, and resource acquisition. Diversity Management includes, Educating the group and providing support for the acceptance of and respect for various racial, cultural, societal, geographic, economic and political backgrounds., It should be part of a company's policy not to engage in discrimination against or harassment of any person employed on the basis of any of these dimensions. , Companies need to recognize value and affirm that social diversity contributes richness to the company community and enhances the quality of office life for all individuals. , Companies must take pride in its employees various achievements and celebrate their differences.

**Workforce Diversity –Way to Improve Productivity:**Diverse workforce plays a very important role in improving overall productivity of organization. Workplace diversity can provide tremendous benefits in terms of improved morale, outside-the-box thinking, greater teamwork, and an atmosphere of mutual understanding and respect. Diversity stimulates innovation and productivity and creates a world class culture that can outperform the competition. Properly managed diverse workforce helps to improve organizations productivity in following ways: Workplace teams that possessed diverse employee skill sets are the most productive. The group's diverse experience and skills allowed each person to make a unique contribution to the team. Because of this,oyees enjoyed great personal and job satisfaction. Workers earned a better salary; managers experienced fewer turnovers; and the company saved money. Diversity breeds innovation and innovation breeds business success. Companies need to continually develop new ideas and solutions to ensure that they keep the competition at bay. One of the best ways to achieve this is to ensure that the development of new ideas is through a diverse and inclusive workforce.Having representation from all sexes -- male, female, gay, lesbian, transgender -- can increase marketing opportunities, recruitment and business image, and creativity. A diverse collection of skills and experiences (e.g. languages, cultural understanding) allows a company to provide service to customers on a global basis. Workforce Diversity is a necessity for the development, both in terms of economic growth and satisfactory intellectual, emotional and moral existence. In business firms the workforce diversity among employees not merely means differences in languages, perception, and attitude but also the managed differences of skills and knowledge, and knowledge sharing is an important aspect to improve productivity among the organization which is guided by social interaction. Multicultural organizations are found to be better at problem solving, possess better ability to extract expanded meanings, and are more likely to display multiple perspectives and interpretations in dealing with complex issues. Diverse workforce help to build synergy in teams and enhances communication skills that brings in new attitudes and processes that profit the whole team and organization.

**Conclusion:**A diverse workforce is a reflection of a changing world and marketplace. An organization's major objective is to earn profit and to enhance its productivity, no doubt that employing diversified workforce is the very essence in today's scenario but to manage such a diversified workforce is a big challenge in front of the management. Hiring diversified workforce will definitely leads to improved productivity, but may prove to disaster if not managed properly. Diverse work teams bring high value to organizations. Respecting individual differences will benefit the workplace by creating a competitive edge and increasing work productivity. Diversity management benefits by creating a fair and safe environment where everyone has access to opportunities and challenges. Management tools in a diverse workforce should be used to educate everyone about diversity and its issues, including laws and regulations. Most workplaces are made up of diverse cultures, so organizations must need to learn how to adapt to diverse cultures to be successful in future.

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Dr. Nitin Dhanusing Ade (733-736)

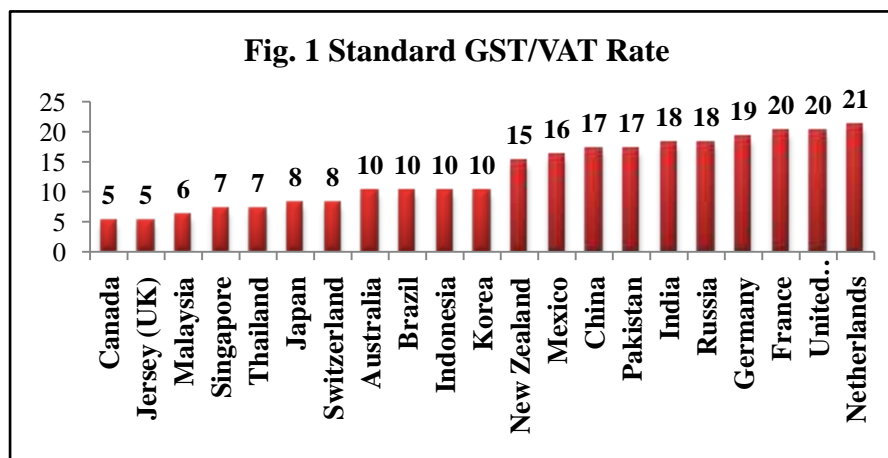
## GOODS & SERVICES TAX: EXPERIENCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

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### Introduction:

GST is a destination based tax on consumption of goods and services. It is proposed to be levied at all stages right from manufacture up to final consumption with credit of taxes paid at previous stages available as setoff. In a nutshell, only value addition will be taxed and burden of tax is to be borne by the final consumer. The GST (Goods and Services Tax) is "a 5% tax on the supply of most goods and services in Canada" (Canada Revenue Agency (CRA)). The GST is a destination-based single tax on the supply of goods and services from the manufacturer to the consumer and is one indirect tax for the entire country. As the proponents work towards building a better tax world, the fate of Goods & Services Tax ('GST') in India is still hanging on a political seesaw – though the fizz around its implementation has capably sustained for some years now. All around the world, GST has the same concept. In some countries, VAT is the substitute for GST, but conceptually it is a destination based tax on consumption of goods and services. But perhaps the most contentious issue that still needs to be resolved among the different governance in the world is the GST rate. Some are still struggling to rationalize an adopted rate structure. India accepts the dual GST which is similar to Canada. Now there are only two countries having dual GST around the world. While there was strong rebel at the time of introduction of GST by the then political division in Canada, however, GST sustained despite the opposition. Even for the subsistence, the Government of Canada has been pragmatic and worked towards reducing the GST rate a couple of times post implementation. While some others have had to increase the rates very soon after introduction. The most contentious issue that still needs to be resolved among the different governance in the world is the GST rate. The aforesaid is highly relevant in the India context where once revenue neutral rate was discussed at 27% and now realistically being talked about at 16-18%. It is imperative that a reasonable rate structure is adopted to ensure the success of GST. Another aspect encountered and accepted by most of the GST countries lies in the statistic that GST will be inflationary, especially if the effective tax rate is higher than what prevailed before. For instance, Singapore saw a spike in inflation in 1994 when it introduced the GST. That makes it all the more important for administrators to keep tabs on how prices move after imposition of the tax. Malaysia, to an extent, was able to mitigate this risk as price control on account of the GST was administered by the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs. Another key refresh from Malaysia learning is that businesses need to start early with the implementation process to be GST-ready. The Malaysian Government received strong resentment even after providing 1.5 years for GST preparedness. One constructive learning that did come handy in the GST preparation in Malaysia was the release of sector specific guidance paper(s) on tax treatment concerning each business sector. It aided in addressing the "to be tax practice" associated with a particular business segment. Indian legislative bodies could look into similar publications to effectuate the implementation of GST in a smooth way. From the lessons learnt, there is no denying that acceptance of GST by general public, businesses and firms would not be an easy task, with advance planning and extending adequate time to industry, continued dialogues between businesses and



administrators, engaging with industry on the implementation planning, a reasonable tax-rate, timely release of the legislative documents, has proven to aid in smooth GST implementation in many countries. Of course, GST is proven to be an efficient tax collection system despite teething problems in the initial implementation period. The GST council has set tax rates for goods and services under five brackets of 0%, 5%, 12%

and 28% as the bill is just a month away from its implementation in India. In most countries value added tax (VAT)

is taken as a substitute for GST. Presently, countries like Australia, Canada, Singapore, New Zealand, Jersey (UK), Malaysia, Indonesia and Pakistan have a GST system while remaining follow a VAT system.

**Source:** OECD (2016) and CBES

In comparison with emerging market economies (EMEs), India has highest rate of GST at 18% - with major commodities falling under this rate. EMEs like China and Brazil have their most of commodities falling under the tax rate of 17%, 10% respectively. However, some of the developed countries like France, Germany and United Kingdom have higher GST rates set between 19 – 20%. Latest data of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) stated that average VAT/GST rate in major OECD countries is between 20-22% higher than the rate for India. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in its research report named “GST: A Game Changer” - showcased performance of many countries after implementation of GST.

**New Zealand:** GST in New Zealand was introduced in 1986 at a rate of 10%. However the rates were changed twice later – 12.5% in the year 1989 and 15% in 2010 in a move to mobilize higher revenue while removing distortions in the tax structure. This led to adoption of GST at single rate with food included in the GST base at the full rate. Such broad-based the tax net and also reduced both compliance and administrative costs. At present, the country is highest tax productive nations among OECD countries.

**Canada:** Canada introduced GST in the form of a multi-level VAT in 1991 on supplies of goods and services purchased in the country – included almost all products except certain essentials like groceries, residential rent and medical services. Once implemented, the bill led to new processing operations and techniques to verify the accuracy of the returns submitted by small entrepreneurs. However, Canada imposes their own sales tax besides GST – this has created price distortions in the country.

**Singapore:** The country introduced the bill in April 1994 at a tax rate of 3% to make it acceptable to the public and to minimize inflation. The government committed not to raise tax for next 5 years which came in as a important decision in reviving consumer spending. Also, Singapore introduced a compensation scheme under the GST which provided support to the needy and underprivileged. However, in initial stage of GST, the country faced uptick in inflation to 3.1% in 1994 from 2.3% in 1993. But after that it moderated below 2% between 1995 – 1996.

**Australia:** Though the GST concept was first sought in the year 1975, it was implemented in Australia after 25 years on July 2000 at a tax rate starting at 10%. Australia also replaced a range of existing taxes like the wholesale sales tax (WST), debit tax, financial institutions duty, and stamp duty on shares, leases, mortgages and cheques. However, the 10% tax rate led to low GST revenue productivity from a tax collection standpoint.

**Malaysia:** GST in this country has been imposed in the year 2015, after 26 years of debate over its potential merits and shortcomings. It was introduced at a standard rate of 6% - which is relatively low compared to VAT rates in other ASEAN countries. After implementation of GST, the cost of doing business in Malaysia reduced as the tax burden was transferred from manufacturers to consumers. Yet, the country has seen low revenue productivity in terms of tax collection.

**What differentiates India?** Indian government has structured GST for efficient tax collection, reduction in corruption, easy inter-state movement of goods etc. India does not follow an ideal VAT. Central sales tax which the central imposed on the sale of goods from one state to another will continue in the different form called Integrated GST. One big differentiation between GST in India and GST in other countries is that, in India two types of GST is charged - hence called as dual GST. Explaining the impact of GST, analysts at Care Ratings cited few reasons. Firstly the impact of GST on price levels is difficult to ascertain as there are various factors other than tax rates that drive price levels. Main issue in GST is tax evasion arising out of small businesses not registering, under-reporting of actual sales by traders; traders collecting tax but not remitting to the government; and traders making false claims for refunds. ClearTax in its report said, "Unlike India, other countries have a much higher threshold for GST applicability thus reducing the burden for small businesses. This will bring in challenges for our SMEs."

#### **Post Implementation Lesson**

**Inflation:** Singapore saw a hike in inflation when it introduced GST in 1994. It makes it more important for Indian administrators to keep tabs on prices after implementation of GST. It was able to control the risk of inflation to an extent due to the price control administered by their Ministry. India can consider what many countries did: initiate anti-profiteering measures at the retail level to protect consumers from price swindling.

**Implementation** Another lesson learnt from Malaysia is that businesses need to start early with the implementation process to be GST-ready. The Malaysian Government received strong resentment even after providing 1.5 years for

GST preparedness. Given the need for businesses to undergo a radical transformation to adapt to the complex GST regime, it would be quite challenging on the tentative implementation on 1st July 2017.

**High tax rates:** GST rates are typically between 16 per cent and 20 per cent worldwide. Lower rates can help bring down the tax evasion rates benefitting the economy in the long run. As FM Arun Jaitley has said “What you need is a broader base of economy, for which you need a lower level of taxation.” The governments in other countries started with very low rates of interest, which the Indian politicians are not willing to start with. Singapore started with the lowest rate of 3% in the world in 1994 and gradually increased it to a maximum of 8% over the years. Singapore simultaneously cut income tax rates (both at the individual and corporate levels). While GST is efficient; it can also be regressive, especially for low-income workers or pensioners.

**SMEs and large organizations at par:** The Indian GST places SMEs and large organizations at par by keeping the exemption threshold very low (Rs. 20lakhs) without any tax differentiation. While large corporations have the resources to invest, change their systems and get ready for GST, it will be daunting for SMEs considering their limited resources. Malaysia saw wide-spread unrest and street protests by small & medium businesses in Kuala Lumpur for few months after implementation even though they enjoyed simpler systemic requirements and a much higher level of exemption threshold compared to India. Although composition levy is available, there are many disadvantages such as no input tax credit, no taxable invoice which will deter many from availing such scheme.

**Dual GST- more complications:** Most countries have implemented ideal GST, with all indirect taxes grouped under one. India is going to implement dual GST with separate central and state component, which further complicates the process. Malaysian Government released business sector wise guidance papers on tax treatment and transition. It helped organizations to have clarity about future tax practices in their business segment. In India, ICAI hosts regular webcasts discussions to prepare businesses. However, the Indian government in its website could also publish such guidance to ensure a steady and smooth transition

**GST Rate & Per Capita GDP:** It is usually considered that taxes are in a negative correlation with growth. - so higher taxes mean lower growth rates of economy. Per Capita GDP is the symbol of economic welfare. High PCGDP means high growth rate should have low rate of taxes. Table 1 shows the relation between correlation between PCGDP and the rate of GST/VAT.

**Table 1 Continent-wise Mean GDP Per Capita, Rate of GST/VAT and Correlation**

Continent	No of Countries Implemented GST/VAT	Mean rate of GST	Mean GDP PC	Correlation
Asean	7	9.43	8672	-0.63
Asia	19	12.82	7069	-0.66
European	53	19.82	30628	-0.04
Oceania	7	12.57	18862	-0.73
Africa	44	16.76	2913	-0.17
South America	11	15.36	8149	0.44
Caribbean, Central & North America	19	13.34	9468	-0.41
<b>World</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>16.30</b>	<b>14114</b>	<b>0.14</b>

Source: Compiled by World Bank, OECD and CBES.

It has found that there is negative relation between PCGDP and rate of GST/VAT. More economic improvement helps to reduce the rate of GST (Indirect Tax). Only South America continent reveals positive and moderate correlation between PCGDP and GST rates. Out of 7 continents Europe (Highest PCGDP country) and Africa (lowest PCGDP) have insignificant correlation -0.04 and -0.17 respectively. Others have negative moderate (Significant) correlation. Correlation between mean rate of GST and Mean PCGDP of all continents are positively correlated and the correlation is moderate (Corr. =0.5). Table 1 also shows that high income (Europe) and low income (Africa & South Africa) group countries has high rate of GST. We can conclude that high income countries object of indirect tax to regulate consumption pattern and low income countries object is to generate the revenue. It is further found that at the initial stage of growth rate of GST has decrease with PCGDP and after a stage of growth the rate of GST has start decline.

#### **Findings :**

1. Most of the countries face inflationary problems in post implementation of GST.
2. Some of countries have been reduced the GST rate a couple of times post implementation.
3. Developed countries have higher rate of GST than emerging countries.
4. India's rate of GST is higher among emerging countries.

5. PCGDP and rate of GST/VAT has negative and significant correlation in middle income country.
6. PCGDP and rate of GST/VAT has insignificant correlation in high and low income country.
7. Correlation between mean rate of GST and Mean PCGDP of all continents are positively correlated and the correlation is moderate (Corr. =0.5).

**Conclusion:** Like anything new, GST have implemented with the opposition. Government is making the changes in the rates and laws of GST accordingly after getting the experience. The experience of other countries reveals that GST has the solution for the problems of existing tax system with the problem of rational rate of GST.

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Mr. Mahadev Kshirsagar (737-740)

## LEGISLATIONS AND CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA

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### Introduction:

There is no universally accepted definition of child labour. Defining child labour is not as simple as it may appear because it encompasses three difficult tasks to define the concepts "Child", "Work" and "Labour". Childhood can be defined in terms of age. In most of the cases person who has not completed 14 years of age are considered as child. According to ILO (1996) "Child Labour includes children prematurely leading adult lives, working long hours for low wages under conditions damaging to their health and to their physical and mental development, sometimes separated from their families, frequently deprived of education and training apprentices that could provide them a better future". In short, child labour refers that child below 14 years who are engaged in labour work for economic gains, harmful works or hazardous works. Child labour refers to the exploitation of the children who has not completed their 14 years of age, but work under conditions which put them in to risk. It is an unfortunate reality that children worldwide are often forced to undertake work that is physically, mentally and morally damaging to them. However, not all work performed by children are classified as child labour. In fact, some light work that does not interfere with the children's physical and mental development, their education, or health, such as helping parents around the home, or earning pocket money outside of school hours or on holidays, can be a positive experience for children. Almost one-third of the world's population comprises children. Therefore, they deserve to be cared and protected. Children are important component of the social structure and the potential future careers of the culture and nation. Unfortunately, the problem of child labour (especially, age group of 5-14 years) exists in our country. Children receive a rude and unpleasant introduction to life. They are not only lacking the basic necessities of life, but also are forced to spend a major part of the day working in inhuman and unhealthy conditions.

Considering the problem of child labour there are different laws in different countries. In India many constitutional and legislative provisions are there to protect the rights of children. Apart from India, many international organizations like UN, ILO, UNICEF, UNESCO, CRY etc. aims to stop child labour at global level. ILO celebrates 12<sup>th</sup> June as "World Day against Child Labour" which mainly focuses on children in agriculture. There are so many NGOs who look at protection of child labour, migrated labour, labour rights and interest etc. Each of them has different policy on children's education and development and has its own way of monitoring child labour. But somewhere else, these organizations have failed to eliminate the problem of child labour. The paper is divided into three sections. The first section will deal with the sector wise status of child labour in world and India. The second section deals with the existing legislations and laws related to child labour, the third section will deal with conclusions and recommendations.

**Objectives:** The main objective of this study is to find out the sector wise child labour in India. and analyze the applicability and effectiveness of the Child Labour (Regulation & Prohibition) Act, 1986 in agriculture sector. Further, it aims to suggest remedial measures to solve the problem of child labour particularly in agriculture sector and general as a whole.

**Methodology:** This paper is purely based on the secondary data. Data about child labour in the world are collected from the ILO website and the data about child labour for India are collected from the different NSSO rounds, books and articles.

### Section -I

**Status of Child Labour - World** Across the world, around 215 million children are working, many full-time. They do not go to school and have no time to play, they live without proper nutrition and care. More than half of them are exposed to the worst forms of child labour such as working in hazardous environments, slavery, or other forms of forced labour, illegal activities including drug trafficking and prostitution, as well as involvement in armed conflict. Here, we classify the world economy in different sectors such as; Agriculture sector, Industrial sector, Service sector and others and look at the distribution of child labour in each of the sector in the world.

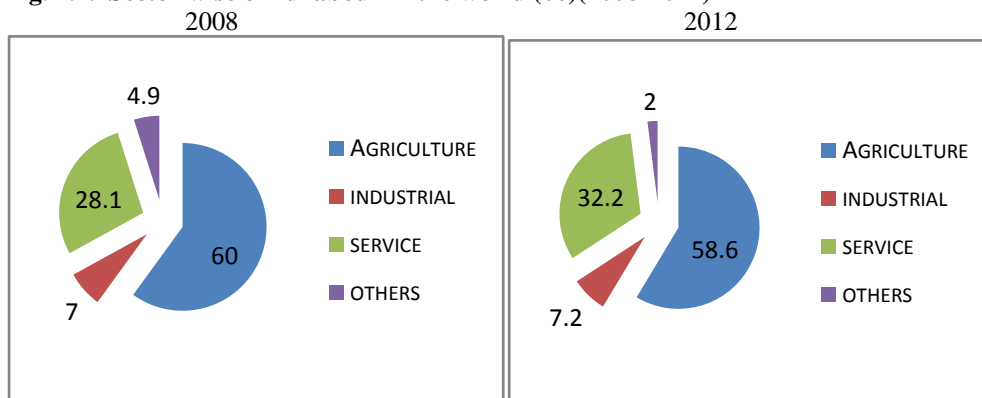
**Table: 1.1. Sector wise Child Labour in the World(2008-2012)**

Sectors	Year 2008		Year 2012	
	No. of child labour	Percentage	No. of child labour	Percentage
Agriculture	129161	60.0	98422	58.6

Industrial	15068	7.0	12092	7.2
Service	55109	28.1	54250	32.2
Others	10557	4.9	11528	2.0

Source: ILO, Marking progress against child labour: Global estimates and trends, 2000-2012

**Fig. 1.1. Sector wise child labour in the world (%) (2008-2012)**



Worldwide 60 percent of all child labourers are in the age group 5 - 17 years and work in agriculture, including farming, fishing, aquaculture, forestry, and livestock. This amounts to over 129 million girls and boys. The majority (67.5%) of child labourers are unpaid family members. It can be seen from the above table and charts that proportion of child labour in agriculture sector is highest than other sectors of the economy across the world. Agriculture sector alone consists around 60 percent of the total child labour. Though, it reduces from 60 percent to 58.6 percent in 2008 to 2012 respectively. But the proportion of reduction is very low. Still 58.6 percent children of the total child labour are working in agriculture sector.

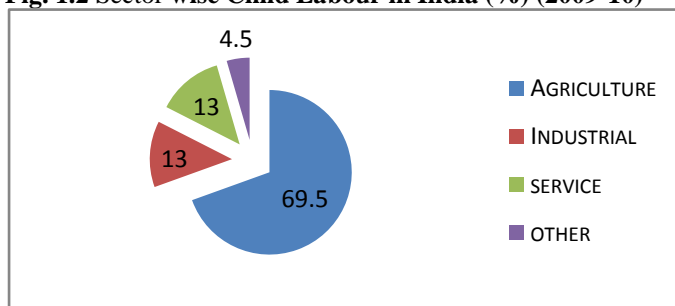
**Status of Child Labour – India** As per NSSO survey 2009-10, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh. Trends in the magnitude of child labour is shown in the official data, it is a common view in India to see children engaged in various forms of work, whether paid or unpaid. In spite of having legislation against child labour, children are continued to be engaged in significant numbers in hazardous and non-hazardous sectors. Most of the child employment is concentrated in agriculture and allied activities in India. As revealed by the NSSO data, this sector alone account for over **two third** of the child employment.

**Table 1.2. Sector wise Child Labour in India (2009-10)**

Sector	Child Labour (%)
Agriculture Sector	69.50
Industrial Sector	13.00
Service Sector	13.00
Others	4.50

Source: NSSO Survey, 2009-10 (66<sup>th</sup> Round).

**Fig. 1.2 Sector wise Child Labour in India (%) (2009-10)**



It can be seen from the above data that in India around 70 percent children are working in agriculture, including farming, fishing, aquaculture, forestry and livestock which is highest amongst the other sectors of the economy. In industrial and service sector it is 13 percent and rest of the 4.5 percent children are working in other sector. This is also a reflection of narrow jurisdiction of the law which focuses only on visible form of child labour in urban areas. While

it neglects child labour in agriculture and allied or informal sector of the economy which comprises highest amount of child labour. Thus the problem of child labour in India is essentially a rural problem.

**Section -II**

**Legislation for child labour in India** The first protective legislation for child labour in India was seen in 1881 in the form of Indian Factory Act which had the provisions prohibiting employment of children below 7 years, limiting

the working hours for children to 9 hours a day and providing 4 holidays in a month and rest hours. This was actually made by the ruling British Government to decrease the production in Indian industries through some legal restrictions. The labour legislations in India including protective legislation for children have been greatly influenced with the result of various conventions and recommendations adopted by the ILO. Besides Constitutional provision, there are several legislative enactments which provide legal protection to children in various occupations.

**Laws to protect the rights of children in India** In India there are many laws enacted to protect the rights of children such as;

1. Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933 prohibited the work of children under the age of 15 year.
2. Factory Act, 1948 prohibited the work of children under the age of 14 year.
3. Plantation Labour Act, 1951 prohibited the work of children under the age of 14 year.
4. Mines Act, 1952 prohibited the work of children under the age of 18 year.
5. Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 prohibited the work of children under the age of 14 year.
6. Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 prohibited the work of children under the age of 14 year.
7. The Apprentice Act, 1961 prohibited the work of children under the age of 14 year.
8. Atomic Energy Act, 1962 prohibited the work of children under the age of 18 year.
9. Beedi & Cigar Workers Act, 1966 prohibited the work of children under the age of 14 year.
10. Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 All Persons.
11. Shops & Establishment Acts (State Laws) ,(Varying state-wise between 12 to 15 years)
12. Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibited the work of children under the age of 14 year.

It can be seen from the above laws that it does not allow to any children below 14 years of age to participate in any of the work.

#### **Child Labour and Constitutional Provisions**

**Article 21(A) Right to Education:** The state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 to 14 years in such manner as the state, by law, may determine.

**Article 24:** Prohibition of employment of children's in factories – No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed in work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

**Article 39:** The state shall in particular direct its policy towards securing- The health and strength of worker's, men and women and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are forced by economic necessity to enter vocations unsuited to their age or strength.

#### **THE CHILD LABOUR (Prohibition and Regulation) ACT, 1986**

Child means a person who has not completed his or her fourteen years of age. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 was the culmination of the efforts and ideas that emerged from the deliberations and recommendations of various committees on child labour. Significant among them were the National Commission on Labour (1966-1969), the Gurupadaswamy Committee on child labour (1979) and the Sanat Mehta Committee (1984). The act aims to prohibit the engagement of children in certain employments and for regulating the conditions of work of children in certain other employments.

No child shall be employed or permitted to work in any of the occupations: Set forth in part 'A' of the schedule or in any workshop where in any of the process set forth in part 'B' of the schedule to this Act. (For detail visit website: <http://labour.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/Divisions/childlabour/act.pdf>)

The Child Labour Act, 1986, is the most important piece of legislation on child labour in India. It prohibits employment of children below 14 years of age in any employment and below 18 years of age in specified hazardous occupations and process. It also regulates working conditions for children in other occupations. It imposes a penalty of Rs. 10,000/- and imprisonment for six months in case of violations. It excludes child labour performed for and owned by the family and thus allows for subcontracting even in hazardous occupations within the family.

#### **Section -III**

**Conclusion** Reasons for child labour is mainly poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, ignorance of parents, migration etc.. The fact is that the children are working in farms, warehouses, mines, factories, hotels, restaurants, houses, entertainment spots etc. There are number of legislative measures, laws and constitutional provisions existing in India. Apart from this, some international organizations such as UN, ILO, UNICEF, and UNESCO are actively working to stop child labour but the problem is still not solved. Though the proportion of child labour in urban areas is reduced but in rural areas it is more serious and complex. Because in rural India child labourers are concentrated more in agriculture and allied sector and therefore there are limitations in applicability and effectiveness of the law are found. Therefore it is necessary and important to make reforms in the law in respect of child labour in agriculture

sector. Though, there is a provision in The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, for child labour in agriculture sector but it only prevents the child labour for the processes in agriculture where tractors, threshing and harvesting machines are used and chaff/grass cutting (Part 'B' of the schedule to this Act. See Annexure-I). It means it does not prevent children to work in the fields where machines are not used. Thus, the applicability of the law becomes limited here and problem of child labour continues. The children, who are working in the farms have failed to experience normal physical and mental growth due to work pressure, long working hours, addiction, vulnerable working and living conditions. They also work more intensively than adults, with fewer demands and complaints. Farmers can control them easily; the wage rates for children are far lower than adult wages. Therefore farmers get more profit. Besides, snake biting, insects and mosquito problems are there at their working and living place, they suffer from itching, skin sensation, lack of sufficient woolen clothes for the protection from cold during winter, also work for more than 10 hours in a day in extreme temperature during summer. They sacrifice their basic human rights such as, nutrition, health, education for physical and mental development.

**Recommendations:** According to theories and empirical evidences poverty is the main reason for child labour. Therefore BPL families should be properly identified and provide them gainful employment.

- Government authorities have to identify all the hazardous works including agriculture sector and have to take appropriate measures for preventing the child labour in agriculture sector.
- India should rectify the ILO's convention no. 182 and thereby prevent the children to employ in hazardous sectors below 18 years of age.
- To stop child labour in agriculture, government has to make reforms in the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 and has properly identify them from agriculture sector and make provisions in it to protect the rights of children.
- Enforcement of legislative provisions alone cannot be helpful to solve the problem, government has to make lot of efforts to rehabilitate the children and improve the economic conditions of their family because child labourers are more common in poor families. (NSSO)
- There must be enough provisions in the budget at both state as well as union level to protect the rights of children.
- One of the important provisions in the Child Labour Act, 1986 that any person can register the complaint against the child labour. As human beings it is our moral duty to protect the rights of children.

Healthy child is the base of the healthy society. So, for the bright future of society as well as nation, they require proper nutrition, education, training, guidance and protection. It is necessary to have proper coordination among the international and national programmes. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 should be implemented effectively. Imprisonment, penalty must be increased and strictly implemented. Concrete action should be undertaken for proper implementation of this act, (though in the amendment of this law in May 2015 some important actions has been taken) partnership amongst the police, judiciary, NGOs, government departments, special schools, associations, contractors, farmers, parents and media also can play very important role. With abolition of child labour, there will be rise in the demand for adult labourers. Children will get good health and education which will increase more efficient, productive and qualified human capital for the nation. To stop child labour is not only governments but each individual's social responsibility. So when the data on child labour are collected, each parent, relative and employer should give correct information so that proper programmes for these children can be formulated and implemented.

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**FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT: IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY****Dr.Retwade L.G***Asst. Professor, Dept. of Economics, S.B.B. Alias Appasaheb Jedhe Arts, Commerce and Science College, 425, Pune***Introduction:**

Today India is one of the most stirring and promising markets in the globe. Technical and Skilled human resources are the finest available in the world. Private sector is the lifeblood of economic activity in India which is energetic and well spirited. Middle class population of India is greater than the population of the USA or the European Union which provide India a key place in International competition. Under the new economic policy, India provides open and liberal economic atmosphere and offers considerable scope for foreign direct investment, joint ventures and collaborations. Due to economic crises in 1991, Economic environment at global level was changed. India was recognized the need of advanced technology in science and business therefore India made a new economic policy in July 1991. According to new economic policy foreign investments were greatly essential for India to become regularly competent in International trade. This new policy removed all unnecessary rules and given liberal environment to foreign investors for FDI inflows under automatic route. FDI have helped India to attain a financial stability and economic growth with the help of investments in different sectors. FDI has boosted the economic life of India and on the other hand there are critics who have blamed the government for ousting the domestic inflows. After liberalization of Trade policies in India, there has been a positive GDP growth rate in Indian economy. Foreign direct investments helps in developing the economy by generating employment to the unemployed, Generating revenues in the form of tax and incomes, Financial stability to the government, development of infrastructure, backward and forward linkages to the domestic firms for the requirements of raw materials, tools, business infrastructure, and act as support for financial system. Forward and back ward linkages are developed to support the foreign firm with supply of raw and other requirements. It helps in generation of employment and also helps poverty eradication. There are many businesses or individuals who would earn their lively hood through the foreign investments. There are legal and financial consultants who also guide in the early stage of establishment of firm. Foreign investments mean both foreign portfolio investments and foreign direct investments (FDI). FDI brings better technology and management, marketing networks and offers competition, the latter helping Indian companies improve, quite apart from being good for consumers. Alongside opening up of the FDI regime, steps were taken to allow foreign portfolio investments into the Indian stock market through the mechanism of foreign institutional investors. The objective was not only to facilitate no debt creating foreign capital inflows but also to develop the stock market in India, lower the cost of capital for Indian enterprises and indirectly improve corporate governance structures. On their part, large Indian companies have been allowed to raise capital directly from international capital markets through commercial borrowings and depository receipts having underlying Indian equity. The country adopted a two-pronged strategy: one to attract FDI which is associated with multiple attendant benefits of technology, access to export markets, skills, management techniques, etc. and two to encourage portfolio capital flows which ease the financing constraints of Indian enterprises. Foreign technology induction can be encouraged through FDI and through foreign technology collaboration agreements. The sectors which have resources but do not have the required technology acquire foreign technology collaboration through RBI or Government approvals. The total number of approvals recorded for the period of 2000 to 2010 by the RBI, SIA and FIPB is 8080. The RBI has approved 4580 proposal whereas SIA and FIPB have approved 3500. Technical collaborations have put a positive effect on the domestic firms. It helped in establishing technology transfers. An Indian company may receive Foreign Direct Investment under the two routes as given under:

- **Automatic route** FDI in sectors/activities to the extent permitted under the automatic route does not require any prior approval either of the Government or the Reserve Bank of India.
- **Government route** FDI in activities not covered under the automatic route requires prior approval of the Government which is considered by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) [2]. Department of Economic Affairs, and Ministry of Finance.
- **Objectives:** The research paper covers the following objectives:
  - To study the FDI and Economic Growth.
  - To assess the determinants of FDI inflows.
  - To evaluate the impact of FDI on the Indian economy.
  - To know the recent significant FDI in India

- **Research Methodology:** The Present research paper is fully based on the secondary data and the information are collected from the various published sources such i.e. internet via journals, research papers, magazines, newspapers, journals, books, and various other publications. and economic and political weekly .some important information is also collect from relevant websites. The present study is descriptive in nature.
- **Definitions :** Broadly, foreign direct investment includes "mergers and acquisitions, building new facilities, reinvesting profits earned from overseas operations and intra company loans". In a narrow sense, foreign direct investment refers just to building new facilities. The numerical FDI figures based on varied definitions are not easily comparable. According to the International Monetary Fund, foreign direct investment, commonly known as FDI, "refers to an investment made to acquire lasting or long-term interest in enterprises operating outside of the economy of the investor." The investment is direct because the investor, which could be a foreign person, company or group of entities, is seeking to control, manage, or have significant influence over the foreign enterprise.
- **FDI Policy In India :-** Foreign Investment in India is governed by the FDI policy announced by govt. of India and the Provision of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) 1999. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in this regard had issued a notification, which contains the Foreign Exchange Management Regulations; 2000. This notification has been amended from time to time. FDI policy on continued basis and changes in sectoral policy/ sectoral equity cap which goes from 26% to 100% at present. The FDI policy is notified through press Notes/ Policy Circulars by the Secretariat for Industrial Assistance, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce & Industry. FDI is allowed under Direct Route and Government. The foreign investors are free to invest in India. except few sectors/activities. FDI in retail sector is allowed through Government Route only.
- **FDI involved in following sectors in India** Service Sector, Computer Software and Hardware, Telecommunication, Construction Activities, Automobile Industry, Power, Chemical, Real Estate, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Electrical Equipments, Cement and Gypsum Product, Metallurgical Industries, Electronics, Consultancy Services, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Hotel and Tourism, Trading, Textiles, Information and Broadcasting, Sea Transport, Fermentation Industries, Hospital and Diagnostic Centers, Air Transport, Rubber Goods, Machine Tools, Sport, Industrial Machinery, Agricultural Machinery, Paper and Pulp, Agricultural Services, Diamond, Gold Ornaments, Glass, Industrial Instruments, Photographic Raw Film and Paper, Scientific Instruments, Nonconventional Energy, Leather and Leather Goods, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati, Railway Related Components, Education, Fertilizers, Earth-moving Machinery, Printing of Books, Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Mining, Ceramics, Boilers and Steam Generating Plants, Dye-stuffs, Coal Production, Coir, Timber Product, Defense Industries [3].
- **Foreign direct investment in India:**  
**FDI and Economic Growth** The historical background of FDI in India can be traced back with the establishment of East India Company of Britain. British capital came to India during the colonial era of Britain in India. After Second World War, Japanese companies entered Indian market and enhanced their trade with India, yet U.K. remained the most dominant investor in India. Further, after Independence issues relating to foreign capital, operations of MNCs, gained attention of the policy makers. Keeping in mind the national interests the policy makers designed the FDI policy which aims FDI as a medium for acquiring advanced technology and to mobilize foreign exchange resources. With time and as per economic and political regimes there have been changes in the FDI policy too. The industrial policy of 1965, allowed MNCs to venture through technical collaboration in India. Therefore, the government adopted a liberal attitude by allowing more frequent equity. In the critical face of Indian economy the government of India with the help of World Bank and IMF introduced the macro-economic stabilization and structural adjustment program. As a result of these reforms India open its door to FDI inflows and adopted a more liberal foreign policy in order to restore the confidence of foreign investors. Further, under the new foreign investment policy Government of India constituted FIPB (Foreign Investment Promotion Board) whose main function was to invite and facilitate foreign investment Starting from a baseline of less than USD 1 billion in 1990, a recent UNCTAD survey projected India as the second most important FDI destination (after China) for transnational corporations during 2010-2012. As per the data, the sectors which attracted higher inflows were services, telecommunication, construction activities and computer software and hardware. Mauritius, Singapore, the US and the UK were among the leading sources of FDI to the country.
- **Current Challenges and Improvement Areas** India is definitely a lucrative place for FDI, but there are certainly some challenges and areas for improvement still present. Until, these areas are honed to perfection, India will not become the number one place for FDI. India is focusing on maximizing political and social stability along with a regulatory environment. In spite of the obvious advantages of FDI, there are quite a few challenges facing larger FDI in India,

- **Advantages of FDI in Retail in India :**
  - (1) Growth in Economy:** Due to foreign companies entering into retail sector, new infrastructure will be built thereby bolstering the jaggging real estate sector. In turn, banking sector will also grow as the funds needed to build infrastructure will be provided by banks.
  - (2) Job Opportunities:** It has been estimated according to government, that approximately ten million jobs will be created mostly in retail and real estate sectors.
  - (3) Benefits to Farmers:** In the retailing business, the intermediaries have dominated the interface between the manufacturers or producers and the consumers. Hence the farmers and manufacturers lose their actual share of profit margin, as the lion's share is eaten up by the middlemen. This issue can be resolved by FDI, as farmers might get contract farming, where they will be able to supply an organized retailer based upon demand and will get paid handsomely for that and they need not run in search of buyers.
  - (4) Benefits to consumers:** Consumers will get variety of good quality products at low prices compared to market rates and will be able to choose from various international brands at one place.
  - (5) Lack of Infrastructure:** This has been one of the common issues in the retailing chain in India for years, which has led to the process of an incompetent market mechanism. To cite an example, inspire of India being one of the largest producers of fruits and vegetables, lack of proper cold storage facility significantly affects the selling of these perishable items and also in huge losses. Allowing FDI might help India have better logistics and storage technologies resulting in avoiding wastage. Due to FDI foreign companies will invest around \$ 100 million in India. Thereby, infrastructure facilities, refrigeration technology, transportation sector will get a boost.
  - (6) Cheaper Production facilities:** FDI will assure operations in production cycle and distribution. Due to economies of operation, production facilities will be available at a cheaper rate and thus resulting in availability of variety products to the ultimate consumers at a reasonable and cheaper price.
  - (7) Availability of new technology:** FDI allows transfer of skills and technology from abroad and develops the infrastructure of the domestic country. Greater managerial talent will flow in from other countries. Domestic consumer will get the benefit of getting great variety and quality products at all price points.
  - (8) Long term cash liquidity:** FDI will render necessary capital for establishing organized retail chain stores. It is a long term investment because the physical capital in the domestic company is not easily liquidated.
  - (9) Conducive for the country's economic growth :** FDI will create a competition among the global investors, which will ultimately guarantee better and lower prices, thereby benefiting people in all sections of the society. The market growth and expansion will increase. It will step-up retail employment. It will ensure better managerial techniques and success. Higher wages will be paid by the international companies. Urban consumers will be exposed to international lifestyles.
  - (10) FDI opens up a new avenue for Franchising:** Restrictions on FDI are regarded as trade barriers as they traverse direct market access to foreign firms. Retail giants who are very keen in looking for entry into foreign markets look for other available alternatives. These restrictions on the global retailers regarding the inflow of FDI, leads them towards getting the market entry through franchises. Thus, countries which offer promising market potentialities for retail growth offer substantial growth in the franchising sector also.
  - (11)** According to the Indian Government's condition, foreign companies have to source a minimum of 30% of their goods from Indian micro and small industries. This will encourage the domestic manufacturing by creating a big effect for employment and technology up gradation and income generation.
  - (12)** Countries like China, Indonesia and Thailand have 100% FDI in retail. Reports show that these countries have experienced high growth in agro processing industry, refrigeration technology and infrastructure.
  - (13)** Foreign countries will also create a supply chain management in the Indian market. This will result in avoidance of food wastage and perishables.
- **Conclusion** India's Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy has been gradually liberalised to make the market more investor friendly. The results have been encouraging. These days, the country is consistently ranked among the top three global investment destinations by all international bodies, including the World Bank, according to a United Nations (UN) report. For Indian economy which has tremendous potential, FDI has had a positive impact. FDI inflow supplements domestic capital, as well as technology and skills of existing companies. It also helps to establish new companies. All of these contribute to economic growth of the Indian Economy. The FDI policy is notified through press Notes/ Policy Circulars by the Secretariat for Industrial Assistance, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce & Industry. FDI is allowed under Direct Route and Government. The foreign investors are free to invest in India. except few sectors/activities. FDI in retail sector is allowed through Government Route only

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**M-COMMERCE ISSUES AND SOLUTION IN INDIA****Prof.Jadhav Rohini.B***Assistant Professor,. S.M.B.S.T College, Sangamner***INTRODUCTION:**

Mobile commerce is known as M-Commerce. M-Commerce are used to buy and sell goods by using the wireless devices like cell phones, personal digital assistants and other hand held devices that have operated with Internet access. M-commerce is a subset of E-commerce.

**Definition-** M-commerce has been defined as “any transaction with a monetary value that is conducted via a mobile telecommunication network”

**Internet + Wireless + E-Commerce = M-Commerce”**



**Mobile Commerce** was originally coined in 1997 by Kevin Duffey at the launch of the Global Mobile Commerce Forum, to mean "the delivery of electronic commerce capabilities directly into the consumer's hand, anywhere, via wireless technology." Many choose to think of Mobile Commerce as meaning "a retail outlet in your customer's pocket." M-commerce: An overview Any use of a handheld device – a mobile phone, a communicator or a PDA to do business whether it is sharing information, transferring data, voice, video, making payments, granting credits, playing quiz or conducting contests falls within the purview of m-commerce. The scope of m-commerce can be extended to include all business related communications among individuals and companies, which do not necessarily involve financial transactions. Mobile communications is now considered a relatively mature technology with the transition from second to fourth generation (4G) wireless technology and with its high consumer acceptance. 4G wireless technology provides a variety of services and capabilities in addition to voice communication, such as multimedia data transfer, video streaming, video telephony, and full Internet access. 4G mobile phones provide high-speed data transfer and are designed to support large numbers of users more efficiently allowing for future expansion in user capacity.

**Objective of this paper:-**

- a. To find out problems and issues are going to face by M-commerce.
- b. To analyze the security challenges in M-commerce.
- c. To suggest proper solution of M-commerce.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:** Secondary sources of data would be used for the study. Secondary sources of data would involve the use of Books, Journals, Websites and Magazines etc. The mobile that has become quickly overcrowd with apps during the last few years. The research displays the strong year-over-year growth for the number of shopping apps available on the Google Play Store. With over 2 million mobile apps in the major app stores, getting your app discovered is one of the biggest issues facing mobile app publishers today. If you're in the mobile app space, it's important to understand the various methods for marketing your app. We'd like to share with you one very important technique that continues to be overlooked by most – app store optimization. The true algorithms for ranking in both Apple's App Store and the Google Play store for Android apps, just like the true algorithm for SEO.

**Problems & Issues in M-commerce in India** Network security is becoming more and more important as people spend more and more time connected. Compromising network security is often much easier than compromising physical or local security, and is much more common. Increasing online transactions personal and sensitive information shared over network. Confidentiality to MAC frames.

**Transaction Problem:-** The speed of internet does not allow users to make the payments efficiently. Also the threat of hacking, phishing, identity theft is always there as users don't have security software available in their phones.

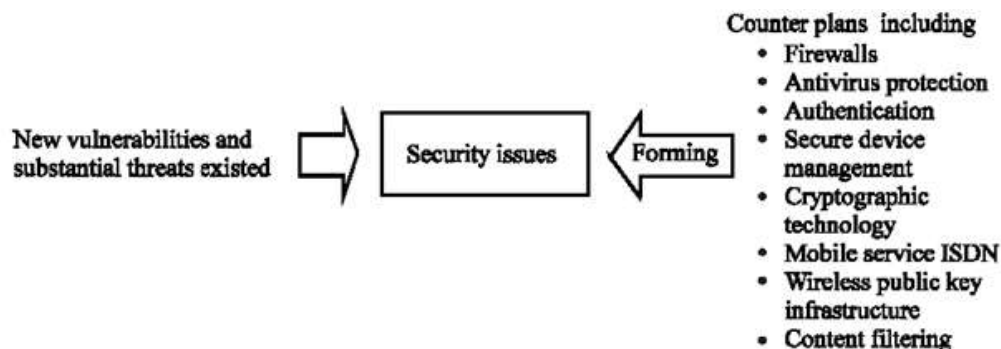
**Lack of Awareness & Personal Touch:** Today people in India are using smart phones but still they are not aware about the applications in smart phones and what they can do with their smart phones. They feel insecure while making money transaction over mobile phones.

**Usability problem and language barrier:** One of the major issues in adaptability of M-commerce is limited storage capacity of devices, small size screen and keyboard etc. Large screens can enhance usability but at the expense of battery life which is another issue as smart phone requires regular charging. The language problem is another major issue in usability of M-commerce since all our country people are not well versed with English language.

**Technical limitations and low internet connectivity:** Also the major issue that service providers are facing is licensing of 3G and 4G. In India transmission & power consumption limitation are quite often.

**Security Issues:** Consumers fears for their privacy using M-commerce as it is easier for information to get stolen.

**Solution:-**



Utilization of Mobile-Commerce

1. **Mobile ATM** The Honesdale National Bank's **Mobile ATM** & Event Truck is an excellent way to provide convenient "on site" cash dispensing for those attending your special event.

2. **M-Wallet:** Mobile-Wallet refers to a mobile technology that is used similarly to a real **wallet**. The **Mobile Wallet** provides a convenient solution for any business looking to allow customers to purchase their products online

**M-Commerce for Finance:** The customer (using the mobile) can pay from their bank account using mobile commerce facilities. Mobile users can transfer funds between account or receive any information related to finance from financial institutions or banks..

3. **M-Commerce and Mobile Marketing** :It is easy for business organizations to send text messages to promote a new product or carryout any form of promotional campaign.

4. **M-Commerce and Mobile Ticketing** Airline tickets can be purchased through mobile phone. It also enables users of mobile phone to make changes in their tickets.

5. **M-Commerce and Mobile Entertainment**

6. **Mobile terminal acts as a portable music player. Downloading ringtones has become successful m-commerce application. Mobile phone manufacturers and wireless providers are making good money by selling different kinds of customized ringtones.**

7. **M-Commerce in Healthcare and Medicine**

8. Wireless services are used in healthcare and medicine for billing, lab ordering, referrals, prescriptions and clinical decisions. For example, in United States, healthcare professionals are able to obtain patient information from any location by getting connected wirelessly to the hospital's information system.

9. **M-Commerce for Information**

10. **Mobiles enable** customers to get information like sport news or political news of their choice. For example, today through SMS, students are able to check their university results or public examination results.

11. **M-Commerce for Gaming:** Customers can play multi player games through mobiles. Mobile games are very popular with colourful displays and it generates good revenue.

## MOBILE INTERNET USERS IN INDIA

**Table 1: Mobile Internet Users in India (Figures in Millions)**

Year	Mobile Internet Users In India
2013	110
2014	159
2015	213
2016	236
2017	314

**Conclusion** This research paper shows that M-commerce is rapidly increasing in Indian business market. M-Commerce is adding significant value to the businesses in India. The reason for this is the easy availability of smartphones in middle class consumer, with the help of this people have got the freedom to do almost every aspect of business from browsing the new products, adding it to cart and making the payment in just few clicks. These factors have increased the strength for M-Commerce in India; it has lead to newer opportunities for the businesses to grow. With the help of M-Commerce one can get the entire word knowledge on their smart phones, can access and manage bank accounts, save time. Mobile commerce is on growth track. The 4G technology promoter of M-commerce is very fast in India. Mobile commerce is going to play a major role in conducting business in future. The future development of the telecommunication sector is heading more and more towards value added services. Though M-commerce is increasing rapidly in India especially in rural and semi urban area of India. Also India has many languages, in that case mobile marketing also can be available in regional language so more consumers can use M-Commerce in India.

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**E-COMMERCE IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AND FUTURE****Mrs. Tejasweeta Sunil Mundhe***K.V. N. Naik College, Nashik***Introduction:**

E-commerce is anything that involves an online transaction. E-commerce makes consumers to get the goods at lower cost, wider choice and saves time. The benefits of e-commerce include its around-the clock availability, the speed of access, the wide availability of goods and services for consumers, easy accessibility, and international reach. E-commerce is widely considered the buying and selling of products over the internet, but any transaction that is completed solely through electronic measures can be considered e-commerce. Growth of e-commerce is affected by economic factors, political factors, cultural factors and supranational institutions. Electronic commerce draws on technologies such as mobile commerce, electronic funds transfer, supply chain management, Internet marketing, online transaction processing, electronic data interchange (EDI), inventory management systems, and automated data collection systems. E-Commerce industry is growing at an astounding rate in India and is expected to account for 1.61% of the global GDP by 2018. By 2020, India is expected to generate \$100 billion online retail revenue out of which \$35 billion will be through fashion e-commerce. Online apparel sales are set to grow four times in coming years. Indian e-commerce has seen impressive growth in the last few years. The customer's base of online shopping is augmented by using internet of things (IOT) and mobile phone applications. Consequently the Indian e-commerce business has seen exciting growth in since from few years. Considering India's demographic payment system and increasing internet accessibility, the E-commerce business is growing up to greater heights. Rapidly increasing 3G/4G internet users, explosive growth of Smartphone users, rising standards of living as result of fast decline in poverty rate, availability of much wider products and services range, competitive prices, increased usage of online classified sites, are some reasons for growth of E-Commerce. Still, there are some challenges faced by E-Commerce in India such as security problems, lack of skills, less infrastructure, shipping challenges, high cost etc. People do not yet sufficiently trust paperless, faceless transactions.

**Objectives of the Study:**

1. To study the concept of E-Commerce
2. To study challenges before E-Commerce in India
3. To study future prospect of E-Commerce in India
4. To study initiatives of the Government in growth of E-Commerce

**Research Methodology:** The researcher has used only secondary data that has been collected from various articles, journals, books, websites etc.

**Challenges faced by E-Commerce in India:1. Mode of payment:**

**1.** In India still most of the people prefer to pay cash on delivery due to the low credit card diffusion and low trust in online transactions. Manual cash collection is quite perilous, expensive and laborious. The COD is unsustainable as it pushes up the cost of transaction by Rs 30-60 per transaction. On top of this the problem is that of high returns as the consumers often change their mind by the time the goods arrive. The returns are as high as 40-45% of all the COD shipments. COD also poses scalability issues for the E-Commerce sites in the long term as the logistics companies would find it hard to scale to the required levels.

**2. Lack of Infrastructure:** Internet is the backbone of e-commerce. Internet penetration in India is still very low (34.8%) compared to other countries. The quality of connectivity is poor in several regions specially in sub-urban and rural areas. Both these are real threats for the growth e-commerce market in India. Still many people don't have personal computers or smart phones or internet connections which are essential for E-Commerce.

**3. Incorrect postal address:** When customer places an online order, gets a call from the company, asking about their exact location. Many times the given address is not enough because there is always a little standardization while writing postal addresses. Due to incomplete or incorrect postal address courier company's representative could not find the customer's location and return the product to the seller. This is also one of the biggest challenges that faced by e-commerce in India.

**4. Absence of Cyber Laws:** Other big challenge is associated with e-commerce market is the near absence of cyber laws to regulate transactions on the Net. WTO is expected to enact cyber laws soon. The India's Information Technology (IT) Bill passed by the Indian Parliament on May 17, 2000 intends to tackle legislatively the growing areas in e-commerce. As it stand today, the Bill deals with only commercial and criminal areas of law. However, it

does not take care of issues such as individual property rights, content regulation to privacy and data protection specific legislation.

**5. Privacy and Security Issues:** In case of start up and small business, Business owners fail to take the initial steps to secure and protect their online business through installation of authentic protection services like antivirus and firewall protection, which indeed a crucial step for successful online business players. Usage of unauthorized software's will not protect the customer. Many cases of cyber crime take place always. The risk is high towards online banking transactions.

**6. Touch and Feel factors:** Indian customers mostly prefer buying products physically. They tend to choose the product by touching the product directly and feel it. Thereby, Indian buyers are more inclined to do ticketing and booking online in travel sectors, books and electronics. Companies dealing with products like apparel, handicrafts, jewelry have to face challenges to sell their products as the buyers want to see and touch before they buy these stuffs.

**7. Shipping Challenges:** Issues related to lack of supply chain integration, high delivery charges for products, delay in delivery and lack of proper courier services in some areas, especially in semi-urban and rural areas also make customers frustrated. Many times customer could not get the delivery of product within expected period of time and sometimes return it to the seller.

**8. Product Return or Refund Issues:** Product which is unsatisfactory for the customers or product which is not as shown online tends to get replaced or returned. This is another major issue which leads into overall loss in revenue, time, energy, loss of shipment costs and more than all these loss of reputation of the marketer. If payment had made at the time of booking refund issue also arise which increases accounting work.

**9. Customer Services:** E- Marketers focus on the website performance ignoring customer relationship and in-personal assistance. Seller's guidance to customers for choosing right product could not be get while shopping online which is important and which can be get while shopping physically. Most of the online sellers don't provide after sales services such as installation, repairs and maintenance of the product which value a lot from the point of customers. Hence many customers prefer to buy products from shops nearby them to get these services.

#### **Future of E-Commerce in India:**

**1. Increasing Internet User Base:** It is believed that low cost of personal computers, a growing installed base for Internet use, and an increasingly competitive Internet Service Provider (ISP) market will help fuel e-commerce growth in Asia's second most populous nation. Large percentage of population subscribed to broadband Internet, increasing 3G internet users, recent introduction of 4G across the country, explosive growth of Smartphone users are key drivers for growth of e-commerce in India.

**Table showing internet penetration in different countries in 2016:**

Country	Internet Users Penetration	(% of Population)
China	721,434,547	52.20 %
India	462,124,989	34.80 %
U.S.	286,942,362	88.50 %
Brazil	139,111,185	66.40 %
Japan	115,111,595	91.10 %
Russia	102,258,256	71.30 %
Nigeria	86,219,965	46.10 %
Germany	71,016,605	88.00 %
U.K.	60,273,38	92.60 %
Mexico	58,016,997	45.10 %

The above table reveals that e-commerce industry is fast rising; changes can be seen over year. A significantly low (34.8%) but fast-growing internet population is an indicator of the sector's huge growth potential in India. For developing countries like India, e-commerce offers considerable opportunity. The table shows that, e-commerce in India is still in growing stage. The potential of E-commerce consumers in India by 2024-2025 is likely to touch around 594.8 million individuals or 297.4 million households. By 2024-2025, 58 million rural households will be part of the e-commerce consumers.

**2. Wider range of Products and Services:** Consumers have a much wider choice available on the cyber market. They bear lower costs for products due to increased online competition among sellers. Because of wide-scale information dissemination, consumers can compare products, features, prices and even look up reviews before they select what they want. They enjoy wider access to assistance and to advice from experts and peers. They enjoy

saving in shopping time and money. Consumers also avail of fast services and delivery of products and services. They also have the convenience of having their orders delivered right to the door step. Finally, consumers are driven to e-shopping in hordes as even branded goods are available at low cost on the Net.

**3. Customer Relationship Management:** High quality customer relationship called “customization” is crucial for retaining customers in the e-commerce environment. That is the reason why Customer Relationship Management (CRM) has become the buzzword which everybody is talking of now. E-commerce provides ample opportunity for Customer Relationship Management solution and, in turn, in establishing better relationship with the customers. It becomes absolutely necessary for the company to enhance customer loyalty. Otherwise the customer, who is full of choices, can jump from one website to another. If company is to stay in business then it will have to deliver the products or services to customers as they want, when they want, and how they want.

**4. New Opportunities of Business:** E-commerce creates new opportunities for business; it also creates new opportunities for education and academics. It appears that there is tremendous potential for providing e-business education. Any product or services can be sale or purchase through E-Commerce. The range is increasing day by day. Fashion Accessories, Apparels, Jewelry, Vehicles, Home Appliances, furniture, E-Gadgets are becoming more popular on E-Commerce. With more than 100 million Internet users, the country is beginning to achieve a critical mass of users who are becoming more familiar with web services like E-Finance, E- Banking, E-Wallet, Pay-TM, Debit Cards, Credit Cards, Smart Cards, Insurance, Travelling, Telephone and Internet Banking etc. Along with this the usage of online classified sites, with more consumers buying and selling second-hand goods has been increased.

**5. Popularity of Social Media:** Social Media is becoming most popular media among young generation of India. Marketers have realized its importance very well. Product and service feedback via social media channels have an impressionable effect on the minds of the larger customer base. Social Media is being used effectively for introduction of new products and sales promotion by the marketers.

**6. Customer Databases:** With the increasing adoption and use of Smartphone’s, businesses are able to collect large amount of data on consumers, which can be further utilized to do target based marketing and advertising. Mobile Application Brands have taken the mobile advertising route and are gradually picking up. Online retailers have realized the potential increase of online shoppers through their mobile phones in future. And as consumers grow more comfortable with using mobile devices for browsing and shopping, they are now more open to getting messages from brands via their mobiles. Businesses are implementing strategies for integrating mobile into their marketing campaigns

**7. Government Initiatives:** In India due to Digital India and Cashless Economy campaign of the Government, number of bank account holders increased tremendously and large percentage of population subscribed to broadband Internet. As a part of Cashless Economy Policy and Digital India Campaign, Government of India has banned currency notes of Rupees 1000 and 500 on 8 November 2017 which was resulted in shortage of cash in the hands of people and motivated them to transact online.

**Conclusion:** The study indicates that e-commerce sector has huge growth potential in India. E-commerce is continuously progressing and is becoming more and more important to businesses as technology continues to advance and is something that should be taken advantage of and implemented.

There are some obstacles responsible for slow growth of e-commerce in India. But the issues can be resolved or avoided by good decision-making and business practices. If the correct methods and practices are followed, a business will prosper in an e-commerce setting with much success and profitability. Digital India and Cashless Economy policies of the Government of India are proving favorable for growth of E-Commerce.

In India, E-commerce is playing vital role in business options and facilitates to explore in the future. Ecommerce is concerning the paradigm shift in the business world for marketing of all type of products and services. Forecast of E-commerce is showing extraordinary prospects in business growth of Indian Economy. Backed by increased online user base and smart phone penetration, Indian e-commerce has seen impressive growth in the last few years. Considering India’s demographic dividend and rising internet accessibility, the sector is slated to scale greater heights.

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**SLABS IN GOODS AND SERVICE TAX****Prof. Deshmukh Nitin Ulhas***Adv.M.N.Deshmukh Arts, Science &Commerce College Rajur,Tal-Akole, Dist-A'Nagar***Introduction:**

GST stands for Goods and Service Tax, which by virtue of its launch, has replaced the previous structure of multiple taxes levied by the state and central government. It is a consumption based indirect tax which is charged on sale, manufacturing and consumption on goods and services at the national level. Exports and direct taxes like income tax, corporate tax and capital gain tax will not be affected by GST. The much-awaited GST has a dual tax system comprising of –

- Central GST or CGST – To be charged by the central government.
- State GST or SGST – To be charged by the state government.
- Integrated GST or IGST – To be charged by central government on the inter-state supply of various goods and services.

There is a lot of confusion regarding The Goods and Services Tax (GST) in the market. One of the most awaited tax reforms in India; GST was introduced in July 2017 with an aim to make India 'one nation, one market, one tax'. However, with the rollout of GST tax slab for various goods and services changed. The government has categorised 1211 items under various tax slabs.

**Objectives:-**

1. To study concept of GST
2. To study Various slabs of GST

**Research Methodology:-** Secondary data is used for research. Books, Journals & webs refer for study.

**Various GST Tax Slabs in India**

**No Tax** -Goods - No taxes will be levied on goods like milk, fruits, vegetables, bread, salt, bindi, curd, sindoor, natural honey, bangles, handloom, besan, flour, eggs, stamps, printed books, judicial papers, and newspapers.

- Services - All hotels and lodges who carry a tariff below ₹ 1,000 are exempted from taxes under GST.

**GST Tax Slab of 5%-**

- Goods - The goods which will attract a taxation of 5% under GST include skimmed milk powder, fish fillet, frozen vegetables, coffee, coal, fertilizers, tea, spices, pizza bread, kerosene, ayurvedic medicines, agarbatti, sliced dry mango, insulin, cashew nuts, unbranded namkeen, lifeboats etc,
- Services - Small restaurants along with transport services like railways and airways, Standalone ACs non-ACs Restaurants and those which serve liquor, Takeaway Food, Restaurants in hotels with a room tariff less than ₹ 7,500 (no input credit for these restaurants), will come under this category.

**GST Tax Slab of 12%-**

- Goods - Items coming are the tax slab of 12% include frozen meat products, butter, cheese, ghee, pickles, sausage, fruit juices, namkeen, tooth powder, medicine, umbrella, instant food mix, cell phones, sewing machine, man-made yarn, etc.
- Services - Business class air tickets will attract a tax of 12% under GST.

**GST Tax Slab of 18%-**

- Goods - As mentioned above, most of the items are part of this tax slab. Some of the items are flavored refined sugar, cornflakes, pasta, pastries and cakes, detergents, washing and cleaning preparations, safety glass, mirror, glassware, sheets, pumps, compressors, fans, light fitting, chocolate, preserved vegetables, tractors, ice cream, sauces, soups, mineral water, deodorants, suitcase, brief case, vanity case, oil powder, chewing gum, hair shampoo, preparation for facial make-up, shaving and after-shave items, washing powder, detergent, stones used in flooring, marble & granite, sanitaryware, leather clothing, wrist watches, cookers, stoves, cutlery, telescope, goggles, binoculars, oil powder, cocoa butter, fat, artificial fruits, artificial flowers, foliage, physical exercise equipment, musical instruments and their parts, stationery items like clips, some diesel engine parts, some parts of pumps, electrical boards, panels, wires, razor and razor blades, furniture, mattress, cartridges, multi-functional printers, door, windows, aluminium frames, .

- Services - Restaurants located inside hotels with tariffs of ₹ 7,500 and above, outdoor catering (input tax credit to be available), IT and Telecom services and financial services along with branded garments will be part of this tax slab.

**GST Tax Slab of 28%-**

- Goods - Over 200 goods will be taxed at a rate of 28%. The goods which will be part of this category under GST are sunscreen, pan masala, dishwasher, weighing machine, paint, cement, vacuum cleaner. Other items include automobiles, hair clippers, motorcycles.

- Services - As mentioned above, five-star hotels, racing, movie tickets and betting on casinos and racing will come under this category.

**Conclusion:-** Since India has different GST tax rates compared to a single GST rate in most prosperous nations across the globe, the national economy would undergo a major shift from the times of multiple taxes. From a common man to the rich, the word GST will have a significant bearing. While some goods and services would become cheaper, others may just take out more from the pocket of the consumers. The game changer, however, could be the input tax credit that the manufacturers can avail, which hopefully should benefit the consumers at large. The manufacturers can claim tax credit for the raw materials they procure, as well as for using the services like advertising, marketing and training. Similarly, the service providers can avail the credit for the goods they procure. And, Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs), with an annual turnover of Rs.1.5 crore, are allowed to file quarterly returns.

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## **A STUDY OF AHMEDNAGAR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: PERFORMANCE EVALUATION**

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### **Introduction:**

Presently India's urban population is larger than the urban population of all countries except China. Thus in absolute terms India's urban population is quite large and its significance must be clearly appreciated for the future development. The States likes Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Kerala and Gujarat are more urbanized as compared to other states. In Maharashtra 45.23 percent people lives in urban areas. The urban centers in Maharashtra accounted for about 14 per cent of the country's total urban population; the largest share contributed the other state. Maharashtra is the most populated state after Uttar Pradesh and Third largest state by area in India. The State covers an area of 3,07,731 Km<sup>2</sup> or 9.84% of the total geographical area of India. The porporation of urban population is 45.23% as per census 2011.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- 1) To study about services provided by the Corporation.
- 2) To study the performance and satisfaction level of residents in respect of services provided by Corporation.
- 3) To study about corporation management.

**SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**The present study is limited only to the performance evaluation of services provided by Ahmednagar Municipal Corporation. Performance of Ahmednagar Municipal Corporation. The Ahmednagar Municipal Corporation was established in June 2003. The area of corporation is 80.19 sq.km. And population is 3, 50,905 according to census 2011. Municipal Corporation has undertaken and made efforts in providing various civic amenities initiated under government schemes and programmers for improving infrastructure in Ahmednagar City. The functions of Municipal Corporation are varied, wide and complex in nature and described in the Act. It has difficult to measure their exact and accurate impact on the area as the working performance of Corporation relates to every economic and social activity of the people. For evaluation purpose the following main services are selected i.e. water supply, garbage and sewage management, fire brigade facility, health and medical services, roads etc.

**1) Garbage and Sewage Management:** The Corporation has divided the total area into 4 zones for administrative purposes. The Zonal Officer is the administrative head for collecting wet as well as dry waste. Presently there are nearly 800 workers devoted for the work like road, drainage cleaning, dumping of garbage etc. On an average a total 125 tons of garbage, 40 to 45 tons of wet garbage and 45 to 50 tons of dry garbage is collected daily. The garbage is daily disposed in the reserved area of 20 acres. An Organic Waste Management Project is also managed on public-private partnership. On the basis of primary data it can be concluded that in respect to garbage collection facility not much satisfactory.

**2) Water Supply:** Performance Evaluation of the Ahmednagar Municipal Corporation 11 Drinking water is the basic infrastructure as without it no economic activity can be run. The Corporation is supplying pure potable water through closed pipeline and water taps for domestic, commercial and for public places. Increase in Number of Tap Connections Year 2003-04 2014-15 Size Domestic Commercial Domestic Commercial ½” 31967 288 46781 469 ¾” 1830 206 534 120 1” 303 61 32 34 Total 34100 555 47347 623 It is observed from the Table that due to extension in area, construction of new houses and increase in population there is consistent demand of water connections from residents. Out of the total connection 98.40% connections are given for domestic drinking water. This is most important service and it is observe that in all 54.5% respondents are satisfied with the drinking water supply.

**3) Roads:** Construction of link roads to various parts of the city facilitates transportation and communication. Due to extension in the area and construction of new housing colonies in various parts necessitates construction of new roads. The areas where new roads are to be constructed are identified and constructions of new roads are under taken under the government schemes and budge provisions. The street lights are installed on all the roads including the industrial area, about 10 km. from city, though it is not the part of Corporation's jurisdiction. For the traffic control traffic signals are also installed at the places where there is heavy traffic. The annual expenditure incurred on construction, repairing and maintained of street light is about 3 crores. The survey shows that 73% respondents have reported that the repairing of roads is carried out in four years, 17.83 % responded that the repairing of work is carried out in two years, 7.17% have responded that the work of repairing roads is carried out regularly. It is also

observed that overall 90% of respondents are satisfied and 9.33% respondents are not satisfied regarding roads, repairs and street light facilities.

**4) Fire Brigade Facility:** It is said that calamities do not occur by pre-intimation. The fire Brigade Section has always to fight out such confronting calamities, if any. It is modernized achieve its motto- "We serve to save". The Corporation has three fire brigade centers located at Maliwada, Savedi and Kedgaon. Three fire fighter vehicles with necessary equipments and trained personnel are available for this service. The total staff of this unit is seventeen consisting of a superintendent, a supervisor, ten drivers and twenty five firemen.

**5) Health and Medical Services:**As a part of statutory responsibility, the Corporation at present run seven hospital and three dispensaries across the city. At present the total staff employed for providing this service is 146, which includes 9 doctors. On an average about 300 to 400 patients are examined every day. The survey shows that, the residents prefer more to private hospitals than municipal medical facility.

**CONCLUSION:** Since the inception of the Corporation in Ahmednagar city, in 2003, the authorities have tried their level best for providing qualitative services to the people. Over the years the Corporation has initiated number of development projects in respect of construction of roads, street lights, water supply, and drainage system under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). The total amount spent on major development projects includes water supply schemes Rs.150.57 corers, Construction of roads, 9.97 corers, Slum development 13.10 corers, Welfare Scheme for backward class 5.36 corers, street lights 60 corers, Housing development Programme 13.80 corers, Construction of garden 1.18 corers etc. The Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) for non-mission cities is meant to improve infrastructure facilities, help create durable public assets and quality oriented services through enhanced public-private partnership, Performance Evaluation of the Ahmednagar Municipal Corporation 13 investments and integrated development of towns and cities in planned way by providing reforms linked central assistance. From the survey of the resident's, it was observed that out of the 1200 residents 654 residents (54.5%) were satisfied with drinking water supply, 790 (65.83%) satisfied with drainage system, 722(60.16%) satisfied with collection of garbage, 714 (59.5%) satisfied with garden facility. However the education facility and medical facility are not much enjoyed by the residents due to availability of private facilities. From this survey data it can be safely concluded that majority of residents are satisfied with the working of the Corporation.

**SUGGESTIONS:** The study of organization, management and evaluation of working of the Ahmednagar Municipal Corporation as a representative sample and analysis of the data, the following are some of the important suggestions that are useful for the effective organization and management of Municipal Corporations in Maharashtra.

- The Municipal Corporations with limited tax sources are almost entirely dependent upon the state government for their finances.
- The executive system in the Municipal Corporation is highly fragmented as it is based on the notion of separation of executive powers and functions. The executive power vest in the corporation's council and its executive committees but the entire executive function are performed by the Commissioner who is government appointed official.
- For creating institutional environment conducive, the citizen's participation in the public administration should be promoted.
- The political parties, the stability and instability or coalition governance are some of the specific factors that have greater impact on the functioning of the Corporation.
- Now a day's Information and Technology (IT) has indeed gained much popularity among the people and its application for the good governance is must for every organization.
- The audit of accounts of corporation should be carried out regularly and strictly to restrict and minimize irregularity and maintain financial discipline. To conclude, admitting that the urban local bodes like municipal corporations have limitations and deficiencies, they do have an important role to play in economic and social developments of the respective regions. There are good number of corporations have several achievements to their credit. These institutions have enhanced the political consciousness of the people and initiated a process of democratic planning. What the government should attempt now is to remove structural deficiencies, encourage them

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## INDIAN AGRICULTURAL PRICE POLICY

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### Introduction :-

The Commission of Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP since 1985, earlier named as Agricultural Price Commission) came into existence in January 1965, Currently the Commission comprises a Chairman, Member Secretary, one Member (Official) and two Members (Non-official members are representatives of the farming community and usually have an active association with the farming community. It is mandated to recommend minimum support prices (MSPs) to incentivize the cultivators to adopt modern technology, and raise productivity and overall grain production in line with the emerging demand patterns in the country. Assurance of a remunerative and stable price environment is considered very important for increasing agricultural production and productivity since the market place for agricultural produce tends to be inherently unstable, which often inflicts undue losses on the growers, even when they adopt the best available technology package and produce efficiently. Towards this end, MSP for major agricultural products are fixed by the government, each year, after taking into account the recommendations of the Commission. As of now, CACP recommends MSPs of 23 commodities, which comprise 7 cereals (paddy, wheat, maize, sorghum, pearl millet, barley and ragi), 5 pulses (gram, tur, moong, urad, lentil), 7 oilseeds (groundnut, rapeseed-mustard, soyabean, sesamum, sunflower, nigerseed, etc.), and 4 commercial crops (copra, sugarcane, cotton and raw jute.) Copra, Before preparing aforesaid five pricing policy reports, the Commission draws a comprehensive questionnaire, and sends it to all the state governments and concerned National organizations and Ministries to seek their views. Subsequently, separate meetings are also held with farmers from different states, state governments, National organizations, processing organizations, and key central Ministries. The Commission also makes visits to states for on-the-spot assessment of the various constraints that farmers face in marketing their produce, or even raising the productivity levels of their crops. Based on all these inputs, the Commission then finalizes its recommendations/reports, which are then submitted to the government. The government, in turn, circulates the CACP reports to state governments and concerned central Ministries for their comments. After receiving the feedback from them, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) of the Union government takes a final decision on the level of MSPs and other recommendations made by CACP. Once this decision is taken, CACP puts all its reports on the web site for various stakeholders to see the rationale behind CACP price recommendations.

**Cost Concept** Costs are generated following certain cost concepts. These cost concepts and the items of costs included under each concept are given below

Cost A1: i. Value of hired human labour.

ii. Value of hired bullock labour.

iii. Value of owned bullock labour.

iv. Value of owned machinery labour.

v. Hired machinery charges.

vi. Value of seed (both farm produced and purchased).

vii. Value of insecticides and pesticides.

viii. Value of manure (owned and purchased).

ix. Value of fertilizer.

x. Depreciation on implements and farm buildings.

xi. Irrigation charges.

xii. Land revenue, cesses and other taxes.

xiii. Interest on working capital.

xiv. Miscellaneous expenses (Artisans etc.)

Cost A2: Cost A1 + rent paid for leased-in land.

Cost B1: Cost A1 + interest on value of owned fixed capital assets (excluding land).

Cost B2: Cost B1 + rental value of owned land (net of land revenue) and rent paid for leased-in land.

Cost C1: Cost B1 + imputed value of family labour.

Cost C2: Cost B2 + imputed value of family labour.

Cost C3: Cost C2 adjusted to take into account valuation of human labour at market rate or statutory minimum wage rate whichever is higher.

Cost C3: Cost C2 + value of management input at 10 percent of total cost (C2).

1. **Imputation Methods** Some of the inputs used in the production process are provided by family sources. The criteria adopted for deriving imputed values of these inputs is given below:

S1.No.	Items	Criteria
1)	(2)	(3)
i)	Family labour	On the basis of statutory wage rate or the actual market, whichever is higher.
ii)	Owned Animal Labour	On the basis of cost of maintenance, which includes cost of green and dry fodder and concentrates, depreciation on animal and cattle shed, upkeep labour charges and other expenses.
iii)	Owned Machinery Charges	On the basis of cost of maintenance of farm machinery, which includes diesel, electricity, lubricants, depreciation, repairs and other maintenance expenses.
iv)	Implements	Depreciations and charges on account of minor repairs.
v)	Farm Produced Manure	Evaluated at rates prevailing in the village.
vi)	Rent of owned land	Estimated on the basis of prevailing rents in the village for identical type of land or as reported by the sample farmers subject to the ceiling of fair rents given in the land legislation of the concerned State.
viii)	Interest on owned fixed capital	Interest on present value of fixed assets charged at the rate of 10% per annum.

2. **Allocation/Apportion of Joint Costs** :The expenditure on, or imputed for, some of the cost items relate to the farm as a whole, such joint costs are allocated to individual enterprises, among different categories of livestock and so on. Depreciation on farm buildings and implements, land rents, land revenue, ceases and taxes, interest on owned fixed capital are such costs, which are allocated to each category of crops in proportion to their areas. The cost on livestock is allocated to each category of animals in proportion of its numbers to the total number of animals owned by the farmer. The apportionment of total costs incurred jointly on different crops grown in mixture crops is done in proportion to the total value of output contributed by individual crops in the crop mixtures. The apportionment of total costs of cultivation between the main product and the by product(s) is done in proportion to their contribution on the total value of output.

3. **.Evaluation of Farm Assets:** The criteria adopted for the evaluation of farm assets is given below:

S1.No	Assets	Criteria
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Owned and self cultivated land	Evaluated at rated prevalent in the village, taking into account the different in type of soil, distance from the village, source of irrigation available etc.
(2)	Farm buildings (cattle sheds, storage sheds etc.)	Evaluated at rates prevailing in the village
3	Implements and other farm machinery	Evaluated at market prices
4	Livestock	Evaluated at market prices

4. **In the excel sheet, various items of Cost of Cultivation is described below:**

A1: All actual expenses in cash & kind incurred in production by owner (Iemd 11-11.1.1+12.3+12.4)

A2:- A1+Rent paid for leased-in-land (Item 12.2)

B1:- A1+ Interest on Value of owned capital assets (excluding land) (Item 12.5)

B2:- B1+ Rental value of owned land (net of land revenue) & rent paid for leased in land (Item 12.1&12.2)

C1:- B1+ Imputed value of family labour (Item 11.1.1)

C2:- B2+Imputed value of family labour (Item 11.11)

REVISED C2:- C2 + Addition value of human labour based on use of higher wage rate,  
i.e. statutory wage rate or actual market rate (as derived from cost study data)

C3:- Includes managerial cost (Revised C2+ 10% of Revised C2)

**5 . Cost of Production is calculated by multiplying the ratio of Value of Main Product to Cost of Cultivation and the ratio of Value of Main and By-Product to Derived Yield.**

**6. Assumptions made for estimating costs for Coconut crop:**

1. The economic life of a coconut palm has been assumed to be 50 years.
2. A coconut palm starts bearing fruit from the beginning of 8<sup>th</sup> year.
3. The rate of interest has been taken as 6% per annum for the purpose of working out amortized establishment cost.

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## **FINANCE COMMISSION AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF URBAN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

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### **Introduction:-**

India's decentralization initiative, in the form of Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Amendments, poses challenges and offers opportunities. In addition to ensuring constitutional validity to local bodies, these legislations have also broadened the range of power and functions of local governments the provisions concerning to the constitution of State Finance Commissions (SFCs) aim to rationalize state-local fiscal relations, assume special significance. The states are required to constitute Finance Commissions, once in every five years, to recommend their legislatures, measures to improve the finances of the Panchayats. The State Finance Commissions have so far not been able to come up with comprehensive mapping of state resources. Accordingly their recommendations do not provide well-defined system for sharing of resources between state and local governments. The central finance commissions generate and use huge data before arriving at their recommendations. These recommendations are based on logical data analysis. But most of SFCs recommendations are adhoc in nature and the State Governments don't take them too seriously.

### **Objectives:-**

- 1) To study the role of finance commission in strengthening Urban Local Bodies finance.
- 2) To study the framework of Municipal Financial Management.
- 3) To suggest recommendations for better financial management of Urban Local Bodies.

**Research Methodology :-**The study on "Finance Commission and Financial Management of Urban Local Governments" is a conceptual and descriptive research paper designed with help of secondary data.

**The Role of Finance Commissions in Strengthening ULB Finance :-**The Amendment of Article 280 of the Constitution of India requires the Central Finance Commission to suggest measures needed to augment the consolidated fund of the states to supplement the resources of municipalities on the basis of the recommendations of the State Finance Commissions. The balance of functions and finances between the States and ULBs a provision has been made in the Constitution for the establishment of State Finance Commissions (SFCs) every five years (Article 243-I as per the 73rd Amendment). The State Finance Commissions are expected to review the financial position of ULBs and to make recommendations regarding the principles of devolution of resources from the State Government to ULBs and the measures needed to improve their finances and functioning. It does not need much emphasis or explanation that the measures needed to improve the finances and functioning of ULBs imply much more than the fiscal devolution alone. It points to the improved practices of ULB management as a whole. It is a widely acknowledged fact that the different aspects of ULB management such as revenue optimization, cost-effectiveness, process reform & reengineering, transparency & accountability, people-centeredness, etc., are all interlinked and therefore need simultaneous and synchronous reforms. In a country of great diversity and multiplicity it is difficult to device standard formulae of ULB reforms. Hence, perhaps the best strategy of consolidating the wisdom on ULB reforms is to map the best practices in this sector and to attempt a generic analysis of these practices with a view to promote their replication and scale up. While it is necessary to explore the avenues of greater fiscal autonomy of ULBs it is equally necessary to build their capacities to handle the funds in a meaningful, effective and transparent manner. The financial management of ULBs is faced with an omnipresent challenge of balancing the economic growth with social justice. While focusing on the resource mobilization and public-private partnership for creation of better urban infrastructure and services, it is equally necessary to ensure that the infrastructure and services remain accessible and affordable to the urban poor. Often the enthusiasm of creating high-end infrastructure and services undermines the concerns of urban poverty thus creating a progressive social imbalance. Greater autonomy of ULBs in planning and expenditure also means their greater responsibility and accountability towards the citizens. Unfortunately, a large majority of ULBs, especially the smaller municipal councils, still lack in the basic systems, skills and capacities necessary for good urban management.

**Framework of Municipal Finance Management: -** The ever increasing needs of society coupled with changing global scenarios and growing population size, poses a challenge to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). This is especially so with respect to issues such as poverty, inadequate infrastructure etc. These challenges call for more efficient, effective, transparent and accountable public service and reforms. In order to cope with these challenges, municipal

officials need to be equipped with all the necessary tools. Revenues and expenditures should be properly identified and planned accordingly. Otherwise, all of the strategic plans and other derivative plans will be futile. This implies that, municipal financial management is the most important part of the strategic management process that requires careful planning.

**a) What is Municipal Financial Management?** Municipal financial management involves very important activities of planning, sourcing, utilizing & disbursing, controlling and reporting.

- Planning: deals with selecting the activities to be financed;
- Sourcing: is about identifying and making necessary arrangements for financing the planned activities.
- Utilizing & Disbursing: deals with the application of the finance in an economic, efficient and effective manner.
- Controlling: verifying the proper use of resources in an efficient, economic and effective manner as per the guidelines and procedures; and action plan put forward so as to prevent or minimize fraudulent activities, wastage, etc.
- Reporting: is about compiling all the necessary data and producing an informative and timely report to the management, financiers and other stakeholders.

The aforementioned few points determine the role of municipal financial managers involved in both the managerial role of allocation, distribution, stabilization and controlling; and the accounting role of recording transactions, producing reports and analyzing the reports.

**b) Core Features of Good Financial Management**

Good financial management is expressed through good budgeting, accounting and auditing.

- *Good Budgeting*: when budgets are prepared with inputs from implementers, supported by strong, effective and feasible action plans.
- *Good Accounting* deals with detailed identification and categorization of financial transactions; proper recording of the transactions and timely production and analysis of reliable financial statements by following generally accepted accounting principles.
- *Good Auditing* means strict and regular follow-up on the sourcing, allocation, and application of financial and other resources in line with the target and budget. The ultimate aim of auditing is to prevent public properties from embezzlement, abuse, misappropriation, etc. Moreover, good auditing practice calls for independent, impartial, timely and ethical evaluation of activities and financial transactions.

**c) Municipal Financial Management Cycle** The overall municipal financial management system can be viewed as a collection of several integrated and closely coupled components comprising accounting, budgeting, treasury management, internal controls and audit. Accounting is an essential element of the overall system. Without proper accounting system, an ULB would not have any clear idea of how well it is performing financially, whether it is becoming more solvent or more indebted, whether it will likely have sufficient funds, whether financial activities are being executed according to the plans. Furthermore, without proper accounting, it becomes impossible to state whether funds entrusted to an ULB have been used for the intended purposes. Budgeting involves planning how resources are to be collected and distributed within/across activities. Budgeting should be realistic and relevant and it must periodically receive feedback from the accounting function. The entire budget exercise starts with setting up budgets and targets and ends with the taking of an action. Budgets are usually set up in the light of past experience after taking into account the changes that are expected to occur in the future. It must be the constant endeavor of the management to see that actual performance does correspond with the budget concerned. Since budgets assume the optimum efficiency attainable, the system of budgetary control helps to increase efficiency and enable the ULB to achieve targets, which are considered attainable.

- *Treasury Management* deals with the custody and management of assets and liabilities, such as checking accounts, petty cash, accounts payable and loans payable. The treasury component also provides important information to the accounting component that supports its recording, reconciliation and reporting tasks.
- *Internal Controls* consist of all resources, systems and tools that help in ensuring that the ULBs and its financial management functions operate as intended. They also help prevent errors, mis-statements, misappropriations, and other forms of losses to the ULB. Sound internal controls imply that the ULBs are operating efficiently.
- *Internal Auditing* is a monitoring component. It consists of internal audit conducted by auditors reporting to the Commissioners/ Councils of ULB, and external audit, which is more independent but typically involves a more narrow scope of work focused on attestation/certification of financial statements. All of the financial management components above are subject to review by the audit functions.

**d) Consequence of 74th Constitution Amendment** The 74th Constitution Amendment Act (CAA) has been flaunted as an initiative to decentralize power and strengthen democracy at local level. The CAA accords constitutional status to ULBs and prescribes a near uniform local governance structure valid across the country. Due to this amendment, the responsibilities of ULBs stand increased. With the inclusion of additional municipal

functions in the 12th Schedule of Constitution, the requirement for municipal finances for upgrading existing services is fairly high.

**Recommendations for better financial management of Urban Local Bodies :-**

- i) The States and SFCs, as provided in the Constitution, should realistically assess the revenue needs of ULBs on the one hand and their revenue base on the other and then suitably empower them to levy various kinds of taxes and user charges.
- ii) Merely listing down the taxes and user charges to be levied by ULBs does not empower them to actually generate revenues effectively. Some of the best practices in ULB resource mobilization clearly indicate that automation of tax fixation / collection procedures and the use of Geographical Information System (GIS) for expanding the tax net in case of property tax, water tax, etc., have a significant impact on the ULB's revenue augmentation. Therefore, the State Governments need to take proactive measures to enable the ULBs to adopt the process reforms necessary for revenue augmentation. Instead of individual ULBs struggling to devise technical solutions to the process bottlenecks, the States can evolve certain standard solutions and help ULBs in adopting those.
- iii) The States also need to monitor on priority the expected accounting reforms in ULBs to enable them to keep a track of their revenues, expenditures, assets, liabilities, etc., so that the ULB revenues and grants can be utilized more meaningfully for the local development. The States may consider the possibility of evolving a portal for ULB finance statistics on the lines of the Treasury database in some States. The possibility of linking the ULB finance database to the Treasury database may also be considered since the transfer of funds to ULBs essentially happens through the State Treasuries.
- iv) While apportioning the State revenues to ULBs, the States and SFCs should assess the actual rate of growth of urban areas / populations and also the actual pattern of sharing of public sector functions between the States and ULBs. It appears that ULBs have to tackle ever-growing quantum of public services / functions on account of rapid urbanization but the norms of devolution are not sensitive to this reality.
- v) The Central and State grants to ULBs may be released in a more untied fashion so as to allow greater involvement of ULBs and citizens in the local planning and programming of development activities. The States may consider the possibility of constituting a 'State Urban Development Fund' as the consolidated kitty for ULB funding. The minimum necessary funds for the establishment matters and basic services of ULBs may be released in advance and then each ULB may be asked to formulate specific projects against which the actual disbursement could be made. This would allow better prioritization of allocation of the available funds and also, the items of expenditure would be closer to the felt needs of ULBs and citizens. In other words, there is a need to break the frame of rigidly predetermined schemes and to introduce more flexible and demand driven planning of ULB activities.
- vi) On similar lines, the States may also consider the establishment of a 'State Urban Development Finance Corporation' as the one-stop facility for credit and lending to ULBs. The Corporation can help ULBs, especially smaller councils with inadequate technical resources, to formulate bankable proposals for loan thereby also helping them in streamlining their business design.

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**E-COMMERCE WITH CLOUD COMPUTING****Darshana Arote***Department of Computer Science, S.M.B.S.T. College, Sangamner, India 422605***Introduction:**

Electronic commerce (E-commerce) is a general concept covering any form of business transaction or information exchange executed using information and communication technologies. E-commerce is seen as the revolution of science and technology which has changed the way of working and business model. Many companies taking giant steps towards automation and also seeks the way for collaboration with all its plants virtually. The one of the major critical limitation is IT infrastructure. Fortunately, cloud computing allows user to use on-demand computing power in a very flexible and scalable manner. With the rapid development in computer networking and internet technology, IT resources have become cheaper, accessible anywhere with more powerful and more universally than ever before. Combining with E-commerce, cloud computing is to have great influence on the enterprise. Cloud computing allows organizations to conduct business without having to develop and maintain IT infrastructure. Economically, the main appeal of cloud computing is that customers only use what they need, and only pay for what they actually use. Resources are available to be accessed from the cloud at any time, and from any location via the internet. E-commerce gives the flexibility for business to sale products online. E-commerce includes electronic trading of goods, services, retail shopping, banking, stock trading, auctions, real estate transactions, airline booking, movie ticket booking and many more which we can imagine in the real world through EDI (Electronic Data Interchange). Since, there is progressive growth from traditional software technologies to internet technologies. But this is time consuming, quite complicated and expensive to create and maintain infrastructure. A group of expert people are required to develop, install, configure, test, run and update the system. With cloud computing, those problems can be easily eliminated because that's the responsibility of a separate experienced vendor like salesforce.com who will execute the service. Clients only have to pay-per-use, upgrades are automatic and uploading or downloading is easy. The objective of this paper is to determine the influence of cloud computing on E-commerce.

**What is cloud computing?** Cloud computing is the use of hardware and software to deliver a service over a network. It is a way of using computers where the computer resources are provided as a service over the internet and are dynamically scalable and often virtual. This means information is stored on computers somewhere else other than local PC can be accessed where, when and how users want it.

In cloud computing, users don't have their own physical infrastructure on which the applications run and store the data. Instead, they rent usage from a third-party provider and then use the system as they need it. So, cloud computing seen as a Service-Oriented-Architecture (SOA) which utilizes Software as a Service (SaaS). An example of cloud computing provider is Google's Gmail.



**Figure 1: Model of cloud computing applications**

**Characteristics of Cloud Computing** –Many business organizations are adopting and implementing the Cloud Computing in their data centers. This cloud model is composed of five essential characteristics-

1. **On demand service** –On demand service is a delivery model in which computing resources are made available to the user as needed. The resources may be maintained within the user's enterprise, or made available by a cloud service provider as needed automatically without requiring human interaction with each service provider.
2. **Broad network access**-Broad network access refers to resources hosted in a private cloud network that are available for access from a wide range of devices, such as tablets, PCs, Macs and smart phones. These resources are also accessible from a wide range of locations that offer online access.
3. **Resource pooling**-Resource pooling is an IT term used in cloud computing environments to describe a situation in which providers serve multiple clients, customers with provisional and scalable services.

4. **Rapid elasticity**-Rapid elasticity is a cloud computing term for scalable provisioning, or the ability to provide scalable services. Experts point to this kind of scalable model as one of five fundamental aspects of cloud computing. Rapid elasticity allows users to automatically request additional space in the cloud or other types of services.

5. **Measured service**-Measured service is a term that IT professionals apply to cloud computing. This is a reference to services where the cloud provider measures or monitors the provision of services for various reasons, including billing, effective use of resources, or overall predictive planning.



**Figure 2: Cloud Computing Characteristics**

#### Cloud Computing Modes –

1. **IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service)** –IaaS is the lowest-level cloud service and most important .IaaS doesn't include applications or even an operating system, it simply enables access to the infrastructure needed to power or support that software. It provides the computing infrastructure, physical or virtual machines.

2. **PaaS (Platform as a Service)** – PaaS is a middle-level cloud, sometimes called as 'middleware' referring to how it conceptually sits somewhere between SaaS and IaaS. PaaS as a cloud service model where the cloud is used to deliver a platform to user, from which they can develop, initialize and manage applications. It provides computing platforms which typically includes operating system, programming language execution environment, database, web server etc.

3. **SaaS (Software as a Service)** –**SaaS is a highest-level cloud service. SaaS is a cloud model which is provided with access to application software as on demand so it is also referred as "on-demand software". SaaS is a software licensing and delivery model where a fully functional and complete software product is delivered to users over the web on a subscription basis.**



**Figure 3: Cloud Computing Modes**

**Cloud computing deployment model** –In order to provide a secure cloud computing, it is vital to decide which type of cloud to select. There are three types of cloud deployment models.

**Public cloud** –Public cloud is ideal for businesses models and no complicated contracts. It allows users to access the cloud via web browsers. It is typically based on pay-per-use model. Applications run on public cloud have either seasoned demand or more traffic. It is less secure than other cloud models.

**Private cloud** –Private cloud is designed with organization's internal enterprise data center. Here scalable resources and virtual applications given by the cloud vendors are pooled together and available for cloud users to share and use. All the resources and applications are managed by organization itself. Only the organization people may have access to operate on a specific private cloud. Thus private cloud is much more secure than public cloud.

**Hybrid cloud** –Hybrid cloud is a mix of both public and private cloud which is centrally managed by a secure network. It provides more secure control of the data and applications and allows various parties to access information over the Internet.



**Figure 4: Cloud computing deployment model.**

**Features of cloud computing** –For all consumers clouds commonly appear as a single computing access that is based on computing needs of consumers.

1. Applications can be easily purchased.
2. Easy access over the internet by any device.
3. Easy maintenance.
4. Centralized infrastructure at a central location with lower costs.
5. Improve efficiency for maximum utilization.
6. Reliability is improved as multiple redundant sites are used.
7. Security could improve due to centralization of data.

Though security is better than traditional system, there is a chance of loss of control over sensitive data.

**Methods to provide data security in cloud –**

1. **Encrypting Files** –Files must be saved in encrypted form; it can be decrypted using password only.

By this process even if data is uploaded to other data center, it can be protected.

2. **Encrypting E-Mails** – Provides security programs like Hush mail (Enhanced email security to keep your data safe). Encryption between Hush mail users happens automatically.

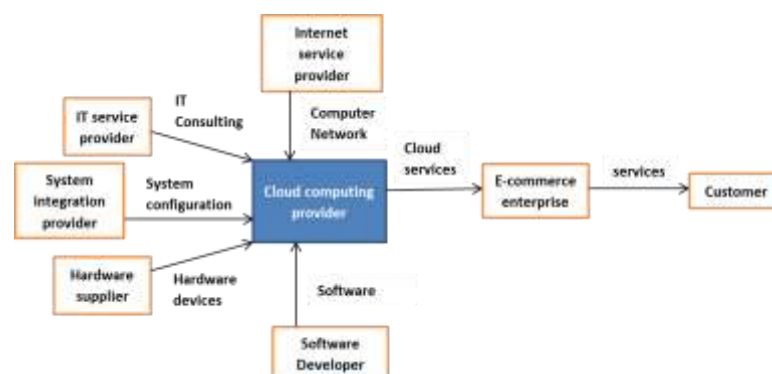
Hush mail has been providing secure, private and encrypted webmail solutions since 1999.

3. **User Filter** – Some companies offer a system for the purpose of monitoring data. Based on content, companies have to decide which data to upload or not to upload. If it finds that someone is trying to access sensitive data to the cloud, system will promptly alarm and block it.

4. **Reading Privacy statement** –Users must make a habit of reading private statement before putting data into the cloud computing environment. Almost in every network, cookies and bugs exist which can share data to other network. So, users have to make sure which data to be stored in cloud computing environment and which data is kept at personal computer. If the data is too important that no one can be trusted to manage the clouds, enterprise can build their own private cloud. It is living inside the corporate firewall which is more secure.

**Influence of cloud computing on E-commerce** –With the expansion of businesses, business enterprise data grow rapidly. With the fast development of networking, business enterprise data also face the threat of upcoming viruses. Cloud computing can provide data safety and business enterprises need not have to suffer from safety crisis. Cloud computing can provide a economic dependable E-commerce system, SaaS is a kind of software which generally provides this service. This system no longer requires a great deal of funds and manpower and also not requires huge establishment costs. Cloud computing reduces the establishment cost of business enterprise E-commerce system. In order to run business function smoothly, cloud purchases expensive hardware equipments with high maintenance cost. Business enterprises rent this IT infrastructure for their purpose.

From this, cloud computing can provide good economic efficiency for the application of business enterprise E-commerce.



**Figure 5: Influence of cloud computing on E-commerce**

**Benefits of Cloud Computing** –Cloud computing can also benefit organizations, industries, and economies by –

1. Providing companies ways in which they can develop new products and offer new services to their clients by allowing the professional developers with reliable and powerful resources.
2. Giving ability to organizations to analyze their data using data analysis techniques to determine the various needs of the customers to remain competitive in the market and give qualitative products.
3. Allowing companies to access information where, when and how they need it.
4. Assisting economies to move forward to higher level of technological advancements by providing fast and cost effective access to infrastructure, tools, and applications.

**Conclusion** –It is clear that cloud computing is essential for E-commerce industry as it provides numerous opportunities for E-commerce industry as discussed in this paper. In the near future, the E-commerce industry may be even more tightly integrated with cloud computing since many of the E-commerce businesses sustain their competitive edge due to the benefits of cloud computing.

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## IMPACTS OF DEMONETISATION ON THE INDIAN SOCIETY

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### **Introduction :**

“Demonetization is the withdrawal of a particular form of currency from circulation.” Through demonetization the old currency is replaced by the new currency or a currency circulation is blocked. There are multiple reasons why a country demonetizes its currency; some reasons include checking the inflation, to curb the corruption and to promote the cashless transactions. Recently the Indian government decided to demonetize the biggest denomination notes i.e. 500-1000 Rupees notes, this step has been declared as a master stroke for the Indian economy by various experts. This is not the first time that India has demonetized its currency, earlier it was done in 1946 with the complete ban of Rs 1000 and Rs 10000 notes to deal with the unaccounted money i.e. black money. Second time it was done in 1978 by Government headed by Morarji Desai, when Rs 1000, Rs 5000 and Rs 10000 notes were demonetized. The main objective of this step is to unearth the black money, to curb corruption, counterfeit currency as well as terror financing. This step is considered as the biggest cleanliness drive against the black money in the history of Indian economy. As per RBI, 87% transactions in India are cash transactions and this loophole is used by corrupted people to build a parallel economy with unaccounted money. This parallel economy helps in terror financing which in turn hampers the growth and development of country. Currently high- values notes account for total value of 86% of the notes in circulation in India. It is expected that this step will help in reducing the fiscal deficit of India and promote the cashless economy in India which can be easily monitored. Demonetization is one of the most trending topics which occupied the columns of Indian newspapers in 2016. INDIAN PM Narendra Modi took a bold step against the black money holders by declaring demonetization in November 2016. Initially, implementation of demonetization in a populous country like India was not a cakewalk for the government. The sudden declaration of **demonetization** in the country has created lots of chaos and confusion among the common people of the country, but gradually everything becomes normal. But as a result of demonetization in the country, an essay on demonetization (simply we can say demonetization essay) or article on demonetization has become a common question in different board exams for the students there is a sudden demand of Demonetization essay among the students. Hence, brings to you the ultimate solution by providing you all your needful information regarding demonetization essay. The discontinuity of a particular currency from circulation and a replacement of it with a new currency is called Demonetization. In the present setting, it is the restricting of the 500 and 1000 section money notes as a lawful delicate. In other words, it can also be said that A demonetization is an act of stripping a currency unit of its status as legal tender. It occurs when a particular form of money is pulled from circulation and a new note or coin is introduced in the market as a replacement of withdrawn form of money.

**Objectives of Demonetization** The government has different objectives behind this demonetization. The first and foremost objective is to attempt to make India a corruption free country. In his different speech on demonetization Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi clearly, points out that this bold step has been taken to get a control over corruption in the country. Secondly, it is done to curb black money, thirdly it is also a step to control escalating price rise, fourth to stop fund flow to illegal activity. On the other hand demonetization in India is also a very well planned step of govt of India to earn proper tax from the citizen. With the help of a different article on demonetization or essay on demonetization in different media, economist and responsible citizens tried to make the common people aware of the benefit of this steps taken by the government In a demonetization essay or article on demonetization, it is also necessary to put some light in the background of this process. There is a background to the current decision of demonetization of 500 and 1000 rupees note in India. The government has declared demonetization across the country on 8th November 2016. But much before the announcement of demonetization, the government has taken few steps in this direction. As the first and foremost step government had requested the citizens to open free bank accounts under Jan Dhan Yojna. Again the government has asked the people to deposit their money in Jan Dhan account and do their transactions through sparing money procedure or proper banking procedure only. Thereafter the step that the government started was an obligation declaration of the compensation and had given October 30, 2016, due date consequently. This can be considered a major step by the government in the process of demonetization. (In order to write a complete demonetization essay or article on demonetization or essay on demonetization the essay would be incomplete without mentioning this major point). Through this procedure, the government or administration could tidy up a gigantic measure of undeclared wage. Regardless,

there were various who still aggregated the dim money, and remembering the ultimate objective to deal with them; the administration detailed the demonetization of 500 and 1000 money notes.

#### **Advantages of Demonetization**

- The demonetization technique will help India to twist up sans corruption. Those appreciating taking result will quit worsening rehearses as it will be hard for them to keep their unaccounted money. In his different speech on demonetization PM Modi openly says that it is a process to trap the black money holders to track out their money.
- The demonetization policy will help India to become corruption-free. Those indulging in taking bribe will refrain from corrupt practices as it will be hard for them to keep their unaccounted cash.
- This move will help the government to track the black money. Those individuals who have unaccounted cash are now required to show income and submit PAN for any valid financial transactions. The government can get income tax return for the income on which tax has not been paid.
- The move will stop funding to the unlawful activities that are thriving due to unaccounted cash flow. Banning high-value currency will rein in criminal activities like terrorism etc.
- The ban on high value currency will also curb the menace of money laundering. Now such activity can easily be tracked and income tax department can catch such people who are in the business of money laundering.
- This move will stop the circulation of fake currency. Most of the fake currency put in circulation is of the high value notes and the banning of 500 and 1000 notes will eliminate the circulation of fake currency.
- This move has generated interest among those people who had opened Jan Dhan accounts under the Prime Minister's Jan Dhan Yojana. They can now deposit their cash under this scheme and this money can be used for the developmental activity of the country.
- The demonetization policy will force people to pay income tax returns. Most of the people who have been hiding their income are now forced to come forward to declare their income and pay tax on the same.
- Even though deposits up to Rs 2.5 lakh will not come under Income tax scrutiny, individuals are required to submit PAN for any deposit of above Rs 50,000 in cash. This will help the income tax department to track individuals with high denominations currency.
- The ultimate objective is to make India a cashless society. All the monetary transaction has to be through the banking methods and individuals have to be accountable for each penny they possess. It is a giant step towards the dream of making a digital India. If these are the merits, there are demerits of this policy as well.
- This move will help the governing body to track the dim or black money. After the declaration of demonetization, as per new govt rule, Those individuals who have unaccounted money are by and by required to show pay and submit PAN for any genuine budgetary transactions. The governing body can get pay cost share for the wage on which force has not been paid.
- The move will stop financing to the unlawful activities that are thriving a result of unaccounted pay. Denying high-regard money will deal with criminal activities like dread based oppression et cetera. The prohibition on high regard money will in like manner check the threat of money laundering. By and by such development can without a doubt be taken after and compensation charge division can catch such people who are in the matter of money laundering.
- This move will stop the circulation of fake money. A vast portion of the fake money put in circulation is of the high regard notes and the restricting of 500 and 1000 notes will get rid of the circulation of fake money. This move has made excitement among those people who had opened Jan Dhan accounts under the Prime Minister's Jan Dhan Yojana. They can now store their money under this arrangement and this money can be used for the developmental development of the nation.
- The demonetization approach will drive people to pay compensation evaluation frames. Most by far of the overall public who have been concealing their wage is by and by constrained to way to deal with pronounce their compensation and pay force on the same.
- A conclusive objective is to make India a cashless society. All the monetary transaction must be through the dealing with a record system and individuals must be responsible for each penny they have. It is a monster wander towards the dream of making an automated India. If, despite everything that these are the advantages, there are terrible signs of this system too.

#### **Negative signs of Demonetization**

- The declaration of the demonization of the money has made enormous inconvenience the all-inclusive community. They are rushing to the banks to exchange, store or draw back notes. The sudden declaration has made the situation wind up discernibly scattered. Tempers are running high among the masses as there is a deferral in the

circulation of new money. It has significantly affected business. In view of the money crunch, the entire economy has been made to come to a standstill.

- The announcement of the demonization of the currency has caused huge inconvenience to the people. They are running to the banks to exchange, deposit or withdraw notes. The sudden announcement has made the situation become chaotic. Tempers are running high among the masses as there is a delay in the circulation of new currency.
- It has deeply affected business. Due to the cash crunch, the entire economy has been made to come to a standstill.
- Many poor daily wage workers are left with no jobs and their daily income has stopped because employers are unable to pay their daily wage.
- The government is finding it hard to implement this policy. It has to bear the cost of printing of the new currency notes. It is also finding it difficult to put new currency into circulation. The 2000 rupees note is a burden on the people as no one likes to do transaction with such high value currency. Some critics think it will only help people to use black money more easily in future.
- Further, many people have clandestinely discarded the demonetized currency notes and this is a loss to the country's economy.
- Various poor step by step wage workers are left with no occupations and their consistent pay has stopped in light of the way that organizations can't pay their step by step wage. The lawmaking body is suspecting that it's hard to complete this procedure. It needs to bear the cost of printing of the new money notes.
- It is additionally feeling that it's difficult to put new money into circulation. The 2000 rupees note is a weight on the all inclusive community as no one jumps at the chance to do the transaction with such high regard money. A couple of reporters think it will only help people to use dull money more successfully in future. Further, numerous people have covertly discarded the demonetized money notes and this is a disaster to the nation's economy.

**Conclusion** Economists are busy in listing out many more merits and demerit of this policy. The government is saying that there are only advantages of demonetization policy and this will be seen in the long term. Former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh who is a noted economist, former RBI governor and former Finance Minister of the country, dubs the demonetization move as an 'organized loot and legalized plunder' However, if we compare the merits verses demerits, it will be safe to conclude that the former outweighs the latter.

Even though there is suffering and agony among the masses right at the moment but the forecast is that its benefits will be seen in the long run.

The government is taking all the necessary steps and actions to meet the currency demand and soon the trial and tribulations of the people will be over with the smooth flow of the new currency.

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## RECENT TRENDS IN MARKETING- DIGITAL MARKETING

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### Introduction :

Digital marketing is often referred to as 'online marketing', 'internet marketing' or 'web marketing'. Digital marketing is a broad term which refers to the promotion of products or brands via one or more forms of electronic media. The term digital marketing has grown in popularity over time, particularly in certain countries. The way in which digital marketing has developed since the 1990s has changed the way brands and businesses utilize technology and digital marketing for their marketing. Advertising mediums that might be used as part of the digital marketing strategy of a business could include publicity efforts made via the Internet, social media, mobile phones and electronic billboards, in addition to digital, television and radio channels. Digital marketing channels include search engine optimization (SEO), search engine marketing (SEM), content marketing, influencer marketing, content automation, campaign marketing, and e-commerce marketing, social media marketing, social media optimization, e-mail direct marketing, display advertising, e-books, optical disks and games, and any other form of digital media. It also encompasses non-Internet channels that provide digital media, such as mobile phones (SMS and MMS), callback and on-hold mobile ring tones. Digital marketing thus is an umbrella term for the marketing of products or services using digital technologies.

### Objectives:

- 1) To study the evolution and recent trends in digital marketing.
- 2) And To study the challenges and opportunities of digital marketing in India.

**Research Methodology:**The research is purely based on Secondary data that is collected from journals, books websites and magazines.

**Evolution of Digital /e-Marketing:** Evolution of Digital Marketing has been one of the most important and influential trends in the field of business, marketing and information technology over the recent years. With more than 198 million Internet users, India was the third-largest online market. India shares the characteristics of other global Internet users is its passion for social media, with Face book being the most popular social networking site with a 53 percent active reach. Other popular networks include Google+, Twitter and LinkedIn. Social media and communication also proved popular with mobile phone users in the country with the number of monthly active users of WhatsApp reaching 70 million. In 2011 till 2014 the online users in India doubled from 120 million to 278 million users. Mobile also showed amazing progress with 900 million mobile connections and 220 million smart phone shipments in India in 2014.

**Leading Digital Marketing Trends:**Some of the latest Digital Marketing Trends are:-

- 1) **Content Marketing Trends:** Since the last three years, content marketing is continuously ruling the planet of digital marketing. Thus, the focus should be on the development of an integrated content marketing strategy. ROI since the competition will increase within content marketing.
- 2) **Big Data:** The marketing apps of Big Data comprises of market and customer understanding and predictive analytics. Data Velocity, Data Volume and Data Variety- The 3Vs of Big Data explain why it is selected as a key trend by those who have experienced the rise in real-time data, volume and data formats in their individual businesses and want to achieve the value to enhance sales via email marketing and personalization of sites by using predictive analytics. Big Data is used to analyse the propensity to convert various customer behaviour and characteristics.
- 3) **Marketing Automation:** Similar to content marketing, marketing automation has been ruling the roost of being in the top three positions for the last few years. As per my personal experience, many businesses still have the scope for the improvement of their automation.
- 4) **Mobile Marketing:** When it comes to search marketing, mobile plays a significant role as Google dynamically follows its mantra of mobile first. There is always a risk with mobile responsive designs as conversion may fall on higher resolution screens if mobile optimized. Nowadays, companies are preferring adaptive mobile design approaches which comes with the feature of serving more contextual, relevant content and CTAs for users and decreasing load times.
- 5) **Social Media Marketing:** Search on social media statistics showed a steady growth in the overall usage of social media, for instance, the use of Facebook and Twitter are declining in many western countries; Instagram, Pinterest



and Snapchat on the other hand are still showing a steady progress in usage. Social Media Marketing trends depends upon the efforts of the social networks to monetise.

**6) Conversion Rate Optimization / Enhancing Website Experiences:** Most of the brands are still missing out on a more data-driven way to enhance leads and sales from their respective sites.

**7) IoT (internet of things marketing applications):** Since the last 2-3 years, Internet of things is one of the most essential technology applications used in marketing, but it is mostly used by retailers and devices makers. It is expected that by 2020, there will be more devices than people. It is estimated that soon around 75 billion connected devices will be on the planet. The effects are vast and far ranging. Soon this data sharing will transform our way of life.

**8) Search Engine Optimization:** With Google's latest announcements about AMP and mobile index, the techniques of mobile marketing SEO will be predominantly essential in 2017. When Google chose AMPs out beyond Google News, there's an enormous increase in AMP Smartphone traffic. AMPs are usually focused at publishers, but I think businesses with an active blog should also consider AMPs for better results.

**9) Wearable:** One of the smartest consumer consumable commodities (e.g. Activity trackers, apple watch, augmented reality)

**10) Paid Search Marketing:** Google AdWords- the most significant form of Pay Per Click where Google has been implementing their 'Mobile First' strategy through these features.

**11) Online PR:** Although online PR is greatly connected with SEO, Content Marketing and Social Media but it doesn't get a good rating since others are essential.

**12) Communities:** These are vertical communities or branded niche.

**13) Display Ads:** This covers ad networks, banners or publishers, social media including programmatic and retargeting.

Factors responsible for Growth in digital Marketing in India:

1) Increase in internet penetration in the country has led to a substantial growth of other digital industries such as e-commerce, digital advertising and so on. Latest trends in digital marketing in India in web usage, mobile and search, social networking, shopping and online video are shaping the Indian digital marketplace and what it holds for the years to come.

2) By adding 17.6 million users in 2013 and exhibiting a year-over-year increase of 31%, India becomes to be the world's third largest internet population leaving behind Japan. While in 2012, Mobile Internet grew 111 per cent, during 2013 the growth was 63 per cent. India registered a YoY of 28 per cent in 2012 and a YoY growth of 39 per cent in 2013 as far as the number of internet users is concerned.

3) 60% of web users in India visit online retail sites. Of the total online market products, consumer durables account for 34 per cent, apparel and accessories 30 per cent, books 15 per cent, beauty and personal care 10 per cent, and home and furnishing 6 per cent. Over 50 per cent of sales in these product categories take place in non-metro cities.

4) 86% Indian web users visit a social networking site, 214 minutes are spent on Facebook by an average user. There is 28% increase in facebook visitors in the last 12 months. 59,642,000 users visited facebook on their Pc's, Facebook continues to be the number one social network and Linked. While Pinterest and Tumblr are the fastest growing networks.

5) Entertainment and online video continues to grow. 74% of internet users in India visited an entertainment site, 31.5 million viewers watched videos on YouTube making it the number one destination for videos, 27% increase in the India online video Audience over a year, 54,025,000 people watched an online video on mobile.

6) In 2021, Indian internet traffic will be 291 times the entire Indian internet in 2005. From 2016 to 2021, internet

traffic will grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 32 percent. 2.0 billion networked devices will be available in 2021. In 2015 and 2016, the number was 1.4 billion and 1.3 billion respectively.

**Top Digital Marketing Companies in India :**

**Pin storm;** This company Pin storm, focuses on integrated digital marketing and provides services like Search marketing, Social Media marketing, Search engine marketing, campaigns, bids, ads, prospects.



**Techshu;** This social media marketing company has a team of over 60 members including skilled leaders and Google Certified Team individuals who take care of all the aspects of Digital Marketing for the companies that are targeting the US, UK, Australia, Canada, New Zealand market or the entire globe. PPC, SEO, SMO, affiliate marketing, and conversion optimization are some of its significant services.

**Reprise Media:** The company was founded in 2003, Reprise Media is an excellent digital advertising agency focused on connecting brands with customers that seek them out online. The services offered include paid search marketing, social media marketing, and SEO.

**Ogilvy PR:** Ogilvy Public Relations Worldwide has a strong presence in the Asia-Pacific region for over two decades. It provides services like, consumer marketing, public affairs, media relations, product marketing, and media relations.

**Istrat;** Company is a member of National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) that deals with brand management and marketing. Founded in 2003, the company has a wide range of services including digital communications services, search engine optimization, social media, ecommerce services, web solutions, online marketing, relationship marketing, interactive kiosks and digital films.

**K Web Maker;** This is a full service digital marketing agency offering ecommerce, websites, portals, and online marketing services since 1998.

**Web chutney:** Web chutney works with leading companies in India by developing award winning and memorable experiences for brands to connect, engage with and build sustained relationships with their consumers online. Services include website design, online advertising, social media, and mobile marketing.

**JWT;** This company has six offices in major cities all over India. The digital media services offered by the company have been awarded many times at Cannes India festival. Part of WPP group of companies, it provides a wide range of communication services worldwide. Based in New York the company has 200 offices in more than 90 countries.

**McCann Erickson India;** This is an award winning global advertising agency, which operates over 180 offices in more than 120 countries. Digital marketing, relationship management, experiential marketing, professional communications, global productions, media management, design and consulting are some of the services offered here.

#### **Major factors affecting the Digital Marketing:**

a) India's literacy rate is at 74.04%. Kerala is the most literate state in India, with 93.91% literacy. Six Indian states account for about 70% of all illiterates in India: Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. Thus increasing literacy positively effecting the digital marketing growth in India.

b) The mobile and internet rates are very competitive and now it is in reach of a common man also.

c) The cost of advertising is very low. One can have its own website in just Rs. 5000 in India. One can promote his product on Google with Google AdSense with just Rs. 1000 a month.

d) In India the youth is very adaptable towards technology but still large population is not so friendly with the electronic gadgets.

e) The internet connectivity is still not available in Indian rural areas.

f) The small businessman having running its business in a small area and quite focused on that area only then he prefers Traditional ways of Promotion as it he finds it is more visible to the people around.

g) Lack of awareness about the digital marketing is also a major limitations in the growth of the digital market.

**Challenges-in digital business today:** 1) Meeting anticipations of customers in the digital age:- According to a recent Harris Poll, 82% of US corporate executives said that customers' expectations of their company were "somewhat" (47%) or "much" (35%) higher than they were three years ago. Nobody wants to wait in line for services any longer. Instead, they want to be able to arrange their whole lives online.

2) Finding and keeping the people who can digitally transmute a company:- Somebody needs to build all these great user know-how that make the difference to customers' lives. Scheming customer interfaces are as much an art as it is a skill. The best people will naturally be drawn to companies that do interesting, cutting edge stuff. That means that companies that want digital success need to become technology companies. As Marc Andreessen said in 2011: "Software is eating the world." Well, right then it was just having a snack. Now it's a banquet.

3) Managing the Omni-channel reality:- You cannot fight fragmentation with fragmentation. Consumer side, the fragmentation is nothing you can change: on the contrary, it will only get worse. New devices, IoT, in-car entertainment, the Apple watch, wifi on airplanes... all complement together to make a fragmentation of channels. That means that companies need to homogenize on the inside with a digital business platform, so they can keep track of what is happening across all these channels.

4)Big data:- Big data is offering companies with new opportunities to learn more about their customers, enabling them not only to personalize products and services, but also to change their product development procedure to replicate what people really want.

**Conclusions:**In the next few years, online marketing in India will strengthen even further. However, long-standing sustainability directly depends on factors like changes in the market, innovations and interactivity by market players. Owing to increased penetration of credit cards and easy access of computing witnessed a promising growth. Moreover, bargain-hunting consumers are latching on this trend as Internet retailers are known to offer products at special discounted prices compared to store-based retailers. Consumers in the country can now truly expect a well streamlined, efficient and world-class shopping experience supported by the best technology. As we all are experience a radical change in India towards the digitalization. The consumer are looking and searching more on internet to find the best deal form the sellers around India. Digital marketing such as search engine optimization (SEO), search engine marketing (SEM), content marketing, influencer marketing, content automation, e-commerce marketing, campaign marketing, and social media marketing, social media optimization, e-mail direct marketing, display advertising, e-books, optical disks and games, are becoming more and more common in our advancing technology. Today we all are connected through whatsapp and facebook and the increasing use of social media is creating new opportunities for digital marketers to attract the customers through digital platform. Digital marketing is cost effective and having a great commercial impact on the business.

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<http://www.bournemouth.co.uk/business/become-a-partner/e-marketing-opportunities>

*Dr.Mokal Prabhakar Ramji (772-774)*

## **HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND PRACTICES IN PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS**

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### **Introduction:**

Twenty First century is emerging to uniquely combine activities and process of Human Resource Management. Human Resource Development and Banking development are the fields that grew up distinct from each other. banking sector have to understand that the Human Resources is the most important pillars of banks which needs as a valuable resources for the achievement of objectives so Human Resource Management is important for banks because banking is a service industry. Management of people and risks are key challenges faced by a bank. Managing these factors determines the success in Banking. Private Sector banking is yet another difficult job to handle. Banking has been and will always be people`s business. Pricing makes people stay with private banks. Private Banks must try to distinguish them by creating their own niches and image to compete the competitive world.

**Challenges of Human Resource Management**The main challenge of banking industries is establishment of multinational organization who rise day by day so needs to focus on such issues such as cross cultural training, minimize expenditure, Positive thinks like financial aid to farmers and increased financial awareness, Work with banking principle Liquidity, safety and profitability.

**CONCEPT AND DEFINITION OF HUMAN MANAGEMENT RESOURCE;**Human Resources` is much wider concept. People at work are responsive in many ways. They have certain feelings of their own; they act and react in their own ways. Hence they cannot be treated like machines and management has to handle them tactfully for attaining the goals of the organization.

Some definitions of the term `Human Resource Management`s considered below;

- 1) Later on,1995,HRM as a distinct approach to employment management ,which seeks to obtained competitive advantage through the strategic development of a highly committed structural and personal techniques.
- 2) Leon C. Megginson: The term human resource can be thought of as the total knowledge, skills, creative abilities, talents and aptitudes of an organisations workforce as well as the value and belief of the individual involved.

**CONCEPT AND DEFINITION OF PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS:** The banks, which came in operation after 1991, with the introduction of economic reforms and financial sector reforms are called as new private sector banks. Banking regulation act was then amended in 1993, which permitted the entry of new private banks in Indian banking sector.Those banks where greater parts of stakes or equities are held by the private shareholder and not the government are called Private Sector Banks.

**Significance of the study**The research topic is significant because it help to find out the activities conducted by private sector banks in the context of human resource planning in relation to recruitment and selection.

It will also beneficial to the decision makers, private sector banks, co-operative sector banks to socio-economic development.The research study focuses on contribution of proper recruitment policy in overall development.

**Scope of the study:**The present study deals with Recruitment and Selection policy of private sector banks it covers impact of recruitment,**Limitation of the research study**

The present study is limited to private sector bank only

The time period taken 2012 to 2017

**3.1 Research Design** The research was based on assessing Human Resources practices of Private Sectors Bank. The design was a descriptive study which used both quantitative and qualitative tools to Human Resources practices adopted by Private Sector Bank. The study was based on the use of questionnaires. These approaches were used because they were satisfactory tools for collecting data for the sample population to investigate the topic under study.

### **Objective of the study**

- 1.To identify the Human Resources practice of private sector banks
2. To identify how qualitative Human Resources policy affect the developments of private sector banks
3. To study how private sector banks more efficient.

### **Hypothesis of the study**

1. Human Resources Management increases the efficiency of private sector banks.
2. Human Resources Management is a key to healthy banking.

3. To study factors affecting HRM in banking sector.

**Sources of Data** Secondary source of data were used in conducting the research.

**Secondary Sources** The study also made use of secondary data in collecting information. The sources of the secondary data include books, internet search, articles, and journals among others. This helped to identify how others have defined and measured key concepts, the data sources that of others used and this helped to discover how this research project is related to other studies.

**Population** Private Sector Banks were selected for the study. The branches of the banks used included in Pune District. The population of the study consisted of employees from the various departments of the bank and this included human resource department. The total population from the selected branches was made up of employees.

**Sample Size** A sample size of 15 was chosen from the selected branches in Pune District, for the study. This was based on the staff strength of the various departments of banks and to ensure that the sampled was representative enough to draw conclusion.

**HUMAN RESOURCES IN PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS** The smooth functioning of the economy all Private Sector Banks come under the aegis of the rules and regulation set by the government of India and it is through this means that the policies of such banks are controlled by the Government all Private Sector Banks like HDFC Bank, ICIC Bank, Axis Bank, etc.,. In term of Human Resources too they have different procedure and policies. The Private Sector Banks recruit through interview held in premier institutes from among finance professional such as Chartered Accountant, Cost and Works Accountant and Chartered financial analysis from the management institutes and from Public Sector Commercial.

**Sampling Techniques** The simple random sampling technique was used to select respondents from the various departments of banks with the exception of the Human Resource Department. This is basically because the population will have an equal chance of being selected. Significantly, the purposive sampling technique, which is a non-probability sampling technique, was used to select respondents who deal directly with recruitment and selection from the Human Resource Department. This was because the researcher wanted to deal with only typical cases based on the objectives of the study.

**Data Analysis** The collected data were statistically analyzed, using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences software (SPSS). Representations like tables and charts were used to ensure easy and quick interpretation of data. Responses were expressed in percentages. Data from the completed Questionnaires were checked for consistency. The items were grouped based on the responses given by the respondents and were coded for easy usage of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). This method was used because it is the best instrument to identify, compare, describe and reach a conclusion

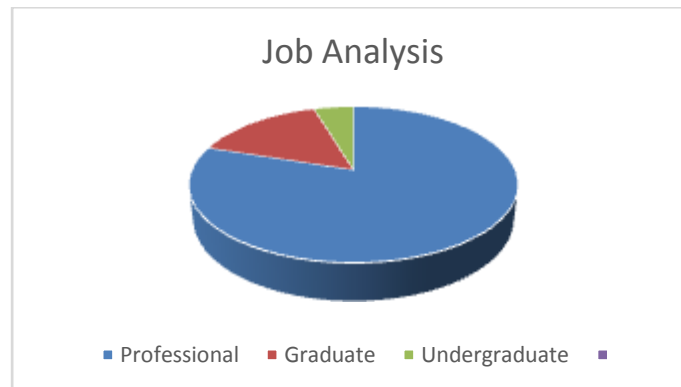
**Private Sector Banks in India** Private banking in India was practiced since the beginning of banking system in India. The first private bank in India to be set up in Private Sector Banks in India was IndusInd Bank. It is one of the fastest growing Bank Private Sector Banks in India. IDBI ranks the tenth largest development bank in the world as Private Banks in India and has promoted a world class institutions in India. The first Private Bank in India to receive an in principle approval from the Reserve Bank of India was Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited, to set up a bank in the private sector banks in India as part of the RBI's liberalization of the Indian Banking Industry. It was incorporated in August 1994 as HDFC Bank Limited with registered office in Mumbai and commenced operations as Scheduled Commercial Bank in January 1995. ING Vysya, yet another Private Bank of India was incorporated in the year 1930. Bangalore has a pride of place for having the first branch inception in the year 1934. With successive years of patronage and constantly setting new standards in banking, ING Vysya Bank has many credits to its account.

#### Aggregate Old Private Sector

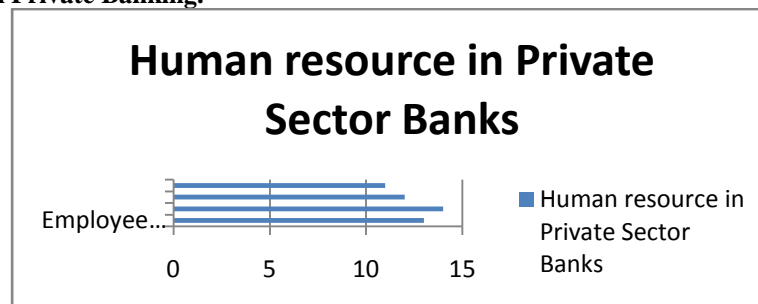
Sr. No.	Item	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-12	2012-17
01	No .of Banks	17	15	15	15	14
02	No. of Offices	4723	4690	4908	5220	5011
03	No. of Employee	47994	48700	51341	55052	55075

#### Aggregate New Private Sector

Sr. No.	Item	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-12	2012-17
01	No .of Bank	08	08	07	07	07
02	No. of Offices	2599	3635	4333	5232	6957
03	No. of Employee	91060	110123	124998	127468	163604



### Human Resources in Private Banking.



1. The various departments search within its staff to find competent members to fill job vacancies. When that fails employees referrals are used where employees are allowed to recommend potential employees for the various department.
2. The second stage is where the bank source for employees through agencies that helps in recruiting people for the banks.
3. Majority of respondents believed that these practices were good and they constituted 56%. It shows that 50% of the respondents agreed that these measures were effective. The other 24% were either indifferent.

**Suggestions**—Following are the some important suggestion the researcher would like to suggest after research

- 1.Hiring the Right Person For the Right Job
- 2.The HR Department must be organize training programmes.
- 3.Retaining and developing of HR
- 4.Human resource Balance Sheet should accompany financial statements.

**Conclusion**The main role of modern human resources departments has been to focus on organization`s long term objectives. “Instead of focusing exclusively on Internal Human resources issues, modern human resources department takes a balanced and broader approach. They place emphasis on future oriented plans and objectives along with value adding initiatives, human resources based on the main four functions, namely Strategic business partner, Change agent, Employee champion and Administrative Expert. They are also champions of globalization and technology.

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Prof. Dr. D.D. Pawar (775-778)

## WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN INDIA – PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

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### Introduction –

In Early of 19<sup>th</sup> century in India women were not allowed for even primary education. Few forward thinkers let their daughters or sisters to take the primary educations. And slowly India faced a development in women education were they were allowed to pursue the schoolings still graduation becomes a dream for many women in the society apart from few high class women were allowed to complete their degree as just a status symbol . The trend was moving towards a positive change year by year were in number of women fought for their rights and came out of the boxes and started their career in the business world. The growth didn't stopped here very few women also took place in the board room discussion and holding top level positions in corporate world. And currently women also took the next phase of becoming entrepreneurs which was once considered as a position only made for male. Even though the women in India faced lot of changes in their growth path still the opportunity to hold high level profile in corporate or owners of business is limited to very few women.

### Objectives –

- 1) To study the concept of women Entrepreneurship
- 2) To study problems faces by women Entrepreneurs.
- 3) To study suggestions for improving women Entrepreneurship.

**Concept of Women Entrepreneurship -** Women entrepreneurs may be defined as a "woman or a group of women who initiate, organize and run a business enterprise", Government of India has defined women entrepreneurs based on women participation in equity and employment of a business enterprise. Accordingly, a woman run a enterprise is defined as "an enterprise owned and controlled by a women having a minimum financial interest of 51% of the capital and giving at least 51% of the employment generated in the enterprise to women". Women entrepreneurs constitute 10% of the number of entrepreneurs in our country. This has been a significant growth in self-employment of women with women now starting new ventures at three times the rate of men. They constitute 50% of the population of our country with a lower literacy rate than men. This statistical fact, indicates that for the economic growth of the nation, women should not be encouraged to make their share of economic contribution towards the country. One way of achieving is by making women come out and become entrepreneurs. In the traditional society, they were confined to the four walls, playing household roles, but in the modern society, they are coming out to participate in all sorts activities.

**Women Entrepreneurship in India** Women entrepreneurship India can be divided into three categories the first category represents women in big cities having higher technical and professional qualification with sound financial status. The second category has the women established in cities and towns undertaking women services like kinder garden, creches, beauty parlors, health clinic etc. the last category represents women of villages mostly Illiterate involved in family business such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Fisheries, Agro Forestry, Handloom, Power loom etc.

The state wise position of women entrepreneurs are as follows

Sr. no.	States	No. of Enterprises managed by women		No. of Enterprises owned by Women Entrepreneurs	
		3	4 (%)	5	6 (%)
1	2				
2	Kerala	137561	13.82	139225	13.08
3	Tamil Nadu	130289	13.09	129808	12.20
4	Karnataka	101264	10.17	103169	9.69
5	Maharashtra	80662	8.10	100670	9.46
6	Andhra Pradesh	77347	7.77	77166	7.25
7	West Bengal	71847	7.22	69625	6.54
8	Madhya Pradesh	62351	6.26	68823	6.47
9	Gujarat	55361	5.56	53703	5.04
10	Uttar Pradesh	54491	5.47	72667	6.83
11	Bihar	38170	3.83	49443	4.64
12	Orissa	33274	3.34	38233	3.54
13	Punjab	30190	3.03	29068	2.73

14	Rajasthan	29785.61	2.99	36371	3.42
15	Delhi	13368	.1.34 ,	14683	1.35
16	Chhattisgarh	11766	1.18	10034	0.94
17	Assam	11189	1.12	11757	1.10
18	Haryana	10087	1.01	9620	0.82
19	Manipur	9168	0.92	10745	0.74
20	Uttarakhand	8706	0.87	8804	0.53
21	Jharkhand	7271	0.73	7865	0.34
22	Jammu & Kashmir	5640	0.57	5742	0.35
23	Meghalaya	3658	0.37	3580	0.35
24	Himachal Pradesh	3515	0.35	3722	0.21
25	Mizoram	3076	0.30	3700	0.08
26	Chandigarh	2059	0.21	2243	0.10
27	Tripura	631	0.06	863	0.01
28	Goa	677	0.06	810	0.01
29	Pondicherry	1089	0.10	1065	0.01
30	Nagaland	207	0.02	179	0.02
31	Arunachal Pradesh	131	0.006	150	0.006
32	Daman, Due, Dadra, Nagar Haveli	167	0.005	213	0.01
33	Andaman & Nikobar	61	0.003	67	0.009
34	Sikkim	30	0.002	110	0.001
			995144	1063733	

Source: - 11<sup>th</sup> 5 Year Plan (2007-12), Planning Commission Part 2, Page no. 229

**Challenges and problems** Some of the challenges and problems faced by women entrepreneurs are discussed below.

- 1) Family restriction – Women are expected to spend more time with extensively for exploiting business opportunities.
- 2) Lack of finance – Family members do not encourage women entrepreneurs. They hesitate to invest money in the business venture initiated by women entrepreneurs. Bank and other financial institutions do not consider Middle class women entrepreneurs as proper applicants for setting up their projects and they are hesitant to provide financial assistance to unmarried women or girls as they are unsure as to who will repay the loan – Either their parents or in laws after their marriage. This humiliates unmarried women and they generally leave the idea of setting up their venture.
- 3) Lack of education – Women are generally denied of higher education, especially in rural areas and under developed countries. Women in under developed countries are not allowed to enrich their knowledge in technical and research areas to introduce new products.
- 4) Role conflict – Marriage and family life are given more importance than career and social life in Indian society.
- 5) Unfavorable Environment – The society is dominated by male. Many business men are not interested to have business relationship with women entrepreneurs. Male generally do not encourage women entrepreneurs.
- 6) Lack of Information – Women entrepreneurs are not generally aware of the subsidies and incentives available for them. Lack of knowledge may prevent them from availing the special schemes.
- 7) Lack of persistent Nature – Women generally have sympathy for others. They are very emotional. This nature should not allow them to get easily cheated in business.
- 8) Lack of mental strength – Business involves risk women entrepreneurs get upset very easily when loss arises in business.
- 9) Stiff competition – Women face lot of competition from men due to limited mobility they find it difficult to compare with men.
- 10) Mobility – Moving in and around the market, is again a tough job for middle class women entrepreneurs in Indian social system.

**SUGGESTIONS FOR THE GROWTH OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS** Right efforts from all areas are required in the development of women entrepreneurs and their greater participation in the entrepreneurial activities. Entrepreneurship basically implies being in control of one's life and activities and women entrepreneurs need to be



given confidence, independence, and mobility to come out of their paradoxes. The following measures are suggested to empower the women to seize various opportunities and face challenges in business.

- There should be a continuous attempt to inspire, encourage^ motivate and cooperate women entrepreneurs.
- An Awareness programme should be conducted on a mass scale with the intention of creating awareness among women about the various areas to conduct business.
- Organize training programmes to develop professional competencies in managerial, leadership, marketing, financial, production process, profit planning, maintaining books of accounts and other skills. This will encourage women to undertake business.
- Vocational training to be extended to women community that enables them to understand the production process and production management.
- Skill development to be done in women's polytechnics and industrial training institutes. Skills are put to work in training-cum-production workshops.
- Educational institutes should tie up with various government and non-government agencies to assist in entrepreneurship development mainly to plan business projects.
- International, National, Local trade fairs, Industrial exhibitions, seminars and conferences should be organized to help women to facilitate interaction with other women entrepreneurs.
- Women in business should be offered soft loans & subsidies for encouraging them into industrial activities. The financial institutions should provide more working capital assistance both for small scale venture and large scale ventures.
- Making provision of micro credit system and enterprise credit system to the women entrepreneurs at local level.
- The weaker section could raise funds through various schemes and incentives provided by the government to develop entrepreneurs in the state. E.g. the Prime ministers Rozgar Yojana, The Khadi and Rural village industries scheme, etc.

**Steps Taken by the Government** At present, the Government of India has over 27 schemes for women operated by different departments and ministries. Some of these are:

- Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
- Khadi And Village Industries Commission (KVIC)
- Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)
- Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY)
- Entrepreneurial Development programme (EDPs)
- Management Development programmes
- Women's Development Corporations (WDCs)
- Marketing of Non-Farm Products of Rural Women (MAHIMA)
- Assistance to Rural Women in Non-Farm Development (ARWIND) schemes
- Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD)
- Working Women's Forum
- Indira Mahila Yojana
- Indira Mahila Kendra
- Mahila Samiti Yojana
- Mahila Vikas Nidhi
- Micro Credit Scheme
- Rashtriya Mahila Kosh.
- SIDBI's Mahila Udyam Nidhi
- Mahila Vikas Nidhi
- SBI's Stree Shakti Scheme
- NGO's Credit Schemes
- Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programmes (MSE-CDP).
- National Banks for Agriculture and Rural Development's Schemes
- Rajiv Gandhi Mahila Vikas Pariyojana (RGMVP)
- Priyadarshini Project- A programme for 'Rural Women Empowerment and Livelihood in Mid Gangetic Plains

- NABARD- KfW-SEWA Bank project.

**Conclusions** – It can be said that today we are in a better position wherein women participation in the field of entrepreneurship is increasing at a considerable rate. Efforts are being taken at the economy as brought promise of equality of opportunity in all spheres to the Indian women and laws guaranteed equal rights of participation in political process and equal opportunities and rights in education and employment were enacted. But unfortunately, the government sponsored development activities have benefited only a small section of women i.e. the urban middle class women. Women sector occupies nearly 45% of the Indian population. At this juncture, effective steps are needed to provide entrepreneurial awareness, orientation and skill development programs to women. The role of Women entrepreneur in economic development is also being recognized and steps are being taken to promote women entrepreneurship.

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Miss-Tanpure Bharti Sopan (779)

## AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ON THE EVE OF INDEPENDENCE

Miss-Tanpure Bharti Sopan (Research scholar)

BST College Sangamner

### Abstract

“Little industrialization low agriculture output, low figure of national income and per capita income, very sluggish economic progress, considerable unemployment and under-employment. These are some of the main characteristics of India's social and economic situation just after independence.” The status of Indian economy was poor, stagnant and backward. The Indian economy during British colonial rule was primarily an agricultural economy almost 85% of the country's population lived its livelihood directly or indirectly from agriculture. Despite being the major source of livelihood, the agriculture sector continued to experience stagnation and deterioration during British rule.

1.1 State of Indian agriculture sector on the Eve of independence was as follows:

1. Weak productive accumulation \
2. Unemployment and under-employment
3. Low levels of production and productivity
4. Subdivision of landholding.

1.2 Indian agriculture was primitive and stagnant

The main causes of stagnation of agriculture sector was as follow:

I. Land Tenure system

- a) Zamindari system
- b) Mahalwari system and
- c) Ryotwari system

II. Commercialisation of agriculture

III. Partition of the country

Thus Indian agriculture become backward stagnant and non-vibrant under the British rule.

### 2. Occupational structure on the Eve of independence.

1. Pre-dominance of agriculture sector
2. Growing Regional variations.

### 3. Demographic conditions on the Eve of independence

1. High birth rate and death rate.
2. High infant mortality rate
3. Low life expectancy
4. Mass illiteracy.

**4. Conclusion** Thus at the time of independence in 147, India was a poor and underdeveloped country, at that time agriculture was in a poor condition and mineral resources were not fully used. Most Indians could not afford to buy nutritious and balanced diet. The vast majority of people in India lead a miserable life. India was a rich country occupied by poor people.

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Dr. Sonawane B.M (780-781)

## IRRIGATION PROBLEMS OF INDIA AGRICULTURE

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### Introduction :

The agriculture sector occupies a significant place in Indian economy. As it provides employment to 55 % population and plays a key role in creating income source. The primary sector dominates in exporting mechanism. Add around 65% population of the dwell in rural area. The contribution of agricultural sector is 20 % to 25 % in national income outputs. All these things underline an importance of the farming field in India.

Recently, the low agricultural economy rate is being registered and it got declined to just around 1.7%. Agriculture is a mandatory part for the national progress. And its declining in growth rate is a failure of policy-makers. For having inclusive development of agriculture field, irrigation facilities, electricity, transportation & guaranteed prices for agricultural products are necessary. But we could not have all those things for farmers in 70 years after independence. It is a stark naked truth; that can not be denied. An objective of 4.5 % had been marked for agriculture sector in each planning period, but it never touched that mark in national economic growth rate of post independence. It is a real failure of Indian policy commission of late, National Institute of Transforming Indian 'NITI Aayog' is being established instead of an earlier one i.e Indian policy commission it should implement new economic policy working process for agricultural sector. Basic facilities and opportunities for achieving sustainable development goals in this sector must be set first. The farming field will bloom them. The irrigation facilities must be made available to all cropping land for increasing the income index of this field. Only 18% irrigation mechanism was available in India, when we acquired and independence. Much attention was paid for generating irrigation networking during various planning periods. It is because only water can save and preserve cropping land. The policy- makers kept the progress of irrigation system their top priority by taking the indispensable role water into Consideration. But the reality is that we could not construct more irrigation projects and could not meet to the necessary irrigational facilities. The dearth of irrigation networking is a major problem.

- **Objectives** This research paper has the following objectives

- 1) To know irrigation facilities available in India.
- 2) To study the problems of Indian agricultural sector
- 3) To collect the information related to irrigation projects in India

- **Hypotheses** 'An inadequacy of irrigation facilities is a major problem in the development of Indian agriculture sector'

- **Data Collection** The secondary data collection method is being employed for writing this research paper. The necessary data is collected from numerous sources such as per-published Agricultural Reports, Published information from Agricultural Departments & News- paper articles

- **Analysis** India has completed 70 years after independence. India has a total area of 3287263 square kilometers. It means 328.72 m. hector. Out of it, 183.09 m. hectors area is agricultural land. It goes for 56 % out of total area- 650000 square kilometers, i.e 65 m. hectors, area is pervaded by the forest field. According to agricultural experts around 7% area can be used for farming purposes. India is at third position in the fertile land after Russia and America. But India's agricultural growth rate per hector is very less. The lack of Sustainable irrigation facilities is root cause behind it. Indian agriculture is mostly dependent on an arbitrary mansoon season. India receives an average rainfall of about 1170 mm from June to September. South India receives rainfall till November- December. It water wealth in India is studied, around 169 ten lacs hector meters water storage gets available annually and 1/3 water evaporates naturally. 20% water naturally percolates and 16 % water naturally percolates and 16 % water is stored in dams & remaining water goes into rivers. It informs us how many much water is diverted for irrigation. After independence policy- took immediate steps for irrigation development, a very high priority was assigned to it during the planning that commenced from 1951. The large medium & small irrigation projects were constructed. It prompted to around 44% irrigation capacity. But from the last ten years the dams constructed purely for agricultural water supply have been channelised for drinking water supply in summer season. It cuts off the basic water supply to cropping land and subsequently affected agricultural productivity. It also declined agricultural growth rate by below 2%. There are river floods in North lives. India in rainy season. It creates a huge financial loss & takes many lives. The Government has to spend many millions on rehabilitation. When there are floods in north India the rainfall delays in central and south India. As a result, fertile and cropping land in north India gets demolished due to floods & the very farming land in central & South India suffer from the rainfall delay respectively. The river linking

projects by political urge & many water dams. On the rivers must be taken into account for solving the aforesaid contrary situation & the basic irrigation systems.

**Conclusions** Policy- makers took immediate steps for irrigation development. Much attention was paid for creating irrigation facilities. But only 44% land could receive an artificial irrigation facilities & emaining 55% land is still waiting for the provision of irrigation benefits. Agriculture growth rate can not go up due to the dearth of irrigation facilities. The total available fertile land must be brought under irrigation for the growth of an agricultural income rate. The new irrigation water projects as should be set up & water harvesting programmers' must be undertaken. It will certainly result in more irrigation facilities & will lead India Agricultural Economy and a promising platform

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*Dr. Pramodini Vitthal Kadam & Seema Nair (782-784)*

## **GST STRUCTURE, IMPACT & FUTURE**

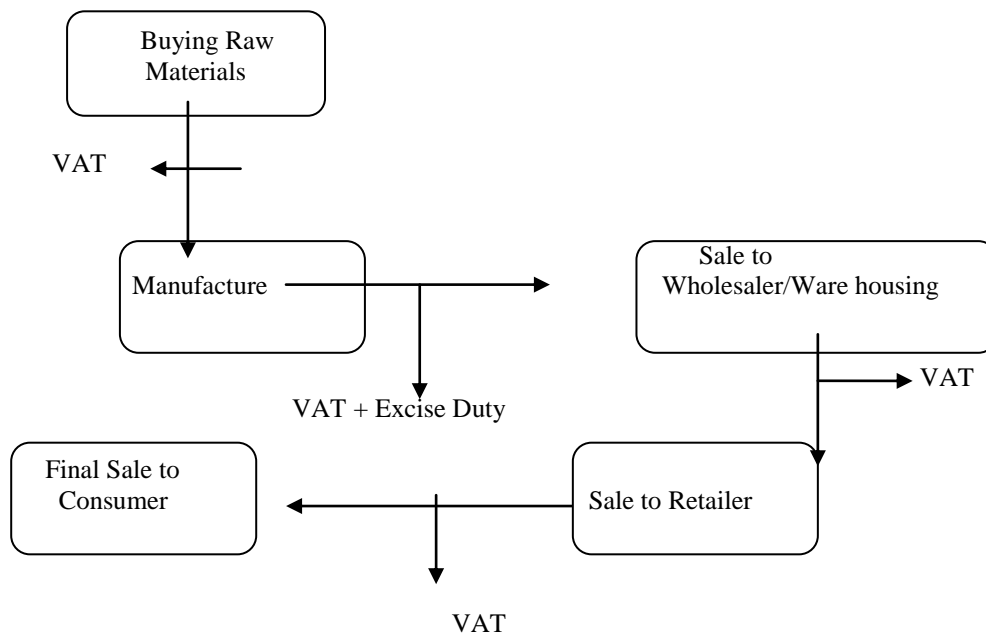
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**Introduction :-** India's recent progress towards economic growth stems from reforms undertaken after the 1991 fiscal crisis, which lifted India from decades of slow growth under socialist rule and offered an opportunity to improve living conditions in the immense, poor country. At the same time much had changed in India after the balance of payments crisis of 1991. Indian policies became more positive about promoting export and allowing foreign capital to participate in the process of India's growth. Globalization and liberalization have become order of the day- The interdependence of economies in their move for development compelled the Governments of all the countries to follow the globalization policies adopted by the major economies of the world. To survive and grow in this economic order rational and competitive tax policies are being adopted by every country. India has also fallen in line with the requirement and has been initiating modifications in direct and indirect taxes. The recent proposals of Direct Taxes Code (DTC) and Goods and Services Tax (GST) are considered as path breaking in the economic restructuring in general and in the taxation area in particular.

**Process and Structure of GST :-**To implement comprehensive indirect tax reform in the country the then union Finance minister Mr. P. Chidambaram while presenting union Budget for the Introducing GST and Its Impact on Indian Economy 21year 2007-08 announced to the effect that GST would be introduced from 01/04/2010 and an Empowered Committee of state Finance Ministers was constituted. The Finance Minister said that the Committee would work with the Central Government to prepare a road map for Introduction of GST in India. After this announcement the Empowered Committee of state Finance Ministers decided to setup a joint working group on May 10,2007. The Joint working group after intensive internal discussion and interaction with experts and representatives of Chambers of Commerce and Industry submitted its report to the Empowered Committee in Nov.2007. Afterwards a spate of deliberations and discussions were held from among different interest groups including trade and industry bodies in the last seven-eight years. In the budget

speech during July 2014, the Finance Minister Mr. Arun Jaitly announced that the GST would be rolled – out by the beginning of financial year 2015 – 16. However, it did not materialize and the Finance Minister then hoped to implement it from 01/04/2016 and the Government tried its best to get the GST Bill passed in parliament. But it was struck in Upper – House after getting passed in Lower – House . Now, the Bill awaits its passing in Upper House. In principle, GST is the same as the VAT already adopted by the states but with a wider base. While the VAT – Which replaced the sale tax – was imposed only on goods, the GST will be a VAT on goods and manufacturing and services but not wholesale/retail trade . The GST is expected to usher in a uniform tax regime across India through an expansion of the base of each into the other's territory. This is why a constitutional amendment was necessary<sup>3</sup>. As per the GST bill the Centre will administer Central GST (CGST) and the States administer State GST (SGST). Compliance will be monitored independently at the two levels. The rates of both CGST and SGST will b fixed by the GST Council, whose members will be state Finance/Revenue Ministers and the Chairman will be the Union Finance Minister.



**Objectives of GST:** - One of the main objectives of GST would be to eliminate the cascading impact of taxes on production and distribution cost of goods and services. The exclusion of cascading effects i.e. tax on tax will significantly improve the competitiveness of original goods and services which lead to beneficial impact to the GDP growth. It is felt that the GST would serve a superior reason to achieve the objective of streamlining indirect tax regime in India which can remove cascading effects in supply chain till the level of final consumers only when all such above mentioned indirect taxes are completely included in GST. It is alcohol and tobacco are considered as Sin Goods, and governments do not like to allow free trade on these property.

**Benefits of GST:-**

- 1) GST provide comprehensive and wider coverage of input credit setoff, you can use service tax credit for the payment of tax on sale of goods etc.
- 2) CST will be removed and need not pay. At present there is no input tax credit available for CST.
- 3) Many indirect taxes in state and central level included by GST, You need to pay a single GST instead of all.
- 4) Uniformity of tax rates across the states
- 5) Ensure better compliance due to aggregate tax rate reduces.
- 6) By reducing the tax burden the competitiveness of India product in international market is expected to increase and there y development of the nation.
- 7) Prices of goods are expected to reduce in the long run as the benefits of less tax burden would be passed on to the consumer.

**Impact of GST:-**The major impact of introducing GST in India is the transformation in the fiscal structure of the Indian federal setup. The fiscal right of the states and centre to deal with goods and services independently will be taken away and 22 Introducing GST and Its Impact on Indian Economy both the Governments have to depend on each other's for managing the so called goods and services tax in future. This is a very hard blow to the freedom of participating governments in the federal system. The states that have a total liberty now to decided about VAT rate on goods, VAT exemptions etc, will lose that right and have to participate in decision making and bargain. States' independent and individual right will be lost and they have to act as a whole; which means compromise amongst themselves and depend on the mercy of others the industry and business fraternity, tax experts and economists and consumer bodies and government are of the opinion that the replacement of Excise, VAT and Service Tax by GST would lead to a number of benefits to all the stakeholders.

The perceived benefits are –

1. GST would eliminate to a large extent, the multiplicity of administrative mechanisms and tax rates across different states.
2. It will reduce complexity in tax and increase compliance.
3. It removes many of the cascading effects of indirect taxation.

4. It will remove the documentary hassles, thereby saves huge administrative expense and reduces litigation.
5. Its positive impact on retail as a whole will make supply chain more cost effective.
6. It is expected to address most of the complex issues in taxation like software, intangibles, composite contracts etc. and brings more clarity in the levy.
7. It is expected to increase profitability of corporate and increase accountability and transparency.

**Future of GST:-** GST are ready to launch In India 2017, GST ( Goods and service tax) is a single tax that removes all of the indirect tax which will be levied on the sale, consumption of goods and services and manufacture. The tax will be applicable to the whole of India. This tax will replace all the central and state government taxes. Our Finance Minister Mr. Arun Jetly recently present the budget and committed towards the early introduction of GST. Solve every issue which is related to taxation. The implementation of GST will help to create a common market in India. Not only the tax but also the cost of goods and services may be affected in some sectors.

**Future benefits of GST :-** GST is essentially a recognized tax system where a buyer will not have to disburse indirect taxes in special forms as all the oblique taxes will be counted in one tax method which is known GST. In reality , it will scrap all other taxes that are charged on numerous goods and service that you purchase.

GST is considered as one of the most pending concerns that the government has been trying to get into effect in order to make taxation trouble – free and easy to understand for the ordinary man as well and this is the time when we are simply on the door to

**Conclusion :-** The study shows that the stakeholders of GST have a very high expectations about the positive outcome of GST. One thing is sure that the GST will bring uniformity and long – term perspective to the indirect tax structure in India. The industry and business along with the consumers will be benefitted. However, while implementing the GST the Government has to the following conditions to derive the above stated benefits:

- a) Centre should take all the states into confidence.
- b) State level taxes like Entertainment tax, Ontario are to be properly addressed.
- c) Clarity of contentions issues and aspects is to be ensured.
- d) Clear roadmap of GST along with proper administrative mechanism should b in place.

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## **E-COMMERCE – IT'S DEVELOPMENT AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVE**

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### **Introduction:**

Electronic commerce draws on technologies such as mobile commerce, electronic funds transfer, supply chain management, Internet marketing, online transaction processing, electronic data interchange(EDI), inventory management systems, and automated data collection systems. Modern electronic commerce typically uses the World Wide Web for at least one part of the transaction's life cycle although it may also use other technologies such as e-mail. Typical e-commerce transactions include the purchase of online books (such as Amazon) and music purchases (music download in the form of digital distribution such as iTunes Store), and to a less extent, customized/personalized online liquor store inventory services. There are three areas of e-commerce: online retailing, electric markets, and online auctions. E-commerce is supported by electronic business.

E-commerce businesses may also employ some or all of the followings: Online shopping web sites for retail sales direct to consumers Providing or participating in online marketplaces, which process third-party business-to-consumer or consumer-to-consumer sales Business-to-business (B2B) electronic data interchange Marketing to prospective and established customers by e-mail or fax (for example, with newsletters) Engaging in pretail for launching new products and services Online financial exchanges for currency exchanges or trading purposes.

Timeline: A timeline for the development of e-commerce:

1971 or 1972: The ARPANET is used to arrange a cannabis sale between students at the Stanford Artificial Intelligence Laboratory and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, later described as "the seminal act of e-commerce" in John Markoff's book *What the Dormouse Said*.

1979: Michael Aldrich demonstrates the first online shopping system.

1981: Thomson Holidays UK is the first business-to-business online shopping system to be installed.

1984: Gateshead SIS/Tesco is first B2C online shopping system and Mrs Snowball, 72, is the first online home shopper.

1990: Tim Berners-Lee writes the first web browser, WorldWideWeb, using a NeXT computer.

1994: Ipswitch IMail Server becomes the first software available online for sale and immediate download via a partnership between Ipswitch, Inc. and OpenMarket.

1994: "Ten Summoner's Tales" by Sting becomes the first secure online purchase through NetMarket.

1995: The US National Science Foundation lifts its former strict prohibition of commercial enterprise on the Internet.

1995: Jeff Bezos launches Amazon.com and the first commercial-free 24-hour, internet-only radio stations, Radio HK and NetRadio start broadcasting. eBay is founded by computer programmer Pierre Omidyar as AuctionWeb.

1996: IndiaMART B2B marketplace established in India.

1998: Electronic postal stamps can be purchased and downloaded for printing from the Web.

2000: Complete Idiot's Guide to e-commerce released on Amazon

2007: Business.com acquired by R.H. Donnelley for \$345 million.

2010: Groupon reportedly rejects a \$6 billion offer from Google. Instead, the group buying websites went ahead with an IPO on 4 November 2011. It was the largest IPO since Google.

2014: Overstock.com processes over \$1 million in Bitcoin sales. India's e-commerce industry is estimated to have grown more than 30% from 2012 to \$12.6 billion in 2013. US e-commerce and Online Retail sales projected to reach \$294 billion, an increase of 12 percent over 2013 and 9% of all retail sales. Alibaba Group has the largest Initial public offering ever, worth \$25 billion.

**Business application:** Some common applications related to electronic commerce are:

Document automation in supply chain and logistics

Domestic and international payment systems

Enterprise content management

Automated online assistant

Online shopping and order tracking

Online banking

Electronic tickets

Social networking

Pretail

**Governmental regulation:**In the United States, certain electronic commerce activities are regulated by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). These activities include but not limit to the use of commercial e-mails, online advertising and consumer privacy. The CAN-SPAM Act of 2003 establishes national standards for direct marketing over e-mail. The Federal Trade Commission Act regulates all forms of advertising, including online advertising, and states that advertising must be truthful and non-deceptive. Using its authority under Section 5 of the FTC Act, which prohibits unfair or deceptive practices, the FTC has brought a number of cases to enforce the promises in corporate privacy statements, including promises about the security of consumers' personal information. As a result, any corporate privacy policy related to e-commerce activity may be subject to enforcement by the FTC.

In India, the Information Technology Act 2000 governs the basic applicability of e-commerce.

**Forms:**Contemporary electronic commerce can be classified into categories. The first category is business based on types of goods sold (involves everything from ordering "digital" content for immediate online consumption, to ordering conventional goods and services, to "meta" services to facilitate other types of electronic commerce). The second category is based on the nature of the participant (B2B, B2C, C2B and C2 C);

On the institutional level, big corporations and financial institutions use the internet to exchange financial data to facilitate domestic and international business. Data integrity and security are pressing issues for electronic commerce.

**Global trends:**In 2010, the United Kingdom had the highest per capita e-commerce spending in the world. As of 2013, the Czech Republic was the European country where e-commerce delivers the biggest contribution to the enterprises' total revenue. With 668 million Internet users, China's online shopping sales reached \$253 billion in the first half of 2015, accounting for 10% of total Chinese consumer retail sales in that period. The Chinese retailers have been able to help consumers feel more comfortable shopping online. e-commerce transactions between China and other countries increased 32% to 2.3 trillion yuan (\$375.8 billion) in 2012 and accounted for 9.6% of China's total international trade. In 2013, Alibaba had an e-commerce market share of 80% in China. In 2014, there were 600 million Internet users in China (twice as many as in the US), making it the world's biggest online market.

India has an Internet user base of about 460 million as of December 2017. Despite being third largest user base in world, the penetration of Internet is low compared to markets like the United States, United Kingdom. In India, cash on delivery is the most preferred payment method, accumulating 75% of the e-retail activities. A significant portion of the e-commerce market in the Middle East comprises people in the 30–34 year age group. Egypt has the largest number of internet users in the region, followed by Saudi Arabia and Morocco; these constitute 3/4th of the region's share.

**Logistics:**Logistics in e-commerce mainly concerns fulfillment. Online markets and retailers have to find the best possible way to fill orders and deliver products. Small companies usually control their own logistic operation because they do not have the ability to hire an outside company. Most large companies hire a fulfillment service that takes care of a company's logistic needs.

**Impact on markets and retailer:**E-commerce markets are growing at noticeable rates. The online market is expected to grow by 56% in 2015–2020. Traditional markets are only expected 2% growth during the same time. Brick and mortar retailers are struggling because of online retailer's ability to offer lower prices and higher efficiency. Many larger retailers are able to maintain a presence offline and online by linking physical and online offerings. E-commerce security is protecting business' websites and costumers from unauthorized access, use, alteration, or destruction. The type of threats include: malicious codes, unwanted programs (ad ware, spyware), phishing, hacking, and cyber vandalism.

**Impact on supply chain management:**For a long time, companies had been troubled by the gap between the benefits which supply chain technology has and the solutions to deliver those benefits. However, the emergence of e-commerce has provided a more practical and effective way of delivering the benefits of the new supply chain technologies. E-commerce has the capability to integrate all inter-company and intra-company functions, meaning that the three flows (physical flow, financial flow and information flow) of the supply chain could be also affected by e-commerce. The affections on physical flows improved the way of product and inventory movement level for companies.

**Impact on employment:**E-commerce helps create new job opportunities due to information related services, software app and digital products. It also causes job losses. The areas with the greatest predicted job-loss are retail, postal, and travel agencies. The development of e-commerce will create jobs that require highly-skilled workers to manage large amounts of information, customer demands, and production processes. In contrast, people with poor

technical skills cannot enjoy the wages welfare. On the other hand, because e-commerce requires sufficient stocks that could be delivered to customers in time, the warehouse becomes an important element.

**Impact on customers:**E-commerce brings convenience for customers as they do not have to leave home and only need to browse website online, especially for buying the products which are not sold in nearby shops. Also, online shopping often provides sales promotion or discounts code, thus it is more price effective for customers. Moreover, e-commerce provides products' detailed information; even the in-store staff cannot offer such detailed explanation. Customers can also review and track the order history online. However, e-commerce lacks human interaction for customers, especially who prefer face-to-face connection. Customers are also concerned with the security of online transactions and tend to remain loyal to well-know retailers.

**Social impact:**E-commerce has huge impact on the economy and society. E-commerce allows for the globalization of markets and created a society based on knowledge and information.

B2B is rapidly growing in the world, that leads to lower cost and then improves the economic efficiency and also bring along the growth of employment. Employment growth is based on the increase of jobs in specific markets related to e-commerce, such as, new products, market research, software sales, and online service. E-commerce is not a new industry, technically speaking, but it is creating a new economic model. Most people agree that e-commerce will positively impact economic society in the future, but in its early stages its impacts are difficult to gauge. Some have noted that e-commerce is a sort of incorporeal revolution.

**Distribution channels:**E-commerce has grown in importance as companies have adopted pure-click and brick-and-click channel systems. We can distinguish pure-click and brick-and-click channel system adopted by companies. Pure-click or pure-play companies are those that have launched a website without any previous existence as a firm.

Bricks-and-clicks companies are those existing companies that have added an online site for e-commerce.

Click-to-brick online retailers that later open physical locations to supplement their online efforts.

Examples of new systems: 1. According to eMarketer research company, "by 2017, 65.8 per cent of Britons will use smartphones".2. New mobile apps such as LINE, WeChat have grown tremendously into ecosystems where hundreds of millions of users and businesses can transact with one another.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:** The contemporary e-commerce trend recommends companies to shift the traditional business model where focus on "standardized products, homogeneous market and long product life cycle" to the new business model where focus on "varied and customized products". E-commerce requires the company to have the ability to satisfy multiple needs of different customers and provide them with wider range of products. With more choices of products, the information of products for customers to select and meet their needs become crucial. In order to address the mass customization principle to the company, the use of recommender system is suggested. This system helps recommend the proper products to the customers and helps customers make the decision during the purchasing process. The recommender system could be operated through the top sellers on the website, the demographics of customers or the consumers' buying behavior. However, there are 3 main ways of recommendations: recommending products to customers directly, providing detailed products' information and showing other buyers' opinions or critiques. It is benefit for consumer experience without physical shopping. In general, recommender system is used to contact customers online and assist finding the right products they want effectively and directly.

**Conclusions:** In general, today's business must always strive to create the next best thing that consumers will want because consumers continue to desire their products, services etc. to continuously be better, faster, and cheaper. In this world of new technology, business need to accommodate to the new types of consumer needs and trends because it will prove to be viral to their business, success and survival. E-commerce is continuously progressing and to advance and something that should be taken advantage of and implemented.

There are several factors and variables that need to be considered and decided upon when starting an e-commerce business. Some of these include: types of e-commerce, marketing strategies and countless more. If the correct methods and practices are followed, a business will prosper in an e-commerce setting with much success and profitability.

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Dr. Shrish Nana Gawali (789-791)

## EMERGING TRENDS IN DIGITAL MARKETING

**Dr. Shrish Nana Gawali**

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### **Introduction :**

Digital marketing is a part of digital economy. The 21<sup>st</sup> century is a digital age. Digital marketing is having a great impact in every part of economy. The word digital is an innovative approach to recognize new capabilities to improve communication and connections between different customers, management, service providers and the society at large. Digital marketing means the integrated channels, i.e. smart phone, T.V., radio, mobile devices, and internet to effectively communicate the facts, figures, information and the message to the target audience. Digital transformation means unlocking the growth, potential through the use of diverse technology i.e. e-commerce, cloud computing, mobility, social media, data analysis in the smart devices. In this way, digital India is a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. In short digital marketing is just like online marketing, internet marketing or web marketing. So digital marketing is simply an umbrella term for the marketing of products or services using technologies like internet, mobile phones and display advertising. Digital marketing is also very popular in urban area as well as it is also popular in rural area.

### **Objectives :**

To study the concept and impact of digital marketing.

To understand the SWOT analysis of digital marketing.

To analyse the emerging issues in digital marketing.

**Research Methodology :** The paper is constructed as a theoretical frame work whose basic foundation comes from various secondary sources like reference books, articles in journal, published and unpublished scholarly papers, various international articles and local journals, speeches, newspapers and websites.

**Concept and Impact of Digital Marketing :** Digital marketing activities are search engine optimization, search engine marketing, content marketing, influencer marketing, content automation, campaign marketing and e-commerce marketing. Social media marketing, e-books, optical disks and games, e-mail, direct marketing, display marketing and any other from of digital India. Digital marketing became more sophisticated in 2000 and the 2010s and the proliferation of devices able to access digital India, has led to great growth of digital advertising. Now a day, digital marketing is often referred to as internet marketing, web marketing or online marketing. Afterwords the term digital marketing has grown up in popularly overtime, particularly in certain countries like, Online marketing is still prevalen in the USA, as well as web marketing is referred in UK. After 2013 digital marketing has become the most common term.

**Impact of Digital Marketing :** The basic aim of digital marketing is engaging digital marketing customers and allowing them to interact with the brand through servicing and delivery of digital information. Users with access to the internet can use many digital mediums like Youtube, forums and E-mail, facebook etc. After the pass few years, the smart phone revolution has captured the minds of customers especially the younger generation. Who are new engaged online almost 24x7. Now, today's generation is willing to log on instantly and use the digital medium to get things done reather than step out into the open and extended extra energy on doing the same things whether. It is facebook, Twitter, Google, Linkendh, Youtube, Blogs and other digital channels. Therefore, digital marketers can decide how to optimse marketing spends more effectively. India is one of the most populated countries in the world, with a population of 1.3 billion as of June-2014. But presentation of internet is around 20% in India, which is very less as compaire to others i.e. US which has 80%, internet preparation and China which has upto 50% But 20% of 1.3 billion peoples makes it 25% corer internet, users and is global rank.

**SWOT Analysis :-** SWOT analysis is an in depth analysis of any topic by bringing out the strength, weakness, opportunity and Threat of it.

**Strength of digital marketing :** Promotion of small business is easy as it is cost effective.

- Easy to target and reach more audience at a cheaper price.
- Being recognized as a brand has become much easier.
- As the world is more dependent on the internet, it helps the business to reach out and connect with the people on a larger scale.
- Campaigns can be eassily customized and made more targeted as per our business requirements.

**Weakness of Digital Marketing :** Need of deep understanding of changing human behaviour and requirements.

- A challenge to reach the population which is still not using internet.
- Keeping pace with new trends and technology.
- High chances of failure of digital marketing campaigns due to the confusion of many different marketing options.

- Complaints on social media.

**Opportunity of Digital Marketing :**The Dream of marketing Digital India can become true.

- More and more employment for the youth as this field is just growing and number of professionals are less.
- It will help our Indian Government organizations to become digital.
- Increase the reach brand, therefore leading to direct profit.
- All the operations from railway, Airoplane, municipal organization will become faster and smoother.

**Threat of Digital Marketing :**Storage of data with full security is still a big question mark.

- Due to ever changing trends of different marketing areas and ever changing rules of search engine for optimizing the content, continuous awareness is required.
- Analyzing the data in a wrong way can lead to damaging results which is found in a lot of companies.

**Emerging Trends in Digital Marketing :**

- **Mobile Marketing :**The website, apps and content is being customized for mobile devices. The mobile users are growing day by day and it is the most effective way of marketing.
- **Online video goes social :**A few years ago online video meant Youtube and may be vimeo and Daily motion for the really switched on. This has all changed over the past couple of years as video has gone social as social sites have wakeup to the potential of hosting videos on their own platforms.
- **Digital Display Advertising :**Digital display advertising is really costly. A variety of display advertising formats to target potential audience- be it text, image, banner, rich media, interactive or video etc.
- **Google and facebook are dominating ad markets :**All these platforms grow larger and more powerful, they will be able to extent more and more control over advertising markets. Facebook has already announced a plan to allow businesses to leverage their user data to deliver targeted ads on their sites. Which would be purchased via facebook.
- *Social Media Marketing Social media marketing is an offshoot of your social media marketing. It involves driving traffic to your sites or business through social sites, like Twitter, facebook, Pinterest, Google+, LinkedIn, Instagram etc.*
- *Internet Marketing research :The world wide web (www) is the dominant component of the internet and many use of the term web and internet synonymously. The internet is transforming the way marketing research is being conducted. In short the technological infrastructure being created will enable rich, individualized telecommunication between marketers and individual customers.*
- *Email Marketing :With an effective mail marking software you can maintain lists that are segregated based on several factors, including customers like and dislikes and spending habits remember to send personalized email, this helps to develop trust.*
- *Viral Marketing :Viral marketing is strategy where a unique the content spreads exponentially online because the content is appreciated shared and likly immensely.*
- *Digital Media planning and buying*  
*When a media agency researched and make a comprehensive strategy frame work. Be it in driving sales or conversions, launching a new brand or promotions an established brand or changing customer behaviour.*
- *Affiliate Marketing :Affilate marketing is performance based marketing program. The performance may be based on conversion.*

**Conclusion :**With help of the above information, it has clearly showed that SWOT analysis of digital marketing. The digital marketing used marketing is the way for promote market or services through the online. The SWOT analysis gives strength, weakness, oppourtunities and threat of digital marketing. In short, the positive development for product and services due to digital marketing. In this way the consumer are looking and searching more internet to find the best deal from the sellers. So, today we all are connected through facebook, SMS, whatsapp etc. Lastly it concluded that, social media is creating new opportunities for digital marketing to attract customers through digital platform with commerial impact on the business. Therefore digital marketing has bright future not only in India but also in the world.

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**E-BANKING – A KEY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT****Asst. Prof. Pavan Laxman Gaikwad***Department of Commerce, KANANS Arts, Commerce & Science College Satana***Introduction**

E-banking is the wave of the future. It provides enormous benefits to consumers in terms of the ease and cost of transactions. The Internet banking is changing the banking industry and is having the major effects on banking associations. E-banking is a generic term for delivery of banking services and products through electronic channels, such as the telephone, the internet, the cell phone, etc. E-Banking has been around for some time in the form of automatic teller machines and telephone transactions. More recently, it has been transformed by the Internet, a new delivery channel for banking services that benefits both customers and banks. Access is fast, convenient, and available around the clock, whatever the customer's location and banks can provide services more efficiently and at substantially lower costs. The concept and scope of E-banking is still evolving. It facilitates an effective payment and accounting system thereby enhancing the speed of delivery of banking services considerably. While E-banking has improved efficiency and convenience, it has also posed several challenges to the regulators and supervisors. Several initiatives taken by the government of India, as well as the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), have facilitated the development of E-banking in India. The government of India enacted the IT Act, 2000, which provides legal recognition to electronic transactions and other means of electronic commerce.

**Functions of Internet Banking :** The following are the main function of internet banking in India

- Issue Demand Drafts online
- Transfer funds to own and third party accounts
- Credit beneficiary accounts using the VISA Money Transfer, RTGS/NEFT feature
- Generate account statements
- Setup Standing Instructions
- Configure profile settings
- Use e Tax for online tax payment
- Use e Pay for automatic bill payments
- Interface with merchants for railway and airline reservations
- Avail DEMAT and IPO services

**Role of Internet Banking for Rural Development :** Internet Banking has made an important role in the Rural Development . It allows to conduct various transactions using the bank's website and offers several advantages. The role of internet banking are:

**1.Simplification :** Online account is simple to open and easy to operate so it helps to rural people for operating account.

**2.Convenient to rural People :** It is quite convenient as people can easily pay bills, can transfer funds between accounts, etc. Now people do not have to stand in a queue to pay off bills; also people do not have to keep receipts of all the bills as people can now easily view their transactions.

**3.Time Saving :** It is available all the time, i.e. 24x7. People can perform their tasks from anywhere and at any time; even in night when the bank is closed or on holidays. The only thing people need to have is an active internet connection. It helps to people to focus his time in the business.

**4.Fast and Efficient.** Funds get transferred from one account to the other very fast. People can also manage several accounts easily through internet banking.

**5.Safe to Use Account :** Through Internet banking, people can keep an eye on his transactions and account balance all the time. This facility also keeps his account safe. This means that by the ease of monitoring his account at anytime, people can get to know about any fraudulent activity or threat to his account before it can pose his account to severe damage.

**6.Extension of the size of the market:** E-Banking help to commerce and industry. With the E-banking system, it is possible for commerce and industry for extending their field of operation. E-Banking act as an intermediary between buyers and the sellers.

**Act as an engine Rural development:** E-Banking act as engine for rural development by saving time, expanding market size and providing facilities for rural area. E-banking is engines of rural development.



Financing agriculture and allied activities: E-banking helps the farmers in fast extending credit for agricultural development. Farmers require credit for various purposes like making their produce, for the modernization and mechanization of their agriculture, for providing irrigation facilities and for developing land. E-Banking helps to rural People for fast sectioning of loan. For improving the standard of living of the people: The standard of living of the people is estimated on the basis of the consumption pattern. Through the E-banking bank approve fast loans to consumers for the purchase of consumer durables and other immovable property, which will raise the standard of living of the people.

Opportunities of E-Banking

The three broad facilities that e-banking offers are:

**Convenience** – Complete banking at our convenience, in the comfort of your home or at any place we can access the Net.

**No more Qs** – There are no queues at an online bank.

**24/7 service** – Bank online 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and 52 weeks a year.

**Challenges of E-Banking:**

1. Customer may have to face risky transaction & fraud.
  2. Failure of power supply cause to break down of system.
  3. Loss of heavy income at times of settlement of higher magnitude.
  4. Cost involved in training staff may not be profitable especially in times of attrition.
  5. Development of an attitude of lethargy
  6. Lack of awareness on the benefits of new technologies.
  7. Low rate of literacy: Many people are not literate. Many people are not aware about E-Banking.
- Cyber security issues: Cyber security is a global challenge that requires global and multi-dimensional response with respect to policy, socio-economic, legal and technological aspects.
9. High cost of Internet: The cost of Internet access relative to per capita income is a critical factor. Compared to the developed countries, there are higher costs of entry into the e-commerce market.
  10. Lack of suitable legal and regulatory framework for e-commerce and e-payment.

**Conclusion:** Internet banking has become a necessary survival weapon and is fundamentally changing the banking industry worldwide. E-banking has great facilities for customers, but many people are not aware who are residing in rural areas. But if banks are providing training for those people, they are very much interested in using e-banking facility. So banks instead spending fund on development of e-banking, can also spend fund and time for their customers. So both customers and banks would be benefited benefited then the financial inclusive growth would be high in India. Therefore the following are recommended to strengthen the e-banking system: develop a comprehensive regulatory and legal framework for e-commerce and payment, raise public awareness on the use of ICT, e-commerce, and e-Payment, provide incentives for financial institutions to invest rigorously on ICT and use of e-commerce, and e-Payment, encourage the current efforts to develop and expand ICT infrastructure.

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Dr. Bhausaheb Ramchandra Pawar (794-796)

## E-Marketing- Concept, Objectives, Benefits and Elements

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### Introduction:-

#### What is e-Marketing and how is it better than traditional marketing:-

Marketing has pretty much been around forever **in one form or another**. Since the day when humans first started trading whatever it was that they first traded, marketing was there. Marketing was the stories they used to convince other humans to trade. Humans have come a long way since then, (Well, we like to think we have) and **marketing has too**. Marketing is the process of communicating the value of a product or service to customers, for the purpose of selling that product or service. From a societal point of view, marketing is the link between a society's material requirements and its economic patterns of response. Marketing satisfies these needs and wants through exchange processes and building long term relationships. Marketing can be looked at as an organizational function and a set of processes for creating, delivering and communicating value to customers, and managing customer relationships in ways that also benefit the organization and its shareholders. Marketing is the science of choosing target markets through market analysis and market segmentation, as well as understanding consumer buying behavior and providing superior customer value. **E-Marketing** or electronic marketing refers to the application of marketing principles and techniques **via electronic media** and more specifically the Internet. The terms **e-Marketing, Internet marketing** and **online marketing**, are frequently interchanged, and can often be considered synonymous. E-Marketing is the process of **marketing a brand using the Internet**. It includes both direct response marketing and indirect marketing elements and uses a range of technologies to help connect businesses to their customers. By such a definition, e-Marketing encompasses all the activities a business **conducts via the worldwide web** with the aim of attracting new business, retaining current business and developing its brand identity.

**Key words:-**Marketing, E-Marketing-Elements of E Marketing

#### Objective of the study:-

- 1) To study the concept of Marketing and e-Marketing.
- 2) To study E-marketing.
- 3) To understand the concept of **E-Marketing and elements of Marketing**

**Research methodology:-**All are a the data present study should have collected from s secondary source of data collection, related book's, webs ,journals, and other published or unpublished data.

#### Definition of Marketing

**The American marketing Association** – “Marketing is an organizational Function and a set of processes for creating communicating and delivering value to customers and for managing customer relationship in ways that benefit the organization and its stake holders.”

**Marketing** is the process of communicating the value of a product or service to customers, for the purpose of selling that product or service.

#### Definition of E-Marketing

**E-Marketing** encompasses all the activities a business **conducts via the worldwide web** with the aim of attracting new business, retaining current business and developing its brand identity.

**E-Marketing** is the process of **marketing a brand using the Internet**. It includes both direct response marketing and indirect marketing elements.

The present paper has been technologies to help connect businesses to their customers.

#### E-marketing

**Objectives:-** E-marketing objectives define what you want to achieve through your e-marketing campaign. They set the reasons why your business wants to go online and allow you to estimate and monitor the progress of your online marketing activities. They also provide an incentive to focus on critical areas and formulate strategies to help achieve intended objectives.

Different businesses may develop different e-marketing objectives depending on their individual circumstances. A useful framework for developing effective e-marketing objectives is the five S's framework, which includes:

- Sell – using the internet to sell products and services
- Serve – using the internet to serve customers
- Speak – using the internet to communicate with customers (both existing and potential)

- Save – using the internet to save/ reduce cost
- Sizzle – using the internet to build brand identity

Examples of some typical e-marketing objectives could be:

- To achieve 10 to 20% online sales within the first year of launching online marketing campaigns.
- To increase online sales for all products by 20% in 2011.
- To grow email coverage to 50% of the current customer base by the end of next year.
- To reduce the annual cost of direct marketing by 20% through e-mail marketing.

To improve brand awareness, brand favorability and purchase intent by surveying 300 online customers each month.

#### **Benefits of E-marketing -**

##### **Following are some of the benefits of e-marketing for small businesses:**

- Wider prospect reach – the internet has become part of everyone's life. So for whatever products you offer, there is already an existing market on the World Wide Web. With e-marketing.
- Cost-effective approach – A properly planned and effectively targeted e-marketing campaign can help your business reach target customers at a much lower cost compared to traditional marketing methods.
- Reduction in costs through automation and use of electronic media – e-marketing presents a strong business case in cost savings, particularly in the areas of transactional costs, customer service, digital media channels, print and distribution.
- Personalized one-on-one marketing - e-marketing allows you to reach people who want to know about your products and services instantly.
- Increased interactivity – e-marketing allows you to create interactive campaigns using music, graphics and videos. Through two-way communications, interactive games or quizzes, you can engage your audience and give them greater involvement and control over their web experience.
- Increased ability to track results – e-marketing makes it easier to measure how effective your campaigns are. It allows you to obtain detailed information about customers' responses to your advertising, through the use of methods such as pay per click or pay per action, etc.

#### **Element of marketing mix-**

**There are 4 ps affecting marketing –product mix, price mix, Place mix and Promotion mix. Then the E-marketing concept fastly came in the marketing now a day E-marketing is very useful Producer to customers.**

**1. E-product mix** -We walk into a shop and see a product we like, we can assess it, touch it. Online, this immediate tangibility disappears. But, is that a disadvantage? Within the UK e-commerce sales are increasing at extremely high rates. Why? What does buying products online offer over one to one sales? Firstly there are clear online facts about the product you are purchasing. The buyer knows immediately about product features, the facts, not sales persons as summations. [www.comet.co.uk](http://www.comet.co.uk) a UK electrical store offers clear information on products and their specification, consumers know what they get if not there is a customer service number where they can find out more. The buying process is also customised for returning visitors, making repeat purchases easier. Organisations can also offer immediately ancillary products along with the main purchase. For example the chance to buy extra printer cartridges along with your purchase of your printer online. The product can also be customised to consumers needs. [www.nike.com](http://www.nike.com) offer customised trainers to users online. Users can design and see their trainers online before they order!

**2. E-price mix** As mentioned in our marketing mix section, pricing is always difficult to do and must take into account many considerations. Traditionally pricing was about finding about your costs, discovering how much consumers are willing to pay, taking account competition pricing then setting your price. The internet has made pricing very competitive. Many costs i.e. store costs, staff cost have disappeared for complete online stores, placing price pressures on traditional retailers. The internet gives consumers the power to shop around for the best deal at a click of a button. Website such [www.kelkoo.com](http://www.kelkoo.com) compares products from different websites informing consumers of where the best deal is. Such easy access to information helps to maintain prices within the online world. The growth of online auctions also helps consumers to dictate price. The online auction company [www.ebay.com](http://www.ebay.com) has grown in popularity with thousands of buyers and seller bidding daily. E-pricing can also easily reward loyal customers. Technology allows repeat visitors to be tracked, easily allowing loyalty incentives to be targeted towards them. Payment is also easy, pay pals, or online credit cards use allows for easy payments.

**3. E-place mix** One of the biggest changes to the marketing mix is online purchasing. Consumers can purchase direct from manufacturers cutting out retailers totally. The challenge for online retailers is to ensure that the product is delivered to the consumer within a reasonable time. Location is important within our place strategy. Online

location can refer to where links are placed on other websites. Placing a link on www.google.com home page would generate high consumer traffic for you. Knowing your customer and knowing where they visit should help you understand where to place your online links and advertisements.

#### **4. E-promotion mix**

Promoting products and service online is concerned with a number of issues. Having a recognizable domain name is first stage towards e-promotion. Organization such as egg. Com has successfully positioned the brand on the online world as an online bank. Most organizations today have some form of webpage used in most if not all advertisements. Placing banner advertisements on other web pages is a common form of e-promotion. Banner ads must be placed where potential customers browse. Web public relations (WPR) are another approach to promoting online. News worthy stories based on product or service launches can be placed on the company's webpage, or WPR articles sent to review sites for consumers to read. Hopefully this form of online promotion will pull the consumer in. Direct email is a popular and common form of e-promotions, although slowly becoming the most hated by many consumers. Organizations can send e-leaflets to hundreds and thousands of respondents, hoping a small percentage will reply. The problem is that for every 100 emails sent the response rate will be 1-2! Direct emailing is also known as SPAM which stands for Sending Persistent Annoying e-Mail.

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Dr. Smt. Patil Meena Fakira (797-798)

## STATUS OF INDIA IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

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**Introduction :** No single statistics can give you full picture of a nations level of development. To help address this, the United Nations published a human Development Index. This index pull together data on three things which are income per person, life expectancy and years spent on education. This obviously gives a better picture of development than just say income alone. So present research paper study on India's economic and social development through HDI.

### **Objectives of the study :**

To know the concept about HDI.

To study the present states of India in social and economic development area.

**Research Methodology :** The data are collected through various secondary sources like books, journals, ONDP report, research articles, news papers and websites etc.

**What is the Human Development Index - HDI :** The Human Development Index (HDI) was developed by the Pakistani economist Mehabub ul Haq working alongside Indian economist Amartya sen often formed in terms of whether people are able to be and do desirable things in their life and was published by the United Nations Development Programme. HDI creates a uniform statistics to measure effectiveness of a country's policies towards three parametric indices of the standard of human development based on the three factors; life expectancy, duration of education and a country's Gross National Income per person. A nation's HDI is calculated by normalizing the three indices or three parameters and arriving at the geometric mean value that represent the actual HDI. The UNDP issues annual reports and ranks countries based on their HDI.

**Purpose of HDI :** A Nations' HDI serves as a key indicator of whether its government's policies can positively impact the life of its people. However HDI cannot be used in isolation to determine the effectiveness of government policy. Other indices such as the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), Gender Inequality Index (GII) and Gender Development Index (GDI) are used to qualify the inferences drawn from HDI data. Currently the UNDP ranks 188 countries by HDI. In addition to this index the inequality adjusted human Development Index (HDI) factors the distribution of each components across a country's population to provide a more holistic picture of the country's basic areas of development. It is used by analysts, policy marker and heads, of state to understand the basic issues that influence the quality of life in a country.

**How is the HDI measured ? :** The Health aspect of the HDI is measured by the life expectancy as calculated at time of birth in each country. Education is measured on two levels the mean years of schooling for residents of a country and the expected years of schooling that a child has at the average age for starting school. The metric chosen to represent standard of living is GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP) a common metric used to reflect average income.

**HDI Categories :** Countries falls into four broad human development categories – (HDI Value is 0 to 1.000)

**Very High Human Development Index (HDI Value 0.800 to 1.000) :** First ten countries of very high Human Development Index are : Norway, Australia, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Singapore, Netherlands, Ireland, Iceland, Canada, United States.

**High Human development Index (HDI Value 0.700 to 0.800) :** First ten countries - Belarus, Oman, Barbados, Uruguay, Bulgaria, Kazakistan, Bahamas, Malaysia Palau, Panama.

**Medium Human Development Index (HDI Value 0.550 to 0.700) :** First ten countries – Moldova, Botswana, Gabon, Paraguay, Egypt, Turkmenistan, Indonesia, Palestine, Vietnam, India. (India's HDI Value 0.624)

**Low Human Development Index (HDI Value 0.350 to 0.550) :** First ten countries – Niger, Chad, Burkina fuso, Burundi, Guinea, South Sudan, Mozambique, Sierra leone, Eritrea.

According to the United Nations Development programme's Human Development Report 2016 released on Tuesday (March 21), India Rank Development Index. This puts in the medium category. In 1990's India's HDI was 0.428- there has been an over 45% increase in the HDI value. Among the BRICS countries, India came second to china which recorded the highest improvement in HDI value 48%.

### **The Report Said –**

India's HDI value increased from 0.428 in 1990 to 0.625 in 2015. Its average annual growth in HDI (1990-2015) was higher than of other medium HDI countries .In 2015 HDI, India ranked 130 with score 0.609 and was placed in

the medium human development category. Life expectancy at birth in India it has increased from 68 years to an average of 68.3 years 69.9 years for women and 66.9 years of men. Access to knowledge : India's expected years of schooling remains at 11.7 years, while mean years schooling increased from 5.4 to 6.3 year. Indian across National Income (GNI) based on per capita purchasing power parity. It has risen from \$ 5,497 to \$ 5,663. Gender Inequality Index (GII) : India tanked 125 among 159 countries only 12.2 % of parliament seats are held by women. 8 % of women above the age of the 18 years are part of India's labour force compared to 79.1% men. The ratio of maternal mortality is 174 again every 1,00,000 live births. Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index. It is difference between the HDI and IHDI, indicating the loss in human development due to inequality. India's HDI was pegged at 0.624 but its value falls 27.2% after being adjusted for inequalities resulting in HDI values of 0.455. Life expectancy adjusted with inequalities between 2010 and 2015 fell 24% resulting in a value of 0.565. The percentage of Inequality in education in 2015 was 39.4% or 0.324 and inequality in Income 16.1% or 0.512.

**Conclusion :** Human Development Index Scores rose because of National Development programmes like skill India, Digital India, Make in India and Beti Bachao Beti Padhao aimed at bridging gaps in human development will be crucial in ensuring the success of Agenda 2030.

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*Arthasanwad Journal*

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## IMPACT OF SELF HELP GROUP ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA.

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### 1] Introduction :

Micro finance is important role in the socio-economic development in India. Micro finance can be solving many problems through SHGs. The micro finance sector stated getting recognition in India after of the SHGs linkage in the year 1992. Micro finance through SHGs bank linkage models can provided sustainable mechanism to meet the unmet financial need to un-banked poor. Micro finance approaches have emerged in India over the past decade involving in the provision of thrift, credit, small loans of working capital, Joint to liability groups, compulsory saving, and training for both skill and fiscal discipline. Micro finance also approaches in nation wide attempt, pioneered by NGO's and now supported by the state to create links between CB, RRBs, NGOs and informal Local groups, micro finance through SHGs is propagated as an alternative system at credit delivery for the poorest of the poor groups. Recognizing their importance booth RBI and NABARD have been spreading the promotion and linkages of SHGs to the banking system through refinance support and initiating and any other productive policies and through refinance support and initiating any other productive policies and system.

### 2] Objective of the Research Article:

To study of micro finance and SHGs. Definition their Historical background.

To study about the need of micro finance in India.

To study about Functioning management of SHGs and progress of SHGs in India.

To study role of micro finance in rural Employment creation.

To study about their challenges and issues.

**3 ] Research Methodology:** The paper has been structured into various sections and is based on secondary data drawn from books, periodicals, journals, magazines, newspapers and various internet sites.

**4 ] Concept of SHGs** –A self Hel Group [SHG] has an average size of about 10 to 20 people a homogeneous class. They come together for addressing their common problems. They are encouraged to make voluntary thrift on a regular basis. They use this pooled resource to make small interest bearing loans to their members. The process helps them imbibe the conditions, and account keeping. This gradually builds financial discipline in all of them \. They also learn to handle resources of a size that is much beyond individual capacities any of them.

**5 ] Clients of SHGs-** Micro finance clients are typically self employed, low income entrepreneurs both in urban and rural area, clients, are often traders street vendors small farmers, service providers, [ hairdresser, rickshaw drivers, Agricultural labors ] and artisans and small producers, such as blacksmith seamstress. Usually their activities provide a stable provide a stable source of income. Although they are poor they are generally not considered to be poorest of the poor.

**6 ] Characteristics of SHGs** – 1] common needs 2] Homogenous groups 3] Highest Number of women 4] Democratic Functioning 5] Voluntary membership 6] Rules are flexible 7] Owned platform 8] Nomination Method 9] Thrift habit [ Economical Transactions ] 10] Mutual Co-operation 11] No registration 12] Collective Leadership 13] Profit Distribution.

**7 ] Progress Of SHG :** Bank linkage programme In 1990 NABARD accepted SHG model for rural area. In 1991-1992 NABARD has establish its superiority and as a result SHGs movement got legal status in India. The SHGs bank linkage during the period from 1992-2017 is indicated as a given below

### SHGs Bank Linkage Program

Year up to the End of March	Number 1994	Amount Croce
1992-93	255	0.29
1995-96	2602	3.62
2000-01	140950	287.29
2004-05	539365	2994.26
2009-10	1586822	14453.30
2010-11	1196134	1454773.19
2014-15	7697000	1105984.0
2016-17	8577000	16114230

Source – Complied form Annual Report of NABARD.

The above table clearly reveals the growth of SHGs and distribution of loans to groups. The support provided by various agencies, Institution and NGOs have made a rapid stride in number of self groups in the country.

**7.1 ] . PROGRESS OF SHG – BANK LINKAGE PROGRAMME** 1. SHG – Bank Linkage Programme is a strong intervention in economic enablement and financial inclusion for the bottom of the pyramid. A proven platform initially conceived for increasing the outreach of banking service among the poor has since graduated to a programme for promotion of livelihoods and poverty alleviation. All the major parameters viz. the number of SHGs with saving bank accounts, amount of credit disbursed during the year, the bank loans outstanding as well as the quantum of saving outstanding had shown positive growth during the past three years. The year 2016-17 has proved particularly positive for the growth of SHGs.

**7.2 ] No. OF SAVINGS LINKED SHGs** The number of saving linked SHGs has shown a huge jump of 8.53% during the year. The increase is highest during this decade. With the expanding coverage of SHG-Bank Linkage Programme in Eastern and North Eastern Regions and other priority States during the last three years, there has been perceptible correction in the Southern bias of the Programme [ Figure 4.2 ]. Bihar , Maharashtra, Rajasthan and West Bengal account for 63% of the net addition of SHGs during the year. The share of Southern Region in terms of number of SHGs declined to 43.4% in 2014-15. There was a slight decline in the percentage share of SHGs in Southern Region as well as Centre Region during 2016-17 over the previous year in spite of an absolute rise in number of SHGs. Major States like Telangana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Jharkhand, and Rajasthan have recorded higher growth rate. The State-wise details of number of SHGs are given in Statement II-A.

**7.3 ] SAVING OUTSTANDING** The savings outstanding of SHGs as on 31 March 2017 has reached all time high of Rs. 16,114 core, about 17.7% more than that a year back. The average saving outstanding per SHG increased by 8% during the year, to Rs. 18,788 as on 31 March 2017 from Rs. 17,324 in the previous year. The average saving outstanding was highest in Southern Region and lowest in North Eastern Region [ Figure 4.3 ] Southern States have a sizeable number of matured SHGs that contribute higher amount of monthly savings leading to higher average saving rate, whereas in North Eastern and other priority States, the average savings are low. States that have added more number of new SHGs during the year have obviously recorded decline in average savings outstanding during the year. The state-wise savings outstanding position is given in Statement II-a.

**7.4 ] CREDIT DISBURSEMENT BY BANKS :** During 2016-17, Bank provided loans to 18.98 lakh SHGs [22% of total SHGs] as against to 18.23 lakh SHGs [23.2% of total SHGs] during 2015-16. The number of SHGs to whom loans were provided during the year was lower than previous year in Southern Region, Western Region and Central Region. In Southern Region about 30% of SHGs have availed a bank loan during 2016-17. The percentage of SHGs availing credit during the year was 42% in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, 27% in Kerala and 19% in Tamil Nadu. Low credit linkage in North Eastern States and some priority States was concern [Table 4.4]. In States like Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh the number of SHGs provided with bank loan during 2016-17 was lower than the previous year.

During 2016-17, about Rs. 38,781 core of bank loan was disbursed recording a marginal increase [4%] in the total amount of loan disbursed by banks to SHGs as compared to Rs. 7,287 core during 2015-16. The quantum of loan disbursed to SHGs was lower than the previous year in Central and Western Region whereas other Regions witnessed thin rise. Institutional credit flow to SHGs was reported to adversely hit by the demonetization of specified bank notes declared on 8 November 2016 and the resultant disruption in the loaning operations by financing institutions. Despite this, the rise in number of SHGs credit linked and quantum of loan disbursed during the year is very positive for SHG-BLP. The average loan disbursement per group during 2016-17 was Rs. 2.04 lakh , a slender rise from Rs. 2.03 during the previous year, against the y-o-y rise of 20% in 2015-16. Southern Region however continued to have the distinction of having highest per SHG average credit disbursement of Rs 2.73 lakh with a 5% rise over previous year. North Eastern Region [16%] and Eastern Region [12%] recorded a rise in the average credit disbursement whereas other Regions have witnessed a fall [Figure 4.5]. Among the states, the average credit disbursement per SHG declined over previous year significantly [25% and above] in case of Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Punjab. Maharashtra [15%] and Chhattisgarh [11%] also witnessed moderate fall in average loan disbursement while it was slender fall [less than 5%] in States like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Odisha, and Jharkhand. In North Eastern Region, States like Manipur, Sikkim and Tripura disbursed lower average loan during the year while other States like have recorded a rise. Among major states, average credit disbursed per SHG was in the region of Rs.3 lakhs for Goa [Rs. 3.19 lakh] and Telangana [Rs 3.02 lakh followed by Kerala [Rs.2.96lakh] and Andhra Pradesh [Rs. 2.89 lakh].



**7.5 ] CREDIT OUTSTANDING :** As on 31 March 2017, 48,48 lakh [56.5%] SHGs were having credit outstanding of Rs. 61,581 core against 46.72 lakh SHGs [59.1%] and Rs. 57,119 core as on 31 March 2016, recording 8% rise in the quantum of loan outstanding. During the year, terms overall number of SHs having bank loan outstanding has declined from 59.1% in 2016 to 56.5%. This was mainly because of net addition of 6.74 lakh SHGs during the year increasing the total number of SHGs by 8.5%. Eastern Region [68.8%] has surpassed Southern Region [68.2] with the proportion of SHGs having bank loan outstanding during the for the first time. Percentage of SHGs having loan outstanding was lowest in Western Region at 24.4%, with Northern [31.5%] and North Eastern Regions [31.6%] slightly ahead. Among the major states, percentage of groups having credit linkage was highest in Telangana [96%], followed by Andhra Pradesh [89%] and Bihar [82.5%]. Among the States, this percentage was lowest in Arunchal Pradesh [4.4%] and among large states in Gujarat [19.6%]. State-wise and Region-wise coverage of SHGs having bank loan outstanding as on 31 March 2017 is given in Figure. The average loan outstanding increased during the year by 4% to Rs. 1,27,017 from Rs. 1,22,242 per SHG. Other than Southern and Eastern Regions all other Regions registered a decline in the average loan outstanding compared to previous year. The average loan outstanding was highest in Southern Region and lowest in Central Region [Figure 4.8]. Among States, highest average per group outstanding was recorded by Andhra Pradesh [Rs 2.31 lakh] followed by Karnataka [Rs.1.25 lakh], while it was lowest in tribal states of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh at Rs. 0.37 lakh per group, respectively. Southern Region continued its dominance in share of bank loan outstanding position in terms of number of SHGs [25.4 lakh 52.4%] and quantum of bank loan outstanding [ Rs 46,650 core, 75.75%] as on 31 March 2017. Even though the number of SHGs with credit outstanding remained almost same as previous year, there was 8% rise in outstanding amount in Southern Region. There is 19% rise number of SHGS with credit outstanding and 26% rise in outstanding amount in case of Eastern Region over the past three years is given 4.3. The State-wise details of bank loan outstanding are given in Statement V.

**7.6 ] NAPAs IN SHG-BLP :** NPAs under bank loan to SHGs during 2016-17 were 6.50%, near about the level of previous year 6.45%. However, the absolute NPA amount witnessed a rise of 8.6% during 2016-17, from Rs. 3,686 core in 2015-16 to Rs. 4,002 core. The ratio of loan outstanding to loan disbursement during 206-17 under SHG-BLP was 1.6 for all India, a marginal rise from the level of 1.5 in 2015-16, which had declined from 2.1 the previous year. High ratio indicates a relatively high NPA rate and vice versa. High outstanding joined with low disbursement implies a situation where repayment rate is low and many of the SHGs are not eligible for subsequent doses of loans because of overdue loans. The ratio was high at 3.3 for Central Region which had NPA rate of 23.14%, followed by North Eastern Region at 2.9 with NTP level of 20.64%. The overall NPA position in Eastern Region declined to 8.95% in 2016-17 from 12.65% in 2015-16 whereas all other Regions witnessed rise in NPA level. The fall in Eastern Region was attributed to Odessa where the absolute NPA amount declined from Rs. 470 core as on 31 March 2016 to Rs.300 core as on 31 March 2017. A marginal fall was also observed in West Bengal, whereas in Jharkhand and Bihar the NPA amount had gone up during the year as compared to previous year. Among other States Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Goa, Andhra Pradesh and North Eastern States like Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura have reported lower NPA during the year as compared to previous year. Figure 4.9 portrays the NPA level of SHGs in different Regions and major States in 2016-17 and 2015-16. More than half [52%] of the total NPA amount of the total NPA amount of Rs. 4,002 core as on 31 March 2017 belonged to states in Southern Region in increased during the year from 49% during the previous year. The quantum of NPAs increased in Western Region, as well, from Rs. 187 core in Maharashtra. The share of NPA in Eastern and Central Region declined in 2016-17 as compared to 2015-16 [Figure 4.10] While three southern States viz. Tamil Nadu [19.3%], Andhra Pradesh [12.5%] and Telangana [9.2%] together accounted for 41% of the total NPA amount as on 31 March 2017, four other States viz. Odessa, Bihar, West Bengal and Maharashtra accounted for another 24%. During the year, Karnataka recorded increase of Rs. 131 core in the quantum of NPAs followed by Telangana Rs. 111 core. The State-wise status of NPAs in bank loans to SHGs is given in Statement VI.

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## DEVELOPING MARKETING STRATEGIES

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### **Introduction:-**

Today's markets are competitive market. After liberalization; privatization and globalization the mod of market is completely changed. The focus of camera goes to consumers only. Consumers; their life style, income source , fashion and other factors taking into consideration the manufacture takes decision of production and distribution. It is major challenge in marketing planning is to develop new ideas for new products and services to launch them successfully. The manufacturer low downs conveyer belt for decline products. Customer warts new products and competitors will do their best to supply them. Before 1990 Indian market was compact and . It was safe to license holder manufacturer . They have earned more by charging huge prices. Restricted trade policies adopted by them . They all were happy and sleep well. But after LPG the scenario of markets completely changed. Any body from world wide can come and launch their finished product and services in the Indian market. It reflected into sadness and a sleepless to license holders. But this change is accepted by Indian customers. Traditional goods and services replaced with modern goods. Manufacturers and distributors began to shouting against multi nationals and their hi technological goods. It was very good chance to every industrialist to change their selves. They started on the path of a)The new product development process b)The marketing planning process c)Marketing strategies in different stages of the product life cycle d)Marketing strategies for market leaders; challengers follower; and niches e)Marketing strategies during periods of shortages ; inflation and recession and f)Marketing strategies for the global market place.

**a) The new product development process:-** It is a continuous process. The new product planning gap can be fulfilled in two ways. Acquisition or new product development. It is easy to giant company to acquire a running plant with taking more than 51 % of stock. Small unit runs under the management of giant company. Small unit covers the sufficient market share. But when MNC plays a vital role in manufacturing ; distributing advertising and all part of the marketing scenario the entry becomes easier. When new competitor enters in the market the customers attracts towards newness of the product. Marginal prices, sales promotions strategies. Share ; colors , test etc. with all these factors the new product development process begins. The Hindustan Motors & Fiat were main player in Indian four wheeler market . But after globalization Maruti Suzuki; Honda; Hyundai; Volkswagen ; Mahindra & Mahindra ltd have come in to focus in vehicle market. Every player changed their segments as per the demand of Indian customer. India became a four wheeler hub and exports thousands of their segments.

**b) The marketing planning process:-** In the marketing field there are some marketing plans, business plans, financial plans and so on.

i) Corporate plan :- Corporate plan includes market research, manufacturing plant; raw material; human resources; packaging ; distribution; sales; etc It also includes mission and goals; objectives. Business plan does not contain details on the activities of individual business units. ii) Divisional plan:- It contains marketing, financial, manufacturing and personnel strategies and may use a short; intermediate or long-run planning. iii) Product line plan:- As per the customers demand business have to develop product line. This product line should also plan with studying competitor's strategy. iv) There are also product, Brand, market and functional plan

**c) Marketing strategies in different stages of the product lifecycle:-** Sale proceed; margin; market share changes over time to time. The product life cycle is an attempt to recognize district stages in the sales history of the product. The world economy changes time to time .The demands and standard of living also changes. As per the economical changes business has to change its product also.

**d)Marketing strategies for market leaders , challengers, followers and nichers :-** Marketing strategy is dependent on each industries size and position in the market . Large industry can practice certain strategies not affordable by small industry. The win theory should by adopted while playing strategies , leaders, challenges, followers and nichers . Every industry should go through market conditions, main players, competitors .Industry must study of goals and objectives of each competitors to accept the challenges from the open market. Every industry wants to increase their market share by introducing new version of the finished product.

**e)Marketing strategies during period of shortage; inflation and recession:-**Industries main aim is to increase market share, to collect increasing revenue, to earn more profit, to search new market, to capture the leadership and act as main player in market. But it is not easy task. Industry has to win the confidence of the customers. In regular time industry plays good role by wining mind and confidence of customers. Collects revenue and distributors among

the shareholders in the form of dividend. But in shortage period the mood changes; hike in price took place to earn more profits. In this time industry should serve markets as regular activity. But many times industry collects additional revenue from the same market by increasing prices. This is not fair trade practice. It reflects dimmed of the end users. The industry must serve markets as well as customers in regular manner for long and healthy existence. There are trade cycles in the economy. Industry must adopt ethical business practices to earn revenue and profits. Marketing strategy is dependent on each firm's size and position in its industry. Large firms can practice certain strategies not affordable by small firms. Being large and as there are some winning strategies for large firms, there are also some losing strategies for large firms and small firms can often find strategies to achieve as good, or better a rate of return as large firms.

**Conclusion:-** In modern marketing scenario it is very big task and challenge to enter in the market. Because cut throat competition took place in every market. It is responsibility of each industry before launching their products to search markets. The demand, living standard; quality of life; income and income source. Customers wish many characteristics from one and the same product. The strategies, plan and policies of competitors should be studied deeply. Customers are king and god. For their satisfaction product must be zero defect. By using total production management; kaizen; quality circles, sweat equity and many more industry should utilize resources cent percent. The product and service should be perfect higher than giant competitors. The customers changing moods and demands. Industry should have awareness for developing marketing strategies. Marketing strategies must be up dated and consumer oriented. With the help of marketing strategies industry can play vital and profit making role in market. It will reflect in to consumer; shareholder; government; and market satisfaction forever.

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## PRESENT SCENARIO OF E-BANKING SERVICES IN INDIA

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### Introduction:

Banks are backbone of Indian economy. After adopting LPG policy by Indian government there are drastic changes we can see in every sector. Before adopting LPG policy, Indian banks were doing transactions traditional way and for this, a person faces many problems while doing banking transactions. And the main problem is limited working hours in banks so there is a huge queue in front of every counter in every bank. Therefore, to overcome from these problems, in 20<sup>th</sup> century Indian government adopted new bank culture, for that, many essential decisions were taken for advancement in bank transactions and more focus on convenience of people, out of them mostly two decisions are very important for changing and updating banking sector i.e. Core Banking System and ATM Centres of every bank all over in India. In 21<sup>st</sup> century Indian people are much aware about banking transactions and also their need and priorities also changed relating with banks so, banks also try to satisfy all needs and priorities of every people. In present scenario, we can see everywhere that, there is huge improvement in savings and investments schemes offered by banks, there are many facilities, investment options were provided by banks to everyone. The main motto of present Government of India is "Cashless Transactions". For achieving this goal, Indian government tries to concentrate on everyone to do online transactions everywhere. So for this, e-banking have great importance for developing modern Indian Economy.

### Objectives of Study:

1. To identify various e-banking services/products adopted by Indian banks.
2. To study and analyze the progress made by Indian banking industry in adoption of technology.
3. To study the challenges faced by Indian banks in adoption of technology and make recommendations to tackle these challenges.

**Research Methodology:** This paper is the outcome of a secondary data on Indian Banking Sector with special reference to Indian context. To complete this, annual reports, various books, journals and periodicals have been consulted, several reports on this particular area have been considered, and internet searching has also been done.

**Evolution of E-banking in India:** In India e-banking is of fairly recent origin. The traditional model for banking has been through branch banking. Only in the early 1990s there has been start of non-branch banking services. The good old manual systems on which Indian Banking depended upon for centuries seem to have no place today. The credit of launching internet banking in India goes to ICICI Bank. Citibank and HDFC Bank followed with internet banking services in 1999. Several initiatives have been taken by the Government of India as well as the Reserve Bank to facilitate the development of e-banking in India. The Government of India enacted the IT Act, 2000 with effect from October 17, 2000 which provided legal recognition to electronic transactions and other means of electronic commerce. The Reserve Bank is monitoring and reviewing the legal and other requirements of e-banking on a continuous basis to ensure that e-banking would develop on sound lines and e-banking related challenges would not pose a threat to financial stability. A high level Committee under chairmanship of Dr. K.C. Chakrabarty and members from IIT, IIM, IDRBT, Banks and the Reserve Bank prepared the IT Vision Document- 2011-17", for the Reserve Bank and banks which provides an indicative road map for enhanced usage of IT in the banking sector.

To cope with the pressure of growing competition, Indian commercial banks have adopted several initiatives and e-banking is one of them. The competition has been especially tough for the public sector banks, as the newly established private sector and foreign banks are leaders in the adoption of e-banking. Indian banks offer to their customers following e-banking products and services:

1. Automated Teller Machines (ATMs)
2. Internet Banking
3. Mobile Banking
4. Phone Banking
5. Tele-banking
6. Electronic Clearing Services
7. Electronic Clearing Cards
8. Smart Cards
9. Door Step Banking
10. Electronic Fund Transfer

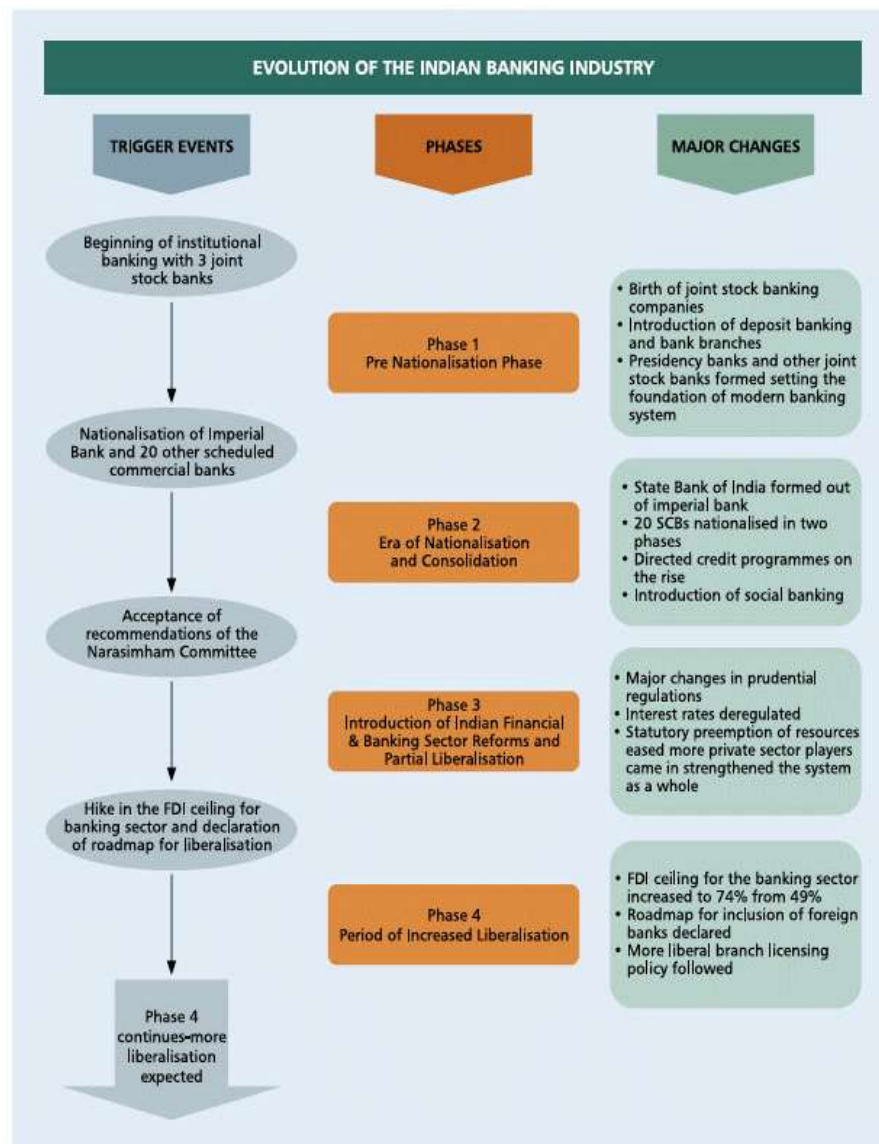
## Products and Services



*Source: D&B Industry Research Service*

**Phases of Evolution of Indian Banking Industry:** In the evolution of this strategic industry spanning over two centuries, immense developments have been made in terms of the regulations governing it, the ownership structure, products and services offered and the technology deployed. The entire evolution can be classified into four distinct phases.

1. Phase I- Pre-Nationalization Phase (prior to 1955)
2. Phase II- Era of Nationalization and Consolidation (1955-1990)
3. Phase III- Introduction of Indian Financial & Banking Sector Reforms and Partial Liberalization (1990-2004)
4. Phase IV- Period of Increased Liberalization (2004 onwards)



### The three broad facilities that e-banking offers are:

1. **Convenience-** Complete your banking at your convenience in the comfort of your home.
2. **No more Qs-** There are no queues at an online bank.
3. **24\*7\*365 service-** Bank online services are provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and 52 weeks a year.

**CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES** The Indian banking sector continues to face some structural challenges. We have a relatively large number of banks, some of which are sub-optimal in size and scale of operations. On the regulatory front, alignment with global developments in banking supervision is a focus area for both regulators and banks. The new international capital norms require a high level of sophistication in risk management, information systems, and technology which would pose a challenge for many participants in the Indian banking sector. The deep and often painful process of restructuring in the Indian economy and Indian industry has resulted in asset quality issues for the banking sector; while significant progress is being made in this area, a great deal of work towards resolution of these legacy issues still needs to be done. The Indian banking sector is thus at an exciting point in its evolution. The opportunities are immense – to enter new businesses and new markets, to develop new ways of working, to improve efficiency, and to deliver higher levels of customer service. The process of change and restructuring that must be undergone to capitalize on these opportunities poses a challenge for many banks. The Indian banking sector is faced with multiple and concurrent challenges such as increased competition,

rising customer expectations, and diminishing customer loyalty. The banking industry is also changing at a phenomenal speed. While at the one end, we have millions of savers and investors who still do not use a bank, another segment continues to bank with a physical branch and at the other end of the spectrum, the customers are becoming familiar with ATMs, e-banking, and cashless economy. This shows the immense potential for market expansion. The exponential growth for the industry comes from being able to handle as wide a range of this spectrum as possible. In this complex and fast changing environment, the only sustainable competitive advantage is to give the customer an optimum blend of technology and traditional service. As banks develop their strategies for giving customers access to their accounts through various advanced services like e banking, mobile banking and net banking, they should also regard this emerging platform as a potential catalyst for generating operational efficiencies and as a vehicle for new revenue sources. Banking industry's opportunities includes:

- 1) A growing economy
- 2) Banking deregulation
- 3) Increased client borrowing
- 4) An increase in the number of banks
- 5) An increase in the money supply
- 6) Low government-set credit rates and
- 7) Larger customer checking account balances.

Developing countries like India, has a huge number of people who don't have access to banking services due to scattered and fragmented locations. But if we talk about those people who are availing banking services, their expectations are raising as the level of services are increasing due to the emergence of Information Technology and immense competition between the services and products provided by different banks. Since, foreign banks are playing in Indian market, the number of services of offered has increased and banks have laid emphasis on meeting the customer expectations. India's banking sector has made rapid strides in reforming and aligning itself to the new competitive business environment. The major challenges faced by banks today are as to how to cope with competitive forces and strengthen their balance sheet. Today, banks are groaning with burden of NPA's. It is rightly felt that these contaminated debts, if not recovered, will eat into the very vitals of the banks.

**Indian Consumer:** The biggest opportunity for the Indian banking system today is the Indian consumer. Demographic shifts in terms of income levels and cultural shifts in terms of lifestyle aspirations are changing the profile of the Indian consumer. This is and will be a key driver of economic growth going forward. The Indian consumer now seeks to fulfill his lifestyle aspirations at a younger age with an optimal combination of equity and debt to finance consumption and asset creation. This is leading to a growing demand for competitive, sophisticated retail banking services. The consumer represents a market for a wide range of products and services – he needs a mortgage to finance his house; an auto loan for his car; a credit card for on-going purchases; a bank account; a long-term investment plan to finance his child's higher education; a pension plan for his retirement; a life insurance policy – the possibilities are endless. And, this consumer does not live just in India's top ten cities. He is present across cities, towns, and villages as improving communications increases awareness even in small towns and rural areas. Consumer goods companies are already tapping this potential – it is for the banks to make the most of the opportunity to deliver solutions to this market.

**Revolution of Information Technology in Banking Sector:** Technology is the key to servicing all customer segments – offering convenience to the retail customer and operating efficiencies to corporate and government clients. The increasing sophistication, flexibility, and complexity of product and servicing offerings makes the effective use of technology critical for managing the risks associated with the business. Developing or acquiring the right technology, deploying it optimally, and then leveraging it to the maximum extent is essential to achieve and maintain high service and efficiency standards while remaining cost-effective and delivering sustainable returns to shareholders. Early adopters of technology acquire significant competitive advantage. Managing technology is, therefore, a key challenge for the Indian banking sector. Wide disparities exist between various banks as far as technology capabilities are concerned; the sector as a whole needs to make significant progress on this front.

Banks may have to go for mobile banking services for a cluster of villages. Alternatively, technological institutions have to come out with low-cost, self-service solutions/ ATMs. The government and the RBI should actively support such research efforts. Here, it is worthwhile to mention that the adaptability of the Indian rural population to high-tech devices is one of the fastest in the world. A wider dissemination of information on technologies and products to the Indian banking industry by the research institutions could benefit the banking institutions. This cross-pollination of ideas would mutually enrich the banking and the technology development processes. The Indian banks are subject

to tremendous pressures to perform as otherwise their very survival would be at stake. The application of IT and e-banking is becoming the order of the day with the banking system heading towards virtual banking.

**Challenges in adoption of E-banking:** E-banking is facing following challenges in Indian banking industry:

1. The most serious threat faced by e-banking is that it is not safe and secures all the time. There may be loss of data due to technical defaults.
2. E-banks are facing business challenges. For the transactions made through internet, the service charges are very low. Unless a large number of transactions are routed over the Web the e-banks cannot think of profit.
3. There is lack of preparedness both on part of banks and customers in the adoption of new technological changes.
4. There is lack of proper infrastructure for the installation of e-delivery channels.

**Recommendations:**

1. E-banks should create awareness among people about e-banking products and services. Customers should be made literate about the use of e-banking products and services.
2. Special arrangements should be made by banks to ensure full security of customer funds. Technical defaults should be avoided by employing well trained and expert technicians in field of computers, so that loss of data can be avoided.
3. Employees of banks should be given special technical training for the use of e-banking so that they can further encourage customers to use the same.
4. Seminars and workshops should be organised on the healthy usage of e-banking especially for those who are ATM or computer illiterate.
5. E-banking services should be customized on basis of age, gender, occupation etc so that needs and requirements of people are met accordingly.
6. Government should make huge investments for building the infrastructure.

**Conclusion:** The biggest challenge for banking industry is to serve the mass and huge market of India. Companies have become customer centric than product centric. The better we understand our customers, the more successful we will be in meeting their needs. In order to mitigate above mentioned challenges Indian banks must cut their cost of their services. Another aspect to encounter the challenges is product differentiation. Apart from traditional banking services, Indian banks must adopt some product innovation so that they can compete in extent of competition. Technology up gradation is an inevitable aspect to face challenges. The level of consumer awareness is significantly higher as compared to previous years. Now-a-days they need internet banking, mobile banking and ATM services. In India, E-banking is in a nascent stage. No doubt Indian banks are making sincere efforts for the adoption of advanced technology and installation of e-delivery channels but still masses are wary of the concept. Banks are making sincere efforts to popularise the e-banking services and products. Younger generation is beginning to see the convenience and benefits if e-banking. In years to come, e-banking will not only be acceptable mode of banking but will be preferred mode of banking.

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Ms. Suvarna Kadam (809-811)

## AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

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### Introduction:

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) play a very important role in the development of the nation and in the era of globalization it is considered to be the life blood of economic development for the developing and underdeveloped countries. It is not only a source of capital but also for enhancing competitiveness of the domestic economy through transfer of technology, strengthening infrastructure, raising productivity and generating employments. In simple words, FDI refers to capital inflows from abroad that is invested in or to enhance the production capacity of the economy. Foreign investment in India is governed by the FDI policy announced by the Government of India and the provision of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) 1999. The Ministry of commerce and Industry, Government of India is the nodal agency for monitoring and reviewing the FDI policy. The foreign investors are free to invest in India, except few sectors/activities where prior approval from the RBI or Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) would be required. Foreign direct investment (FDI) are a major force behind the growth of Indian markets. Economic liberalization started in India in wake of the 1991 economic crisis and since then FDI has steadily increased in India. FDI is considered as a development tool, which can help in achieving self-reliance in various sectors of the flow of foreign capital to India. India is a growing country which has large space for consumer as well as capital goods. India's abundant and diversified natural resources its sound economic policy, good market conditions and skilled human resources make it a proper destination for FDI. Maharashtra state has been favoured destination for FDI and Maharashtra acquired for nearly half the FDI inflows of the country. The city Mumbai is known as the financial hub of India while Pune is perceived as a major educational centre in recent times. Further the state has always been a leader among all states with regards to infrastructure. These factors contribute in attracting FDIs into the states. <sup>(1,6,7)</sup>

### Objectives of the Study:

1. To study FDI policy of India
2. To analyse the FDI and Maharashtra's economy

### An Overview of FDI policy in India:

**First Phase (1950-1967): Cautious welcome of FDI** During this period, India's development strategy focused on import substitution industrialization. The availability of capital, technology, skills, entrepreneurship etc. was very limited. The attitude towards foreign investments was highly receptive.

**Second Phase (1967-1980): Restrictive Policies** During this phase restrictions on FDI flows were imposed. The investible requirements of funds increased due to industrialization and foreign exchange outflows were increasing due to technology and inputs imports. Thus government adopt restrictive attitude towards the FDI.

**Third Phase (1980-1990): Gradual Liberalization** The gradual liberalization of FDI policies in the 80's occurred due to the deterioration of foreign exchange position in the wake of oil crisis and low exports growth. Hence a gradual liberalization on foreign investment inflows were allowed in the industrial and trade policies.

**Fourth Phase (1991 onwards): Liberalized Policy** The industrial policy statement of 1991 has followed an open-door policy on foreign investment and technology transfers. The policy since then has been aimed at encouraging foreign investment particularly in core and infrastructure sectors. In every coming new revision of FDI policy of India, authority adopts more and further liberalization and welcome more foreign investment in India.

**Routes of FDI:** The entry of Foreign Direct Investment by non-residents into India is regulated through two routes – automatic route and approval route. The automatic route is aimed for those sectors and levels of investment that are less restricted. On the other hand, in the case of approval route, government agencies regulate and scrutinises foreign investment while approving it.

**Automatic route** The automatic route stands for less restricted or more liberalized regulation. Under the Automatic Route, the foreign investor or the Indian company does not require any approval from the Reserve Bank or Government of India for the investment.

**Approval Route** Under the approval route or government route, the foreign investor or the Indian company should obtain prior approval of the Government of India agencies or bodies specified.

**Foreign Direct Investment and Maharashtra's Economy:** Maharashtra has always been the most progressive and economically advanced state of the India. It has contributed significantly to the overall national economic development. In the context of FDI, with the significant modifications in the state's policy framework in 1993 and

1995, which liberalized rules and procedures and laid emphasis on private sector participant in key areas and it is observed that Maharashtra has been able to procure a significant share of the aggregate FDI approved in India. <sup>(2)</sup>Maharashtra government took following initiatives and reforms to attract more FDI in the state.

1. According to New Industrial policy for Maharashtra, 1993, MIDC proposes to establish International Industrial Parks to attract NRI and their FDI.
2. The government has nominated SICOM as the nodal agency for coordinating foreign and NRI investments and State government constituted a high power coordination committee.
3. Simplification of procedure and periodical review of the delegation of powers for efficiency and effectiveness.
4. The state government took the decision privatization in jetties and minor ports.
5. The government has promoted Board of Industrial and Trade Development to have coordination among the stakeholders and policies.

Maharashtra has historically been one of the most industrialized states in the country. The city of Mumbai is known as the financial hub of India while Pune is perceived as a major educational centre in recent times. Further, the state has always been a leader among all states with regards to infrastructure. <sup>(4)</sup> These factors contribute in attracting FDI into the state Maharashtra has witnessed a fluctuating trend in the growth rate of FDI inflows between FY10 and FY13, recording a positive growth rate figure only in FY12. While the state still receives maximum FDI inflows in the country, its own FDI receipts have been fluctuating and remain significantly lower in FY13 compared to FY09. The state has seen a 30% decline in the quantum of FDI from \$12.4 bn in FY09 to \$8.7 bn in FY13. <sup>(3,5)</sup>

There are certain grounds that the state can improve upon to ensure the flow of FDI remains healthy.

1. Most of the investments coming in to Maharashtra are directed towards Mumbai, Thane and Pune, all three being established commercial centres. However, being developed for a decade, these cities are now saturated.
2. Linked with the above point, there are several tier two cities which can be developed and transformed into industry specific centres. Cities like Nashik, Nagpur and Aurangabad are witnessing development. However, there still remain a large number of cities that have not been tapped adequately. Regions like Sholapur, Kolhapur, Sangli etc. can also be looked at for development.
3. Rural regions that are spread across the expanse of the state lend immense scope for development for industry. If coupled with good infrastructure, they would be capable of attracting FDI as well.
4. Make in Maharashtra programme on the basis of Make in India launched by the government to accumulate more domestic and foreign investment.
5. MAITRI, Maharashtra Industry, Trade and Investment facilitation cell established by the state government.

#### **FDI in Maharashtra:**

Table: FDI in India and Maharashtra (Rs. Crore)

Financial year	Total FDI in India	Total FDI in Maharashtra
1991-92	409	48.1
1992-93	1094	3532.9
1993-94	2018	2989.3
1994-95	4312	6883.5
1995-96	6916	5125.3
1996-97	9654	6268.5
1997-98	13548	3954.9
1998-99	12343	1843.1
1999-00	10311	NA
2000-01	10733	4337.5
2001-02	18754	4074.6
2002-03	12871	643.0
2003-04	10064	6012.2
2004-05	14653	3050.8
2005-06	24584	NA
2006-07	56390	NA
2007-08	98642	NA
2008-09	142829	570.66

2009-10	123120	39409
2010-11	97320	27669
2011-12	165146	44664
2012-13	121907	47359
2013-14	147518	20595
2014-15	189107	34914
2015-16	262,322	62,731
2016-17	291,696	131,980

Source: SIA News, DIPP, GOI <sup>(6,8)</sup>

With above data it is observed that FDI in India and Maharashtra has a fluctuating trend. Maharashtra has a largest share in total FDI in India. Since 1991 Maharashtra has secured first place in procuring FDI in India. But even though all this positive things in some financial there is a declining of FDI in Maharashtra. If Maharashtra wants to attract more FDI in future years and promote more economic development with it, it has to undertake certain reforms and changes as per following.<sup>(4)</sup>

1. More attention towards infrastructural development
2. Focus on the development of service sector
3. Image building of Maharashtra at international level
4. Transparent, efficient and friendly governance
5. Pro-active role of government
6. Reduction in red tapism and bureaucratic nature of administration
7. To gain regional balance in attracting FDI
8. Development of parallel boards at state level to attract FDI
9. Strengthening of functioning of Make in Maharashtra, Maitri and SEZ etc. programmes and policies
10. Reframing of economic development strategy

**Conclusion:** Mumbai has remained the favored investment destination, but regions like Vidarbha and Marathwada have also received huge push. Within Vidarbha, the textile park in Amravati attracted huge investment largely led by policy shift to have textile units only in cotton producing areas. However, the manufacturing sector failed to get any significant FDI in any of the state including Maharashtra. Maharashtra offers a business-friendly environment, excellence in infrastructure, highly-skilled and trained workforce, and effective policies in the industrial units. Sectors which have been heavily benefited from foreign investments in Maharashtra include Engineering, Electronics Hardware, Automobiles and Auto Components, Consumer Durables, Chemicals, Petrochemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Information Technology and Biotechnology. The picture shows very positive side of the story, but when we compare the data, it is very fluctuating. Maharashtra state has to take large initiatives and efforts at policy, procedure and follow up level to attract more FDI.

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*Bipin G.Sable (812-814)*

## A STUDY OF SERVICE MARKETING MIX IN INDIA

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### Introduction

After the industrial revolution, specialization takes place in various sectors. The field of specialization was further widened mainly due to the changes that were taking place in the economy. Unlike a product a service is an intangible thing something one cannot see, feel, hear, taste or smell. But they have the value like product. They can purchase and sold in order to satisfy the various needs and wants. Today the services include a host of other businesses such as electricity, telephone, travel agencies, catering services and so on. Services are separately identifiable, intangible in nature and having the want satisfying capacity. And hence there is a huge demand for quality services in market. In order to develop Marketing plan for services, seven important factors are taken into account i.e. Product, Price, Place, Promotion, People, Process and Physical Evidence. These elements are also known as 7P's in Marketing.

#### 1.1 Objectives of Study

To study the concepts of

- a. "Services" and "Types of Services"
- b. "Service Marketing Mix" and
- c. "Need of Service Marketing Mix in India"

#### 1.3 Research Methodology

**1.3.1 Research design used in the study** Descriptive research design is used in this study. The researcher had to use fact and information already available in order to explain the concept of "Services" "Types of Services", "Service Marketing Mix" and its "Need."

**1.3.2 Data collection method** For the present study researcher only collect & rely on secondary data, in order to know the concept of "Services" and "Service Marketing Mix." Researcher collected the secondary data through various books, Journals, websites etc.

**1.4 The concepts of "Services"** Services are separately identifiable, intangible activities which provide want satisfactions when marketed to consumers and/or industrial users and which are not necessarily tied to the sale of product or another service. Services are classified into,

- a. Personal services (e.g. house painting & various domestic services)
- b. Facility services (e.g. services provided in theatre)
- c. Business services (e.g. management consultancy)
- d. Customer services (e.g. dries, hotels)

Some services are both for industry and the ultimate the customers, depending upon who buy it. Like the tangible goods the consumer services may be further classified into,

- a. Convenience (e.g. dry cleaning, shoe repairs)
- b. Shopping (e.g. banking)
- c. Specialty services. (e.g. high technical services like medical, legal, financial)

Services have several unique characteristics like

- a. Intangibility (i.e. it cannot see, feel, hear, taste or smell)
- b. Inseparability (i.e. it cannot be separated from person who sell it)
- c. Perishable in nature (i.e. which cannot be stored)
- d. Absence of certain marketing function (like transportation, storage, inventory control etc.
- e. Heterogeneity (i.e. it is impossible to standardize the output)
- f. Customer Relationship (i.e. Client relationship exist while marketing services.)

**1.5 The concept of "Service Marketing Mix" and its "Need"** The concept of "Marketing Mix" was introduced by "Neil Borden" in 1948 in the article "The Concept of the Marketing Mix." It describes the various elements that useful to make up the strategic plan for a product. In 1960, American marketer E.Jerome McCarthy introduced the four P's classification of product, price, promotion and place to refine this concept. After few years three elements

are involved i.e. people, process and physical evidence to extend the framework to 7P's. These 7P's plays an important role while delivering the services to the customers, which are highly intangible, inseparable, heterogeneous and perishable. Every service provider while proving services to the customers take in account the following 7P's.

**1. Product (Service)** In service sector nature of product is highly intangible in nature. It cannot be see or touch but have value. These products/services are classified into Personal, Facility, Business, Customer, Convenience, Shopping and Specialty Services. According to the need and want various services are purchase. Services are heterogeneous and perishable. Its production and consumption are inseparable. In order to satisfy the own need the customer demand quality services. And for this reason care must be taken while delivering the services to the customers. Customer purchases a particular service not only to satisfy one single want but also expect maximum satisfaction from the same service. E.g. while entering in a Restaurant customer not only expects good quality food but also expect good environment, entertainment and comfort zone. And that's why customer selects those Restaurants where such things are available.

**2. Price**The service provider charge the price of the service, after considering the service attendant costs such as labor and overhead cost. E.g in Restaurant the owner not only has to charge the cost of the food served but also has to calculate a price for the ambience provided. The final price for the service is then arrived by including involving adequate profit margin. Price charged for services are known differently on various occasions, like rent, interest, commission, etc. Various pricing techniques are used while deciding the price of a particular service, like Differential/Flexible pricing, Discount Pricing, Guaranteed Pricing, etc.

**3. Place**Place where services are delivered are highly important. While delivering the Services such location should be selected which attract maximum customers. E.g. A holiday resort is better situated in the countryside away from the rush and noise of a city. Also for some special services some middlemen's plays a vital role. E.g. in hotel industry travelling agents and tour operators plays a vital role. In insurance company's insurace agents plays important role etc.

**4. Promotion**Promotion is used to communicate information about services to the customers. It is a way in which the service providers describe and sell service. That's why while creating the promotional message service benefits should be clearly highlighted rather than its features. Also using experts and testimonials of famous individuals, linking the service to some objective source as a government agency and using two sided advertising appeals are all means of enhancing the credibility of the service organization.

**5. People**Personnel who provide services to the customers is also important element in service marketing. Customer's satisfaction for services consumption is based upon the quality of interaction with the personnel who provide the service. And hence proper skills and the knowledge relating to particular services are important. Service personnel must also have an aptitude for interpersonal communication. People buy from people that they like, so the attitude, skills and appearance of all staff needs to be first class. In order to improve various skills training is important.

**6. Process**In today's competitive world various companies are always in the race to deliver services quickly, efficiently and with the highest quality. How efficiently services are delivered to the customers is an important aspect. It reflects how all the marketing mix elements are coordinated to provide consistent and quality service to the customers. In order to satisfy the customers need this thing is important.

**7. Physical Evidence** In order to attract the customers and increases the sales, tangible elements are involved while providing the intangible services. E.g. in the restaurants not only good food is served but also very good ambient created i.e. good lighting, nice music, good seating arrangement etc. Customer always prefers such places having good ambience. Thus the physical evidence acts as a differentiator.

**1.6 Conclusion** Service marketing mix is also known as "Extended Marketing Mix." The "Service Marketing Mix" consists of the 7P's as compare to the 4P's of "Product Marketing Mix." In order to sale the product four important things are important i.e. Product, Price, Place and Promotion. But in order to sale the services which are highly intangible, inseparable, heterogeneous and perishable nature along with these elements additional three elements are necessary i.e. People, Process and Physical Evidence.

Every service provider in order to increases the sale of services, not only concentrate on Product (Service), Price, Place and Promotion but also People, Process and Physical Evidence. Customers always select/purchase those services which satisfy their needs and wants neatly. And hence not only nature of services are important but also people who delivered such services, the way to delivered the services, and the place where services are delivered, are important. These elements are known as People, Process and Physical Evidence. These are the extended three

elements. In order to stay in competition and increase the sales all seven elements are important while selling/ providing the services.

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## GREEN MARKETING OVERVIEW IN INDIA

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### Introduction:

The environmental problem one of the reasons behind green marketing emerged in the world. The levels of green house gasses in the atmosphere, a hole in the ozone layer caused by CFC releases, widespread destruction of the rain forests and a growing list of endangered species and ecosystems are just a few reasons for emerging green marketing in the world. Green marketing that has been previously and primarily focused on the ecological context has been shifted to more sustainability issues in the marketing efforts and main focus now is in socio-economic and environmental context. Therefore, green marketing is now dealing with fair trade of socio-economic benefits as well as environmental responsibilities through the green business. According to the American Marketing Association, green marketing is the marketing of products that are presumed to be environmentally safe. Thus green marketing incorporates a broad range of activities, including product modification, changes to the production process, packaging changes, as well as modifying advertising. The defining green marketing is not a simple task where several meanings intersect and contradict each other; an example of this will be the existence of varying social, environmental and retail definitions attached to this term. Other similar terms used are Environmental Marketing and Ecological Marketing. Thus Green Marketing refers to holistic marketing concept wherein the production, marketing consumption an disposal of products and services happen in a manner that is less detrimental to the environment with growing awareness about the implications of global warming, non-biodegradable solid waste, harmful impact of pollutants etc., both marketers and consumers are becoming increasingly sensitive to the need for switch in to green products and services. In simple terms it refers to the process of selling products and services based on their environmental benefits. Companies involved in green marketing make decisions relating to the entire process of the company's products, such as methods of processing, packaging and distribution. Green marketing is also called as environmental marketing and ecological marketing. Green market companies seek to go above and beyond traditional marketing by promoting environmental core values in the hope that consumers will associate those values with their company or brand.

### Definition of Green Marketing:

**Pride and Ferrell (1993):** Green marketing, also alternatively known as environmental marketing and sustainable marketing, refers to an organisation's efforts at designing, promoting, pricing and distributing products that will not harm the environment.

**Polonsky (1994):** Polonsky defines green marketing as all activities designed to generate and facilitate any exchanges intended to satisfy human needs or wants, such that the satisfaction of these needs and wants occurs, with minimal detrimental impact on the natural environment.

**Need For Green Marketing** As resources are limited and human wants are unlimited, it is important for the marketers to utilize the resources efficiently without waste as well as to achieve the organizations objective. As firms face limited natural resources, they must develop new or alternative ways of satisfying these unlimited wants. So green marketing is unavoidable. Green marketing looks at how marketing activities utilize these limited resources. Different group of consumers have different levels of environmental concerns and thus different attitudes towards green marketing. There is growing interest among the consumers all over the World regarding protection of environment. Worldwide evidence indicates people are concerned about the environment and are changing their behavior. As a result of this green marketing has emerged which speaks for growing market for sustainable and socially responsible products and services.

### Stake Holders for Go Green Strategy

Industries → State → Consumer

### Objectives of the Study

1. To know the concept of green marketing.
2. To identify the importance and need of green marketing.
3. To study the challenges and prospects of green marketing.

**Research Methodology** The present study is exploratory in nature to provide a clear guidance for empirical research. For this purpose secondary data were collected. The secondary data were collected through newspapers, magazines, books, journals, conference proceedings, Government reports and websites.

**Characteristics of Green Products:** The products those are manufactured through green technology and that caused no environmental hazards are called green products. Promotion of green technology and green products is necessary for conservation of natural resources and sustainable development. Following characteristics define green products.

- Products those are originally grown,
- Products those are recyclable, reusable and biodegradable,
- Products with natural ingredients,
- Products containing recycled contents, non-toxic chemical,
- Products contents under approved chemical,
- Products that do not harm or pollute the environment,
- Products that will not be tested on animals,
- Products that have eco-friendly packaging i.e. reusable, refillable containers etc.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE** Karna, J., Hansen, E. & Juslin, H. (2003) interpreted that proactive marketers are the most genuine group in implementing environmental marketing voluntarily and seeking competitive advantage through environmental friendliness. The results also give evidence that green values, environmental marketing strategies, structures and functions are logically connected to each other as hypothesized according to the model of environmental marketing used to guide this study. Sanjay K. Jain & Gurmeet Kaur (2004) in their study of environmentalism which had fast emerged as a worldwide phenomenon discussed business firms too have risen to the occasion and have started responding to environmental challenges by practicing green marketing strategies. Green consumerism has played a catalytic role in ushering corporate environmentalism and making business firms green marketing oriented. Based on the data collected through a field survey, the paper made an assessment of the extent of environmental awareness, attitudes and behaviour prevalent among consumers in India.

Donaldson (2005) in his study realized in the Great Britain that in general the ecological attitude of consumers changed positively. This study reported the strong faith of consumers in the known commercial brands and in the feeble behaviour referring to the "green" claims, which was the main cause behind the consuming failure to interpret their concerns beyond the environment in their behavior.

**Companies reasons of using green marketing: Opportunity:** Around 25 percentages of the consumers prefer environment friendly products, and around 28 percentages may be considered health conscious. Therefore, green marketers have diversified to fairly sizeable segment of consumers to cater to.

**Social Responsibility** Many companies have started realizing that they must behave in an environment friendly fashion. They believe both in achieving environmental objectives as well as profit related objectives.

**Governmental Pressure** The Indian government too has developed a framework of legislations to reduce the production of harmful goods and by-products. These reduce the industry's production and consumer's consumption of harmful goods, including those detrimental to the environment; for example, the ban of plastic bags, prohibition of smoking in public areas, etc.

**Competitive Pressure** Another major force in the environmental marketing area has been firms desire to maintain their competitive position. In many cases firms observe competitors promoting their environmental behaviors and attempt to emulate this behavior. In some instances this competitive pressure has caused an entire industry to modify and thus reduce its detrimental environmental behavior.

**Cost Reduction** Reduction of harmful waste may lead to substantial cost savings. Sometimes, many firms develop a symbiotic relationship whereby the waste generated by one company is used by another as a cost-effective raw material.

**Countries ranked according to their performance on Green Marketing Initiative**

Rank	Countries
1	India
2	UK
3	US
4	Thailand
5	Australia
6	Canada
7	China



(Source: Namex International Journal of Management Research)

**The 2011, top 10 Green Brands in India are:**

1. AMUL
2. Dabur India ltd.
3. Infosys
4. Taj Hotels
5. Britannia Industries ltd.
6. Suzlon India
7. Hindustan Unilever Ltd.
8. Wipro technologies ltd.
9. Maruti Udyog ltd.
10. Godrej Consumer Products

**Comparison between Traditional Vs Green Marketing**

	Traditional marketing	Green marketing
Goals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Customer satisfaction</li> <li>2. Organizational goals</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Customer satisfaction</li> <li>2. Organizational goals</li> <li>3. Ecosystem compatibility</li> </ol>
Decision making Frame of Reference	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fragmented thinking</li> <li>2. Non-boundary spanning</li> <li>3. Short term orientation</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Integrated thinking</li> <li>5. Boundary spanning</li> <li>6. Long term orientation</li> </ol>
Philosophical basis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Anthropocentric</li> <li>2. Ecosystem an open sink</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Biocentric</li> <li>1. Ecosystem a physical limiting factor, eco cost must be paid</li> </ol>
Ecological Accountability/Responsibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Limited product risk</li> <li>2. Local/Regional/National</li> <li>3. No/underpaid ecological costs</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Product risk</li> <li>2. Global/International</li> <li>3. Full accounting of ecological</li> </ol>
General tools/approaches	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use planning to minimize cost of local waste disposal</li> <li>2. Reactive approach to waste management</li> <li>3. Focus on industrial functions</li> <li>4. Total quality management</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use life cycle assessment and environmental audits to minimize and redirect waste management</li> <li>2. Proactive approach to waste management</li> <li>3. Focus on industrial processes</li> <li>4. Total quality environmental management</li> </ol>

**Challenges of green marketing in India:**

- **New concept:** New concept is not easy to reach very quickly to the consumers. They need to take more time to reach the consumers. When consumers understand the new concept, then only they are going to accept the new concept otherwise the new concept will be facing a big challenge.
- **Need for standardization:** There is no standardization to authenticate these claims. There is no standardization currently in place to certify a product as natural. Unless some regulatory bodies are involved in providing the certification there will not be any verifiable means. The standard quality control board needs to be in place for such labeling and licensing.
- **Huge Investment for Technology:** The new technology will be high cost where the ordinary machine technology. So the investors are not ready to invest more amounts and not ready to take risks.

- **High Price of Product:** The Green Marketing product is comparatively costly as compared to non-green marketing product; so consumer are preferring lower cost product.
- **Patience and Perseverance:** The investors and corporate need to view the environment as a major long-term investment opportunity, the marketers need to look at the long-term benefits from this new green movement. It will require a lot of patience and no immediate results. Since it is a new concept and idea, it will have its own acceptance period.

#### **Why green marketing is not popular in India**

- People are more attracted towards foreign products and most companies are not interested to producing herbal products.
- People are not aware of green marketing.
- The green markets are not marketing there products vigorously.
- People are not aware of the importance of the green marketing.
- Green marketing products prices are very high

**Conclusion:** Green marketing is still new concept in India. For effective and efficient implementation of this concept of Green Marketing the factor that plays a major role is the Government. Unless the government creates specific and stringent laws and utilizes its authority to implement them the concept cannot be conceptualized. If the Consumer, the Organization and the Government work in unison towards the common goal of minimizing the detrimental environmental impact of their activities, then they can surely save this environment and make this world a better place to live in. With the threat of global warming threatening large, it is extremely important that green marketing becomes the norm rather than an exception or just a fad. Green marketing assumes even more importance and relevance in developing countries like India. Green marketing should not be considered as just one more approach to marketing, but has to be pursued with much greater force, as it has an environmental and social dimension in it. Marketers also have the responsibility to make the consumers understand the need for and benefits of green products as compared to non-green ones. Indian market Customers too are ready to pay premium price for green products. Therefore there is a need for green marketing and a need for a shift in the consumer's behavior and attitude towards more environment friendly life styles. Ultimately green marketing requires that consumers want a cleaner environment and are willing to pay for it, possibly through higher priced goods, modified individual lifestyles, or even governmental intervention. An environmental committed organization may not only produce goods that have reduced their detrimental impact on the environment, they may also be able to pressure their suppliers to behave in a more environmentally responsible fashion. Final consumers and industrial buyers also have the ability to pressure organizations to integrate the environment into their corporate culture and thus ensure all organizations minimize the detrimental environmental impact of their activities.

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Prof. Mahale Lalita Madhavnath (819-821)

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

**Prof. Mahale Lalita Madhavnath**

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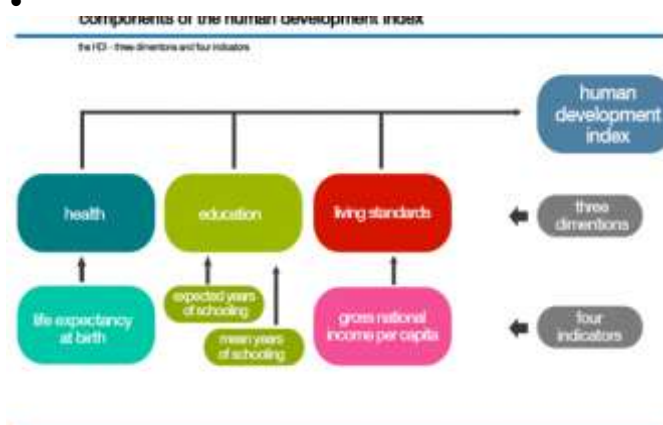
### Abstract

The aim of the Human Development Index is to stimulate global, national and regional policies on issues that are relevant to human development. To be of relevance, the data in the Report requires the highest standards of data quality, consistency, transparency and accountability. The **Human Development Index (HDI)** is a statistical technique used to measure a country's overall achievement in its social and economic dimensions. The social and economic dimensions of a country are based on the health of people, their level of education attainment and their standard of living. It was created by the Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq and the Indian economist Amartya Sen in 1990. HDI is composite index that takes into consideration (1) Life expectancy, (2) Education and (3) Per capita Gross national income.

**Measures:** The index encompasses statistics such as life expectancy at birth, an education index (calculated using mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling), and gross national income per capita. Though this index does not capture every aspect that contributes to human capability, it is a standardized way of quantifying human capability across nations and communities.

**Pillars:** There are six basic pillars of human development equity, sustainability, productivity, empowerment, cooperation and security.

- Equity is the idea of fairness for every person regarding with gender everyone has the right to education and health care.
- Sustainability is the view that we all have the right to earn a living that can sustain our lives and have access to a more even distribution of goods.
- Productivity states the full participation of people in earning money.
- Empowerment is the freedom of the people to influence their development for betterment of their lives.
- Co-operation expects participation of all people from all communities and groups of people as a means of mutual enrichment and a source of social meaning.
- Security offers people development opportunities freely and safely.
- 



**Education** The education component of the HDI is now measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. Mean years of schooling is estimated based on educational achievement data from censuses and surveys available in the UNESCO Institute for Statistics database. Expected years of schooling estimates are based on enrolment by age at all levels of education and population of official school age for each level of education. Expected years of schooling are capped at 18 years. The indicators are normalized using a minimum value

of zero and maximum values are set to the actual observed maximum value of mean years of schooling from the countries in the time series. The education index is the geometric mean of two indices.

**Life expectancy at birth (years)** The life expectancy at birth component of the HDI is calculated using a minimum value of 20 years and maximum value of years. This is the observed maximum value of the indicators from the countries in the time series.

**Income** Aggregate income of an economy generated by its production and its ownership of factors of production, less the incomes paid for the use of factors of production owned by the rest of the world, converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates, divided by midyear population Based on implied PPP conversion factors.

**Calculations of Human Development Index:**

Average life in years – 25 years and 85 years

Adult literacy proportion- 0- 100 percent

Income per capita- 100 Dollars-40000 Dollars

Above all indices are calculated by following manner:---

Index= (Actual value-Minimum value) / (Maximum value-Minimum value)

e.g. \* If average life of a country is 60 years, then the index is,

A= Life Index=(60-25)/(85-25)=35/60=0.583

\* If adult literacy of a country is 60% then,

B=Literacy index is = (60-0)/(100-0) = 60/100 = 0.6

\* If income per capita of a country is 6000 Dollars then,

C=Income index = {log ( 6000)-log(100)} / {log(40000)-log(100)}

=(3.7781-2)/(4.6020-2)=1.7781/2.6020=0.6833

HDI is the geometric mean of above three indices.

HDI=( A\*B\*C) <sup>1/3</sup> = (0.583 x 0.6 x 0.6833) <sup>1/3</sup>=(0.2390) <sup>1/3</sup> =0.6208

In 2010, the geometric mean was introduced to compute the HDI. Poor performance in any dimension is directly reflected in the geometric mean. That is to say, a low achievement in one dimension is not anymore linearly compensated for by high achievement in another dimension. The geometric mean reduces the level of substitutability between dimensions and at the same time ensures that a 1 percent decline in index of, say, life expectancy has the same impact on the HDI as a 1 percent decline in education or income index. Thus, as a basis for comparisons of achievements, **geometric mean is better than a simple average.**

**Criteria:** The Human Development Report Office strives to include as many UN member countries as possible in the HDI. To include a country in the HDI we need recent, reliable and comparable data for all three dimensions of the Index. For a country to be included, statistics should ideally be available from the national statistical authority through relevant international data agencies.

New Life Index calculation has come out with changing its goalposts (minimum and maximum of the life expectancy).

Calculations of Life Expectancy Index(LEI) as per new method:

**Life Expectancy Index (LEI) = Life Expectancy of a country -20/ 83.2-20**

Education Index (EI) assessment is composite of two indices. They are

1. Mean Years of Schooling Index (MYSI)

2. Expected Years of Schooling Index (EYSI)

Mean Years of Schooling means the spent years by a 25 years or older person in school. The low value was fixed at 0 and the maximum value for mean years of schooling is fixed at 13.2. Calculations of Mean Years of Schooling (MYSI)

**Mean Years of Schooling Index (MYSI) = Mean years of schooling - 0/ 13.2 - 0**

Expected Years of Schooling means years that is to be spent by a 5 year old boy in school in a particular country. This assessment of goal posts (Minimum and maximum values) for expected years of schooling . Low value for expected years of schooling is fixed at 0 and high value is fixed at 20.6.

**Expected Years of Schooling Index (EYSI) :**

**(EYSI) =Expected Year of Schooling - 0/ 20.6 - 0**

Education Index = (MYSI X EYSI) <sup>1/2</sup> - 0/ 0.951 - 0

Calculations of Income Index:

**Income Index = Log (Country's GNI) - Log (\$163) / Log (\$108,211) - Log (\$163)**

**Human Development Index (HDI) = (Life Expectancy Index X Education Index X Income Index) <sup>1/3</sup>.**

New Human Development Index (HDI) is geometric mean of Life Expectancy Index (LEI),

Education Index (EI) and Income Index (II).After this calculation total value will be between 0 and 1. As per the values gained, countries will be placed in the list of division of countries. They are divided into very high human development, high human development, medium high human development and low high human development countries.

Interpretation: Very High/High Human Development Index	Medium human development index	Low human development index
0.850–0.899	0.750–0.799	0.450–0.499
0.800–0.849	0.700–0.749	0.400–0.449
	0.650–0.699	0.350–0.399s
	0.600–0.649	0.300–0.349
	0.550–0.599	0.250–0.299
	0.500–0.549	≤0.250

The national average HDI for India in 2008 was 0.467. By 2010, its average HDI had risen to 0.519. UNDP, the sponsor of Human Development Index methodology since 1990, reported India's HDI to be 0.554 for 2012, an 18% increase over its 2008 HDI. United Nations Declared India's HDI is 0.586 in 2014, an 5.77% increase over 2012. As for the year 2016, HDI for India stood at 0.624.

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Prof. Vivek S. Kanade & Dr. Preeti M. Kulkarni. (822-824)

## A STUDY ON IMPACT OF INTERNET USE THROUGH MOBILE DEVICE ON THE HEALTH OF THE UNDER GRADUATE STUDENTS IN CMCS COLLEGE NASHIK

**Prof. Vivek S. Kanade & Dr. Preeti M. Kulkarni.**

*MVP s, KTHM College, Nashik*

*Navjivan Institute of Management, Nashik*

### **Introduction:**

In today's Life we normally see that mobile is an important thing in human life. According to trend it is going to be increasing technology in the case of human interaction as well as techno field but besides these though this is a lot off enhancement in the technology there are so many problems regarding personal life. People are now a day techno savvy for to minimize the efforts, no doubt it is good but what if it makes effect on human life. Then it is a thing to worry. In 2014 India has shown a rise of 123% in the mobile internet users. Is it really shows that we are modern? Using mobile internet for different purpose may be for SNS, information, online shopping, pronology, games it seem that people are addicted. They are ill and suffering from many more problems, let's study what it is? That is the reason; it is an attempt to present Research paper on "A Study on Impact of Internet use through mobile device on the Health of the Under Graduate Students in CMCS College Nashik"

**Conceptual Background: Internet:** - A means of connecting a computer to any other computer anywhere in the world via dedicated routers and servers. When two computers are connected over the Internet, they can send and receive all kinds of information such as text, graphics, voice, video, and computer programs.

**Mobile:** - A mobile phone is a phone that can make and receive telephone calls over a radio link while moving around a wide geographic area. A mobile phone (also known as a cellular phone, cell phone, hand phone, or simply a phone) is a phone that can make and receive telephone calls over a radio link while moving around a wide geographic area. It does so by connecting to a cellular network provided by a mobile phone operator, allowing access to the public telephone network. By contrast, a cordless telephone is used only within the short range of a single, private base station.

**Personality:** - Personality is about our different ways of being human. How we are all variations on the same themes. How the human nature we all share manifests in different styles of thinking, feeling and acting.

**Mobile Internet:** - Rapid advances in mobile technologies now allow consumers to interact, create, and share content on the internet regardless of their physical location. This kind of ubiquitous access to the internet through a mobile device is known as mobile internet.

**Literature Review:-Ruchi Sachdev: Impact Of Social Networking Sites (Sns) On the Youth of India:** A Bird's Eye View. This paper is focused to find out the answer whether the social networking sites are boon or bane for today's society. No doubt these SNS provides employment, marketing, personal growth, sharing of information but the most prevalent danger through often involves online predators or individuals.

*Pratyasha Jain Assistant Professor, Pioneer Institute of Professional Studies, Indore, Impact of Social Networking Sites (SNS) on the Youth of India:*

As with most things in life there are positive and negative sides to social networking, both of which we have now explored. My ultimate belief is that when done in moderation, with checks and balances on how younger people in particular are using them, No doubt that SNS has great impact on the Indian youth it has lot of challenges which we have to face

*Prof. Pranali Patil; Impact of Social Networking Sites on Indian Youth:* This article is about the impact of Social Networking Sites on Indian youth. Whether Social Networking Sites are the devil or godsend? No doubt that Social Networking Sites provides business growth, sharing of information. Entry to these types of sites is an easy way but finding exit is unable. It creates many cyber crimes. So we focused on the positive as well as negative impact of these Social Networking Sites on Indian youth.

*Dr. M. Neelamalar & Ms. P. Chitra; New media and society: A Study on the impact of social networking sites on indian youth* Dept. of Media Sciences, Anna University Chennai, India: The speed of Internet has changed the way people receive the information. It combines the immediacy of broadcast with the in-depth coverage of newspapers making it perfect sources for news and weather information *Narasimhamurthy N; Cultural Impact and Gender on Indian Young Adults in Using Social Networking Sites*, Dept. of Electronic Media PK Block, Bangalore University, The present research is an attempt to find the answer the impact and effect of social networking sites on Indian young adults in socialization, entertainment self-status seeking and information seeking. Social network sites have grown rapidly in recent years across world even in India too. *Manjunatha S; The Usage of Social Networking sites*

*Among the College Students in India:* Today in India particularly among the Indian college students the usage of Social Networking Sites (SNS) has significantly increased and it certainly has far reaching impacts on the academic and other activities of the students.

**Objectives of the study:-** To study the internet usage habits through mobile device of the under graduate student of CMCS college Nasik

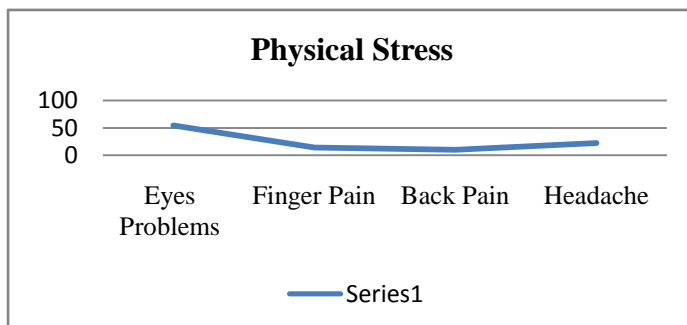
To study impact of internet use through mobile device on the health of the under graduate students of CMCS college Nasik

**Research Methodology:-** This research employs the method of Qualitative research through quantitative analysis to gather an in-depth understanding of the behavioral changes caused by the user of internet through mobile device

**Sample Size:** The sample size is 100 (50 boys & 50 girls) and they are of age group 16-21. Samples were randomly selected from different Classes of the colleges who are active members of user of internet through mobile device.

### Findings of the study

1. Average data usage per student is 6 hr per day, 30% of students are always keeping the data connection on throughout the day reasons behind that much use is lowering cost of internet charges, ease of device, lowering prices of multimedia mobile phones, available speed of internet network. Besides that an urge to be touch with friends.
2. Surprising figures came out when asked about purpose of internet usage 86% students are registered on social media network, 42% of students use internet for information search, 22% students are experienced online shopping, 20% students use internet for gaming purpose, 48% students say that they use internet for academic purpose too, 51% students use mobile internet for entertainment purpose (videos & audios)
3. 60% students have accepted that keep their mobile phone with them on the bed whereas 40% students keep their mobile phone at reachable distance.
4. All students faces different kind of physical stress due to the heavy use of mobile internet, 54% students are facing Eyes problems like etching and burning of eyes, due to continues typing 14% students are experiencing finger pain, 10% students has undergone through back pain, 22% students are sometime experiencing headache also.



5. Most interesting finding is that 55% students get panic if they face running out off data balance. 70% students say that leaving without mobile it's too difficult; even they can't imagine their life without mobile and internet.

6. Students are so much addicted that 68% students check their mobile phone to every 30 minutes to check out the notifications.

**Conclusion:** There are many advantages of internet use in student life. As per analysis there

are negative impacts also. Now a day our youth is addicted like a drunker, student like to play on mobile not on ground.

Positive Impacts of use of internet through mobile device are:

1. Changes in Personality and Performance
2. Academic Support
3. Technical assistance for development
4. Invention and innovation

Besides that there are many disadvantages of mobile internet use, students are addicted, following are some types of addiction

1. Cyber Sexual Addiction: where youth is habitual of watching Pronology, forwarding sexual SMS, MMS etc. (in other word it is Cyber Sex or Virtual Sex)
2. Cyber Relation addiction: Social Networking Sites addiction
3. Games Addiction: video games
4. Apps Addiction: Continuously checking different apps for notification
5. Information Addiction: every time they are giving opinion on different issues
6. Tech Addiction: Technology Addicted
7. Internet addiction: Dependant on Internet and Connectivity

**Impact of This Addiction**

1. **Psychological impact:** Short Tempered, lesser sleep, less talkative, addicted, pronology seeker, undergone stress
2. **Sociological impact:** individualism, don't like family, want to be alone, joint the groups as similar to them
3. **Physiological impact:** avoid play ground; body pain in different part, etching and burning of eyes, finger pain, headache etc. Now a day in India some D-Addiction Centers are open to cure the addicted patients.

**References:**

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<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/124/5/1495.full.pdf>

*Impact of Social Networking Sites (Sns) On the Youth of India: A Bird's Eye View. Ruchi Sachdev*

*Impact of Social Networking Sites (SNS) on the Youth of India Pratyasha Jain Assistant Professor, Pioneer Institute of Professional Studies, Indore*

*Impact Of Social Networking Sites On Indian Youth: By Prof. Pranali Patil Asst. Professor, Bharat College of Commerce and Science, Badlapur, MMR, India*

*New media and society: A Study on the impact of social networking sites on Indian youth Dr. M. Neelamalar & Ms. P. Chitra Dept. of Media Sciences, Anna University Chennai, India Estudos em Comunicac, ~ao no6, 125-145 Dezembro de 2009*

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Prof.Prashant. B. Nikam & Dr. D.B.Shinde (825-826)

## STUDY OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND MARKETING EFFECTIVENESS OF UMRANE APMC OF NASHIK DISTRICT

Prof.Prashant. B. Nikam (Researcher )& Dr. D.B.Shinde (Research Guide)

Dang Seva Mandal's Dadasaheb Bidkar Arts, Science, Commerce College, Peth  
Principal ,KSKW ,Cidco College,Nashik

### INTRODUCTION –

India holds second largest agricultural land in the world. Further India is 2<sup>nd</sup> in global production of fruits and vegetables .Agriculture plays an important role in Indian economy by constituting 16 percent share of India's GDP. Over 58 percent of the rural households depend on agriculture. Maharashtra is one of the largest fruits and vegetable producer of India. Onion, grapes, pomegranates majorly produce in the state. Nashik district is major cultivator of onion, grapes and pomegranates in Maharashtra state. Due to liberalization of trade, agricultural marketing is witnessing changes across the world. Agricultural sector thus require sound policy pertaining to technical and production efficiencies. On this context agricultural marketing system in the country needs to be strengthened. Agricultural marketing efficiency is considered as most important activity in agricultural sector, thus research work is focused at agricultural produce market committee. Many of the APMC don't have basic infrastructural facilities and are underdeveloped which reduced efficiency of farmers and hamper the economic development in general. By considering the importance of Agricultural produce market committee (APMC) in agriculture sector, researcher has selected Umrane APMC of Nashik district of Maharashtra state. This research will focus on administrative and marketing effectiveness at Umrane APMC of Nashik District, where maize, onion, wheat such agricultural produce arrive majorly at Umrane APMC. In the year 2016-17, arrival of agricultural produce is observed 44, 83,153 quintal of rupees 2771330195 in Umrane APMC of Nashik district.

**OBJECTIVES** – To conduct the research work, researcher had put forwarded the below mentioned objectives

1. To study the problems faced by farmers.
2. To study the reasons of disposal of agriculture produce.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**This section of the report emphasizes on the procedure used to complete the research work. To accomplish the research work, data has been collected, which are basically of two types i.e primary and secondary data. The descriptive type of research was conducted .Data was collected by simple random sampling method and structured questionnaire .Sample size was 30 and research area was Umrane Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC) where large number of farmers come to sell their agricultural produce from various villages of Deola Taluka.

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

#### 1. Facility provided of auction platform

Sr.No	Alternates	Ratio
01	Sufficient	56%
02	Not sufficient	12%
03	Facility needs to be improved	32%

#### 1.1 Table: Facility of Auction platform

**Interpretation:** It has been documented that, 56% farmers are satisfied with the present facility provided by APMC.

#### 2.

#### Hotel /canteen facility by APMC

Sr.No	Hotel/ canteen Facility	Ratio
01	Need to be provided	76%
02	Not required	24%

#### 2.1Table: Facility of Hotel/canteen

**Interpretation:** It has been observed that, 76% farmers insisting that APMC should provide hotel/canteen facility.

#### 3.

#### Storage facility available at APMC

Sr.No	Storage facility	Ratio
01	Inadequate facility	86%
02	Adequate facility	14%

#### 3.1Table: Facility of storage

**Interpretation:** It has been observed that, 86% farmers insisting that storage facility provided in APMC is inadequate.

**4. Exploitation by marketing intermediaries.**

Sr.No	Exploitation by intermediaries	Ratio
01	Yes	92%
02	No	08%

**4.1Table: Exploitation by marketing intermediaries**

**Interpretation:** It has been depicted that, 92% farmers are exploited by marketing intermediaries and 08% farmers are not experiencing exploitation by marketing intermediaries.

**5. Satisfied with remunerative price**

Sr.No	Satisfied with remunerative price	Ratio
01	Yes	94%
02	No	06%

**5.1Table: Facility of storage**

**Interpretation:** It has been depicted that, 94% farmers are not satisfied with remunerative price received for their agriculture produce.

**6. Reasons force to take decisions of disposal of agriculture produce**

Sr.No	Reasons	Ratio
01	Remunerative price	70%
02	To pay loan	23%
03	Perishable nature	--
04	Insufficient storage capacity	07%

**6.1Table: Facility of storage**

**Interpretation:** It has been observed that, 70% farmers are taking decisions of disposal of agriculture produce because of expectations of getting remunerative price.

**7. Reasons behind disposal of produce immediate to harvesting**

Sr.No	Reasons	Ratio
01	Expecting higher prices	65%
02	Unavailability of marketing facility	30%
03	Sell in retail to mitigate daily expenditure	05%

**7.1Table: Facility of storage**

**Interpretation:** It has been observed that, 65% farmers are disposing produce immediate to harvest because of expectations of higher prices to their agricultural produce.

**CONCLUSION** From this research it came to know that, farmers who come at Umrane APMC are facing problems regarding with issues such as auction platform, unavailability of quality hotel facility. Even farmers are facing serious problems like exploitation by intermediaries, not enough remuneration for their agriculture produce, less storage facility. It has been also observed by researcher from marketing point of view of farmers that various factors affect to take major decision to sell their agriculture produce immediate to harvest.

**RECOMMENDATION** In this section, researcher has been adduced few recommendations to the concerned authority are as follows, The Umrane APMC should have sufficient auction platform to facilitate the marketing functions smoothly. It is also recommended that storage and good canteen facility should be made available to farmers. Most of the farmers are selling their agriculture produce for good remunerative price henceforth the concerned authority also has to look into matter to confer good remunerative price to the farmers and curbing the exploitation of farmers by the intermediaries.

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*Prof. Pravin More (827-829)*

## **AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS – AGRICULTURAL CREDIT**

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**INTRODUCTION** Agriculture in India is one of the most important sectors of its economy. It is the means of livelihood of almost two thirds of the work force in the country and according to the economic data for the financial year 2006-07, agriculture accounts for 18% of India's GDP. About 43 % of India's geographical area is used for agricultural activity. Though the share of Indian agriculture in the GDP has steadily declined, it is still the single largest contributor to the GDP and plays a vital role in the overall socio-economic development of India. Agricultural credit provide exposure to the extension worker about the structure and functioning of lending institutions which in turn helps him to guide the borrower to choose the cheap lender in acquisition of credit. Besides, he can also advise on most efficient use of credit, i.e., to maximize the returns to limited Capital resources. Thus, the extension advisory service has important role in the production planning with the farmers on the one hand while on consequential plans for the acquisition and use of limited funds on the other.

### **Objectives of the study**

- 1) To study status and problems of agricultural credit
- 2) To study sources and mechanism of agricultural credit
- 3) To understand concept of agricultural finance

### **Research methodology**

For the said research study the secondary data is collected from various state and national journals which are related to economics commerce marketing and finance. For the study the literature was collected by visiting various libraries and various websites.

**Meaning and Importance of agricultural credit** –Agricultural finance is the study of financing and liquidity services credit provides to farm borrowers. It is also considered as the study of those financial intermediaries who provide loan funds to agriculture and the financial markets in which these intermediaries obtain their loanable funds

**Importance of agriculture finance-** Agricultural production in this country depends upon millions of small farmers. Their intensity, effort and efficiency have helped in raising yields per acre. Finance in agriculture act as a key to farmers. But farmers' money is always inadequate and he needs outside finance or credit. Because of inadequate financial resources and absence of timely credit facilities at reasonable rates, many of the farmers, are unable to go in for improved seeds and manures or to introduce better methods or techniques. The farming community must be kept informed about the various sources of agriculture finance. Agricultural finance possesses its usefulness to the farmers, lenders and extension workers. The knowledge of lending institutions, their legal and regulatory environment helps in selecting the appropriate lender who can adequately provide the credit with terms and related services needed to finance the farm business

**Role of agriculture finance -** Agriculture plays a crucial role in the development of the Indian economy. It accounts for about 19 per cent of GDP and about two thirds of the population is dependent on this sector. Agricultural finance is a subset of rural finance dedicated to financing agricultural related activities such as input supply, production, distribution, wholesale, processing and marketing. Financial service providers face distinct challenges when dealing with this sector. For example, the seasonal nature of production and the dependence on biological processes and natural resources leave producers subject to events beyond their control such as droughts, floods or diseases. The modern agriculture has increased the use of inputs specially for seed, fertilizers, irrigational water, machineries and implements, which has increased demand for agricultural credit. The adoption of modern technology, which is capital intensive, has commercialized agricultural production in India. Besides, the farmers' income is seasonal while his working expenses are spread over time. In addition, farmer's inadequate savings require the uses of more credit to meet the increasing capital requirements. Furthermore, credit is a unique resource, since it provides the opportunity to use additional inputs and capital items now and to pay for them from future earnings. The rural population in India suffers from a great deal of indebtedness and is subject to exploitation in the credit market due to high interest rates and the lack of convenient access to credit. Rural households need credit for investing in agriculture and smoothening out seasonal fluctuations in earnings. Since cash flows and savings in rural areas for the majority of households are small, rural households typically tend to rely on credit. Rural households need access to financial institutions that can provide them with credit at lower rates and at reasonable terms than the traditional

money-lender and thereby help them avoid debt-traps that are common in rural India. Timely and adequate agricultural credit is important for the increase in fixed and working capital for farmers. In order to provide sufficient credit to the farmers, many institutional and non-institutional agencies are working. Under institutional agencies cooperative, commercial, regional rural banks and different Government organizations are supplying credit to the needy farmers on priority basis

**Types of agriculture credit :**The agriculture credit can be classified on the basis of:

**(1) According to Tenure of Agricultural Credit** i.e. the credit requirement based on the time-period of loans. It can of three types:**(a) Short-Term:** It refers to the loans required for meeting the short-term requirements of the cultivators. These loans are generally for a period not exceeding and repaid after the harvest. For example loans required for the purchase of fertilizers, HYV seed, for meeting expense on religious or social ceremonies etc. **(b) Medium-Term:** These loans are for a period up to 5 years. These are the financial requirements to make improvements on land, buying cattle or agricultural equipments, digging up of canals etc**(c) Long-Term:** These loans are for a period of more than 5 years and are generally required to buy additional land or tractor or making permanent improvements on land.

**(2) According to Purpose of Agriculture Credit:** The agriculture credit on the basis of purpose for which the credit is used can be of two types :**a) Productive:** Productive loans are the loans hat are related to agricultural production and economically justified. For example purchase of tractor, land, seeds etc **b) Unproductive:** Unproductive credit are used for personal consumption and unrelated to productive activity for example loans for expenditure on marriages, religious ceremonies etc.

#### **Source of Agricultural Credit in India:**

There are two broad sources of agricultural credit in India:

#### **(1) Non-Institutional Sources (2) Institutional Sources**

**(1) Non-Institutional Sources:** The non-institutional finance forms an important source of rural credit in India, constituting around 40 percent of total credit in India. The interest charged by the non-institutional lenders is usually very high. The land or other assets are kept as collateral. The important **sources of non-institutional credit** are as follows :**i) Money-Lenders:** Money-lending has been the widely prevalent profession in the rural areas. The money-lenders charge huge rate of interest and mortgage the property of the cultivators and in some cases even the peasants and members of his family are kept as collateral.**(ii) Other Private Sources:****a) Traders, landlords and commission agents:** The agents give credit on the hypothecation of crops which when harvested is used to repay loans**(b) Credit from relatives:** These credits are generally used for meeting personal expenditure.

**(2) Institutional Sources:** The general policy on agricultural credit has been one of progressive institutionalization aimed at providing timely and adequate credit to farmers for increasing agricultural production and productivity. Providing better access to institutional credit for the small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections to enable them to adopt modern technology and improved agricultural practices has been a major thrust of the policy. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is an apex institution established in 1982 for rural credit in India. It doesn't directly finance farmers and other rural people.

**Table 1: Relative Share of Borrowing of Cultivator Households from Different**

Sources	(Figures are in Per cent)					
Sources Credit	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2002
<b>Non-Institutional</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>38.9</b>
<i>of which</i> Money Lenders	69.7	49.2	36.1	16.1	17.5	26.8
<b>Institutional</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>61.1</b>
<i>of which</i> Cooperatives Societies / Banks	3.3	2.6	22.0	29.8	23.6	30.2
Commercial Banks	0.9	0.6	2.4	28.8	35.2	26.3
<b>Unspecified</b>	–	–	–	–	<b>3.1</b>	–

<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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**Source :** All India Debt and Investment Survey and NSSO.

**Conclusion** – from above table it is concluded that still non institutional sources are contributing more to agriculture sector more than institutional sources Farmers are still facing many types of problems to get credit

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Dr. Jayashri P. Jadhav (830-833)

## NEW FRONTIERS OF FOREIGN TRADE IN INDIA

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### Introduction:

India has become the fastest growing investment region for foreign investors in 2016. Lower wages and special investment privileges such as tax exemptions are two of the main reasons attracting foreign companies to invest in India. Foreign direct investment (FDI) has become a major contributor of non-debt financial resources for the economic development of India. The Indian government's robust business environment aided by promising foreign policies have ensured continuous flow of foreign capital into the country, which has allowed India to overtake China and the US as the top destination for the Foreign Direct Investment. In first half of the 2015, India attracted investment of \$31 billion compared to \$28 billion and \$27 billion of China and the US respectively. Cutting down the transaction cost and time has made Indian exports more competitive at the global stage. Trade facilitation has become the Indian Government's top priority, as is evident from the most recent policy changes since 2014. The current five year Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20 provides a framework for increasing exports of goods and services as well as generation of employment and increasing value addition in the country, in keeping with the "Make in India" vision of the Prime Minister. The focus of the new policy is to support both the manufacturing and services sectors, with a special emphasis on improving the 'Ease of doing Business'. The policy seeks to double the foreign trade volume by 2019-20, making India a greater contributor in global trade.

The government has taken many initiatives in recent years such as relaxing FDI norms across sectors such as defence, PSU oil refineries, telecom, power exchanges, and stock exchanges, among others. For a country where foreign investments are being made, it also means achieving technical know-how and generating employment.

### Objectives

1. To overview the highlights of the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-2020 in India.
2. To study the MEIS and SEIS schemes.
3. To envision the impact of GST on FTP.

**Research Methodology** This study depends on secondary data as its primary source of information. The pictures & numbers used in this paper were taken from books on economics, government publications and internet based articles, etc. The paper itself is descriptive in nature.

**Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-2020: Key Highlights** The FTP for 2015-2020 seeks to provide a stable and sustainable policy environment for foreign trade in merchandise and services. It is geared towards initiatives such as 'Make in India', 'Digital India' and 'Skill India'. It is designed to link rules, procedures and incentives for promoting exports and imports. Its vision is to make India a significant participant in world trade with diversification of India's export, better integration and expansion of markets. It will help the Indian economy to gain global competitiveness, promoting exports by increasing the demand for India's product. By virtue of groundbreaking initiatives such as 'Make in India', the FTP 2015-2020 seeks to enable the country to assume a position of leadership in the international trade discourse by its conclusion; and to provide a mechanism for regular appraisal in order to rationalize imports and reduce the trade imbalance. FTP 2015-2020 envisions foreign trade as a major contributor to the country's economic growth and development. The Policy aims to enable India to respond to the challenges of the rapidly evolving global trading scenario. FTP 2015-2020 provides a framework for increasing exports of goods and services as well as generation of employment.

Following are some of the key highlights of FTP 2015-2020:

#### A. Simplification & Merger of Reward Schemes

- *Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS):*

For export of specified goods to specified markets.

- *Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS):*

For increasing exports of notified services.

#### B. Boost to "Make In India"

- *Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme (EPCG):*

Reduced Export Obligation (EO) for domestic procurement.

- *Higher level of rewards under MEIS:*

For export items with high domestic content and value addition.

### C. Trade Facilitation & “Ease of Doing Business”

- *Online Inter-Ministerial Consultation:*

For approval of export of SCOMET items, Norms fixation, Import Authorizations, Export Authorization, in a phased manner, with the objective to reduce time for approval.

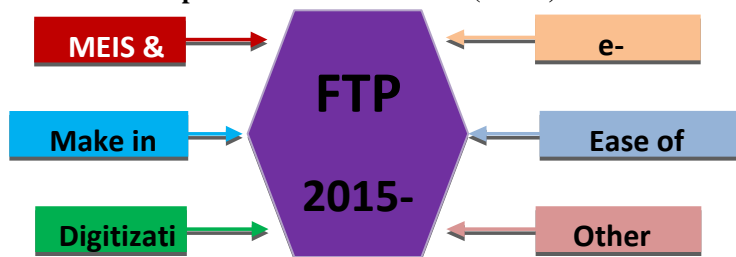
- *Paperless Trade Environment:*

By 24x7 online filing of documents/ applications.

- *Simplification of procedures:*

By Digitization and e-Governance initiatives.

### Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)



MEIS is one of the two schemes introduced in Foreign Trade Policy of India 2015-20, as a part of Exports from India Scheme. The MEIS Scheme aims to offset infrastructural inefficiencies and the associated costs of exporting products produced in India giving special emphasis on those which are of India's export interest and have the capability to generate employment and enhance India's competitiveness in the world market.

This scheme will replace 5 schemes of similar nature present in the earlier FTP, namely:

1. Focus Product Scheme (FPS)
2. Focus Market Scheme (FMS)
3. Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS)
4. Agri. Infrastructure incentive scheme
5. Vishesh Krishi Gramin Upaj Yojna (VKGUY)

As per the present FTP, the MEIS scheme also seeks to rationalize the incentives and enlarges their scopes by removing various restrictions. Aiming to give India's products a more competitive edge in the global markets, this scheme provides incentive in the form of duty credit scrip to the exporter to compensate for his loss on payment of duties. The incentive is paid as percentage of the realized FOB value (in free foreign exchange) for notified goods going to notified markets. To determine the quantity of incentive, the countries have been segregated into three groups.

- Group 'A' has India's traditional destinations such as the EU countries and USA.
- Group 'B' has the maximum number of countries with emerging markets and covers almost all of India's major export destinations globally. It has the highest quantum of incentive.
- Group 'C' has other markets with no incentive at all. It contains SAARC, Australia and New Zealand, some EU and African countries.

Export Incentives for each product depend on the group where its destination country belongs. The first schedule of the MEIS consisting of the definition of the country groups and the incentives on the 8-digit product lines was published along with the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 in April, 2015. However, after repeated representations from various industry associations and export promotion councils including us on the inadequacy of the incentives, the DGFT came out with a new schedule vide Public Notice No. 06 /2015-2020 published on 4th May, 2016. While the country groups have remained same in the new schedule, there has been a re-orientation of the incentive rates and in general the incentive basket has broadened. The key changes include additions of some product lines (at 8 digits) to the list of beneficiaries under MEIS. For instance, products coming in the category of the medical and scientific instruments have been included in the MEIS schedule and incentives have been given for all three groups. Amendment in the incentive rates for some product lines already included in the schedule. Here the most important change has been the grant of incentives to Group A countries for some product lines. This has obviously contributed towards expansion of the incentive market and has addressed one of our concerns.

### Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)

SEIS is an Incentive scheme, replacing the Served from India Scheme (SFIS), which will help Government nurture Service Exporter by way of several incentives. Primarily focused on generating more employment opportunities and forex investments, this scheme intends to reduce the infrastructural inadequacies in the present system of trading in India. SEIS shall apply to 'Service Providers' located in India instead of 'Indian Service Providers'. Thus SEIS provides for rewards to all Service providers of notified services, who are providing services from India, regardless of the constitution or profile of the service provider. The rate of reward under SEIS, presently at 3% and 5%, would be based on net foreign exchange earned. The list of services and the rates of rewards would be periodically reviewed. There would no longer be actual user condition or will usage restrictions for the rewards issued on specified types of goods. Instead, the rewards will be freely transferable and usable for all types of goods and service tax debits on procurement of services/goods. Service Exporter can now avail one or more of the following incentives:

- Making services cost competitive.
- Improving cash flow.
- Avoid cash outflow against Import Duties.
- Avoid service tax refund procedures.
- Encash benefits by open market sale.
- All benefits flowing upfront. No waiting.

The SEIS will reward exporters to offset infrastructural inefficiencies and associated costs involved, thereby encouraging export of notified services from India. The FTP has extended the reward scheme to units located in Special Economic Zones (SEZs), so as to increase their export levels. Service Providers of eligible services shall be entitled to Duty Credit Scrip (DCS) at notified rates on net foreign exchange earned, which can be utilized for the payment of custom duties for import of inputs or goods except the notified items, excise duties on procurement of input and capital goods, service tax on procurement of services, etc. The scheme has given relaxation to the actual user condition and the Duty Credit Scrips and goods imported / domestically procured against them shall be freely transferable.

**Performance So Far** India, hopeful after its resilience throughout the economic crisis of 2007-08, had set an ambitious target of achieving exports of \$900 billion at the end of 2020. However, the situation got compounded by the overall global slowdown, increase in the prices of commodities, devaluation of currencies. India registered a 15% decline in total imports during 2015-16, while India's external sector was affected by changes in the global trade. Further, it is also imperative to factor in the introduction of Goods and Service Tax (GST) and its possible impact on Indian economy. India has implemented a multi-tier GST with tax slabs with rates 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%. In the GST regime, Imports will be treated as inter-state supplies, while Exports will be treated as zero rated supplies. As such, IGST will be levied on import of goods and services into the country; but No tax will be payable on exports of goods or services. This will make Indian exports competitive in the international market.

<b>India's Foreign Trade Performance during 2016-2017</b>						
<b>Item</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017</b>				
		<b>Jun.</b>	<b>Jul.</b>	<b>Aug.</b>	<b>Sep.</b>	<b>Oct.</b>
	<b>Note: All figures are in Billion Rupees.</b>					
<b>Exports</b>	18,541.0	1,490.4	1,443.0	1,507.5	1,845.4	1,503.3
<b>Imports</b>	25,668.2	2,382.1	2,188.3	2,272.6	2,423.1	2,415.6
<b>Trade Balance</b>	-7,127.2	-891.7	-745.3	-765.1	-577.7	-912.4

**Source:** DGCI&S and Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

While global growth is expected to rise to 3.6% in 2018 from 3.1% in 2016, advanced economies in the world are anticipating rather subdued long term potential growth rates across as compared to the past decades. Growth prospects of emerging markets and developing economies, however, are likely to pick up remarkably. This is attributed to factors like the favourable conditions experienced by commodity exporters, improvement in macroeconomic stability, and partial recovery in commodity prices. India's exports in goods in the last fiscal have been \$275 billion, service exports were around \$160 billion and imports stand at \$477 billion. India's exports registered a decline of 3.59% during the October-2017 compared to October-2016 as they fell from Rs.150325.95 crore to Rs.155926.73 crore. However, Imports registered a 4.91% growth for the same period; managing to rise from Rs. 230246.81 crore to Rs. 241562.31 crore. India is the seventh largest and fastest growing economy in the world. One of the most significant factors that lead to a growth in the economy of a country is Trade (import-export). So it becomes a vital part to have a watch trade performance on both, domestic as well as international markets. However, what can be a bigger cause of worry for exporters is the ambiguity with respect to various export



promotion schemes allowed by India's Foreign Trade Policy (like MEIS, SEIS, EPCG, DBK, Advance Authorisation, etc.) during the initial GST implementation phase.

**Conclusion** Indian manufacturers have a tendency to locate manufacturing facilities as well as warehouses in states that offer better tax structures regardless of their suitability in terms of other resources. Traditionally, this has been one of the major reasons why Indian Exports lack international competitiveness. This picture is expected to improve significantly as new policy changes bring relatively efficient and distortion-free indirect tax regime along with many incentives. Foreign trade today plays a significant part in India's economy. Its role has become so important that it deserves a special focus and dedicated attention in India's economic policies. The major incentive schemes which were earlier dedicated to product schemes, market schemes, or incremental growth schemes have been combined into two major incentive schemes, namely MEIS and SEIS; with the intent of value addition, employment generation, and promotion of Indian brands. Enactment of the GST will ensure a uniform taxation system across the country. GST is a development that comes at a challenging time in the external environment for India. Global growth has slowed. Many major economies in the world face economic and political challenges with uncertain resolution. It is expected that GST will change the business structure of India and would bring significant changes on the international trade (import-export) of goods by reducing cost to exporters. Exporter would pay IGST and take refund. GST will impact both the duty neutralization scheme and export promotion schemes. Instead of looking at only export promotion, the FTP should be reshaped to look at trade as a whole. The government needs to slash and rationalize import duties further, raise the share of manufacturing in its economy and promote exports of manufactured goods.

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Mrs. Neeta M. Kedar & Dr. P. V. Sathe (834-835)

## SOCIETAL MARKETING - AN EMERGING TREND IN MARKETING

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### Introduction:

The concept of Social Marketing surfaced in 1972; a more socially responsible, moral and ethical model of marketing. Societal marketing concept evolved from older concepts of CSR and sustainable development and implemented by several companies to improve their public image through activities of customer and social welfare. The Societal Marketing Concept puts the Human welfare on top before profits and satisfying the wants. Societal Marketing emphasizes on social responsibilities and suggests that to sustain long-term success, the company should develop a marketing strategy to provide value to the customer's to maintain and improve both the customers and society's well being better than the competitors. Societal Marketing creates a favorable image for the company increases the sales. Social marketing is the use of commercial marketing principles and techniques to improve the welfare of people and the physical, social and economic environment in which they live. It is a carefully planned, long-term approach to changing human behavior. Societal marketing is when a company markets a product not only with consumer and company needs in mind, but also the long-term well being of society as a whole. Companies that produce effective societal marketing campaigns incorporate social and ethical considerations into the marketing plan. Social marketing allows businesses and web sites to gain popularity over the Internet by using different types of social media available, such as blogs, video and photo sharing sites, social networking sites and social bookmarking web sites.

Companies should balance three considerations in setting their marketing strategies: company profits, the consumer wants, and society's interests.

1. Society (Human Welfare)

Companies must make sure the products, services, actions, investments innovations servers the society first.

2. Consumers (Satisfaction)

Products and services should be satisfying the consumer's needs.

3. Company (Profits)

Building long-term customer relationship, being socially responsible, and providing satisfactory products are important for profit-making and wealth maximization.

Definition of social marketing:

- Andraesen defines social Marketing as "the application of commercial Marketing technologies to the analysis' planning, execution and evaluation of programs designed to influence to voluntary behavior of target audiences in order to improve their personal welfare and that of their society"

- "Social marketing is a process that applies marketing principles and techniques to create, communicate, and deliver value in order to influence target audience behaviors that benefit society (public health, safety, the environment, and communities) as well as the target audience" Kotler and lee, 2008

**Objective of Societal Marketing Concept:** The primary aim of social marketing is 'social good'

- To maintain a long-term relationship with customers.
- To create a better image in the society for the company than its competitors.
- To carry out its social responsibilities.
- Developing community awareness towards its brands.
- To increase the consumer base and market share.

**Advantages of Societal Marketing:** The societal marketing concept helps to maximize profits for the organization and creates a long-term relationship with customers. It encourages developing products that benefit society in long run and satisfies consumers.

- Gives a competitive advantage over the competitors, Promotes consumption of socially desirable products.
- Useful in customer retention and long term relationships.
- Increases the sales and market share.
- It helps to build a better image of the company.
- Facilitate expansion and growth in long term.
- Products and company policy should prioritize the social welfare and society in general.
- Societal marketing raises the living standard of the people in society and Promotes health consciousness in people and helps them adopt a healthier lifestyle.

➤ It helps to eradicate social evils that affect the society and quality of life

➤ It ensures the economic planning more significant and more fruitful to society.

Applications of Social Marketing: Social marketing is the systematic application of marketing along with other concepts and techniques to achieve specific behavioral goals for a social good. For example, this may include asking people not to smoke in public areas, asking them to use seat belts or prompting to make them follow speed limits.

1. Health promotion campaigns and AIDS awareness programs are largely using social marketing, and social workers are largely working for it.

2. Anti-tobacco campaigns.

3. Anti-drug campaigns.

4. Anti-pollution campaigns.

5. Road safety campaigns.

6. Anti-dowry campaigns.

7. Protection of girl child campaign.

8. Campaign against the use of plastic bags.

9. Green marketing campaign.

10. Lead India, Teach India and Aman ki Asha

**Conclusion:** Societal Marketing is very important to society, environment, and businesses. Society oriented development strategy can be helpful in overcoming the serious problems like pollutions explosion, ecological imbalance, world over poverty, imbalanced development and meeting the basic needs e.g. drinking water, food and shelter, education and health care. Social marketing can be applied in any sphere of life and can help in enriching the life of human being and care for safety of the universe.

The societal marketing concept holds “marketing strategy should deliver value to customers in a way that maintains or improves both the consumer’s and society’s well-being”. This way, rather than focusing on selling products, the focus is on consumer and society well-being. Social marketing a new marketing tool can be a great asset if used properly. The beneficial effects of social marketing for a business can be tremendous, but one must remember that it must be used in the most efficient possible way.

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Categories /

- Accounting
- Management

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## E-BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT AND ITS CHALLENGES

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### MEANING OF E-BUSINESS:

E-business means using the Internet to connect people and processes. It can be anything from building a website to having an integrated value chain that allows you and your partner to work together simultaneously and automatically. E-business is a web-enabling existing business processes to conduct transactions over the internet. One important element of e-business is building of business decision making, logic into the system, thereby automating routine decision making. There are no specifically created front ends for the data to be presented to the user. The browser is the universal front-end and e-mail or messaging software is another key enable in the e-business world. Data from one system are easily available to another, irrespective of vendor. All system access the same data source, instead of maintaining their own versions of the data. It opens new doors to customers around the world, improve efficiency, increase profit and deliver better customer service. E-business is integrating core processes to establish closer, more responsive relationship with employees, suppliers and partners. It can cut inventory costs, improve response time to customers and streamline transactions. E-business is focusing almost all time and effort on core competencies. It connects, adapts, integrates, and self heals IT system so companies can spend more time managing their business efficiently.

**CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF E-BUSINESS:** E-business is the complex fusion of business processes, enterprise applications and organizational structure necessary to create a high performance model. In the new economy, the Internet and technologies help streamline business processes, have helped companies to compete in new ways and have enlarged all together new types of business opportunities. Considering the inevitability of moving towards e-business, corporate managers want to develop effective strategies for competing in the new economy. Corporate managers do build the architecture in order to achieve e-business successor and the necessary changes in organizational practice made it appealing to:

1. Senior management and strategic planners develop business strategies
2. Corporate executive who drive their companies competitive future
3. Information technology managers who lead their teams with strategic decisions etc.

Market leaders develop e-models resting on a set of intertwined enterprise applications, customer relationship solutions, enterprise resource planning system, supply chain management and building their strategies around it. Each enterprise application demands a distinct strategic fusion of customer-centric processes, information system, management system and culture. Here are some of the important elements of e-business framework.

1. **Customer Relationship Management:** To face the competition companies must be able to make healthy relations with customers. To create effective strategies, companies must be able to spot trends quickly. Trends cover consumer buying habits, service and processes, organizations and enterprise technology. Successful companies understand that pleasing customers means capitalizing on new trends and open the door for innovative upstarts to satisfy customers' most important priorities. To remain competitive and maximize profits, companies must align people, process, strategy and technology and search for the capture, storage and analysis of customer interaction is essential.

2. **ERP- e-business Backbone:** ERP are reshaping the business structure because they solve the challenges posed by portfolios of disconnected, uncoordinated applications that have outlined their usefulness, market leaders have embraced ERP in order to gain operational efficiencies. ERP affects company architecture, processes, people, and procedures.

3. **Supply Chain Management:** It has become increasingly important. Supply chain management is now technology issues, and is a business strategy that creates new opportunities. There are a few steps for setting up a company's supply chain architecture, as companies wants to lower costs and improve time to market, changes occur within the underlying structure.

4. **E- procurement- wave of cost reduction:** A new wave of e-procurement automation that companies are deploying towards the ability to tie efficient procurement strategies and business workflow together with robust technology implementation truly differentiates market, leaders plus it frees employees to do their real jobs.

5. **Knowledge Tone Application:** As companies are migrating towards responsive e-business models, they are investing in new data driven application framework, that help them respond rapidly to changing market

conditions and customer needs. An aspect of knowledge harvesting is customer centric personalization and customization. This trend utilizes technology to enable the delivery of personalized information to a large number of end users through a variety of channels such as e-mail, fax or web pages.

6. **E-business Action Plan:** There is a need to create and implement an action plan that allows making the transition from an old business design to a new e-business design. E-business planning process requires an ongoing commitment of time and energy that could be spent on day to day operations. There is a need to design –business strategy that align with your goals. The creation of e-business design is linked to the management of change. Change begins in the organizational mind with new ways of thinking shaped by new ways of behaving. In order to have competence, successful companies chose among the following

- a. Service excellence
- b. Operational excellence
- c. Continuous innovation excellence

To succeed, focus on one e-business design, then put a lot of resources behind it. Gather and maintain all the up to date information u need, where you need it and way you need it, your company must be able to blend intelligence and information in order to make wise decisions.

**MAKING E-BUSINESS A REALITY:** Knowledge building helps the company understand what the customer is looking for and where the industry is going. It opens a window for the future and provides an opportunity to really understand what customers' value. Capability evaluation defines the existing business and identifies what capabilities it needs to improve tomorrow. E-business design asks what value a proposition is a business must provide to take advantage of digital capabilities. How is this value going to the packaged into products, services or experiences.

The e-business blue print or application framework strategy, helps to take want to do and convert it in to value creation. Once u choose an b-business design such as self service you need to examine questions relating to the knowledge building and capacity phases

1. Customer selection
2. Customer experience
3. Customer capture
4. Service strategy leads the way.

#### **TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE BENEFITS FROM E-BUSINESS:**

1. Increased sales from new sales leads giving rise to increased revenue from new customers, new markets, existing customers(repeat selling)
2. Marketing cost reduction from reduced time in customer service, online sales, reduced printing and distribution cost
3. Supply chain cost reductions from more efficient routine business processes such as recruitment, invoice payment and holiday authorization
4. Enhancement of brand,
5. More rapid, more responsive marketing communications
6. Faster product development lifecycle enabling faster response to market needs
7. Improves customer service
8. Learning for the future
9. Meeting customers satisfaction to have a website
10. Identifying new partners, supporting existing partner better
11. Better management of marketing information and customer information
12. Feedback from customers on products

#### **MANAGEMENT OF E-BUSINESS:**

Following is the application of 7S strategic framework to e-business management

1. **Strategy:** It approaches to developing e-business strategy. Differences from traditional strategic approaches. Developing right strategy and application is the need of hour.
2. **Structure:** The modification of organizational structure to support e-business. There is a need to make changes in the organization structure to suit the e-business model.
3. **Systems:** The development of specific processes, procedures, or information systems to support –business. Change in the existing system or development of new system for e-business is needed.
4. **Staff:** The breakdown of staff in terms of their background, age, sex and characteristics such as IT vs marketing, use of contractors/consultants to complete the jobs given to them on time with optimum utilization of efficiency of employees.

5. **Style:** It includes both the way in which key managers behave in achieving the organizations goals and the cultural style of the organization as a whole. Style of the managers to complete the task given and achieving the organizational goals also cultural style of e-business helps the business to roe and improve competitiveness.

6. **Skills:** Distinctive capabilities of key staff, but can be interpreted as specific skill sets of team members helps the management to distribute the work based on their skills and get the desired outcome.

7. **Super ordinate goals:** The guiding concepts of the organization which are also part of shared values and culture. The internal and external perception of these goals may vary. Achieving goals and facing the competition results in increasing profits and also increased brand value for the e-business.

#### **E-BUSINESS CHALLENGES:**

##### **Privacy:**

1. Privacy is among the top concerns of Internet users.
2. E-business sites often require passwords and use electronic signatures, an electronic form of identity verification.
3. Companies can track customers' shopping and viewing habits through cookies.
4. Customers usually prefer that companies do not share their personal information. Merchants have responded by joining privacy organizations.
5. Privacy protections may soon become legally required.
6. Employees also have concerns that employers are monitoring their Internet behavior.
7. Companies worry about data theft.

##### **Internet fraud:**

1. Internet Crime Complaint Center logs more than 200,000 complaints annually.
2. 50% of the complaints referred to law enforcement agencies deal with online auctions.
3. **Phishing** is a growing form of Internet fraud that uses e-mail or pop-up messages to get unsuspecting victims to disclose personal information.
4. **Vishing, or voice phishing**, involves phone calls to credit card customers to obtain personal and banking information.
5. Payment fraud is growing.

##### **Poor website design:**

1. 50% of shopping carts are abandoned before any purchase is made.
2. Lack of Information
3. Inability to find the information they need
4. Feeling overwhelmed by too much information
5. Companies that have brick-and-mortar experience often have better success satisfying customers than Internet-only retailers.
6. Online sales can compete with business partners such as retailers and distributors causing disputes called channel conflict.

##### **Communication Function:**

1. Web has four main functions: e-business, entertainment, information, and communication.
2. Communication is Web's most popular function.
3. Firms use e-mail to communicate with customers, suppliers, and other partners.
4. **Online Communities:** Internet forums, newsgroups, electronic bulletin boards, and Web communities that appeal to people who share common interests.
5. Spam is junk e-mail.

##### **RECENT TRENDS IN E-BUSINESS:**

1. Future growth of many companies is linked to a global strategy that incorporates e-business.
2. U.S. leads world in Internet users but ranks only 5th in Internet penetration.
3. E-Bay may dominate most markets, but Chinese company Alibaba.com has 83% of the auction business in China.
4. Three of four Web pages are written in English.
5. E-business can heighten competition in the global marketplace...

##### **Examples of e-business Strategy:**

1. Cisco (financial management)
2. Nike (product design)

3. Jet Blue Airlines (customer service & ticketing)
4. Dell Computer (customer ordering & service)
5. Boeing (flight manuals, maintenance documents, spare parts to order)
6. Garden.com (drop ship)
7. AlliedSignal (operations scheduling & supply chain)
8. Starbucks (smart cards & web access)

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## IMPACT OF GST IN INDIAN ECONOMY

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### Introduction :-

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) intended to replace multiple levels of taxation, we look at how it will affect estate sector-from home loans and housing purchase to rentals, through several sectors and the older areas that will impact the final price for a home explorer. The GST Bill was approved in the Lok Sabha on March 29, 2017 with four supplementary legislations-The Central GST Bill, 2017; The Integrated GST Bill, 2017; The GST (Compensation to States) Bill, 2017; and The Union Territory GST Bill, 2017. At the debate preceding the passing of the bills, finance minister Arun Jaitley said the GST, which will usher in a uniform indirect tax regime in the country, will make commodities 'slightly cheaper.' Today you have tax on tax, you have cascading effect. When all of that is removed, goods will become slightly cheaper, he said. On why the GST Council has decided on multiple GST rates, jaitley said one rate would be highly regressive as hawai chappal and BMW cannot at the same rate. The GST has recommended a four tier tax structure - 5, 12, 18 and 28 per cent. On top of the highest slab, access will be compulsory on luxury and demerit goods, to reward the states for revenue loss in the first five years of GST implementation. However, the Central GST (CGST) law has attached the peak rate at 20 percent and a similar rate has been arranged in the State (SGST) law, which takes the peak rate to 40 percent which will come into force only on financial needs.

### Objectives of Study :

1. To study the concept of GST.
2. To Study the impact of GST on Indian economy.
3. To assess the impact of GST after implementation.
4. To identify the benefits of GST.

**Research Methodology :** The information in the study is collected from secondary Sources that is from various Online sources websites, Articles related to Goods and Services Tax and Indian economy.

**Keywords :** GST, Economy, Tax Reforms.

### Comparison of VAT and GST

Point of Comparison	VAT	GST
Turn over Limit	40 Lakh	20 Lakh +
Registration	TIN based	PAN based
Input Tax credit	NO	Yes
Declaration Form	Like C,H	No forms
Tax rates	5.5 to 14.5	5 to 28
Return filling	Monthly or quarterly	monthly or annually
Mode of payment	Not specified	More than 10k online
Business rating	No	Yes

**Impact of GST on Prices of Goods and Service :** Tax experts claimed that the previous proactive of tax on tax for example VAT was being charged on not just cost production but also on the excise duty that was added at the factory get leading to production cost building up but now all had been gone when GST is role out. The prices of consumer durables, electronic products and readymade garments will be available at low price after rolled out GST. In order aspects, for goods which were taxed at low rate, the impact of GST brings price increment. Services bearing has seen the strongest tax system on goods and services and bring them under one rate.

### Tax before and After Implementation of GST

Sr. No.	Goods	Before	After
1.	Package Product	4-5 %	18 %
2.	Radymade Graments	4-5 %	18%
3.	Jewelry	3%	18%
4.	Mobiles and Credits Cards	15%	18%
5.	Cars	30-44%	18%
6.	Home appliance	12.5% to 14.5%	18%

Source : [www.gstindia.in](http://www.gstindia.in)



**Impact of GST on Indian Economy :**

1. GST is likely to improve the tax to GDP ratio of the country.
2. The GDP growth is likely to go up by 2% however one percent of additional tax may affect GDP adversely.
3. every year there is a growth in tax revenue in 8-10% range.
4. GST is likely to boost GDP of India by 100 to 150 bps resulting in increased tax revenue.
5. The GST neutral rate is expected to be around 17-18% which would be beneficial to manufacturing sector where the tax rate is around 24% at present and may not likely to give any incremental tax revenue to the government.
6. This increases tax revenue for the government which rises the capital expenditure, which in turn boosts the growth of economy.
7. GST will also bring the unorganized sector into the tax bracket.
8. With more than 160 countries implemented GST it helps to streamline the tax system globally.
9. GST also reduces the custom duties applicable on exports. This has major implications for the Indian economy. Marketing exports tax free would spur trade for our economy.

**Benefits of GST at large :**

1. The trade of the country will be converted to one market and hence uniformity.
2. GST will be removing the cascading effect.
3. Most of the benefits are to those who run organized business, which ultimately leads to attracting the unorganized sector to come into the main organized one ultimately resulting in a higher threshold for registration.
4. E-filing of returns will bring transparency, ease and finally efficiency in tax administration.
5. Equal distribution of money.
6. The common tax structure will reduce ambiguities, increase exports and strengthen the Make in India concept.

**Conclusion :** Goods and service tax is a well designed destination based value added tax on all goods and services which is the most elegant method of eliminating distortion and taxing consumption. The tax collection will go to the states having higher consumption as compared to the previous system of tax collection by manufacturing states and hence income distribution will be in an equal manner. It has been identified that items of mass consumption bear the least tax burden and as it can be seen the major sectors are benefiting out of it leading to economic growth. The latest news illustrates that the tax collection has crossed estimated limits, as only approximately 65 per cent of tax payers have filed returns, the collection will go up as all taxpayers file returns.

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## GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST) IN INDIA: AN INTRODUCTORY STUDY

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### INTRODUCTION

The word 'Tax' is derived from Latin word 'Taxare' which means 'To Estimate'. A tax is an enforced contribution, exacted pursuant to legislative authority. Taxation System in India includes both Direct and Indirect Tax. Goods and Services Tax (GST) is one of the most debated Indirect Taxation reforms. In today's scenario we pay various taxes i.e. Direct and Indirect taxes, which are felt as burden on us and due to these taxes the corruption is increasing. So, to overcome from all these taxation system the Central Government has decided to make one tax system i.e. Goods and Services Tax (GST). GST is one of the most critical tax reforms in India which has been long awaiting decision. It is a comprehensive tax system that will subsume all indirect taxes of State and central Governments and whole economy into seamless nation in national market. It is expected to remove the burden of existing indirect tax system and play an important role in growth of India. GST includes all Indirect Taxes which will help in growth of economy and proves to be more beneficial than the existing tax system. GST will also help to accelerate the overall Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country. GST is now accepted all over the world and countries are using it for sales tax system. This paper will help to show that, what will be the impact of GST after its implementation, difference between present Indirect Taxes and GST and what will be the benefits and challenges of GST after implementation. GST is a comprehensive tax regime levied on manufacture, sales and consumption of goods and services. It is expected to bring about 2% incremental GDP growth of the country. Therefore, the introduction of GST would be a substantial step in the reform of indirect taxation in India. Merging several Central and State taxes into a single tax would diminish cascading or double taxation, facilitating a common national market. The simplicity of the tax would lead to easier administration and enforcement. From the consumer point of view, the major advantage would be in terms of a reduction in the overall tax burden on goods, which is currently estimated at 25%-30%, free movement of goods from one state to another without stopping at state borders for hours for payment of state-tax or entry-tax and reduction in paperwork to a large extent. After years of inputs and months of speculation, the Goods and Services Tax or GST rollout will finally take place today during a midnight session in Parliament's Central Hall. President Pranab Mukherjee remarked that Introduction of GST is a momentous event for the nation. PM Modi said that the GST is a 'good and simple tax' which will end harassment of traders and small businesses while integrating India into one market with one tax rate. Scope of Black Money Generation Will be Difficult Once GST is Implemented said FM Arun Jaitley. Union Minister of State for Labour and Employment said the implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST) will create one lakh jobs in the next three months. India launches its biggest tax reform since independence in 1947, businesses and citizens across the country are steeling themselves for economic chaos. Protests and industrial strikes broke out across the country over tax rates and compliance burdens. In the states of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Rajasthan, tens of thousands of textile workers went on strike, while the association that represents sellers of seeds, pesticides and fertilizers protested in the agricultural state of Punjab. The move should eventually expand India's narrow tax base and increase government revenues. It has been heralded by economists and will count as the most important structural economic reform of Modi's three-year-old administration. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime will weed out black money and usher in an efficient taxation system. The Narendra Modi government had absolute clarity from day one that it would move against the shadow economy and black money. With GST Roll-out "**The new India will create one tax, one nation and one market**". GST is an important achievement for the whole country as several parties comes on board to support the pan-India vi tax regime. As many as 65 lakhs out of the 80 lakh taxpayers have already migrated from various platforms to GST. These businesses will be assigned a unique.

Under GST, goods and services are taxed at the following rates – 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%. There is a special rate of 0.25% on rough precious and semi-precious stones and 3% on gold. In addition a cess of 15% or other rates on top of 28% GST applies on few items like aerated drinks, luxury cars and tobacco products.

- **Zero Rated Items:** Food grains used by common people.
- **5% Rate:** Items of mass consumption including essential commodities will have low tax incidence.
- **12% and 18 % Rate:** Two standard rates have been finalized as 12% and 18%.
- **28% Rate:** White goods like air conditioners, washing machines, refrigerators, soaps and shampoos etc. were taxed at 30 - 31% shall be now taxed at 28%.

Demerit goods like tobacco, tobacco products, pan-masala, aerated drinks and luxury cars shall be charged at the highest rate of 28%. An additional cess on some luxury goods shall also be imposed. Services that are now taxed at 15% shall be taxed at a higher rate of GST @18%. The tax rate on Gold is yet to be decided.

**STRUCTURE OF GST IN INDIA** India is proposing to implement 'dual GST'. In 'dual GST' regime, all the transactions of goods and services made for a consideration would attract two levies i.e. CGST (Central GST) and SGST (State GST).

**Taxes that will be subsumed in GST:** GST would be levied on all the transactions of goods and services made for a consideration. This new levy would replace almost all of the indirect taxes. In particular, it would replace the following indirect taxes:

**At Central level**

- Central Excise Duty (including Additional Duties of Excise)
- Service Tax
- CVD (levied on imports in lieu of Excise duty)
- SACD (levied on imports in lieu of VAT)
- Central Sales Tax
- Excise Duty levied on Medicinal and Toiletries preparations,
- Surcharges and cesses

**At State level**

- VAT/Sales tax
- Entertainment tax (unless it is levied by the local bodies)
- Luxury Tax
- Taxes on lottery, betting and gambling
- Entry tax not in lieu of Octroi
- Cesses and Surcharges

However, certain items / sectors would be outside the GST regime. Products such as alcohol, petroleum products would remain outside GST regime. Further, Land and properties may remain outside since they are neither goods nor services. Looking at the international practices on GST, it would be advisable that the products outside GST regime should be minimum as allowing parallel levies will only add to cascading effect than any good to industry/economy.

**ADMINISTRATION OF GST IN INDIA** CGST and IGST will be administered by 'Central Government' and SGST will administered by the respective State Governments.

- **Law relating to GST:** In GST regime, there will be one CGST law and 31 SGST law for each of the States including two Union Territories and one IGST law governing inter-State supplies of goods and services.
- **Mechanism of input tax credit in GST:** Input tax credit of CGST would be available for payment of CGST and input tax credit of SGST would be available for payment of SGST. However, cross utilization of tax credit between the Central GST and the State GST would be allowed in the case of inter-State supply of goods and services under the IGST model.
- **Interstate transactions in GST:** All the inter-State transactions of goods and services would attract IGST (which would be CGST plus SGST). The inter-State seller will pay IGST on value addition after adjusting available credit of IGST, CGST, and SGST on his purchases. The Exporting State will transfer to the Centre the credit of SGST used in payment of IGST. The Importing dealer will claim credit of IGST while discharging his output tax liability in his own State. The Centre will transfer to the importing State the credit of IGST used in payment of SGST.
- **Inter-State supply of goods for consideration to attract additional tax:** Draft GST law provides that an additional tax upto 1% will be levied by Centre on inter-State supply of **goods** (and not on services) made for consideration. Thus, effectively inter-State branch transfers will not attract this 1% additional Tax. This additional tax will be assigned to States from where the supply of goods originates. This additional tax will be applicable for a period of two years and could be extended further by GST Council. The credit of this additional levy will not be available as thus it will be a cost in the supply chain.
- **Composition scheme:** There would be option available to tax payers having turnover less than Rs. 50 lacs can *opt* for Composition scheme wherein they need to discharge tax at a floor rate of 1%.
- **Exports and SEZ:** Exports would be zero rated, as currently they are. In case of SEZ, if the supply of goods or services is for consumption in processing zone then it would be zero rated by refund mechanism.

- **Imports:** Even under GST regime, Customs duty would be levied on import of goods in India. Currently, import of 'goods' suffers CVD (in lieu of Excise duty) and SACD (in lieu of VAT). On import of taxable services, Service tax is attracted. In GST regime, both CGST and SGST would be levied on import of goods and services.
- **Special Area Schemes:** The exemptions available under Special Industrial Area Schemes would continue up to legitimate expiry time both for the Centre and the States. Later, after the introduction of GST, the tax exemptions, remissions etc. related to industrial incentives would be converted, if at all needed, into cash refund schemes.

#### **BENEFITS OF GST**

1. A single registration for both CGST & SGST will reduce transaction costs and also unnecessary wastages. To make this more effective Government has to provide necessary IT infrastructure & integration of States level with the Union.
2. With the introduction of GST, Tax on Tax i.e. multiplicity of taxation will be eliminated. A number of taxes currently levied on each level of transaction will be reduced. This will help clearing the confusion created by existing indirect taxes and also reduce the paper work associated with them.
3. There won't be any fear of taxation that may crop up at any stage of supply chain. This will not only help the business community to decide price modalities and supply chain but also the consumers in the long run. The goods will be competitive as the price will not be the main focus but the innovation and business intelligence will be.
4. Consumers will be benefitted the most as the average tax burdens will be reduced with the introduction of GST.
5. Implementation of GST will help reduce the corruption in the country, because GST reduces the multiple tax system.
6. Due to full end seamless credit manufactures or traders do not have to include taxes as a part of their cost of production which is very big reason to say that we can see a reduction in prices. However, if the government seeks to introduce GST with a higher rate this might be lost.
7. More efficient neutralization of taxes especially for exports thereby making our products more competitive in the international market and give boost to Indian Exports.
8. Average tax burden on companies is likely to come down which is expected to reduce prices and lower prices mean more consumption, which in turn means more production thereby helping in the growth of the industries. This will create India as a "Manufacturing hub".
9. Average tax burden on companies is likely to come down which is expected to reduce prices and lower prices mean more consumption.

#### **CHALLENGES FOR IMPLEMENTING GST SYSTEM**

1. To implement the bill there has to be lot of changes at administration level, Information Technology integration has to happen, sound IT infrastructure is needed, the state governments has to be compensated for the loss of revenues (*if any*) and many more.
2. GST, being a consumption-based tax, states with higher consumption of goods and services will have better revenues. So, the co-operation from state governments would be one of the key factors for the successful implementation of GST.
3. Since it is a consumption based tax, in case of services the place where service is provided needs to be determined.
4. A strict check on exploiting activities will have to be done, so that the final consumer can enjoy the real benefits of GST.
5. Although, a large number of officers are being trained and a systematic IT software is being developed for the successful implementation of GST, it will take some time for the people including the manufacturers, the wholesalers, the retailers or the final consumers to understand the whole process and apply it correctly.

**CONCLUSION** India is all set to introduce Goods and services tax after crossing the various hurdles in its way. GST is a long-term strategy planned by the Government and its positive impact shall be seen in the long run only. Also, this can happen if GST is introduced at a nominal rate to reduce the overall tax burden of the final consumers. Let us hope GST will leave a positive impact and will help to boost-up the Indian economy and will convert India into a unified national market with simplified tax regime. A rising Indian economy will anyways help in the financial growth of the common man! Let us hope this 'One Nation - One Tax' proves to be a game changer in a positive way and proves to be beneficial not only to the common man but to the country as a whole. There are various challenges in way of GST implementation as discussed above in paper. They need more analytical research

to resolve the fighting interest of various stake-holders and accomplish the commitment for a fundamental reform of tax structure in India.

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## HORTICULTURE MARKETING SCENARIO IN MAHARASHTRA

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### Introduction:

Horticulture in India is Recognized as one of the fastest growing sectors in the world. Maharashtra is one of the leading states in the country in horticulture development. Horticulture sector comprising fruits,vegetables ,floriculture, medicinal and aromatic crops, mushroom, spices and plantation crops, has witnessed phenomenal growth in production and productivity during the last two decades. The diverse agro-climatic conditions of the state are very congenial for cultivation of various horticultural crops. Maharashtra is the third largest producer of horticulture crops and large exporter as well. The area under fruit crops which was 2.42 lakh heaters in 1990 has gone up to 6.13 lakh heaters in 2011. Similarly, the area under various vegetables, spice crops and floriculture has also increased substantially. Marketing of horticulture commodities, differ as they are highly perishable seasonal and high in volume. Horticultural product has faced the marketing problems due to seasonality of production and high perishability of produce

### Objective of study:

1. To Study The Importance Of Horticultural Commodities.
2. To Study The Current Marketing Scenario Of Horticulture Crops.
3. To Study The Problems Of Horticultural Marketing.

**Methodology:** This study is based on secondary data. The data is collected from reference books, articles, newspaper and websites

**Importance of Horticultural Crops :** India is one among the many important fruits and vegetables producing countries of the world. It ranks third after, china and U.S.A. in production of horticultural crops. It is the world's largest producer of mangoes and occupies second place among the banana and onion producing countries of the world. Horticultural crops, i.e. fruits and vegetables assume more importance as a protective food as they provide much needed health supporting vitamins, minerals and also in improving the protein value in foods. Besides their value in human consumption, horticultural crops play an important role in commerce, particularly in export trade and processing industry. Employment opportunities offered by this sector are plenty to the farm population engaged in production, transportation, processing and marketing operations in addition to the entrepreneurs seeking self employment keeping in view of its importance much emphasis has been given to augment the production of horticultural crops in our national plans. India's share in the global market is insignificant it accounts for only 1.7 percent of the global trade in vegetables and 0.5 percent in fruits. India is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables contributing 10 percent and 14 percent respectively in the world fruit and vegetable.

**Profile Of Horticulture Product:** Maharashtra produces about 17.54 m. MT of horticultural produce from an area of 2.49 m. ha. Accounting for 7.30 percent of horticulture production in the country, major share of production is from fruits (54.24 percent), the main fruits being Sapota, Banana, Citrus, and Grapes. Other fruits grown are Mango, Pomegranate and Guava. The vegetable produce forms about 42.78 percent of the horticultural production in the state. Maharashtra is also a leading producer of Onions, Cut Flowers and Cashew. 25.23 lakh MT of fruits have been traded in organized markets with average price of Rs. 14.92/kg. 56.24 lakh MT of vegetables have been traded in organized markets with average price of Rs. 11.21/kg.

**Present Scenario In Horticulture Marketing:** The marketing of farm product is a complex process it includes all the function and processes involved in the movement of the farmers to the consumers. Marketing of agricultural produces is different and more challenging than many of the industrial products. The marketing of horticultural products that too of the fruit and vegetable is more challenging because of the perishability, seasonality and bulkiness and consumption habits of the Indian consumers. Indian consumer demands fresh fruit and vegetable. The main stakeholders in marketing chain from growers to consumers are wholesalers, retailers and other middlemen. It is necessary to focus on marketing of fruit and vegetable from the point of all the stakeholders from growers to consumers. The fruit and vegetable marketing system is a link between the farm and consumers. It involves all the functional aspects of market namely pre and post-harvest operations, assembling, sorting, grading, storage, transportation and distribution. There has been concern in recent years regarding the efficiency of marketing of fruit and vegetable. High and fluctuating prices and availability of quality produce are matters of concern from the point

of consumers. Only a small share of consumer rupee reaching the farmers is another major concern in marketing of fruit and vegetable. India has a huge opportunity to become a leading global food supplier, if only it has the right marketing strategies and of course, agile, adaptive and efficient supply chain .the ideal marketing system is one of that maximizes the long run welfare of society .it should operate with maximum physical and allocative efficiency. Marketing of horticultural produce in Maharashtra comprises of organized marketing structure and unorganized marketing structure. In organized structure, the role of **co-operatives** is significant. The other vertical and horizontal institutional system network in the state is quite helpful and graceful to the co-operative enterprises. **Marketing Boards**, now-a-days are predominantly doing better for marketing the horticultural produce. The role of **A.P.M.C.** in some districts is significant and dealing separately from horticultural produce by developing a separate horticultural produce marketing (yards) campuses. Similarly, there is a chain of traders and unorganized agencies dealing in marketing activities of the horticultural produce at different places. **Group marketing**, now-a days is becoming more popular, affordable and feasible to the growers. marketing channels i.e. from producer to bulk purchasers in organized and unorganized marketing agencies and organizations like APMC. This is called as a **terminal market**. The other way round marketing begins from wholesalers-retailers to consumers. Most of the horticultural produce is channelized through one way round up to the terminal market i.e. up to the APMCs. There is a need to have a proper co-ordination between the cooperative enterprises and the organized institutions (Government or Semi Government agencies) in various activities relating to marketing of horticulture produce in Maharashtra, the major factors of demand and supply in marketing system do play a very vital role. The market committee provides necessary infrastructural facilities for smooth operations of marketing of the horticultural produce. Some APMCs have developed abstract market campuses for vegetables, fruits and food grains etc.

**Constraints In Existing Systems Of Horticulture Marketing:** The process of horticultural marketing begins with the farmer and end up with the consumer. In between these two extreme ends one can find many intermediaries like transporters, warehouse owners, commission agents, wholesalers and retailers etc. performing their duties to enable the horticultural marketing process to reach its completion.

- The maximum wastage happens during the transportation of fruit produce from the farm gate to mandis and thereafter.
- The present system of marketing of fruits is full of number of malpractices. It is dominated by middlemen who exploit both the consumers and producers.
- Transportation is another weak link in post-harvest handling of fruits. Since the fruits come from village, large proportion of the produce is transported by road only. Poor quality rural roads create hazards and enhancing the likelihood of damage.
- Non availability of market information .
- Absence of grading and standardization.
- Inadequate credit facilities.
- Poor market technology.

**Conclusion:** horticultural marketing is an important economic activity. the perishable nature of certain horticultural commodities like fruit and vegetables introduces an element of risk and uncertainty in the economy. Horticultural marketing system in India suffered from severe constraints like high costs, existence of middlemen, storage and transport bottlenecks and lack of market information among the farmers. The study suggested development of market yard, storage, and transport facilities, so that efficient horticultural marketing can be attained. the need for improvement in the marketing system by regulating the marketing operations, establishment of efficient transportation system and co-operative marketing structure

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## **E-COMMERCE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITY IN THE CURRENT SCENARIO**

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### **INTRODUCTION:**

At first, the term e-commerce means the process of execution of commercial transactions. Electronically with the help of the leading technologies such as electronic data interchange and electronic funds transfer (EFT) which gave an opportunity for users to exchange business information and do electronic transactions. The ability to use these technologies appeared in the late 1970s and allowed business companies and organizations to send commercial documentation electronically. Businesses and individuals can use electronic commerce to reduce transaction costs by improving the flow of information and increasing the coordination of actions. By reducing the cost of searching for potential buyers and sellers and increasing the number of potential market participants, electronic commerce can change the attractiveness of vertical integration for many firms. It is not clear yet whether widespread adoption of electronic commerce will cause hierarchical organization structures to revert to their former market-based structures, but it certainly is a distinct possibility. In spite of numerous advantages, e-commerce still has a number of hurdles to cross over before it truly revolutionizes business. These hurdles are more difficult and herculean in a country like India, where computing itself is taking root gradually. The primary cause of this being that the number of computers per person in India is too small for e-commerce to make an impression. To deal electronically, the basic requirement is to have a computer or a device that can fulfill the requirements for dealing with online transactions. The second major problem is the access to the internet. Ecommerce is carried out largely through credit cards, which are not commonplace in India. Most people are not comfortable with the idea of a credit card itself; let alone using one on the internet. The other problem of buying from a catalogue is that it does not have the direct impact to generate desire and trigger the consequent purchase. Also, the possibility of bargaining, doesn't carry forward to net shopping, which dissuades most Indian consumers. Though the cost of setting up a cyber business are relatively less as compared to an ordinary business, to have a decent response from Indian buyers, a large amount of money would have to be spent on advertising which in turn would inflate the pre-requisite capital.

**Review of Literature** Shweta Sharma, Sugandha Mittal - examined a developing country can become industrialized and modernized if it can extensively apply IT to enhance productivity and International competitiveness, develop e-commerce and e-governance applications. An Information based society or knowledge based society is composed of IT products, IT applications in society and economy as a whole. Many countries in Asia are taking advantage of e-commerce through opening of economies which is essential for promoting competition and diffusion of International technologies. Mr. Rajiv Rastogi Reported that a developing country can become industrialized and modernized if it can extensively apply IT to enhance productivity and international competitiveness, develop e-commerce and e-governance applications. An information based society or knowledge based society is composed of IT products, IT applications in society and economy as a whole.

### **Objectives of the Study**

There are following objectives of the study.

1. To study the concept of E-commerce in details.
2. To study the challenges before the e-commerce development in India.
3. To study the prospects of E-commerce in the current scenario.

### **Limitation of the Study**

1. The Study is based on secondary data, due to limitation of the time primary data could not possible taken into consideration.
2. The study is in general nature. The Concept of E-commerce is very wide could not possible in brief study a specific.

**E-Commerce in India** In the upcoming years, e-commerce is expected to boom in the Asian region. The number of digital buyers in Asia Pacific is projected to pass the one billion mark for the first time in 2018, which will account for 60 percent of all internet users in the region. In line with the regional growth, India, a fast-growing emerging Asian market, shows optimistic projections for the e-commerce industry. Current active e-commerce penetration in India stands only 28 percent, with lots of room for improvement - India's retail e-commerce CAGR is projected to reach 23 percent from 2016 to 2021. Close to 329.1 million people are projected to buy goods and services online in India by 2020. This means that about 70.7 percent of internet users in India will have purchased products online by then. The majority of digital shoppers in India are male. This growth in volume of digital buyers



has a reflection on revenue as well. Retail e-commerce sales in India are forecast to grow tremendously, with projections to jump from around 16 billion U.S. dollars in 2016 to just over 45 billion U.S. dollars in 2021. In 2016, Amazon.in was the leading online store in India with net e-commerce sales of 437.7 billion U.S. dollars, followed by local competitors Flipcart and Snapdeal. Mobile is also a profitable and promising shopping platform for the retail industry in India. In fact, about 23 percent of Indian internet users stated that they used a mobile phone for making a purchase in 2016. This places India as one of the leading digital markets for mobile e-commerce penetration. About 27 percent of digital buyers in the country stated making an online purchase via their smartphones/mobile on a monthly basis, and 24 percent stated purchasing online goods and services weekly. About 71 percent of consumers in India also said mobile wallet is their preferred method of digital payment. In terms of value, sales from mobile retail e-commerce are projected to generate 63.5 billion U.S. dollars in revenue by 2020. The e-commerce has transformed the way business is done in India. The Indian e-commerce industry has been on an upward growth trajectory and is expected to grow at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 28 per cent from 2016-20 to touch US\$ 63.7 billion by 2020 and overtake the US by 2034.1 The sector reached US\$ 14.5 billion in 2016. Much growth of the industry has been triggered by increasing internet and smartphone penetration. The ongoing digital transformation in the country is expected to increase India's total internet user base to 829 million by 2021 (59 per cent of total population), from 373 million (28 per cent of population) in 2016, while total number of networked devices in the country are expected to grow to two billion by 2021, from 1.4 billion in 2016. Total online spending, inclusive of domestic and cross border shopping, is expected to increase by 31 per cent year-on-year to Rs 8.76 trillion (US\$ 135.8 billion) by 2018. Cross border shopping by Indians touched Rs 58,370 crore (US\$ 9.1 billion) in 2016, and is expected to be 85 per cent year-on-year in 2017. The top 3 countries preferred by Indians for cross-border shopping in 2016 were USA (14%), UK (6%) and China (5%).

The Indian consumer internet market is expected to grow by 44 per cent year-on-year to touch US\$65 billion in 2017, up from US\$45 billion in 2016. Online travel agents account for the largest market share (70 per cent) in the internet consumer market, while the remaining 30 per cent is occupied by horizontal e-tailing, fashion, furniture, grocery, hotel, food tech, cab aggregators, education technology, and alternative lending among others.

**Challenges before E-Commerce in India** There are following challenges before e-commerce in India

**Poor Knowledge and Awareness:** When it comes to ratio of internet consumers, scenario is not so admirable one. Majority of Indian rural population are unaware of internet and it uses. Surprisingly, most of internet savvies or urban population are also suffering from poor knowledge on online business and its functionalities. Very few are aware of the online corruption and fraud and thus darkness still exists. A reliable survey reveals that 50% of Indian online users are unaware of the solution of online security.

**Online Transaction:** Most of Indian customers do not possess plastic money, credit card, debit card and net banking system, which is one of the prime reasons to curtail the growth of ecommerce. Nevertheless, in recent years, some of the nationalized banks have started to issue debit cards to all its account holders. This is undoubtedly a positive sign for Indian online entrepreneurs.

**Cash on Delivery:** Cash on Delivery (COD) has evolved out of less penetration of credit card in India. Most of Indian E-commerce companies are offering COD as one of mode of payment for the buyers. 30%-50% of buyers are also taking advantage of this mode of payment while making purchase of any product and service over internet. COD has been introduced to counter the payment security issues of online transaction, but this mode has been proving to be loss and expensive to the companies. It is seen that majority of the customers denied to make the payment at the time of delivery of the product. Hence, companies tend to lose the sale along with product transit fees. In order to curb the problem of COD, online companies should take some judicial steps; otherwise basic logic behind the ecommerce business will be at risk.

**Online Security:** In case of startup and small business, Business owners are ignoring the importance of authentic software due to budget constraints. They are even failing to take the initial steps to secure and protect their online business through installation of authentic protection services like antivirus and firewall protection, which indeed a crucial step for successful online business players. In India, maximum number of business entrepreneurs used unauthorized software in their server, which usually does not come with upgraded online security. Such pirated software leaves room for virus, malwares and Trojan attacks and it is highly risky task to make online transactions in the systems, which may disclose or leak sensitive details of credit cards and online banking of the users. These kinds of droopiness should be banned in Indian ecommerce sectors. Affiliation to SSL certificate should be imposed as a mandatory action for every owner.

**Logistics and Shipment Services:** In India, logistics and courier services required lots of improvement. While, perfect and strong logistics service is one of the key reasons behind the success of any online company, India is

lagging far behind in this sector as most of the town and small villages are still not covered under serviceable area of many of the courier and logistic companies. Ecommerce is hampered in a big way owing to the limited services offered by the courier service companies.

**Tax Structure:** Tax rate system of Indian market is another factor for lesser growth rate of ecommerce in India in comparison to other developed countries like USA and UK. In those countries, tax rate is uniform for all sectors whereas tax structure of India varies from sector to sector. This factor creates accounting problems for the Indian online business companies.

**Fear factor:** Fear of making online payment is a universal psychological factor of Indian customers. With the spread of knowledge on online transactions and its reliability, some percentages of customers have overlooked this fear and they are fearlessly engaging themselves in online shopping. But still, majority of customers are not aware of online transactions and its security. They often reluctant to disclose their credit card and bank details and preferred to stay away from online world of shopping.

**'Touch and Feel' factors:** Indian customers are more comfortable in buying products physically. They tend to choose the product by touching the product directly. Thereby, Indian buyers are more inclined to do ticketing and booking online in Travel sectors, books and electronics. Companies dealing with products like apparel, handicrafts, jewellery have to face challenges to sell their products as the buyers want to see and touch before they buy these stuffs.

#### **Opportunities to E-Commerce in India**

Large percentage of population subscribed to broadband Internet, rapidly increasing 3G internet users, and a recent introduction of 4G across the country. Explosive growth of Smartphone users. Rising standards of living as result of fast decline in poverty rate. Availability of much wider product range. Competitive prices compared attractive to the customers. Increased usage of online classified sites, with more consumers buying and selling secondhand goods.

**CONCLUSION** Today's digital marketing world, e-commerce plays a vital role in buying behavior of customer. The e-commerce industry in India is growing at a remarkable pace due to high penetration of internet and sophisticated electronic devices. However, the recent growth rate of e-commerce in India is far lagging behind than other developed countries. There are many big problems and challenges on the way of an online merchant. Factors like safety and security of online money transaction being the biggest problem along with others have curbed the smooth expansion of the online industry in the country

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Mr. Kardak Santosh Eknath (851-853)

## SIGNIFICANCE OF M- MARKETING IN PRESENT SCENARIO

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### **Introduction:**

Mobile marketing is a revolutionary marketing tact in business world. It introduces easier and better way to communicate directly with customers and advertise products. Ecommerce business can be easily enhanced. Marketers now contact users according to their natures and requirements. They can research and find what kind of services or products are being searched by customers and notify them based on this research. Customers can easily get what they are looking for, because marketers notify them with the best deals and services. Customers can buy and enjoy services with feedback and reviews. These feedback and reviews also seem helpful to other customers as well.

### **Objective of the Study:**

- 1) To Study the Concept of M- Marketing.
- 2) To Study the Significance of M –Marketing.
- 3) To study the Types of M- Marketing.

**Research Methodology:** Research methodology not only talks about the research methods but also considers the logic behind the method used in the context of the research study. Research methodology is away to systematically study and solves the research problems.

**Research design used in the Study:** Descriptive research design is used in this study. The researcher had to use fact and information already available in order to study the importance of M- Marketing.

**Data Collection Method:** The Process of data collection begins after a research problem has been defined. For the present study researcher only collect secondary data, in order to find the importance of M- Marketing.

**Secondary data:** It is the data which is already collected someone else. Researcher to analyze the data and interprets the results. Researcher collected the secondary data through various books, authorized websites.

**M-Marketing:** Mobile marketing is a form of marketing that involves the use of mobile phones to communicate the value of a product or service to the target audience. It is one of the fastest growing branches of marketing because of the easiest, most effective and inexpensive ways to reach the consumers. An estimated 5 billion people own a mobile phone and more than 90% of them have them always with them. The majority read every message they receive right away, while a growing number of people also use their mobile phones to access the Internet. Mobile marketing generally refers to marketing on or with mobile devices. It can include any marketing activities though mobile whether it is an online shopping or SMS notification for a product advertisement. It is similar to internet marketing where marketers need user in order to provide services and advertising their products. Mobile marketing includes research to understand mobile user's nature, designing according to mobile platform, and adopting various techniques of mobile marketing strategies. Make sure that people are continuously getting E-mails, SMS, MMS, and other means of advertisement in order to get connected with you.

### **Definition:**

- 1) "According to Andreas Kaplan, a professor and specialist of marketing, defines Mobile Marketing as "any marketing activity conducted through a ubiquitous network to which consumers are constantly connected using a personal mobile device".

**Mobile Marketing Strategies:** These days, most of the people are investing time on internet via smart phones. They start and end their days with mobile. I think mobile is the first thing needed after waking up in the morning and last thing used before going to bed. It means your websites has been visited mostly via mobile in comparison of desktop. So you should follow a strategy in order to expand and enhance your business based on mobile marketing Now marketing strategies should be changed to attract mobile users via internet. This change forced people to follow mobile marketing strategy. Business should have an important place for mobile marketing otherwise it will definitely affect your business. You can improve your business by adopting trendy techniques of mobile marketing and advertising.

**SMS Marketing:** It is true that a SMS is checked by a user in less time. So, SMS is a perfect way to contact a customer for their requirement and for advertisement.

1. **MMS Marketing:** Text, video, audio, and image slideshow can be delivered via MMS to users for advertise our business or products. Mobile marketing helps us to understand nature of our customer. I can verify about service requirements of a user and I can help them via MMS.
2. **Push notification:** It is a flash text to notify users to advertise products and services. It is easily visible to user instead of SMS.
3. **App-based Marketing:** Mobile platform based App of an ecommerce website can be effectively used in a business promotion. You just have to maintain search ranking of app in a store to make it visible.
4. **In-game Mobile Marketing:** Marketers used to provide promoting messages within games. This is called mobile advergaming or ad-funded mobile game.
5. **QR codes:** QR code is an alternative of URL typing. One can go to a page by scanning a 2D image instead of typing a URL.
6. **Bluetooth:** Some marketers use hotspot to deliver Content Marketing. It is a permission based and a radio-based technology and free of cost. It is an effective way of advertising products. Greatly effective, in case user has activated DND for such advertisements. It works on fact that whenever a customer will comes in range with activated Bluetooth, starts getting notification and ads.
7. **Proximity service:** Proximity systems or marketing based on GSM also called SMS-CB (Short message Service-Cell Broadcast. This will help in broadcast of messages to all users in a specific geographical area.
8. **Location-based services:** Location based services are specially conducted through cell phone networks. It is used to send advertise or other messages to user based on location.
9. **Voice Mail:** Marketers can send a voice SMS or a prerecorded message without making any ring for advertising their business.

**Why We Need a Mobile Marketing Strategy?** Our business needs a mobile marketing strategy for the same reason that you need a computer and Wi-Fi access – this is the age in which we live! Walk around any major city and we'll find more than just a few folks with faces glued to their smart phone screens. According to recent reports, 40% of users' internet time is spent on mobile devices, which means simply ignoring the rise of mobile just isn't an option.

**Some other interesting Mobile Marketing statistics:** 80% of mobile device time is spent on apps, with game apps eating up the largest percent of app time. People browse 70% more web pages on tablets than smart phones. Retail conversion rates are 2.2% on tablets, considerably higher than 0.7% on smart phones, but traditional PC conversion rates are still highest at 3.3%. Mobile searches have increased 200% year over year in 2012.

Mobile is predicted to surpass desktop in 2014. Mobile is here to stay, and if forecasts are correct, it will soon be eclipsing desktop usage. If you don't have a Mobile Marketing strategy yet, it's time to get going!

#### **Benefits of Mobile Marketing:**

1. **Cost efficiency:** Most business owners are faced with the very same issue. The good news is that you don't have to spend hundreds of thousands of pounds to reach your customers via their mobile phones. On the contrary, it is one of the most affordable ways to advertise your products or service, build a brand name and boost loyalty.
2. **Efficacy:** As with most things in this world, what you pay is what you get when it comes to marketing too. This, however, is not the case with mobile marketing. Unlike other low cost marketing options such as sending e-mails that virtually have no effect because they are deleted without being even opened, mobile marketing such as sending SMSes is very effective because over 90% of mobile phone owners read every SMS they receive.
3. **Reach the targeted audience:** Every business wants to reach a specific group of consumers to benefit from marketing campaign. And this is why mobile marketing is one of the most effective marketing strategies.
4. **Immediate effect:** Most marketing campaigns need time to show results. Mobile marketing, on the other hand, yields immediate results. Most people don't only have their mobile phone always with them but they also have the tendency to read their messages as soon as they receive them.
5. **Establish a relationship with your customers in the long term:** The ability to be able to reach your customers at any time and at any place allows you to build a relationship in the long term. By informing them about special deals, sales, new product arrivals, etc., you will make them feel special and appreciated.

**Mobile Web Marketing V/S Traditional Web Marketing:** Mobile web marketing is very similar to the traditional web marketing. But there are several important differences between the two types marketing including.

- 1) **Display of ads and response:** Mobile browsers work differently than the classic web browsers. They are designed to make the most out of small space and as a result, there is simply not enough space for all the ads that are displayed on an average website. Instead, the ads are usually displayed one at a time in the form of pop-ups. Unlike pay-per-click ads that largely remain unnoticed, pop-up ads are impossible to ignore. And while they are already

there, most people scan them through before closing them. As a result, mobile web marketing generally has a much better response in comparison to the traditional web marketing.

2) **Cost:** Another important difference between mobile and the traditional web marketing is the cost which is very important to all businesses, especially those with a limited budget for marketing. Since mobile web marketing is relatively new, there is not as much competition and as a result, the prices are generally much lower.

3) **The future:** Mobile web marketing has huge potentials. The statistics show that there are more than twice as many mobile phone users than computer owners which means that more people access the Internet via their mobile phones than computers.

➤ **Significance of Mobile Marketing:**

1. **Availability of quick services anytime:** People want good, easy and quick services. They are looking for a service provider which can full fill their requirements anytime, anywhere, and can be easily reached. A company can contact a user via mobile marketing techniques. A customer can also send feedback easily.

2. **Mobile has become an undetachable part of life:** Mobile is a necessary part of daily life. It can easily carried to anywhere and that's why becomes a favourite device for e-shopping in leisure time.

3. **Mobile is not only used for e-shopping but also used in physical store:** A physical store also uses mobile services for providing services and advertising. Many stores will save your number to notify you about special products and discounts offers.

4. **SMS Marketing:** SMS and MMS marketing bring a tremendous change in marketing. Now users are getting offers and discounts or get notified for sale via SMS or MMS.

5. **Mobile search index becomes primary contents for ranking:** Google is going to make search index based on mobile search ranking rather than desktop search ranking. So your website search ranking will be based on mobile searching rather than desktop searching.

6. **Importance of Mobile advertisement:** Advertising on mobile sites or directly to mobile seems more effective in marketing.

**Conclusion:** From the all above, it is clear that the Mobile marketing is a very effective way to promote our products or service, raise brand awareness, enhance loyalty of our customers and of course increase the sales & maximize the profit. Just about everyone have a mobile phone but what is even more important is that over 90% of people tend to carry their mobiles no matter where they go or what they are doing and check their mobiles as soon as they hear a sound for a call or message. As a result, mobile marketing allows you to reach your audience virtually immediately.

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## **SUSTAINING NATURAL RESOURCES BY GALVANIZING ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN OF HUMAN RESOURCE APPROACH**

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### **Introduction:**

The name sustainability is derived from the Latin *sustinere* (tenere, to hold, sub, under). Sustain can mean 'Maintain, support or endure'. The history of sustainability traces human dominated ecological systems from the earliest civilization to present day. In mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, a gathering environmental movement costs associated with many material benefits that were now being enjoyed. In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, environmental problems became global in scale. To pursue sustainability is to create and maintain the conditions under which humans and nature can exist in productive harmony to support present and future generations. (United states environment protection Agency, 1969) When any business has minimal negative impact on the global or local environment, community, society or economy, we can say that business is sustainable business. Sustainability is three legged stool of people, planet, and profit. (Brundtland Report, 1987) .This dimension of sustainability are inter dependent on each other and for long run they should be working hand in hand. Environmental justice is as important as sustainable development.(Herman Daly,2005) People talks about society, Profit talks about economy and planet means environment. So when economic, social, and environmental factors are focused together then only true sustainability can be achieved.

**Review of literature:Article:** Sustainable Human Resource strategy: The Sustainable and Unsustainable dilemmas of retrenchment.This article speaks about how Sustainable HR strategies are helpful in the business, Need of HR strategies to create a stable community and how HR strategies are Important to understand the HR as an asset.**Article:** The role of Human Resources and their Management in the establishment of sustainable Competitive AdvantageThis article talks about when Human Resources and Management can work together they will be competitive in upcoming global challenges. Paper also explain role of HR in creating sustainability in competitive advantage. **Article:** Sustainable Innovation, Business Models and Economic performance: an Overview This paper speaks about importance of Innovation in Sustainable development. These paper also gives insight about the promise of the business model concept for understanding and advancing Sustainable Business Practices.**Article:** Green IS: Building Sustainable Business practices

This article focuses on green information system and green information technology. It focuses on importance of aligning corporate and green information strategies together and analyzing framework of sustainability option.

**Literature at Glance:**Sustainability is gaining importance day by day. Many businesses started to follow Sustainable business practices. Literature says that sustainability is important for business to deal with future challenges. HR plays role in creating sustainable practices and strategies. But still there is no specific mention of how HR is responsible for creating, implementing and maintaining Overall Sustainability.

**Sustainability and Business:** Every business needs Raw material for the production or to conduct business activity. Most of the Raw Material is extracted from the natural resources or from the things directly or indirectly depends on natural resources. Means Companies production or profit depends on availability of raw material or we can say that Profit of the company is indirectly depending on the nature. So if businesses want to sustain they must ensure the sustainability of the nature. If company is earning profit by exploitation of natural resources then it is their moral duty to spend some amount of profit in sustaining Natural resources, so that business can sustain.

If we look at the current economic scenario of the industry many industries are going through shut down or mergers due to uneven economic condition. So Many business leaders are gaining the importance of sustainability. Sustainable business practices are increasingly appearing on the radar of businesses around the world on account of changing public perception. A significant number of companies now realize the benefits of sustainable business practices and agree that these practices create long term existence in the market. A true sustainable company is able to generate long term benefits by creating a virtuous cycle between economic, social and environmental considerations. Such companies are successfully able to meet expectations of both internal and external stakeholders, customers, government, employees, communities and environment to ensure long term gains for all.

### **Benefits of sustainability to business:**

1. Brand creation :

Brand is important part in creating market for company product. If company follows the sustainable business practices it will help to create brand of the company and will gradually effect on the profit.

2. Capital Formation :

If company is following sustainable business practices it will attract more investors to invest in your company. If company is following sustainable practices it provides confidence to shareholders about their returns.

3. Profit maximization:

Sustainable business practices also involve initiatives taken to create and maintain sustainable supply chain. It will directly affect lowering your transport cost, raw material cost and other related cost. When cost on inputs is get reduced then automatically profit will increased.

4. Efficiency building:

In the sustainable business practices waste management is important factor. When minimum waste is produced in every process then gradually its efficiency increases and improves the quality of the product.

5. Talent Retention:

If company is good in sustainable business practices then they can succeed in retaining best talent. More talent will get attracted toward your company and no one wants to leave your organization as your business is sustainable business.

**HR and sustainability:** Although many companies make a commitment and form a sustainability strategy, but its implementation often become difficult . HR plays an important role in implementing the sustainable strategies in the company. He ensure all the functions are in line to achieve sustainable business goals.

The HR function will play a key role in addressing the critical success for implementing sustainability in businesses, environment, society and other factors.

**Role of HR in Sustainability:**

1. Preparing Vision and Mission :HR will develop a sustainable vision and mission to lead the organization to Sustainable business. Vision and Mission statement will be in such a way that it will consider overall perspective to achieve goal of sustainable business.

2. Leadership development:HR should ensure that leadership at organization should be capable of leading organization in achieving goals of sustainability. Where leadership is not capable HR should train and develop them to make full use of their leadership.

3. Capable Manpower:To meet with future expectations of organization you need capable human resource with new and advanced skills.HR should ensure that all the manpower from bottom to top should be capable of achieving its sustainable mission. He should create organization structure in such a way that there will be right people for the right job.

4. Talent Management:HR should develop talent in the organization in a such way that they are ready to accept any challenges coming in future. HR should manage personal journey of the every employee toward sustainability centric mindset. HR should prepare them for every change.

5. Stakeholder management:To sustain there is need to have stronger collaboration with every stakeholder connected directly or indirectly. Managing external and internal stakeholder like employee, Supply chain, Customers, Community, NGO, Pressure group, Shareholders for smooth functioning of business will help to goals of sustainable business.

6. Corporate social responsibility:Propose the CSR projects in such a way that it ensure the sustainability of the business.

7. Waste management:HR should develop and design every process in a such way that it should result in minimum or zero waste. Whatever waste is generating in the company it should be recycled or reutilized and should not create any harm to environment.

8. Innovative practices:HR should promote various innovative practices in the organization that will help to create Sustainable environment in the organization. HR should promote ecofriendly practices at workplace. Do the things which nature and society demands.

HR should go beyond just thinking what they need today and anticipate what they will need tomorrow.

**Conclusion:** In this world of uncertainty there is no stability for business unless they adopt the sustainable business practices. They must focus on social and environmental conservation rather just focusing on profit maximization. Due to rapid digitalization many traditional functions of HR has been shifted to computerized system. So from many days there were discussions about future existence of HR. HR plays very important role in creating social, economic and environmental sustainability. In this competitive era the businesses will have to focus on overall sustainability

for them to sustain in long run. So, Sustainable HR is the beginning of new opportunities for HR professionals. Where Sustainable HR plays active role is sustaining Profit, People, and Planet.

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Ms. Rupali K. Sanap (857-859)

## GST- ONE NATION, ONE TAX –ITS IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY.

**Ms. Rupali K. Sanap**

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### INTRODUCTION

The tax system is the backbone of any developing nation. The revenue generated through tax collection is the biggest source of income for that nation. In India revenue collection from tax is the biggest source of income. Indian taxation system comprise of –Direct and Indirect Tax. The basic difference between direct taxes and indirect taxes is basis of levying. Direct taxes are levying on various assesses but indirect taxes are levied on products and are collected by an intermediary, the person selling the product. The type of indirect taxes are Sales Tax, Service Tax, VAT, Custom duty, Excise duty, Entertainment Tax, Stamp duty, Registration fees etc. GST is one of the most discussed Indirect Taxation Reforms. GST stands for Goods and services Tax levied by the government in a move to replace all of the indirect taxes. The introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) would be a very significant step in the field of indirect tax reforms in India. By amalgamating a large number of Central and State taxes into a single tax, it would mitigate cascading or double taxation, remove Tax on Tax Effect in a major way and pave the way for a common national market. GST will harmonize indirect taxes being levied by Union and State Government. GST System is built on integration of different taxes and is likely to give full credit for input taxes. The historic GST or goods and services tax has become a reality. The new tax system was launched at a function in Central Hall of Parliament on 1st July, 2017 (Friday midnight). GST, which embodies the principle of "one nation, one tax, one market" is aimed at unifying the country's \$2 trillion economy and 1.3 billion people into a common market. Under GST, goods and services fall under five tax categories: 0 per cent, 5 per cent, 12 per cent, 18 per cent and 28 per cent.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE: Ethisham Ahmed and Satya Poddar (2009)** studies, "Goods and Service Tax Reforms and Intergovernmental Consideration in India" says GST provide transparent tax system with increase in output and productivity of economy in India.

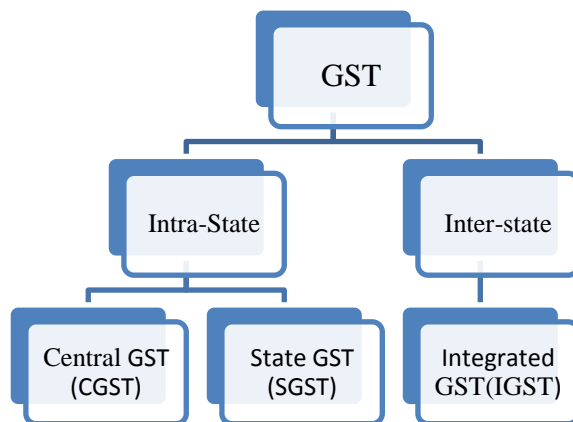
**Dr. R. Vasanthagopal (2011)** studied "GST in India: A Big leap in the indirect Taxation System" GST will be a positive step in booming Indian economy.

**Nishitha Guptha (2014)** in her study stated that implementation of GST in the Indian framework will lead to commercial benefits which were untouched by the VAT system and would essentially lead to economic development.

**Monika Sehrawat (2015)** concluded that, GST implementation stands for a coherent tax system which will colligate most of current indirect taxes and in long term it will lead to higher output, will generate more employment opportunities and will flourish GDP by 1-1.5%. Further they stressed that, GST will give India a world class tax system by clutching different treatment to manufacturing as well as service sectors.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the concept of Goods and Services Tax (GST) of India



- To study the impact of GST on Indian Economy.
- To study about the impact of GST on Various sectors in Indian economy.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY** Being an explanatory research it is based on the secondary data. The data collection is done through various sources like newspapers, articles from different journals and from different websites.

### CONCEPT OF GOODS

**AND SERVICE TAX** GST stands for "Goods and Services Tax", levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of

goods as well as services at the national level. GST is an indirect tax which will subsume all indirect tax. It will replace all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Central Government and State Governments. GST is the only indirect tax that directly affects all the sections of our economy. The Indian GST model would be a dual GST with the Centre and States simultaneously levying it on a common tax base. The GST to be levied by the Centre on intra-state supply of goods and/or services would be called the Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) and that to be levied by the States would be called the State Goods and Services Tax (SGST). Similarly Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) will be levied and administered by Centre on every inter-state supply of goods and services.

**Fig: Taxes Under Goods and Services Tax**

The GST replaces the below mentioned Centre and State Tax. The various taxes which have been subsumed under GST.

<b>Central Indirect Tax</b>	Central Excise Duty
	Additional Excise Duty
	Excise Duty Levied under the Medical preparation
	Service tax
	Additional Custom Duty
	Special Additional Duty of Custom
	Central surcharge and Cess
<b>State Indirect Tax</b>	State VAT/ Sales Tax/ CST
	Purchase Tax
	Luxury Tax
	Octroi
	Entertainment tax
	Entry Tax
	Taxes on lottery/betting and gambling
	Surcharge and cesses

**FEATURES OF GST**

- GST is one indirect tax for the entire nation, which will make India “one unified common market”.
- Remove Tax on Tax effect, multiple tax.
- Single umbrella Tax Rate.
- Remove Cascading Effects.
- GST slabs are 5%, 12%, 18%, 28%.

**IMPACT OF GST**

**Positive Impact of GST**

1. GST is structured to simplify the current indirect system by removing `multiple taxes. It create India as a single market.
2. A simplified tax policy in comparison with earlier
3. The prices of product and services would reduced because manufacturing cost will be reduces.
4. Lower burden of tax on the manufacturing sector.
5. GST would not be charged at every point of sale like other indirect taxes so in this way, market would be developed.
6. Remove Cascading effects of taxes.
7. Less tax compliance.
8. Increase in foreign Direct Investment improve investors confidence.
9. E-commerce will get a boost by increasing market potential.
10. The ‘Make in India’ campaign is proposing to make India a world-class manufacturing hub.

**Negative Impact of GST**

1. The cost of services increases it result will become more expensive.
2. State may lose autonomy to change their tax rates.
3. There will be dual control on every business.
4. Increase in inflation.
5. Being a new tax, it will take some time for the people to understand.

**SECTORAL ANALYSIS OF GST** GST is purported to bring in the “one nation one tax” system, but its effect on various industries will be slightly different.

**FMCG**The FMCG sector could see substantial saving in logistics and distribution cost. supply chain efficiencies, bringing untaxed players into the tax net. The rates for various FMCG segments have mostly been along expected lines. Items of mass consumption like toothpaste, soaps, hair oil etc. have been put under the 18% tax slab, significantly lower than the 22-24% tax rate they have been paying.

**LOGISTICS**On 'Make-in-India' ground reduction of overall logistics costs and lead to increased business volumes, which in turn will help boost the GDP drastically.

**E-COMMERCE** Under the new regime, every electronic commerce operator would need to collect tax at source and deposit applicable GST when payments are to be made to the supplier. This will not significantly increase the compliance burden on electronic commerce operators. The e-com sector in India has been growing by leaps and bounds.

**AUTOMOBILES** GST subsume all taxes like excise, sales tax, VAT, Road tax, motor vehicle tax resulted on road prices of vehicles to come down. The automobile industry is currently paying tax between 30-45% it will reduced by around 18%. There will be a huge boom in automobile sector due to GST.

**PHARMACEUTICALS**Patients will have to pay more than existing prices for their medicine. There is no clear picture about impact as positive or negative on pharma sectors.

**TELECOMMUNICATIONS** One of the major concerns for telecom service providers is the denial of cenvat credit on telecom towers. However, under the GST regime, telecom would be allowed to avail such input tax credit for utilization against output GST liability. All service related sectors are expected to be negatively-effected as the service tax rate is 15% currently and GST rate on telecom has been fixed at 18%

**TEXTILE**It is expected that the tax rate under GST would be higher than the current tax rate for the textile industry. Natural fibers (cotton, wool) which are currently exempt from tax, would be taxed under GST. Despite this, the textile industry as a whole would benefit from the introduction of GST due to following changes:-

**REAL ESTATE** The real estate sector is one of the most pivotal sectors of the Indian economy, playing an important role in employment generation in India. GST would bring a lot of transparency in the real estate sector and minimize unscrupulous transactions. Under the current tax laws, VAT and Service tax charged by different Contractors and excise duty, entry tax, octroi is paid on the procurements.

**AGRICULTURE** The impact of GST on agricultural sector is foreseen to be positive. The agricultural sector is the largest contributing sector the overall Indian GDP. It covers around 16% of Indian GDP. GST is essential to improve the transparency, reliability, timeline of supply chain mechanism. A better supply chain mechanism would ensure a reduction in wastage and cost for the farmers/retailers. GST would also help in reducing the cost of heavy machinery required for producing agricultural commodities. Under the model GST law, dairy farming, poultry farming, and stock breeding are kept out of the definition of agriculture. Therefore these will be taxable under the GST.

**BANKING**Banks have always been a huge pillar of the Indian economy and taxpayers are literally banking on them for financial needs. In India, most of the banking and financial services are exposed to service tax, at the rate of 15%. Under the new tax regime, GST rate for financial services transactions, such as banking, mutual funds, insurance and stock broking has been increased to 18% from 15% earlier. Thus, financial services transactions to become marginally costlier.

**INSURANCE** Life, health and motor insurance shall become costlier due to GST.

**ENERGY** The energy sector is a key driver for economic growth but remains plagued by policy and regulatory bottlenecks. New GST rate slabs for coal and capital goods are expected to bring cheer to the power sector.

**CONCLUSION**It can be concluded from the above discussion that GST will Provide relief to producers and consumers by providing wide and comprehensive coverage of input tax credit, set-off subsuming the several taxes. GST is at the infant stage in Indian economy. It will take some time to experience its effects on economy as a whole. GST will lead to resource and revenue gain for centre and state government. It will bring transparency in collection of indirect taxes.

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## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IMPLEMENTATION IN URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

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### Introduction

Today's Co-operative banks are providing Information Technology has vital importance in focused. They are providing maximum services to every field from educational institutions to automobile facilitate their customer and capture maximum market industry, banking to civil aviations, telecom to textile; Management is using different software e.g. DSS, EIS etc. there is momentous influence of technology in every field in formulating strategies. Banking system in modern times has becomes part and parcel of life and one cannot do anything without banking. In the age of information technology, the Information Technology therefore seen as boost for other service sectors likes Insurance. Hospitals, Postal Services, Income Tax and other tax payments etc. The banking sectors of all type viz. Private, Public, Co-operative have all been in the race for deployment of latest technology solutions. Through, in comparison to other sector Banks, Co-operative Banks are slow in IT deployment; the decision makers are serious on this issue. There is need to evaluate the technologies in use in individual Co-operative Banks. To begin with the exercise may needs to be divided into three phases viz. The Co-operative Banks with computerization of its all braches and Co-operative banks with little or no computerization and intending to spread the computerization in their branches and head office activities. The study with defined parameters in terms of Hardware, Application software, system software, system software infrastructure, manpower employed will give an overview of computerization status, future scope for improvement and will help to arrive at conclusion to find out the investment made and success achieved through computerization is not easily available in the desired format either at Reserve Bank of India or at Department of Co-operation of the respective states. Moreover the Co-operative Banks do not communicate what their targets for IT are and the actions they have taken to realize them. The RBI also does not maintain information on investment made on computerization through yearly balance sheet of these banks. This would provide expenditure incurred on Computerization and Information Technology including those relating to network associations but such spending often includes investments as well as operational expenditure. It is not easy to check whether the investment outlays, where they can be identified, are in line with the targets for the periods.

### Objectives:

1. To study the conceptual background of Cooperative Banks.
2. To study the uses of Information Technology in Urban Cooperative Banks.

**Methodology:**The study is based on secondary data. Secondary data was obtained from available sources such as Books, Journals, Online published articles, RBI websites, Research Report and with the help of internet search engines.

**Information Technology Facilities in Co-operative Banks:-**The Co-operative Bank is important element of the Indian financial system. Co-operative movement is quite well established in India. The Co-operative banks have a history of almost movement is quite well established in India. The Co-operative banks have a history of almost 100 years. The first legislation on Co-operative was passed in 1904. In 1914 the three tiers structure for Co-operative Banks was designed like, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies works at the grass root level, central Co-operative banks at the district level and state Cooperative banks at the apex level. The first Urban Co-operative Bank in India was formed nearly 100 years back. Co-operative institutions are engaged in all kinds of activities namely production, processing, marketing, distribution, servicing and banking in India. The sources of funds for the Co-operative Banks are- Central and State Government, the Reserve Bank of India and NABARD, other Co-operative institutions, ownership funds and depositors and debenture holders. The Co-operative movement in India is a leading movement in the world. Among various sectors of Co-operative movement, banking has recorded the fastest growth, since submission of All India Rural Credit Survey Committee (AIRSCS) report 1954. The Information Technology in Co-operative banks plays a significant role in establishing and maintaining contact with potential customers. Rapid developments in communication and network system are set to change the operational environment of Co-operative Banks. An effective and efficient Management Information System (MIS) can make a major impact on deposits, loans and other services provided by Co-operative banks. Technological innovations, both internal and external, brought about changes in Co-operative banks shall have to change their vision, mission, strategy and governance in the context of Information Technology. Information Technology has a lot of influence on Co-operative banks and it will help them to face competition and new challenges to meet customer s expectations in the context of globalization and structural readjustment. Computerisation of Co-operative banks is a very difficult

task. Very few states like Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat and Goa are leading in computerisation. Computerised Urban Co-operative banks have online branches and have succeeded in taking almost all the operational activities. Urban Co-operative banks are leading in implementing Information Technology, but state and District Co-operative banks are still lagging in computerisation drive and are still in their infancy. The Co-operative Banks of all levels- State, District and Co-operative banks. It wouldn't be erroneous if one observes that slowly but steadily, India's Co-operative banks are emerging out of technological dark ages. Large parts of the Sector now tick with a Core Banking System developed by National Informatics Center (NIC), the government's web services organisation, which has brought them into the technology mainstream. The software runs from a remote central server, which individual banks access for their purposes via Internet. National Information Centre, disaster recovery site/information security, data capture, hardware and helpdesk. In Co-operative Core Banking Solution (CCBS), National Information Centre takes care of all aspects, except hardware and manpower. As the access is role-based, there are many security layers to make sure data is kept safe. Role-based access is an approach by which system access is restricted to only authorised users. Users are charged as per requirement during the implementation phase. For the smooth functioning of the digitised banks generators had to be installed in many places which had little or no electricity supply. Since the software is web-based, Internet connection is also essential. All this makes one understand that even the rural masses in getting the same facilities which people are enjoying living in urban India in the present times. Few Urban Co-operative banks in Maharashtra have started their customer services through Tele-banking, Inter branch transaction and providing 24 hours services through ATM. Measuring productivity of emerging Information Technology in Co-operative banking sector is difficult, due to difficulty of measuring output accurately when quality of service is changing. If the main benefit of computerisation to the employees Training in Co-operatives banks is that they can have information at their fingertips. The Information Technology has removed manual transactions and has replaced old control room with one operator. Another benefit of computerisation is that Information Technology has increased the accessibility of employees to banks. Information Technology has improved employee's performance through new banking concepts such as telephone, online, internet, banking, automated teller machine and other innovative concepts. All the banking transactions are done through the computers.

**Role of Information Technology in Development of Urban Co-operative Banks:** Technological innovation has not only enabled a broader reach for consumer banking and financial services, but has enhanced its capacity for continued and comprehensive growth. Banks and financial institutions rely on gathering, processing, analyzing information in order to improve its service and fulfil the expectation of customers. The visible benefits of IT in day-to-day banking in India are quite well known. The "Anywhere Banking" is now possible as "Anytime Banking" with the help of core banking system solution, through new, 24 by 7 by 365 days delivery channels such as Automated Teller Machines (ATMs), net banking and mobile banking etc and are also becoming gradually more an integral part of the services provided by the UCBs. In addition, IT has enabled the efficient, accurate and timely management of the increased transaction volume that comes with a larger customer base. In today's competitive environment, banks and financial institutions operate in highly complex and interconnected environments with a critical responsibility of ensuring the privacy and security of their customers' information. Information assurance is certainly not taken seriously except few large size urban cooperative banks. Another important aspect with regard to technology implementation for internal purpose in UCBs is the Management Information System (MIS). The MIS reports generated help the top management as an effective risk management and a strategic decision making tool. Use of IT reduces the costs of financial transactions, improves the allocation of financial resource and increase the competitiveness and efficiency of financial institutions. The challenge now lies in taking greater advantage of new technologies and information-based systems and expanding the coverage of Indian banking and financial system to served markets in rural and semi-urban areas. The use of Smart Card technology, ATMs, Electronic payments networks in remote areas could play significant role in providing financial services to people. The Technology based solution would go a long way for achieving inclusive growth in India. However, the expansion of such capabilities must be accompanied by a minimum level of information security features and continued compliance with established covenants and international standards relating to privacy of customers transaction in order to enhance the customer's confidence in the internet banking by controlling the fraudulent transactions.<sup>1</sup>

**Need of Information Security for Urban Cooperative Banks:-** Today globally all types of businesses (large and small), are using information systems, networks, and Internet technology to conduct their business electronically, achieving new levels of efficiency and competitiveness. Information systems have both technical and behavioural perspectives. The growth of the rapid technology itself is responsible for the rising risks and threats. The cyber attacks can be represented by the relation among the threats, vulnerability and damage. A threat is an object, person,

or other entity that represents a constant danger to an asset. Information Technology security is designed to protect the Confidentiality, Integrity and Availability of data from those with malicious intentions. The purpose of information technology security is to ensure business continuity and reduce business damage by preventing and minimizing the impact of security incidents. An Information Security System enables information to be shared, as ensuring the protection of information and computing assets. Sources of damage such as computer viruses, computer hacking and denial of service attacks have become more common, more striving and increasingly complicated. The internet exposes organizations to an increased threat if networks are accessed improperly, data corrupted and viruses introduced. Not all breaches are the result of crime; misuse and human errors play a role in damaging business. The virus infections are still the single most prevalent form of abuse. More common and just as destructive as crime, are threats like fire, system crashes, and power cuts. The poor supervision of staffs and lack of proper authorization procedures are the main causes of security incidents in all types of organisations line service or manufacturing. According to RBI, complaints related to unauthorised fund transfers, fraudulent withdrawals from ATMs using duplicate cards, phishing e-mails aimed at extracting personal information have registered significant increase in recent times for all types of banks in the country.

**Need for Training and Awareness of Information Technology Security:-**The rationale of continuous security awareness Training is to develop necessary competencies, new techniques and methods that are so important in facing possible security issues. The training and awareness programmes provide a great way to train employees and keep the organization information technology security policy in their brain. The idea behind training and awareness programmes is to motivate people to take information security seriously and respond accordingly. Any technological protection would be ineffective if the staff is not aware of information technology security and cyber security . A good security program is one where in everyone gets involved by staying updated with new technologies and understanding the common types of threats or attacks that are attached with these technologies that can affect banking business operations.

**Branch computerization of Urban Co-operative Banks:-**The competitive business environment, changing market dynamics, and also fresh regulations and compliance requirements, delivery of cost effective products and services, maintaining secure data platforms, meeting increasing customer demands and other strategic issues have all made banking far more complex than it used to be in the past. As such, the use of technology has become a key focus area for extending the outreach of banking and financial services. The reforms in the 1990s, which led to expansion, consolidation and liberalization of the banking and financial sector in India, brought in many changes and challenges. A number of private and foreign players entered the Indian market with superior technologies that helped them service their customers efficiently through multiple channels such as ATMs and online banking. The Urban Cooperative Banks on the other hand have been using IT more out of compulsion and primarily for transaction processing. They now need to adopt IT to reposition banks into the integrated financial services market. The need for providing improved customer services, reducing transaction costs and increasing productivity, shall be the main drivers for banking sector to adopt IT. These considerations are particularly important for urban cooperative banks in India, who are facing immense competition from private and foreign banks. IT can help them move from the present scenario where they are working as isolated islands to providing a centralized banking experience. There is a need today for IT and the financial community to come together and develop customized IT solution to make the Indian Banking sector globally competitive. IT adoption in the banking sector will provide real time availability of transaction processing through multiple channels. It would enhance a bank's ability to cross sell products, ensure better management and security and safety of funds and increase efficiency through integration of systems across various locations. It would also ensure efficient management of Non Performing Assets (NPAs), minimize transaction costs, enhance ability to conduct in-depth financial analysis and gather business intelligence. Enhanced use of IT would also encourage the use of Internet to provide access for online bill payments, funds transfers and e-statements in addition to encouraging wireless mobile banking and e-commerce. With growing competition faced by foreign banks and financial institutions, the public sector banks in co-operation with the Indian IT industry would need to equip themselves for the next phase of introducing the benefits of IT to their customers by providing a centralized banking solution and as on date they have achieved to the large extent. The Cooperative banks have also been directed by the RBI to become CBS enabled by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013. The Co-operative banks have been generally slow in adoption of latest technology solutions. It is high time that they realized the need for adoption of IT to maintain their customers support and to ensure that the benefits of technology are delivered to customers and stakeholders. The first initiatives in the area of bank computerization, however, stemmed out of the landmark report of the two committees headed by the former governor of the Reserve Bank of India and currently governor of

Andhra Pradesh, Dr. C. Rangarajan. Both the reports had strongly recommended computerization of banking operations at various levels and suggested appropriate architecture.

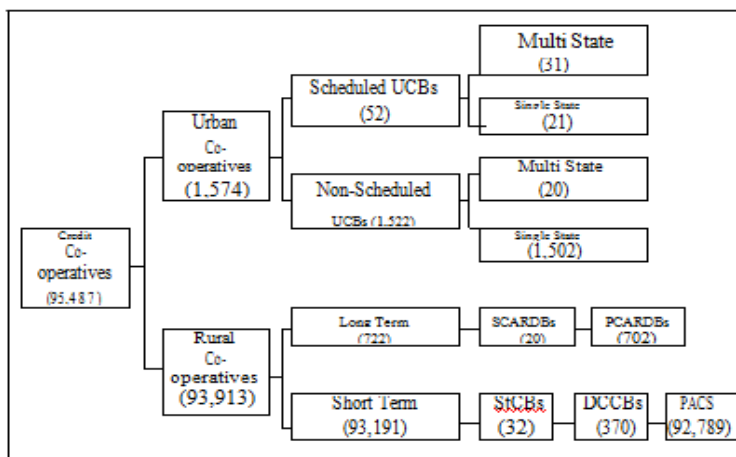
**Working group on IT support to UCBs (Gandhi Committee):** Considering the attention of small UCBs, the lack of uniformity in the levels of computerization and inadequate awareness about the efficiency of computers in enhancing competitiveness, the minimum IT infrastructure was identified by the Gandhi committee as:

- a. Computerized front-end i.e. customer interface
  - b. Automatic transaction processing (through software)
  - c. Computerized MIS reporting
  - d. Automated regulatory reporting.
- The working group had suggested Core Banking Solution (CBS) for adoption by the urban cooperative banks. The models for acquiring the IT infrastructure were identified as: Application Service Provider (ASP) Model in respect of the small banks. Outright Purchase Model for banks which have a business of more than 100crores, CRAR of over 9% and have been profit making for the past 3 years.

**Status of computerization of UCB's:** The urban cooperative banking sector is highly heterogeneous with concentration in a few states like Maharashtra and Gujarat. In terms of availability of IT infrastructure as well as business profile, these large UCBs are similar to old generation private sector banks. In terms of technical as well as banking skills these banks are extremely limited. Many of these banks have either limited or no profit and have been facing financial stress. The Reserve Bank has taken many initiatives in this sector for consolidation as well as for strengthening the banks as a regulatory requirement. However, the cooperative credit structure has evolved as a means to meet the financing requirements of people of small means and has a history of over hundred years. They serve an important purpose of financial inclusion. The proximity to their customers and ability to understand their requirements of small and micro enterprises has been a unique feature and as a result these are viewed as instruments of extending banking services to people with small means. The technology solution to be proposed is expected to help these banks to improve efficiency of their transaction processing capabilities, housekeeping and customer service as a means to meet the competitive pressure on these banks. In other words, the solution to be provided needs to provide a level playing field to these banks in terms of access to IT solutions.

Table shows state-wise number of UCB's and number of banks those have adopted and implemented CORE banking solution. Maharashtra is at the top in implementing CBS in urban cooperative bank. As on March 2012, in Maharashtra state 124 UCB's out of 523 UCB's have implemented CORE banking solution.

**Types of Co-operative Banks:** The Credit cooperatives in India are divided into two main categories namely urban cooperative banks (UCBs) and rural cooperatives. The urban cooperative are of two different types scheduled or Non-scheduled which are operating either in single state or multi-state. There are two types of rural cooperatives long-term and short-term. Figure 1.1 shows the structure of cooperative bank in India.



**Chart : Structure of co-operative credit institutions in India (as on March 31, 2016)**

StCBs: State Co-operative Banks; DCCBs: District Central Co-operative Banks; PACS: Primary Agricultural Credit Societies; SCARDBs: State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks; PCARDBs: Primary Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks.

**Notes:** 1. Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of institutions at end-March 2016 for UCBs and at end-March 2015 for rural co-operatives.

2. For rural co-operatives, the number of co-operatives refers to reporting

Co-operatives.

As at end-March 2016, India's co-operative banking sector comprised of 1,574 urban co-operative banks (UCBs) and 93,913 rural co-operative credit institutions, including short-term and long-term credit institutions (Chart 3.1). During 2015-16, there was a moderation in the growth of UCBs' balance sheets. Their profitability indicators and asset quality also deteriorated. During 2014-15, the balance sheets of short term-rural co-operatives, except primary

agricultural credit societies (PACS), had undergone deceleration in growth while the balance sheets of long-term rural co-operatives had exhibited accelerated growth. At the same time, there was an improvement in asset quality across all rural co-operatives even as most of them registered a decline in net profits.

**RBI initiative for IT implementation:-**The usage of Information Technology (IT) is critical for the survival and growth of banking Institutions as Information Technology usage not only helps banks to reduce their cost of operations, but also enables them to offer products and services at competitive rates to their customers. IT has become not just an enabler but a differentiator for banks in a competitive environment. Information Technology and the Communication Networking Systems have revolutionized the functioning of banks and other financial Institutions all over the world. The Government of India has observed that UCBs without CORE banking solution (CBS) do not integrate well with the banking system and hence there is a need to quickly adopt this model. CBS is a necessity in today's banking scenario. UCBs are, therefore, advised in their own interest, as also in the interest of their customers, to adopt CBS at the earliest. Reserve Bank of India has played an important role in implementation of information technology in banking sector. Reserve Bank of India constituted a working group to look into the different issues relating to e-banking and recommend technology, security, legal standards and operational standards keeping in view the international best practices. The group has made a number of recommendations on information security in e-banking. The most important note was that security infrastructure should be properly tested before using the systems and applications for normal operations. RBI had appointed various committees to work in this area. The government of Maharashtra and the Reserve Bank of India has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to facilitate the development of the urban co-operative bank sector in the state of Maharashtra. Based upon this MoU, a State Level Task Force for Co-operative Urban Banks (TAFUCB) has been constituted for Maharashtra. As part of its developmental role, the Reserve Bank would also be assessing the training and computerization needs of the urban cooperative banks in the State of Maharashtra with the objectives of upgrading their human resource skills and technological infrastructure so that they improve their operational efficiency and quality of management information systems. The Reserve bank of India constitutes various working groups from time to time to guide UCBs for implementation of CORE banking solution which are outlined as follow

**Committees on Information Technology deployment for UCB's:-Shri. M. R. Srinivasan,(2001)** : Reserve Bank of India constituted a working group to examine different issues relating to internet banking and recommend technology, security, legal standards and operational standards keeping in view the international best practices. The group is headed by the Chief General Manager-in-Charge of the Department of Information Technology and comprised experts from the fields of banking regulation and supervision, commercial banking, law and technology. Keeping in view the terms of reference, the group has made a number of recommendations on technology and security standards. Banks should designate a network and database administrator with clearly defined roles. Banks should have a security policy duly approved by the Board of Directors. There should be a segregation of duty of Security Officer / Group dealing exclusively with information systems security and information technology. Banks should introduce logical access controls to data, systems, application software's, utilities, telecommunication lines, libraries, system software's, etc. Logical access control techniques may include user-IDs, passwords, smart cards or other biometric technologies. The working group also stated that banks should use the proxy server type of firewall so that there is no direct connection between the Internet and the bank's system. All the systems supporting dial up services through modem on the same LAN as the application server should be isolated to prevent intrusions into the network. The group also mentioned in their reports that PKI (Public Key Infrastructure) is the most superior technology for secure Internet banking services. It also recommended that all unnecessary services on the application server such as FTP (File Transfer Protocol), Telnet should be disabled. All computer accesses, including messages received, should be logged. Security violations (suspected or attempted) should be reported and follow up action taken should be kept in mind while framing future policy. The banks should acquire tools for monitoring systems and the networks against intrusions and attacks. The banks should review their security infrastructure and security policies regularly. They should educate their security personnel and also the end users on a continuous basis. The Physical access controls should be strictly enforced. The banks should have proper infrastructure and schedules for backing up data. The backed-up data should be periodically tested to ensure recovery without loss of transactions in a time frame as given out in the bank's security policy. All applications of banks should have proper record keeping facilities for legal purposes. The Security infrastructure should be properly tested before using the systems and applications for normal operations. The banks should upgrade the systems by installing patches released by developers to remove bugs and loopholes, and upgrade to newer versions which provide better security and control.



**Shri. R. Gandhi (2007) :** The Reserve Bank constituted a working group on IT support for urban cooperative banks in December 19, 2007. The group composes of nine members. The chairman of the group was Shri. R. Gandhi, Regional Director, Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi. The working group of IT support for urban cooperative banks. In their reports recommended that:

1. It necessary to articulate the minimum IT infrastructure which should exist in each UCB nregardless of their size, location or profitability.
2. The support should be structured in such a way that it can be offered to all.
3. In order to implement the minimum level of IT infrastructure by the UCBs as indicated in recommendation, Core Banking Solution (CBS) would be required to adopt by the banks.

**V.S. Das (2008) :** It has been decided to constitute a working group to suggest measures including the appropriate regulatory and supervisory framework, to facilitate emergence of umbrella organization(s) for the UCB sector in the respective states. There are a large number of Primary (Urban) Cooperative Banks (UCBs) in the country forming a heterogeneous group in terms of size and spread. Many of these banks are very small in size and reach. They compete with larger participants in the same banking space. Over the years, a number of UCBs have become weak and non-viable, thus posing systemic risk to the UCB sector. They lack avenues for raising capital funds since they can neither go in for public issue of shares, nor can they issue shares to members at a premium. There is a significant part of the UCB sector that lacks professionalism and is unable to keep pace with rapid advancements in IT, modern banking systems and financial products. The sector also has significant number of banks which are weak and need financial support. There have been occasions when due to contagion effect banks have encountered liquidity problems. The organizational structure of UCBs, their small size and limited area of operation add to their vulnerability. Further, in the wake of advances in information and communication technology, payment and settlement systems and services, they need to widen their range of services to run on professional lines and match the services provided by commercial banks.

**Shri. R. Gandhi (2008) :** In today's financial systems, usage of information technology is fundamental to the survival and growth of the institutions. IT usage not only helps banks hold and reduce their cost of operations, several developments in the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enable the institutions to offer highly profitable products and services to their constituents. The current regulatory and supervisory compliance demands that the institutions have a very sound usage of IT systems for their operations. There is a wide variance among urban cooperative banks with regard to the usage of Information Technology. In their report the committee mentioned that till March 31, 2007, 16 out of 1853 banks had implemented core banking solution, with some of them even offering to set up/share data centers with smaller UCBs, while over 50 banks did not even have computers. The remaining banks existed somewhere in between. Considering the concentration of small UCBs, the lack of uniformity in the levels of computerization and inadequate awareness about the efficacy of computers in enhancing competitiveness, the group stated that it necessary to articulate the minimum IT infrastructure which should exist in each UCB regardless of its size, location or profitability. This minimum level of IT infrastructure should include computerized front-end i.e. customer interface, automatic backend accounting (through software), computerized MIS reporting; and automated regulatory reporting.

**Shri. S. R. Mittal, Shri. G. P. Muniappan (2008) :** Reserve Bank of India constituted a working group to examine different issues relating to e-banking and recommend technology, security, legal standards and operational standards keeping in view the international best practices. The group is headed by the Chief General Manager-in-Charge of the department of Information Technology and comprised experts from the fields of banking regulation and supervision, commercial banking, law and technology. The group had made a number of recommendations few of them are listed below:

The role of the network and database administrator is pivotal in securing the information system of any banks. Banks should make explicit security plan and document it.

There should be a separate Security Officer / Group dealing exclusively with information systems security.

Access control (Logical access controls) should be implemented on data, systems, application software, utilities, telecommunication lines, libraries, system software, etc.

At the minimum, banks should use the proxy server type of firewall so that there is no direct connection between the Internet and the bank's system.

All the systems supporting dial up services through modem on the same LAN as the application server should be isolated to prevent intrusions into the network as this may bypass the proxy server. All computer accesses, including messages received, should be logged. All computer access and security violations (suspected or attempted) should be reported and follow up action taken as the organization's escalation policy. The information security officer and

the information system auditor should undertake periodic penetration tests of the system. Physical access controls should be strictly enforced. The physical security should cover all the information systems and sites where they are housed both against internal and external threats. The bank should have a proper infrastructure and schedules for backing up data. The banks should acquire tools for monitoring systems and the networks against intrusions and attacks. These tools should be used regularly to avoid security breaches. The banks should review their security infrastructure and security policies regularly and optimize them in the light of their own experiences and changing technologies. They should educate on a continuous basis their security personnel and also the end-users. The banking applications run by the bank should have proper record keeping facilities for legal purposes. The banks should use only those security solutions/products which are properly certified for security and for record keeping by independent agencies (such as IDRBT). Security infrastructure should be properly tested before using the systems and applications for normal operations.

**G. Gopalakrishna (2010) :** -The working group is formed under the chairman of **G. Gopalakrishna in 2010**. The objective of the working group was to provide a set of guidelines to banks covering the entire scope of electronic banking. This would serve as a common minimum standard for all banks to adopt as well as lay down the best practices for banks to adopt in a phased manner for a safer and sounder banking environment. The group felt that there was a need for banks to follow a consistent approach in each focus area, to minimize differing interpretations. The group felt that the recommendations are not “one-size-fits-all” and the implementation of these recommendations need to be based on the nature and scope of activities engaged by banks and the technology environment established in the bank and the support rendered by technology to the business processes. The group recommendation was on various parameters and one of important parameter was Information Security. It is recommended by the group is that the major role of the Board/ Top Management should involve approving information security policies, establishing necessary organizational processes/ functions for information security and providing necessary resources. The group recommended that the special committee should specifically monitor the progress of the mitigating steps taken by the bank in case of electronic frauds and the efficacy of the same in containing fraud numbers and values. The activities of fraud prevention, monitoring, investigation, reporting and awareness creation should be owned and carried out by an independent fraud risk management group in the banks.

**K. C. Ckkrabarty(2011):** The prime focus of the committee has been on the preparation of the IT vision document for the Reserve Bank of India for the period 2011-17. For this purpose, the committee had taken into consideration the issues, challenges, evolving technology and changing business environment. In addition to preparing the vision document, the committee had also given specific recommendations for its operationalisation. The committee recognized the need for extensive use of information for decision making, identified the gaps and put forth specific recommendations in terms of systems and structure. Based on the review of its past activities and its evolving role for development of information systems, the committee had given recommendations on the future role, responsibilities. The committee recommendations were based on Information Management, Information, and Information Governance.

**Conclusion:-**The Co-operative banks of all levels viz. State District Co-operative Banks and Urban Co-Operative Banks therefore have to also ensure that Technologies are continuously updated to achieve a high degree of risk management capability. In addition, Co-operative banks would need to take measures to have appropriate technology access control and security the area of great concern in today’s highly competitive environment. The new Technology is helping the Training for employees performance to resulting in reduction of manual work of employees as it deliver quality work. It has been observed that none of the reviewed study addresses the issues such as Technological developments of Co-operative banks, different aspect affecting the development of Co-operative banks, problems and prospects of bank computerisation, responses of the employees and customers on bank computerisation, and different software solutions available for bank computerisation. Therefore, this study is an attempt to address these issues.

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## **FUTURE TRENDS OF HR TECHNOLOGY**

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### **Introduction**

Human Resource (HR) technology is an umbrella term for software and associated platforms for automating the HR function in organizations. This can include anything from employee payroll and compensation, talent acquisition, and talent management to workforce analytics, performance management and benefits administration. Globalisation and demographic shifts are shaping 'a new world of work' where the emphasis is towards employees who are more connected, tech savvy, and expect services to be 'always on'. In addition, contingent working and virtualised teams result in a more distributed organisation looking to collaborate at a pace not experienced before. This change is being driven by the shift from cloud to mobile; the explosion in analytics and artificial intelligence; and the emergence of video, social recruiting and wearable in the workplace. The convergence of mobile computing, video, sensors and artificial intelligence is taking place simultaneously with an intense focus on employee engagement, culture, wellness and productivity. The result will be a new breed of products that will totally reshape the HR technology.

**HR** technology that will dominate future Everything is changing, and quickly—including the types of technology HR professionals' use, the experiences those systems deliver and the underlying software designs—making many of the traditional HR systems purchased only a decade ago seem out of date. With these developments and more reshaping HR, HR professionals would be wise to understand the following technology trends that will shape the year ahead and beyond.

**The Performance Management Revolution** We've known that performance reviews work better when they occur frequently. In future we stop beating around the bush and finally let performance reviews become a regular, not-so-scary part of talent management life. More and more companies are finally starting to adopt the ongoing model of employee management. According to Josh Bersin, (founder and principal at Bersin by Deloitte, provider of research-based membership programs in human resources (HR), talent and learning, provides some of the top HR technology trends that we will be seeing more of in 2018) continuous performance management is possible, it works, and it can transform your company. Generally, continuous performance management is defined as performance management processes that take place throughout the year on an ongoing basis, as opposed to those based on traditional annual appraisals. These processes include near-term objective setting, regular one-to-ones or 'check-ins' and real-time feedback. Building a new, ongoing process for goal setting, coaching, evaluation and feedback is going to be embraced by more companies and organizations in the upcoming year. And that's a beautiful thing, because it makes for higher successes in our bottom line, and generates better performance, since errors are caught quickly and good work is consistently praised.

➤ **An Explosion in real-time engagement evaluation** Today it has become a dynamic world of real-time survey systems, sentiment analysis software, organizational network analysis (ONA) tools, and products that actually automatically ask our peers for feedback to give us real-time coaching. And open feedback tools are growing again, giving employees many new places to comment on the workplace. A new area of growth is the explosion of systems to offer pay transparency and are now crowd sourcing and providing benchmarking tools to help us "find our worth" through open feedback and benchmarking. Some employers now survey workers quarterly, monthly or even weekly, and many modern systems enable event-based feedback that can be gathered whenever there is a major organizational change. Not only are these tools becoming critical infrastructure for businesses trying to understand their employees' needs, they are being integrated with performance management systems, succession planning initiatives, change management strategies and just about every other people practice. Indeed, feedback-based tools and systems will become a major theme in HR platforms in the coming years.

➤ **Reinvented learning market** While most big companies have legacy learning management systems (Cornerstone, SumTotal, Saba, Oracle and SuccessFactors, for example), there are many new options available. Products are being reinvented by vendors issuing major new releases. A new breed of corporate learning tools has finally arrived, and companies are snapping them up quickly. These include the "experience platforms," a new breed of "micro-learning platforms," modernized LMS systems, and new AI-based systems to recommend learning, find learning, and deliver learning. Virtual Reality-based learning is now alive and well, and Experts expect to see

smarter and smarter technologies to help us find "just what we need" along the lines of performance support. And companies can now buy systems that let employees publish and share content without any major effort on its part.

➤ **A New Innovation for Recruitment & Talent Acquisition** Recruitment is the largest marketplace in HR and will continue to thrive in future. Today's recruitment and talent acquisition market focuses on tools to help companies: Find strong job candidates, Market and brand themselves, Post and distribute job postings, Manage and interact with job boards, Conduct pre-hire skills assessments, Perform background screening and psychological testing, Interview candidates and manage the entire complex process from end to end via applicant tracking and recruitment management systems. High volume recruitment (hospitality, services, healthcare, retail industries) is being automated by chatbots and other new tools; skilled job recruitment is being revolutionized by open sourcing tools, more automated Applicant Tracking Systems (ATS), and better assessments. Plus, video assessment and culture assessment tools have matured so far that everyone can use them. More and more jobs are "hybrid" and rapidly changing, so the new world of tools has to help us find people with the right capabilities and learning skills, not just technical or cognitive abilities. And diversity is now a core part of recruiting, with new technology to help remove bias from job descriptions and reduce bias in interviewing. Recruitment systems are expected to move away from mere applicant tracking to a more inclusive, marketing, brand-building, social process that it is today. Deep integration with sourcing tools, analytics and enterprise and workflow management, will happen through new tools. Some of the products that can expect to usher in a new age of recruitment are Entelo, Connectifier and Gild. The future of recruitment tools lies in becoming the next LinkedIn.

➤ **Acceleration of Contingent Workforce Management** Most of workers are contingent in some fashion, according to sources, and many of them look for jobs on special networks. Employers use those same channels to post jobs and find people with specialized skills. There are two emerging markets that support this new way of working. The first is contingent workforce management systems, such as Fieldglass from SAP, Kronos, Beeline, PeopleFluent, Workday and many others. This sector, which includes software for vendor management, as well as time-tracking and scheduling systems, is highly fragmented with only a few leaders. The second market is the gig-work networks that match workers to projects. There are dozens of such solutions, including Upwork, Freelancer, Fiverr, Workpop and many others. These platforms have morphed from job networks to recruiting and skills-management sites. HR professionals interested in exploring new options for finding contingent talent should start by monitoring these affinity sites to build a network of experts for contract work.

➤ **Engagement, Feedback and Analytics Tools Innovation** In past years, the engagement survey market was a dull place with not a lot going on. Today however, it has become a robust world of real-time survey systems, sentiment analysis software, organizational network analysis (ONA) tools, and products that actually automatically ask your peers for feedback to give you real-time coaching. Open feedback tools are also expanding, giving employees many new places to comment on the workplace. Researchers claim a new area of growth is the explosion of systems to offer pay transparency and are now crowd sourcing and providing benchmarking tools to help us "find our worth" through open feedback and benchmarking. According to Josh Bersin, "I believe this explosion of transparency has been very healthy for business, and it has spawned a new set of pulse surveys, AI-based analysis and recommendation systems, and culture assessments throughout the marketplace. You can get this technology from start-ups, ERP vendors, talent management systems, and embedded in the new performance management systems. I think companies have to think about this as an overall architecture, but this is still a new world".

➤ **New trend of team management tools** A wide variety of software tools have been designed to facilitate collaboration by making it easier for teams to track their work with features such as real-time messaging, archiving and search. The biggest trend taking place in this sector is the steady shift away from solutions used strictly by HR to those that help employees and managers do their jobs. For example, Workday's new learning management system and talent management system are designed to enable employees to find their next position in their company, and to then locate and view training and video learning appropriate for that job. There is also a shift toward integrating this type of functionality with Outlook or the workflow management tools employees use every day.

➤ **Wellbeing—the new trend:** Technology is expected to penetrate the employee wellness and employee assistance market, delivering a sophisticated wellness experience to the user. Wearables are expected to be lapped up as incentives to stay well and productive. According to a Deloitte research, 40% of millennial's will select an employer based on their health and wellness benefits. Hence, wellbeing initiatives will take on a new garb. Over the next year, applications for wellness, engagement, recognition and performance management could converge as each of these areas collects information on employee feedback, activity and goals and tries to improve the work environment. These new tools inform the company about what people are doing, how happy they are and how well

they are taking care of themselves. The basic idea behind these shifts is not just to focus on transactional aspects, such as, productivity and effectiveness, but to truly create a superlative experience for the employees and make their lives better. Organizations and technology vendors must gear up to cater to these expectations of a knowledgeable and aware workforce, who if taken care of, will be more than ready to give their all to the enterprise's success.

➤ **New generation of HR** Cloud-based HR platforms will be the next generation HR intervention. In a world, where everything is going the cloud way, we cannot expect people management to lag behind. Many HR representatives are expressing interest in cloud-based systems, a manifestation that marks the move from “systems of record” to “systems of engagement.” The shift may make software easier to learn and navigate while also enabling employees to make use of the systems. When this happens, many HR staffers will likely gain extra time to complete administrative tasks. HR technology is making bold advances into artificial intelligence, natural language processing and robotic process automation. This huge area covers products that can listen to our voices (such as Amazon Echo, Siri and Viv), augment call center work and connect many systems into a new workflow. The result of these technologies, including software development tools for mobile devices, is that most HR transactions can be redesigned, not as a series of transactions that people need to perform but as "journey maps" that automate. While a few solutions are becoming popular by the day (Namely, Ultimate Software, Ceridian, ADP Vantage, Zenefits, BambooHR), we need to realise that there is still a lot of scope for new entrants offering unique solutions in the cloud.

**Conclusions:** Innovation inside HR departments across the world is not just to focus on transactional aspects, such as, productivity and effectiveness, but to developing the organizational leaders for tomorrow as major human capital challenges and to truly create a superlative experience for the employees and make their lives better. Artificial intelligence tools, robotic process automation and self-service transaction integration can facilitate a total redesign of the employee experience, dramatically reducing costs and improving the value of HR. The convergence of mobile computing, video, sensors and artificial intelligence is taking place simultaneously with an intense focus on employee engagement, culture, wellness and productivity. The result will be a new breed of products that will totally reshape the HR technology. According to Bersin, we are back into the “war for talent” and this time the “talent” is leading the charge. Organizations and HR professionals must gear up to cater to these expectations of a knowledgeable and aware workforce, who if taken care of, will be more than ready to give their all to the enterprise's success.

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## Human Development in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century India

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### Abstract

*“At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance.”*

*-- Jawaharlal Nehru, 1<sup>st</sup> Prime Minister of India, at midnight on August 14 1947.*

*We are yet to experience the life and freedom these famous words promised more than 7 decades ago. At 70, we the people of independent India might have freed ourselves from the tyrannical rule of the British Raj, but are we truly free from the clutches of poverty, unemployment, illiteracy? Even in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, as one of the largest economies of the world, we are still struggling with the same problems we had at the time of our independence. India's low ranking in the Human Development Index (HDI) is an irrefutable indicator of how we have failed to right those wrongs from our days of slavery. This paper is an attempt to see where India stands in terms of human development and the potential benefits of new government policies which may help improve the overall quality of life in India.*

**Introduction** Human development is all about human freedom to realize the full potential of every human life, not just of a few or even of the most, but literally of all the humans in every corner of the world. The concept of human development is rather unique in its approach and scope. It is an approach that is focused on people and their opportunities and choices. The universalism in its approach is easier to state but translating it into practice is a whole different ball game. Over the past quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there has been remarkable progress on many fronts in human development, with better life expectancy, better standards of living and reduction in poverty and malnourishment. New countries have emerged. At least 25% of the global population, which has surpassed the 7 billion mark, is made of young people. Many of the developing countries have emerged as major economic and political powers changing the global socio-political landscape. Globalization has integrated people, markets and work, and the digital revolution has changed human lives. It could be said that human development has enriched human lives all over the world, but not all to the same degree. It is why the world leaders in 2015 committed to a development journey that leaves no one out—a central premise of the 2030 Agenda. The Human Development Report 2016 mirrors the global ambitions and conveys this in its message, “*Universalism is key to human development, and human development for everyone is attainable*”.

### Objectives

1. To overview the origin and concept of Human Development Index (HDI).
2. To study the India's performance in HDI since 1990.
3. To outline the government initiatives designed to improve India's HDI.

**Research Methodology** This study depends on secondary data as its primary source of information. The pictures & numbers used in this paper were taken from books on economics, government publications and internet based articles, etc. The paper itself is descriptive in nature.

**What is Human Development?** The concept of human development signifies improvement in the quality of life of the people in terms of various health and educational indicators. Through betterment of health, education and skills, human development creates human capabilities that can then lead to productivity enhancement and acceleration in economic growth. In a broader sense, human development also implies improvements in terms of human rights and participation and freedom of choice. Developed in 1990 by the Pakistani economist Mahbub Ul Haq (24 February 1934 – 16 July 1998), the human development approach is anchored in the Nobel laureate Amartya Sen's work on human capabilities. Haq believed that a simple composite measure of human development was needed to convince the public, academics, and politicians that they can and should evaluate development not only by economic advances but also improvements in human well-being. His approach is frequently outlined in terms of whether people are able to “be” and “do” desirable things in life. Examples include *Beings*: well fed, sheltered, healthy.

*Doings*: work, education, voting, participating in community life. It must also be noted that the freedom of choice is central, i.e. someone choosing to be hungry for a religious fast is not the same as someone who is hungry because they cannot afford to buy food. Human development is about giving people more freedom to live lives they value. In effect this means developing people’s abilities and giving them a chance to use them. Income growth is seen as a means to development, rather than an end in itself. For example, educating a young man would form his skillset, but if he is denied job opportunities or he does not have the right skills for the local market, his efforts would be insufficient.

**Human Development Index (HDI)** The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions. A country scores higher HDI when the lifespan is higher, the education level is higher, and the GDP per capita is higher. The HDI was developed by Pakistani economist, Mahbub ul Haq, for the UNDP. Indian economist and Nobel laureate Amartya Sen has also made valuable contributions towards the formulation of HDI.

According to the Human Development Report 2016 (HDR), published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), all the countries (188 in total) are categorized into three broad groups, such as,

- i. High Human Development,
- ii. Medium Human Development, and
- iii. Low Human Development.

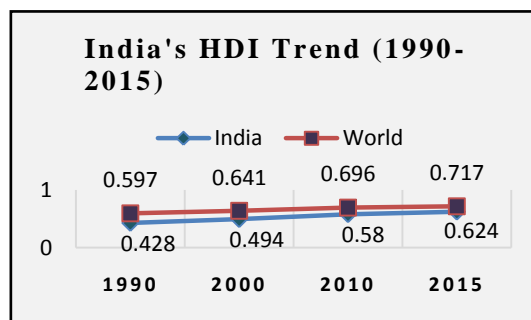
India, with a ranking of 131, is placed in the group of Medium Human Development countries amongst total of 188 countries in the HDR 2016.



The HDI simplifies and captures only part of what human development entails. It does not reflect on inequalities, poverty, human security, empowerment, etc. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of Gross National Income (GNI) per capita can end up with different human development outcomes.

**India’s performance in HDI** India ranks 131<sup>st</sup> amongst the 188 countries evaluated in the recently published Human Development Report 2016, which was released on March 21, 2017. This puts it in the ‘medium’ category.

Human Development Report 2016 Values		
HDI rank	Country	HDI
1	Norway	0.949
2	Australia	0.939
2	Switzerland	0.939
73	Sri Lanka	0.766



	Lanka	
90	China	0.738
<b>131</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>0.624</b>
132	Bhutan	0.607
139	Bangladesh	0.579
144	Nepal	0.558
145	Myanmar	0.556
147	Pakistan	0.550
169	Afghanistan	0.479

India's HDI has improved from 0.428 in 1990 to 0.624 in 2015 reporting higher than average annual growth in HDI (1990-2015) compared to the other medium HDI countries. However, SAARC nations such as Sri Lanka (73) and Maldives (105) are well ahead of India. Even among the BRICS nations Russia (49), Brazil (79), China (90), and South Africa (119) ranked significantly higher than India. High economic growth facilitates reduction of poverty. Growth in production of goods and services leads to growth in incomes and, hence, to poverty eradication. The acceleration of economic growth in India has led to a marked reduction in poverty in recent decades. Compared to average economic growth rate of close to 3.5% in the first three decades since Independence, the Indian economy has achieved an impressive growth rate of around 7% in the recent years. The per capita income has also witnessed a spectacular growth rate of about 5.5%. The proportion of people living below the poverty line (BPL) came down from 51.3 per cent to 26.1% during the thirty years from 1977-78 and 1999-2000. India's current HDI rank is only 4 places below its Gross National Income (GNI) Ranking, which means that economic growth is still the best indicator of human development in India.

Between 1990 and 2015, income poverty in developing country regions fell by more than two-thirds while income inequality increased by 11%. High inequality in all three dimensions has cut India's HDI score by an estimated 28.6%.

**Operationalizing Human Development** The first global Human Development Report in 1990 coincided with a period of rapid growth and rising inequalities in India. During this period, the human development paradigm shifted its focus from national income as the only indicator of development, expanding it to the choices people have. India welcomed the concept of human development when the human development paradigm shifted its focus from national income as the only indicator of development, expanding it to the choices people have and we felt a need to reinforce the idea that people matter. India has the unique distinction of preparing the largest body of human development reports - both in terms of geographical spread and in terms of deepening the analysis to governance at the grassroots. India also introduced many progressive acts, including the right to education, work, information, food and public services which encourage human development for all. Today, India is acknowledged globally as having the largest body of work on human development reporting at the sub national levels in the form of State Human Development Reports (SHDRs) and District Human Development Reports (DHDRs). UNDP has worked in India since 1951 in virtually all areas of human development from democratic governance to poverty eradication to sustainable energy and environmental management. UNDP's programmes are aligned directly with national priorities and are reviewed and adjusted annually. The emphasis on linking planning to human development reporting another unique and distinctive feature of India's human development programme. It also ensures that the human development reports do not merely remain books on the shelf but are actually integrated into planning processes of the government at a decentralized level. Since the obligation of delivering on most of the human development related sectors rests with the State Governments, the UNDP-Planning Commission Programme focused on integrating human development in



planning and policy documents at the State level. Strengthening of State statistical systems, engendering planning, and providing options for financing human development, capacity development and advocacy for human development were also areas of focus and attention. Fifteen State Governments participated in the programme in partnership with the National Resource Institution. They undertook a range of activities that were designed by respective State Governments. As part of on-going efforts to promote human development policies and programmes, UNDP has been proud to partner with the government at both central and state levels including with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and with twenty one states. UNDP has also partnered with top ranked institutions including the College of Agriculture Banking, the Reserve Bank of India, the National Institute for Public Finance and Policy and the Film and Television Institute of India. It has been agreed that UNDP will provide technical assistance to 'NITI Aayog' in support of its ordinance to coordinate the Indian Government's response to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) implementation. UNDP will also provide technical assistance to develop SDG monitoring and evaluation frameworks, which will strengthen SDG oriented planning and resource allocation at the state level. UNDP will collaborate with state governments that are finalizing their state HDRs to integrate SDG in planning processes. Through decentralized planning, UNDP will help state governments introduce integrated district plans in line with SDG targets identified by state governments. I will also support NITI Aayog in facilitating institutional convergence across different agencies and programmes. Some of the NITI Aayog's projects with UNDP:

- Human Development: Towards Bridging Inequality (2011-17)
- Strengthening Capacities for Decentralized Planning (2013-17)
- Capacity Development for District Planning (2008-12)
- Strengthening State Plans for Human Development (2005-2009)
- Rural Decentralization and Participatory Planning for Poverty Reduction (2004-07)
- Capacity building for preparation of State level Human Development Reports (1999-2004)

<b>Key Statistics for India's Human Development</b>	
<b>Description</b>	<b>Value</b>
Human Development Index	0.624
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68.3
Expected years of schooling (years)	11.7
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.3
Gross national income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP\$)	5,663
Public health expenditure (% of GDP)	1.4
Government expenditure on education (% of GDP)	3.8
Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and older)	72.1
Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI)	0.454
Overall loss in HDI due to inequality (%)	27.1
Gender Inequality Index (GII)	0.53
Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	12.2
Working poor at PPP\$3.10 a day (% of total employment)	52.9
Employment to population ratio (% ages 15 and older)	51.9
Child labour (% ages 5-14)	12
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)	49.7
Employment in services (% of total employment)	28.7
Total unemployment rate (% of labour force)	3.5
Exports and imports (% of GDP)	48.8
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	2.1
Internet users (% of population)	26
Mobile phone subscriptions (per 100 people)	78.8
Forest area (% of total land area)	23.8

Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	39
Population, total (millions)	1,311.10
Population, ages 15–64 (millions)	860

India's most recent policy changes, such as Demonetization and introduction of GST and government initiatives such as 'Make in India', 'Skill India', 'Digital India', and 'Start up India' have a lot potential if implemented efficiently. With the advent of GST India is en route to becoming an integrated common national market through uniformity of taxes and elimination of economic barriers. It will also enhance the country's ranking in the 'Ease of Doing Business Index'. A further enhancement in the GDP by 1.5% - 2% is also expected. We cannot conceivably imagine a long and healthy life without addressing the issue of malnutrition which is plaguing us even after 7 decades of independence. The recent improvements in the area have been significant but ultimately inadequate. India needs to ensure access to better knowledge resources and significantly improved quality of education through effective implementation of schemes such as 'Digital India' and 'Skill India'. Ensuring that work is quantitatively and qualitatively enhanced in the country will ensure higher living standards. Government efforts in terms of employment guarantee schemes, rightfully lauded for its role in reducing unemployment, are by no means a long-term remedy for the arthritic problem.

*"Closing the human development gap is critical, as is ensuring the same, or even better, opportunities for future generations. Human development has to be sustained and sustainable and has to enrich every human life so that we have a world where all people can enjoy peace and prosperity".*

--- Helen Clark (Administrator, UNDP).

**Conclusion** At a fundamental level, there is no conflict between economic growth and human development. Economic growth implies an improvement in the material well-being of the people including better health, education and sanitation. However, the distribution of benefits of growth amongst all stakeholders in a just way is also important. Higher physical capital investment implies higher labour productivity, enabling human capital enhancement which is also essential to productivity growth. Economic growth enables human development, and human development itself contributes to the acceleration of economic growth. The effect of economic growth on human development may be muted if the growth is not well distributed across all sectors and geographical areas. Implicit work add significantly to human development, such as contributions of homemakers and volunteers; while explicit work may have negative repercussions, such as underpaid or bonded work. India needs to address the three parameters of human development both separately as well as simultaneously.

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## INNOVATIVE TRENDS IN E-MARKETING

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### **Abstract**

The present research paper highlights on “Innovative Trends in E-Marketing” which has huge importance in the world-wide marketing. There are many features that guide to the success of business. Marketing is one such significant were that makes a commerce grow. E-Marketing means using digital technologies to help sale the goods or services. These technologies were a valuable complement to traditional marketing methods. According to the potentiality of consumers, companies were adopting internet shopping marketing strategy. But internet insecurity, payment methods and option, broad band technologies and advancement were to be identified as the criteria that could affect the business flow. E-commerce is process of doing business through computer network. As a human being, on his chair in front of a computer may access all the facilities of the internet to buy or sale the products. Unlike conventional business that is carried out physically with effort of a person to go and get products, e-commerce has made it easier for human to reduce physical work and save time. It is one of the most effective ways to keep in touch with customers. It is usually cost effective and if done properly, may construct brand consciousness as well as faithfulness. E-Marketing is an innovative marketing concept in the business world, it improve and earlier the business operation today. Previous to some decades this idea had not been accepted by the prospects as its complexity made obstacle to make it popular one, that’s why the business firm did not get encourage implementing it. However, in the era of gazette dependency the E-Marketing introduce an enormous success and proved it very much gainful for the commerce individuals in India.

**Keywords:** E-marketing, E-commerce, Marketing Techniques.

**Introduction:** The present study emphasizes on “Innovative Trends in E-Marketing” which has massive significance in the world-wide marketing. There is an important as well as active growth of E- Marketing in recent days. There are many small units of business enterprises that have an important role in the World of economy. In the recent era of globalization and advancement of technology, there is a large modify in the way of communication among of people. These changes are also improving the business policies among the country in E- Marketing. E-Commerce encompasses all business conducted by means of computer networks. Advances in telecommunications and computer technologies in recent years have made computer networks an integral part of the economic infrastructure. More and more companies are facilitating transactions over web. There has been tremendous competition to target each and every computer owner who is connected to the web. All firms viewed that internet and e-mail is essential for business in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It provides the services platform, which enables to enter new markets, reducing the investment and resources required to work internationally. Most of the firms are actively using the internet as a marketing medium. Basically firms were using the internet for three main purposes in this area:

1. Marketing infrastructure,
2. Customer association organization,
3. As marketing guide, sales transactions and fulfillment

E-business may be define as buying as well as selling of goods and services, servicing customers, collaborating with business partners, conducting e-learning and conducting electronic transactions in the business.

**Aims and Objectives:** The present study deals with following aims and objectives:

1. To recognize the obstacles faced by the business that enacted E-Marketing.
2. To make out the relationship of the obstacles and criteria that affects the E-business.
3. To revise the growth of e-commerce in India.

4. To discover the price features of E-marketing on the net.

At the present movement, marketing is the backbone of any type of commerce. Marketing is three stairs procedure which includes identifying, anticipating and satisfying the prospects. By considering this reason, it is expected to identify the target market or target consumer, here it is very much, essential to build segmentation for the bazaar distance. E-Marketing is the shortcut process which helps to aim the objective bazaar. When internet was first initiate not a particular business house recognized the huge potential it had in store as a marketing tool. As untimely as, in 1993, it was just a tool used for emailing and data transfer. The broad reach, cost effectiveness, capabilities to measures the spending and easy ease of access made internet as the most reliable and feasible marketing instrument.

**Kinds of E-Marketing:**

The following are the kinds of E-Marketing;

1. E-commerce
2. Online Advertising
3. Search Engine Marketing
4. Email Marketing
5. Social Media Marketing
6. Article Marketing

There are more E-marketing strategies that are being make-believe all the moment.

**Concluding Remarks:** Thus, the endorsement is a significant element in every marketing or commerce. The Sales promotion is imperative tools and it authority greater portion of the marketing financial plan than advertisement. At the moment, the internet play very important role and it is public, helpful and self sustaining facility accessible by hundreds of millions of people in worldwide. The internet has been developing at an exponential pace over the past 4 -5 years. It's difficult to estimate the number of users connected to net but there are figures that suggest an audience of over 90 million users.

More and more people are willing to use it for varying purposes. It has started taking shape conducive to business requirements. At the present, gradually the larger software companies are bringing business features and securities to the internet so that business can work securely on it and trust it as inefficient business tool. The proper measure has to be identified and implemented to on line business leads to emerging changes in buying behaviour customer and in worldwide market. So the advantage of E-Marketing is praiseworthy, there is no any doubt and the trend of marketing forces is going to the accurate direction by holding the hand of the E-Marketing.

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## NEED AND IMPACT OF DIGITAL OR CASHLESS SYSTEM IN INDIA

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### Abstract

The Research paper focuses on need and impact of digital or cashless systems in India. According to Government of India the digital or cashless policy will increase employment, reduce cash related robbery thereby reducing risk of carrying cash. Cashless policy will also reduce cash related corruption and attract more foreign investors to the country. In many countries introduction of digital or cashless economy can be seen as steps in the right direction. It is expected that its impact will be felt in modernization of payment system, Reduction in the cost of banking service, Reduction in high security and safety risk and also curb banking related corruption. Electronic banking will be made banking transaction to be easier by bringing services closer to its customers hence improving banking industry performance. The financial safety over the digital payment channel is important for pushing the cashless economy idea. A major obstacle for the quick adoption of alternate mode of payment is mobile internet penetration, which is crucial because point of sale terminal works over mobile internet connection, while banks have been charging money on card-based transaction which is seen in hurdle. India has been using electronic payment system for many year now, However the retail sector still has predominance of cash transaction and payment through cash is yet to pick up card is the one of the most secure, convenient mode of cashless payment in retail market.

**Keywords**—Digital Payment, Unified Payments Interface ,Net Banking, Credit Card, Cashless Transactions, Information Technology, Cashless Economy, Economic Growth, Electronic-payment, SSL, HTTPS.

**I. INTRODUCTION:** The Indian digital payment system is rapidly transiting to more and more IT based systems. In the retail sector we have very high volumes of money transactions. Other than cash, one of the growing payment methods adopted by merchants in the sector is payment cards. However, the whole isometrics of moving from cash-driven economy to cashless economy has somehow been assorted with demonetization that was aimed to extract liquidity from the system to unearth black money. With increasing adoption of electronic payments, particularly those driving e-commerce and m-commerce, there is a growing demand for faster payment services which, in turn, facilitate ease in doing financial transactions. Reducing Indian economy's dependence on cash is desirable for a variety of reasons. India has one of the highest cash to gross domestic product ratios in the world, and lubricating economic activity with paper has costs. According to a 2014 study by Tufts University, The Cost Of Cash In India, cash operations cost the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and commercial banks about Rs21,000 crore annually. Also, a shift away from cash will make it more difficult for tax evaders to hide their income, a substantial benefit in a country that is fiscally constrained.

**II. LITERATURE REVIEW** Digital or Cashless economy is not the complete absence of cash, it is an economic setting in which goods and services are bought and paid for through electronic media.

### III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The aim behind this Research is

- To know what a Digital or Cashless Transaction means.
- Need and impact of Cashless Transaction System.
- Analyze the future trend of Digital or Cashless Transaction.

### IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is based on secondary sources of data/ information. Different journals, books, media, newspapers and relevant websites have been consulted in order to make the study an effective one. The study attempts to examine the Need and Impact of Digital or Cashless Transaction in India

**4.1 What is Digital or Cashless Transaction-:** "A cashless economy is one in which all the transactions are done using cards or digital means. The circulation of physical currency is minimal." A Cashless Society describes an economic state whereby financial transactions are not conducted with money in the form of physical banknotes or coins, but rather through the transfer of digital information (usually an electronic representation of money) between the transacting parties.

Cashless Economy can be defined as a situation in which the flow of cash within an economy is non-existent and all transactions must be through electronic channels such as direct debit, credit cards, debit cards, electronic clearing, and payment systems such as Immediate Payment Service (IMPS), National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) and Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) in India. In a cashless economy most of the transaction will be done by digital means like e banking, debit and credit cards, PoS (point of sales) machines, digital wallets etc. In simpler words no liquid money or paper currency will be used by the people in a given country. In a cashless economy the third party will be in possession of your money. He will allow you to transact that money whenever it is needed. If it is not needed then the third party can use that money. Third party can be a government or any other public or private sector bank.

**4.2 Process of Cashless Transaction:-** In this increasingly digital world, it's not surprising that money will follow suit as well. Recent

trends show that digital money kept in mobile wallets will soon replace physical cash and even credit cards.

**4.3 Need of Cashless Transaction:-**

1. **Saves Money and Time:** Companies and governments will get efficient and they can reduce costs as they no longer need the manual accounting work to be done. The costs associated with accounting and handling cash is very high.
2. **Less Cash Decreased Crimes:** Business and individuals can also avoid other costs as well. Theft often leaves a big hole in one's pocket. The risk of theft will continue until people carry cash and by going cashless the same can be reduced. This also leaves an impact on the government as they can then reduce the costs that the government spends on nabbing the culprits. In countries like the US, burglary and assault have dropped by about 10 % once the government shifted the payment made for social welfare to electronic transfer. The government, however, has to take measures to curb the online scam and identity theft incidents.
3. **Production Costs of Coins and Paper Currency are reduced:** Production of coins and paper currency is indeed an expensive endeavor and the life span of most of the paper currencies is about 6 years. So, by going electronic the cost of production gets reduced.
4. **Less Cash Means More Data:** The government can use the data coming from the cashless transactions to improve and analyze their policies. By using such data, officials can predict or identify the patterns of activity and use such information for urban planning for sectors like energy management, housing and transportation.
5. **More Spending Helps Improved Economic Growth:** When a nation is taking a step towards a cashless economy, a boost in the economic growth can be expected. In countries like US higher card usage has contributed a consumption of about US\$296 billion globally from the year 2011 to 2015 which is a 0.1 % increase in the GDP. Shopping online gets easy as one can use a number of payment options; from credit and debit cards to net banking. One can observe more spontaneous buying while making cashless payments. Countries like Singapore have also witnessed a growth of 0.1 % in GDP which accounts to about S\$400 million per annum. As people spend more, companies need extra staff to handle the demand for goods and services and this, in turn, creates more jobs for unemployed. In addition to this, going cashless also has health benefits. With physical currency, the chance of spreading of germs is more. Reducing the amount of use of paper currency will reduce the germ transmission.
6. **Taxation:** with lesser availability of hard cash at homes and more in banks, there is lesser scope of hiding income and evading taxation and when there are more tax payers it ultimately leads to a lesser rate of taxation for the whole country.
7. **Transparency and accountability:** it becomes a lot easier to track the flow of money with every transaction being recorded with the buyer, seller as well as regulatory bodies, making the system much more transparent and compliant. In the long term it leads to better business and investment prospects for the economy as a whole.

8. More currency in bank will mean more circulation of money in the economy, leading to greater liquidity and would eventually mean lesser interest rates (according to the monetary policy of the country).
9. **Less availability of cash for illegal activities:** when people are encouraged to go cashless, there is lesser cash available with the people and there won't be a means to invest in other activities to use the idle cash. Channels like hawala (illegal remittance) will ultimately suffer the brunt of a cashless economy.
10.  **Tracking of expenses:** it becomes easier to determine how much was spent where.
11. **The exact amount in small denominations can be paid.** Unlike cash transactions, there is no need to pay fringe amount in case the exact amount is not available with either of the parties. An important, though seemingly insignificant issue is that of hygiene of the notes.
12. **Easier accounting:** Direct payment to bank account. You don't need to go every day to deposit cash to your current account.

**4.4 Impact of Cashless Transaction:-** Impact of digital or cashless system both pros and cons *with anything, cashless economy is not an exception...*

#### A. PROS OF CASHLESS ECONOMY:

**Positive impact on society:** We are seeing the impact of cashless economy on the society when it comes to crime rates. According to Union defense minister after demonetization the crime rates in Mumbai has dropped to half. Not just Mumbai but Delhi is seeing a substantial decline in crimes related to financial motive. Bank robbery, burglary, extortion etc are declining because of demonetization.

**Attack on parallel economy:** This is one of the most important reasons why a cashless society is must. People who hoard money under their bed (also known as black money), people who launder money bypassing banking channels, terrorist who need money to finance their terror etc will run out of business now. Size of Parallel economy will reduce substantially.

**Financial inclusion:** Digital economy will help to enhance our current banking system. There will be increased access to credit for people who did not fall in any banking network. Financial inclusion will automatically reduce poverty.

**Increase the Tax Net:** All the transactions that are done can be monitored and traced back to a given individual. If officials from tax department smell something fishy then they can trace the money transaction back to the individual. Hence it will be really difficult for someone to evade tax. Increasing tax net is very important for any government.

**Boost in consumption:** There would be no incentive for people keeping money in the bank. So they would love to spend on things that they like. It will help to boost consumption that is really good for any economy. More jobs will be created and income level of people will rise.

**Security and convenience:** Last but not the least is security and convenience. You don't have to carry a wallet with money in it. You just use your mobile phone or credit card for transaction. It is very hassle free and already going on in urban areas of the country.

#### B. CONS OF CASHLESS ECONOMY

**Security - cyber attack, fraud and power outages:** Cashless economy can be a nightmare when it comes to security. All your transactions will be done digitally. You will be prone to cyber attacks like hacking. Hackers can hack your sensitive information like password, credit card number etc and leave your account with no money. Even your personal computer is compromised. You can save yourself from fraud but it is very difficult to save from a cyber attack. Finally if there is a power outage especially in India which is very regular then entire system will be affected for long time.

Have to trust government or third party: As I said earlier there is no money in your hand. All the money is digital so either they are in control of banks or government or any other third party. You have to trust

government or bank blindly because everything is under their possession. This is could be scary because if tomorrow something happens you will be left with no hard cash.

**Reduced liquidity means bad for certain sectors:**There are certain sectors which depend upon high level of transaction.Sectors like Real Estate, jewelry, retail industry, restaurants and eating joints, cement and other SME will be affected badly because of cashless society.It means a lot people who are employed by these sectors are also going to be affected.

**Really bad for poor:**This is the real point and will be debating this in great details in following paragraph. Here I just want to say cashless economy is really going to hurt poor.

## V. RESULTS AND FINDINGS

**Future Trend of Cashless Transaction-:**The Digital or Cashless System like UPI, Debit card, credit card and Net banking payment mode changing consumer sentiments and the needs of the businesses. An innovation in this space is thus a continuous process, while the adoption of each of new development takes its own pace to penetrate.

Month	UPI		Debit+Credit Cards	
	Volume (m)	Value (₹ cr)	Volume (m)	Value (₹ cr)
November 2016	0.3	90	205.5	35240
December	2	700	311	52220
January 2017	4.2	1660	265.5	48120
February	4.2	1900	212.3	39150
March	6.2	2390	229.7	41620
April	6.9	2200	231.1	43140
May	9.2	2770	233.4	45080
June	10.2	3070	232.4	46820
July	11.44	3381	237.6	43933
August	16.6	4130	243	45710

Source: RBI

**VI. CONCLUSION** However, the benefits of this move have now started trickling in with more and more people switching to digital modes of receiving and making payment. India is gradually transitioning from a cash-centric to cashless economy. Digital transactions are traceable, therefore easily taxable, leaving no room for the circulation of black money. The whole country is undergoing the process of modernization in money transactions, with e-payment services gaining unprecedented momentum. A large number of businesses, even street vendors, are now accepting electronic payments, prompting the people to learn to transact the cashless way at a faster pace than ever before.

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Mr. Arvind Rite & Dr. Arvind Shelar (881-884)

## EVALUATION OF WEATHER BASED CROP INSURANCE SCHEME IN MAHARASHTRA

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### **Abstract**

*This paper makes assessment of the performance Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS). WBCIS under implementation in Maharashtra in terms of their farmer insured and area insured economic performance and operational efficiency in providing a security to the farmers' when they suffered to crop loss. Time-series secondary data was used for analysis. The study find out that WBCIS performs better in state because of its higher adoption rate, higher percentage of farmers benefited, faster claim settlement, and adequate indemnity payment. As many as 1.64 lakh farmers had participated in the weather based crop insurance. The farmers paid Rs 7395 lakh to insure the crop on 1.62 lakh hectare lands with the insurance claimed of Rs 15451lakh in 2015-16. As an average claim to premium ratio under WBCIs is 3.5 for five years in the state, which is far better compared to other state. During first year of implementation of scheme claim to premium ratio are 3.2 consistent to next two year and sharply increased to 3.8 in 2014-15. It also helps in maintaining flow of agricultural credit and repays the loans.*

**Key words:** Maharashtra, crop insurance schemes, Risk in agriculture, adaptation, weather, claim, farmers.

**Background** From the Rabi season of the year 2008, The Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) was announced in the Union Budget 2007 in selected areas on pilot basis. The pilot WBCIS has been implemented in about 230 districts of 16 States. WBCIS is intended to provide insurance protection to the farmers against adverse weather incidence, such as deficit and excess rainfall, high or low temperature, humidity etc. which are deemed to impact adversely the crop production. It has the advantage to settle the claims within shortest possible time. Besides this a cap on premium payable by farmers for annual commercial/horticultural crops has been provided.

### **Salient Future of WBCIS**

**I. Objective of the Scheme** The objective of WBCIS is to mitigate the hardship of the insured farmers against the possibility of financial loss. This creates due to crop loss causing from adverse weather conditions relating to rainfall, temperature, wind, humidity etc. the WBCIS functioning weather parameters as "proxy" for crop yields in compensating the cultivators for crop losses.

**II. Coverage of Farmers:** It is a compulsory to Lonee farmer which all farmers growing notified crops and availing Agricultural operations loans from the Financial Institutions and voluntary for others.

**III. Coverage of Crops:** Coverage of Crops under WBCIS are all food Crops (Cereals, Millets and Pulses), Oilseeds and annual Commercial / Horticultural crops.

**IV. Weather Perils to be covered under WBCIS** Following major weather risks to be covered under WBCIS

- Variability of rainfall, Rainy days, Dry-spell, Dry days
- High temperature (heat), Low temperature
- Relative Humidity
- Wind Speed
- A combination of the above
- Hailstorm

**V. Period of Risk (i.e. Insurance Period):** From sowing period to maturity of the crops are period of insurance, it is depending on the duration of the crop and weather parameters selected. It could vary with individual crops.

**VI. Sum Insured:** The Sum Insured for notified crops which is pre-defined and same for the both Lonee and Non-Lonee farmer. District Level Technical Committee decides sum Insured based on Scale of finance. If the scale of finance is absence the sum insured is broadly based on the cost of cultivation of the crops and are decided by State Government.

**VIII. Claims Assessment & Settlement:** An insurance company is responsible for the all claims come out due to adverse weather condition and it will be settle claim firmly as per terms and conditions of scheme mentioned in notification. Claims shall be evaluated only on the basis of weather data recorded by the notified RWS and claim process shall start once the weather data is acknowledged. Claims shall be worked out as on the basis of Insurance Declarations received from the Nodal Banks for each notified area and crops. It mandatory to all claims should be processed and paid within 45 days from the end of the risk period.

If observed index value falls below or above, the notified trigger value, then claims per unit shall be calculated using following formula depending upon index definition

#### IX. Role & Responsibilities of Various Agencies

**Central Government:** WBCIS is monitor and implemented under Technical support unit (TSU), it also working on product structuring, standardization of products, rationalization of premium rate & subsidy, issuing guideline for installation & accreditation of Weather Stations, creation of national grid for statistical data for the purpose and other matter / directives to insurance companies.

**State / UT Governments:** To provide the statistical details of crop practices and the areas under the scheme for the first year. To provide weather data in the daily basis format at least 25 years at local level.

**Insurance Companies (IA):** maintaining separate account for all transactions under the scheme for the audit by the Government Agency. Claims process and claims settlement within 45 days of receipt of weather data.

**Financial Institutions/Banks:** Branches would be responsible to make payment of the admissible claims to farmers who were deprived from insurance cover to their crops.

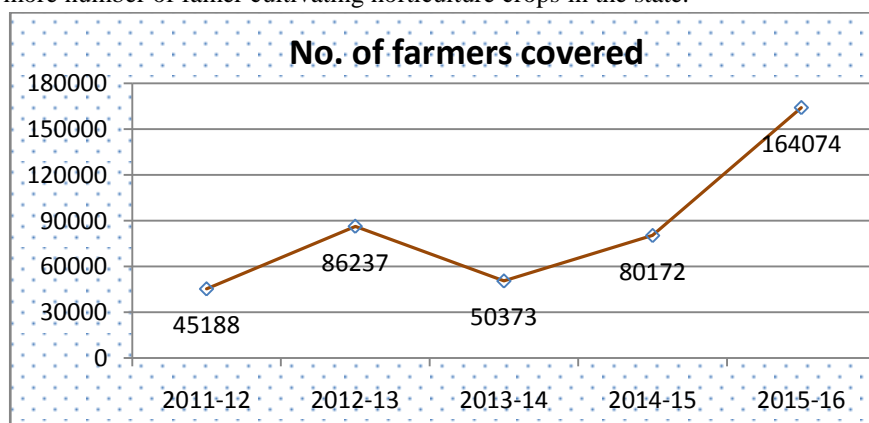
**Table 3.2: Performance of WBCIS in Maharashtra**

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
No. of farmers covered	45188	86237	50373	80172	164074
Area insured (in hectares)	48349	83569	51441	87770	162130
Gross premium (in lakh)	5119	9095	5604	9890	21976
No. of farmers benefitted	10562	34492	25240	49567	121603
Claims (in lakh)	4424	9987	9346	12210	15451
Claim to premium	3.2	2.2	3.3	3.8	2.1

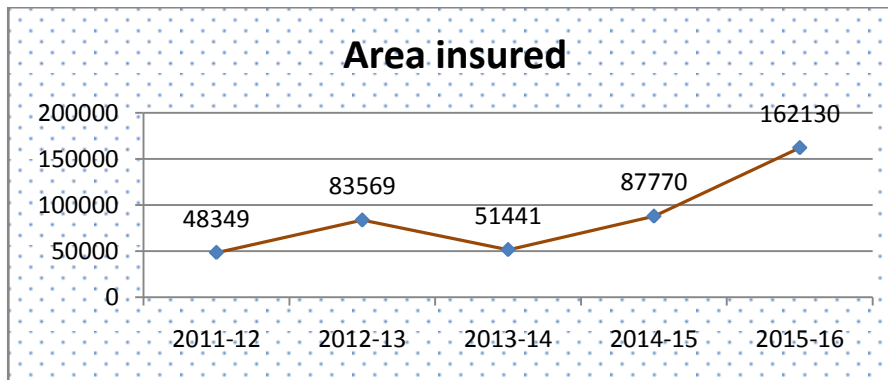
Source: Department of horticulture GOM.

As many as 1.64 lakh farmers had participated in the weather based crop insurance. The farmers paid Rs 7395 lakh to insure the crop on 1.62 lakh hectare lands with the insurance claimed of Rs 15451lakh in 2015-16.

**No. of farmers covered** Number of farmer covered under WBCIs was showing a growing trend from 2011-12 (45 thousand famers) to 2015-16 (1.64 lakh farmer). It is increased more than 3.5 times in 2010-11 to 2014-15. It can say that more number of famer cultivating horticulture crops in the state.

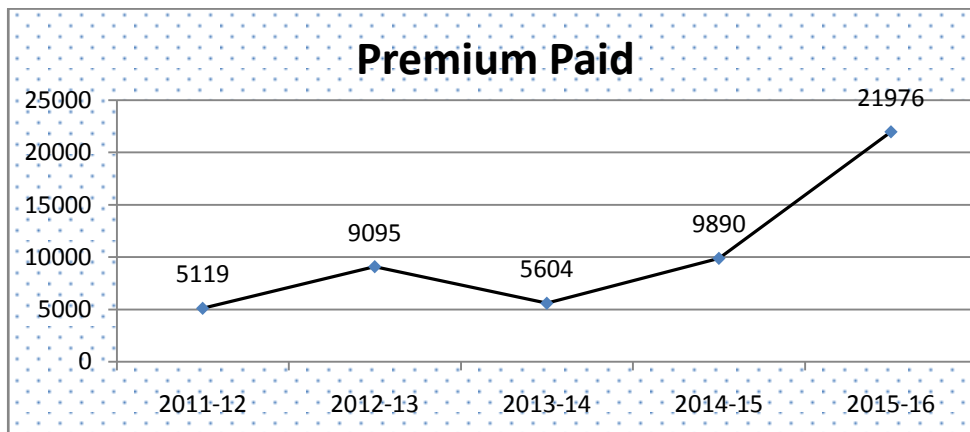


**Area insured under WBCIS** The penetration of WBCIS in the terms of area under insured has also increased around 3.4 times in last five years.



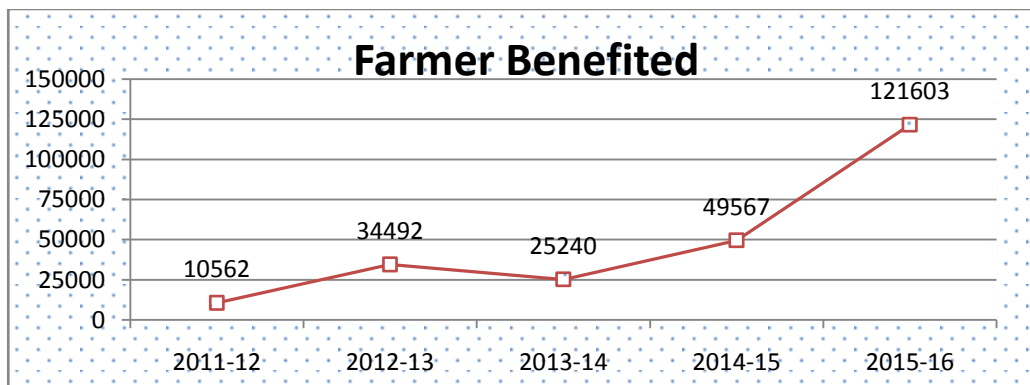
**Premium Paid under WBCIs**

Premium paid for the WBCIs in 2011-12 was 5119 lakh increased to 9065 in in 2012-13 respectively. However, 2013-14 witnessed to a drastic decline to 51441 lakh, while from 2014-15 was increased 87770 lakh to 162130 lakh in 2015-16.



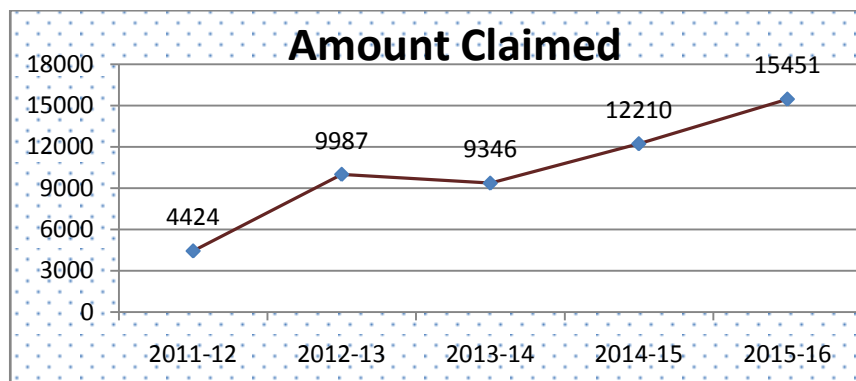
**Farmer Benefited under WBCIs**

In first season of WBCIs in Maharashtra, it benefited 10532 farmers across the state. During the 2012-13 total number of farmers benefited was 34492. The farmer benefited reduce to 25240 in 2013-14 but it increased from 2014-15 (49547) to 2015-16 (121603 farmers) respectively. In the year 2013-14 was drought year in Maharashtra which shows less benefited farmer in the state.



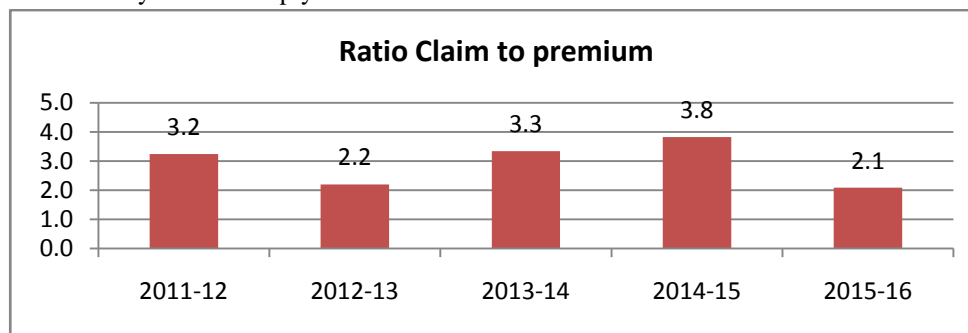
**Amount Claimed under WBCIS**

The performance of in term of amount claimed under WBCIs has shown a significant growth over the five year period from 4424 lakh to 15451 lakh in 2015-16. It can say those famers are getting more benefit under WBCIs.



### Claim to premium Ratio of WBCIS

As an average claim to premium ratio under WBCIs is 3.5 for five years in the state, which is far better compared to other state. During first year of implementation of scheme claim to premium ratio are 3.2 consistent to next two year and sharply increased to 3.8 in 2014-15.



**Conclusion:** The scheme is critical instrument of development in the field of crop production, providing financial support to the farmers in the event of crop failure. It is boosting farmers to adopt progressive farming practices and higher technology in Agriculture. It also helps in maintaining flow of agricultural credit and repays the loans. It provides significant benefits not merely to the insured farmers, but, to the entire community directly and indirectly through spill-over and multiplier effects in terms of maintaining production & employment, generation of market fees, taxes etc. and net accretion to economic growth.

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**BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF E-COMMERCE IN BANKING****Avinash Kamalakar Jumare & Dr.Deshmukh Bhausasheb Yeshwant.***Ph.D Research Scholar, SMBST College, Sangamner**{Ph.D - Guide} Adv.M.N. Deshmukh Arts, Commerce and Science, College, Rajur, Akole, Ahmednagar.***Abstract**

Electronic Commerce (E-Commerce) is where business transactions ensue through telecommunications networks, particularly with the help of Internet. E- Commerce has been the emerging business strategy in the era of globalization, with the help of E-commerce manager can see all the affairs of business from one desk and can make quick decisions. E-commerce's most significant impact is on the sectors that are primarily transmit information in (postal service, communications, radio and TV) and those that produce it (finance, entertainment, travel agents or stock brokers). After globalization, E-business has been increasingly become a necessary component of business strategy and a strong catalyst for economic development. E-banking has become popular because of its convenience and flexibility, and also transaction related benefits like speed, efficiency, accessibility, etc. The greatest advantage of E-commerce is that it connects people within a very short span of time from any part of the world. Allow people to enjoy, access products, services, information and other people which otherwise would not be so easily available to them. Banks are the back bone of every country's economy and help in speedy transactions which were not possible before the introduction of E-commerce. In this paper we show the benefits and challenges in the Indian banking sector through E-commerce.

**Keywords:** E-Commerce, Indian Banking Sector, Benefits & challenges.

**INTRODUCTION:** Electronic commerce is sharing business information, maintaining business relationships and conducting business transactions by means of telecommunications networks'. E-Commerce is one of the most important facets of the Internet to have emerged in the recent times. E-commerce or electronic commerce involves carrying out business over the Internet with the assistance of computers, which are linked to each other forming a network. To be specific ecommerce would be buying and selling of goods and services and transfer of funds through digital communications.

**E-COMMERCE IN BANKING:** E-Banking (Internet Banking) is an e-commerce application which allows the customers to perform any of the virtual banking functions, financial functions online in a protected and secure manner. It involves using the internet for delivery of banking products and services. E-banking function includes BFSI (Banking, Finance, Securities and Insurance). Banking concerns about providing the customers virtual banking functions, where as financial functions include stock broking, payment gateways, mutual funds etc.

**E-Banking includes:**

Bill payment service

Fund transfers

Querying the account balance

Credit card customers

Applying for/claiming Insurance

Investment through Internet Banking

Shopping

Automated Teller Machines,

Credit Cards

Debit Cards

Smart Cards

Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) System

Cheques Truncation Payment System

Mobile Banking

Internet Banking

Telephone Banking

**BENEFITS OF E-BANKING:**

**1. Time saving:** Online banking, undoubtedly, saves time by allowing direct transaction from office, home or any place. The medium relieves from visiting the bank and waiting in a queue and provides a mental and physical relief from the unwanted rushes in the bank.

**2. Convenience:** The biggest advantage that online banking brings to the table is its convenience. We can pay phone and electricity bills via online banking without rushing to the utility company's bill collection outlets. It helps you avoid delayed payments.

**3. 24x7 services:** Online banking transactions can be performed at any time and from anywhere.

**4. Eco-friendly Process:** Online banking is an eco-friendly process as it does not consume volumes of paper like conventional banking modes and hence helps protect the environment.

**5. Easy Access:** To perform online banking tasks, all you need is a basic computer system connected to the Web.

**6. Faster Banking:** Online banking is a faster way of performing banking functions. Whether you buy goods online, pay bills or transfer money, it gets done in realtime and within moments.

**7. Cost Saving:** The process is very cost-effective. It rids businesses of the practice of deputing people to specially pay company bills, who waste hours making the rounds of the banks to perform all the firm's banking-related functions.

**8. Other Benefits:** Online banking has several other benefits. Users can shop online, buy tickets, make advanced bookings, etc.

**Challenges in E-Banking:** The information technology in itself is not a solution and it has to be effectively utilized. The concept of e-banking cannot work unless and until have a centralized body or institution, which can formulate guidelines, regulate, and monitor effectively the functioning of Internet banking. The most important requirement for the successful working of Internet banking is the adoption of the best security methods. This presupposes the existence of a uniform and the best available technological devices and methods to protect electronic banking transactions. In order for computerization to take care of the emerging needs, the recommendations of the Committee on Technology Upgradation in the Banking Sector (1999) may be considered. These are:

(1) Need for standardization of hardware, operating systems, system software, and application software to facilitate interconnectivity of systems across branches.

(2) Need for high levels of security.

(3) Communication and networking - use of networks which would facilitate centralized databases and distributed processing.

(4) Technology plan with periodical upgradation.

(5) Business process re-engineering.

(6) Address the issue of human relations in a computerized environment.

(7) Sharing of technology experiences.

(8) Payment systems which use information technology tools, The Reserve Bank of India has played a lead role in this sphere of activity - with the introduction of cheque clearing using the MICR (Magnetic Ink Character Recognition) technology in the late eighties.

**CONCLUSION:** The E-banking in India will have its own advantages to both the banks and the customers. As India second largest populous country and the  $\frac{3}{4}$  population lives in rural areas and there is a proper need to divert the efforts the entire areas city as well as villages. The use of information technology will not only reduce the costs of operation but also would be effective, easy to maintain, speedier and highly competitive. The banks cannot remain unapproachable from this perception of E-banking, and they should bring appropriate changes to meet the necessities and challenges of E-banking. The challenges posed by the Internet banking are mostly of procedural nature, which can be easily counterbalanced by adopting suitable technological and security measures. The domestic standards of banking have to be in conformity with the well-known international standards and in the near future international dealings from India would be a reality, which are presently not liberal enough. There can be no doubt about the huge potential and open opportunities offered by advances in technology.

**References :** Secondary data collected for internet, government documents, newspapers, published papers, books.

Prof. Dr. N. B. Bachhav (887-890)

## INTER-FARM COMPARISON OF COST BENEFIT RATIO OF POMEGRANATE ORCHIDS IN NASHIK DISTRICT: AN AGRONOMICAL ANALYSIS

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### Abstract

Pomegranate crop has contributed in improving rural economy and it also provided a good source of income especially for unemployed rural youths. Ultimately, it revolutionized agricultural economy to a large extent in drought prone region of the Nashik district. The net profits up to Rs. 5 lakh ha<sup>-1</sup> annum<sup>-1</sup> have been demonstrated by some pomegranate growers. Therefore, the economic profitability according to size of pomegranate land holding was of prime consideration for this research work. In this context, primary data was extensively collected by random field survey method based on questionnaire from 70 pomegranate growers in Satana, Malegaon and Deola Tehsil of Nashik District. Then statistical technique of tabular analysis was employed to calculate establishment, operational and marketing costs. And relative profitability according to size viz. Small, Medium and Large pomegranate holdings was computed by cost benefit ratio for inter farm comparison. The study revealed that cost of plantation decreased with increase in size of holding. In contrast, operational cost increased with size of holding. Hence lowest cost benefit ratio 1: 2.06 was observed for small farms. Medium sized pomegranate farms orchards were well managed so the highest cost benefit ratio 1: 2.29 was realized by them. However, large farms ranked first in the gross cost of cultivation but it lies at second position in cost benefit ratio 1: 2.12. Finally it was concluded that the net return was nearly double the gross cost or capital invested in all farm sizes of pomegranate. Therefore, investment made in pomegranate enterprise was economically feasible or financially sound, profitable and in attractive propositions.

**Keywords:** Size of Land Holdings, establishment, operational & marketing cost, Cost Benefit Ratio, Pomegranate orchids,

**Introduction:** In addition to grapes, the pomegranate crop cultivated in Nashik District, has also obtained great economic significance in raising the income of even marginal farmers too. That also indicated its sustainability for small holdings for replacing subsistence farming as well as its significance in alleviating poverty levels of rural areas. Now growers of study region are taking pomegranate crop as livelihood and a good source of earning. The net return from orchards up to Rs. 5 lakh ha<sup>-1</sup> annum<sup>-1</sup> have been demonstrated by some growers. Overall, this crop has contributed in increasing rural economy and provided a good earning source especially for unemployed rural youths. As well as it revolutionized agricultural economy to a large extent in drier tracts of the district. This undoubtedly makes it necessary to go into the details of the economical aspects of pomegranate crop grown in the study area. The study of the economics of pomegranate is indispensable since there is no proper farm business data on its cost of production and marketing (Khunt and et. al. 2003).

**Hypothesis:** The socioeconomic status of farmers with respect to farm size has prime consideration therefore pomegranate production cost and net returns considerably vary according to size of holdings.

### Objectives:

- i) To assess the economic profitability of pomegranate crop according to size of land holding.
- ii) To understand the causes of variation in cost benefit ratio of pomegranate growers.

**Data Base:** Primary data was extensively collected by random field survey method from 70 pomegranate growers in Satana and Malegaon Tehsil of Nashik District.

### Methodology:

**I.** Selected growers were divided into 3 groups according to size of pomegranate holding for inter farm comparison; as below.

a)	<b>Small farmers</b> (less than 1 Ha)	=	35 (50%)
b)	<b>Medium farmers</b> (1.1 to 2 Ha)	=	21 (30%)
c)	<b>Large farmers</b> (more than 2 Ha)	=	14 (20%)

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	<b>TOTAL</b>	=	70 (100%)
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- II.** According to objectives of study the questionnaire into three parts was intended for the collection of primary data necessary for present study.
- Cost A** = Establishment cost ,
  - Cost B** = Operational Cost ,
  - Cost C** = Marketing cost.
- III.** Stastitital technique of tabular analysis was employed for financial calculations. And relative profitability according to size of pomegranate holding was computed by cost benefit ratio.
- IV.** The cost , type of material used considerable vary from one grower to another. In order to minimize the effect of cost variation, the average figures of all financial inputs in each category of respondents are considered for interpretation of results.

**Discussion :** The pomegranate fruit crop requires modern agro-equipments, skills and timely material and labour inputs. Therefore, the cost of pomegranate production was very high. The establishment (5.77%), operational (84.04%) and marketing (10.19%) costs together constituted the gross annual cost Rs. 2.03 lakh ha<sup>-1</sup> of pomegranate cultivation for the study region as a whole (table No. 1). On the other side, net profit earned by the grower is the composite result of production cost, yield of pomegranate and prices for fruits in the market. In the existing edapho-climatic conditions of the study area, the pomegranate crop gave a good response to higher inputs applied by growers. It resulted in average yield 8.65 tons ha<sup>-1</sup>. Moreover, good demand for pomegranate fruits in market leads to fetch the remunerative price Rs. 50.79 kg<sup>-1</sup>. Consequently, attractive net returns net return Rs. 2.36 lakh ha<sup>-1</sup> annum<sup>-1</sup> earned by respondents proves good economic profitability of pomegranate farming. Finally, the cost benefit ratio 1: 2.16 amply clears that why farmers lead to adopt this fruit crop on a large scale.

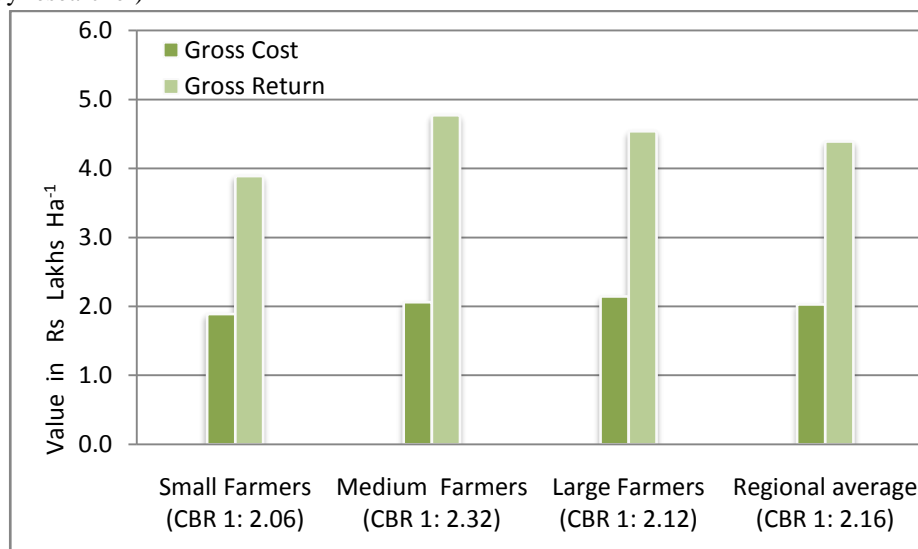
**Table No. 1 Per Hectare Cost Benefit Ratio of Pomegranate Crop (Value in Rs.)**

Sr. No	Head	Subheads of Expenditure	Small	Medium	Large	Average	Cost in %
1	Establishment cost	Plantation	8688.0	8162.5	7636.9	8162.5	4.0
		Gestation period	3341.4	3617.9	3725.2	3561.5	1.8
		Subtotal	12029.4	11780.4	11362.1	11724.0	5.8
2	Operational cost	Material cost	77154.1	84120.7	90625.1	83300.1	41.0
		Labour	26756.7	32075.0	35084.5	31227.6	15.4
		Machinery	15498.6	12508.6	10866.1	14183.9	7.0
		Other costs	36939.6	43049.7	47238.1	42478.1	20.9
		Subtotal	156349.3	171754.2	183813.7	170639.1	84.0
3	Marketing cost	Harvesting	4297.3	4685.5	4485.7	4489.5	2.2
		Packing material	174.2	242.6	503.1	306.6	0.2
		Transport	3468.6	3336.4	2949.2	3251.4	1.6



		Market charges	12471.5	14164.8	11291.5	12642.6	6.2
		Subtotal	20411.6	22429.3	19229.5	20690.1	10.2
4	Gross cost	[Row1+2+3]	188790.3	205964.0	214405.3	203053.2	100.0
5	Yield	Ton	8.24	8.92	8.79	8.65	-
6	Price	Rs. kg <sup>-1</sup>	47.20	53.50	51.66	50.79	
7	Gross return	[ Row 5 x 6 ]	388928.0	477220.0	454091.0	439304.7	-
8	Net Profit	[ Row 7 - 4 ]	200137.7	271256.04	239686.1	236251.4	-
9	Cost Benefit Ratio	[Row 7 ÷ 4]	1: 2.06	1: 2.32	1: 2.12	1: 2.16	-

(Compiled by researcher)



**Fig.No. 1 Cost Benefit Ratio (CBR) According to Size of Pomegranate Holding**

### 5.7 INTER-FARM COMPARISON OF COST BENEFIT RATIO:

Fruit farming enterprise is sensitive, higher skill requiring, a new approach and technology based. So the socioeconomic status of farmers with respect to farm size has prime consideration (Phule 2002). In this context, table No. 1 and fig. No.1 illustrates that the pomegranate production cost and net returns considerably varied according to size of holdings.

**i) Large Farms:** Large growers having good financial potentials adopted new technology, provided costlier inputs like liquid fertilizers, branded pesticides, growth hormones and micronutrients etc. Thus, they ranked first in gross cost (Rs. 2.14 lakh ha<sup>-1</sup>) for pomegranate cultivation. Despite of that they remained at second place in yield 8.79 tons ha<sup>-1</sup> so also in net profit (Rs. 2.39 lakh ha<sup>-1</sup>) and cost benefit ratio 1: 2.12. In this regard interviews with large growers clarified that it was difficult to take individual care because of the big number of trees. Moreover, they also faced problems in supervising the labour and managing the cultural practices in a timely manner. Thus, large size of farm limits the quality and quantity of pomegranate production when compared to medium farms.

**ii) Medium Farms:** The medium sized pomegranate orchards were well supervised and supplied with optimal material and labour inputs. Intensive cultivation practices, supervision and attempts for quality production have been made by medium farmers. Thus, best possible quantities 8.92 tons ha<sup>-1</sup> along with good quality of fruits had been produced. As a result, medium category of growers earned highest net profits (Rs. 2.71 lakh ha<sup>-1</sup>) and obtained top position in cost benefit ratio 1: 2.32.

**iii) Small Farms:** Due to financial problems small farmers applied low material inputs and also engaged family members for cultural operations. So, the gross cost of pomegranate cultivation (Rs. 1.89 lakh ha<sup>-1</sup>) was lowest for small holdings. In other words, they were unable to provide required material inputs. It is a feature of inadequacy that effects on production. So the gross yields 8.24 tons ha<sup>-1</sup> and quality of fruits declined. So the net profit Rs. 2 lakh ha<sup>-1</sup> and cost benefit ratio 1: 2.06 was lowest for small holding.

**FINDINGS** Inter-farm comparison of cost benefit ratio cleared that cost of plantation decreased with increase in size of holding, in contrast, operational increased with size of holding. The growers belonging to small holding were unable to provide material at the right time and in appropriate quantities due to lower financial potentials. It resulted in poor quality production of fruits hence lowest cost benefit ratio 1: 2.06 was observed for small farms. But medium sized pomegranate farms orchards were well managed and supplied with optimum material and labour inputs so best possible quality of fruits was produced. Thus, the highest cost benefit ratio 1: 2.29 was realized for medium pomegranate farms. Large growers imputed branded chemical fertilizers, powerful pesticides for getting good results as well as dependent on hiring labor force. So they required high production expenses. But due to a large number of trees, the intensive care could not be taken that limited the quality of produce. So large farms ranked first in the gross cost of cultivation but it lies in second position in cost benefit ratio 1: 2.12.

“Finally it was concluded that the net return was nearly double the gross cost or capital invested in all farm sizes of pomegranate. Therefore, investment made in pomegranate enterprise was economically feasible or financially sound, profitable and in attractive propositions.

**YIELD AND PROFIT OF POMEGRANATE:** Provided that when all factors are favourable; the average productivity of pomegranate lands in study region is 20 tons ha<sup>-1</sup> i.e. doubles of state average 10 tons ha<sup>-1</sup>. Interestingly enough, well managed orchards and free from diseases, yielded as much as 25 tons ha<sup>-1</sup>. The pomegranate orchards are intensively cultivated and the respondents were found to insist on higher yields. However, recently due to the epidemic spread of two deadly diseases namely wilt and bacterial blight on pomegranate, the yield has been considerably declined to less than 10 tons ha<sup>-1</sup>. And there were no yields, when the severity of attacks was 100%.

Mrs. Sandhya K. Salve/Wanjare (891-892)

## CYBER RISK INSURANCE – ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Mrs. Sandhya K. Salve/Wanjare

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*Keywords: Cyber risk, Insurability, Information security, Data Protection*

**Introduction** Whereas the ‘internet’ stands for a global computer network providing a variety of information and communication facilities, the ‘cyber space’ is the notional environment in which communication over computer networks occurs. The ‘World Wide Web, or simply the web or www is a way of accessing information over the medium of the internet. The www, an information- sharing model that is built on top of the internet is further driven by the specification of sharing of information across the network and is guided by an internet protocol (IP). Today, with over 1 billion websites and 6.4 Billions ‘things’ connected on the internet’, the cyberspace has truly become a ubiquitous dimension in itself and a host for all kinds of information services and economic activities. During the last decade the shift from physical space to cyberspace has been so phenomenal that we experienced a bursting of bubble on the financial markets. In the year 2000, the doc-com bubble, had been caused by irrational exuberance regarding the cautions of the internet business by the markets. However, the cyberspace has come a long way and continues to grow in size and significance. In wake of its importance and rate of penetration, the incumbent business, government and other entities have adopted to the internet mode of delivery of services and as such there is exponential growth in opportunities coupled with exposure to new kinds of vulnerabilities known as cyber risks.

**The omnipresence of Network Systems and Digital information** With raising digital assets, infrastructures and multiplicity of technology platforms, there is also rise in incidences such as hacking and spamming of networks and website with malicious intent. What we observe in the interconnected world is more and more critical information is getting digitized, dematerialized and being stored on to servers. Similarly services are becoming cheap and demonetized in the online world thereby increasing our dependence on network systems and digital information, all such factors are but accentuating the risks. Today the internet has become the absolute tool for all sorts of organizations, governments and business to reach out to people in a cost effective manner. The internet technologies have permeated social, economic, health, financial and political system so much so that there is no turning back from this point. With the power of internet and digital technology and growth of complementary assets, businesses are finding it unusually easy to establish identity, on-board and providing seamless service experience through the internet institutions now simply have to leverage on the computing power and maintain electronic folios or customer ids which form the basis for recording of all transitive information also making their retrieval easy for further treatment . It is therefore pertinent that such organization would actively seek to secure their cyber presence and digital assets through cyber risk insurance. How do firms deal with cyber risks and how do they risk mitigation is of interest . In India, cyber insurance is still in nascent stage, few insurers are providing policies regarding the new form of risks posed by the connected and borderless cyber world. Large firms intending to go for cyber risk insurance generally place their requirement through a request for Proposal, small firms typically go for self insurance . IT Act 2000 gave a further fillip to conducting of transactions in a computerized environment by providing a legal underpinning. Cyber risk insurance can play fundamental role in developing the digital economy. It is often assumed that the issues of cyber security and cyber insurance are separate- that cyber insurance is no substitute for proper cyber security-but in truth the two are intertwined. The challenge then is to build a smart, well-designed, cyber risk model that is able to analyze potential direct revenue, liability and brand loss scenarios and must quantify how much their future revenues of the firm will fall if a cyber-attack has damaged their brand.

**Cyber-Space governance in India** The role of the government is immense in developing a system of cyber defense for the entire nation. The Government of India has taken several steps to tackle the menace of cyber attacks and important institutional arrangements made. The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team has been established which monitors Indian Cyberspace and coordinates alerts and warning of imminent attacks and detection of malicious attacks among public and private cyber users and organizations in the country. Banks Financial Institutions have been identified as critical infrastructure for the purpose . A National Cyber Coordination Centre has also been established. It is mandated by the information Technology Act that periodic IT security assessments are held to determine acceptable level of risks, consistent with the criticality of business/functional requirements, likely impact on business/ functions and the achievement of organization of goals/ objectives. This is also documented in the 'Information Security Policy for protection of critical information of Critical Information infrastructure' of CERT-In. In 2008, the information technology Act 2000 was amended with the introduction of section 70A and 70B. Article 70A mandated the need for a special agency that would look at designated "Critical information Infrastructures"(CIIs) and evolve practices, policies and procedures to protect them from cyber attack. On January 16 2014, the Department of Information Technology (DIT) issued a notification announcing the creation of a specialized body to protect India's CIIs; banking and finance sector being one of these CIIs<sup>9</sup>. The National Critical Information Infrastructures Protection Centre (NCIIPC) was created and placed under the technical intelligence agency, the National Technical Research Organization, to roll out counter-measures in cooperation with other security agencies and private corporate entities that man these critical sectors.

**Insurance as a Response to Cyber Risk** Faced with the risk of cyber attacks, the prospect of losing data and the potential for large charge fines, the private sector has turned into the insurance industry to protect against losses arising from all manner of Information security incidents. Allianz estimates the total written premium for cyber insurance could reach \$20 billion by 2025. In wake of volatile and capricious nature of cyber attacks, the insurance companies that have capacity to respond to multiple incidents simultaneously and have the requisite policies for tackling with the range of potential incidents. According to a PwC report." Worldwide the cyber insurance market will triple in size to 7.5 billion\$ in annual premiums by 2020 but the high cost of coverage and restrictive conditions on policies may restrict growth. The report further says that business across all sectors are beginning to recognize the importance of cyber insurance, with 61% of corporate leaders now seeing cyber attacks as a threat to the growth of their business. There was an average of 200000 global cyber security incidents in a day in 2014. The market is still relatively untapped. While some 90% cyber insurance is purchased by U.S. companies, only around a third of U.S. companies have some form of cyber coverage . In the United Kingdom, only 2% of companies have standalone cyber insurance. The much bigger and tougher challenges are the new exposures arising from the technological evolution of risk and how this impacts existing lines of business. The framework for that need to deal with in-house computer systems, cloud storage, industrial control systems and finally the national critical infrastructures, which are the biggest challenge in terms of the physical risks, and business interruption losses. India's ecommerce business is booming. Morgan Stanley Research has revised the estimate of the India's ecommerce market till 2020 from \$102 billion to \$119 billion, this takes the estimate of the total Indian Internet market size from \$137 billion to \$159 billion .

**Conclusion** The cyber insurance market should continue to grow as a result of high profile breaches. Firms can significantly improve their risk practices by adopting common cyber risk management practices. Insurers and reinsurers are actively learning more about these risks and the underwriting process is expected to get better. As the market matures, capital markets may lend a hand in the expansion of capacity for cyber reinsurance as deals become more economically attractive. However, It should be recognized that there are limits to the role that insurance can play for managing the threat of cyber attacks. Sole reliance on insurance as a solution can create moral hazards by reducing incentives to actively manage the threat of cyber attacks.

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## **IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY**

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**Introduction:** The government from time to time formulates fiscal policies that are meant to spur economic growth. A lot of black money circulates in the economy, and most of it is unaccounted for because the sources of income are not known to the government. It can be money generated through illegal trade or unauthorized funding. To mop up this money out of circulation, the government can demonetize so that the money holders are forced to deposit the cash with the banks or lose their wealth. It is a strategy that has worked quite well for some countries. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's speech on 8<sup>th</sup> November on one hand won millions of hearts and on the other hand took away the peace of minds of many. On 8<sup>th</sup> November, demonetization was announced and Rs 500 and Rs. 1000 notes ceased to be a part of legal tender from the very same midnight. Although the news came out as a shock for the whole country but certainly the decision is a big step towards "Acche Din" for the country. Let's understand Demonetization in detail and its far reaching effect on the economy. The Reserve Bank manages currency in India and derives its role in currency management on the basis of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and a new redesigned series of Rs2000 banknote is in circulation since 10 November 2016. The new redesigned series is also expected to be introduced to the banknote denominations of Rs1000, Rs100 and Rs50 in the coming months. The term demonetization is not new to the Indian economy. The highest denomination note ever printed by the Reserve Bank of India was the Rs 10,000 note in 1938 and again in 1954. But these notes were demonetized in January 1946 and again in January 1978, according to RBI data.

### **Meaning of Demonetization:**

- The act to cease a currency unit or put an official stop on its status as a legal tender is known as demonetization
- Demonetization is the process that involves a change of national currency, where old currency is replaced with new currency.

**Why was Demonetization Required? The common public and bankers are undoubtedly in hassles in the present scenario. Now the question arises that why was demonetization required to be done at this point of time. Here are certain points to clarify on the need of demonetization of currency:**

- To develop a good banking system
- Blocking inflow of fake currency notes used for criminal activities including terrorist activities.
- Destabilizing election campaigns being done through black money.
- Destroying hoardings of public money by few influential people.

### **Impact of Demonetization on Indian Economy :**

#### **A) Positive Impact**

##### **1. A big attack on Corrupt Practices, Counterfeit Currencies and terrorism**

One of the biggest benefits of this move is that it is going to drastically affect the corrupt practices.

- People who are holding black money in cash will not be able to exchange much as they would be in a fear of getting prosecuted by the authorities.
- Enemies of the country who are involved in counterfeit currency and terrorism will not be able to continue it further.
- The smuggling of arms and dealing with the terrorist will not sustain further as all of the money will be on record now.

**2. Banking System will improve :** A good economy is always said to be an economy with a sound banking system. Banking System in India will get a boost, as around Rs 7-8 lakh crores base money (new legal money) will enter the system, which will further create around 3-4 times more money due to re-circulation.

**3. Reduction in Government Liability** Since every note is a liability to the government, the old currency will become worthless for the people who choose to not disclose their income and thus worthless will benefit the Government by extinguishing its liability. It is expected approx Rs 5 lakh crores will be coming to the government in the form of extinguished RBI liability and taxes and penalties.

**4. Positive Impact on Government revenues** As per CRISIL there will be a direct positive impact on government's tax revenue collections, its ability to spend on infrastructure investments and resultant impact on growth. Since government investments will increase and so will the supply capacity, there will be a positive impact on the GDP in the long run.

**5. Neutral impact on Inflation** Inflation is expected to fall sharply in the current scenario due to reduction in cash transactions but in the long run since government spending will rise, employment and income will push up and demand will be revived. Therefore, there will be neutral impact on inflation in long run.

**6. Positive impact on Retail Industry** Although in the short term, retailers may feel a pinch as consumers are facing the problem of liquidity but the movement towards a cashless society would be positive for organized retailers as demand would shift towards them.

**7. Tax rate may come down** As per CRISIL report on Demonetization- Significant Structural Benefits on Cards for India, higher income tax collections arising from better compliance would offer scope to reduce tax rates over long term, which would increase disposable income. This can give a positive impact on consumption demand in long term.

#### **B) Negative Impact**

**1. Impact on GDP :** GDP growth is expected to be negative for around 6 months. As consumption and demand will face a dent in the short run, the cash based economy will face a crunch. But in case the government chooses to reduce tax rates, with the increase in net disposable income in the hands of consumers, there will be a net positive impact on GDP in the long run.

**2. Highly negative impact on cash transactions :** The liquidity squeeze caused by demonetization will be negative across sectors with high level of cash transactions. Real estate, jewelry, retailing, restaurants, logistics, consumer durables and luxury brands, cements and some segments in retail/SME lending space will be facing short term instability.

**3. Added replacement cost of currency** The move will give birth to an extra added cost which can be said as the replacement cost here. As whole currency in circulation needs to be replaced so there will be a new currency which needs to be printed and this will lead to a huge printing cost. We cannot ignore the increased cost of operating ATMs as now they need to be refilled more often and also it will be a huge burden on banks.

**4. Create cashless society** Initially, it is very difficult to create cashless society as more than 50 percent of Indian population is not well versed with card transactions. Also for these initial months, it will be very difficult to make in cash transactions of a higher amount.

**Conclusion :** So, we can conclude that demonetization has both Positive and Negative Impacts on Indian Economy. Demonetization alone cannot fight parallel economy and eliminate black money. Several other supportive measures are required by the government to change the economy for good. Moreover, it is critical to emphasize that demonetization was a unique event, and hence, drawing inferences based on theory, armchair analysis or even short-term data, could lead to misleading conclusions. Serious research needs to be done extremely carefully and reasonably long-term data must be considered before reaching any conclusion about unprecedented policy events such as demonetization. This becomes even more important when there are other related moving parts such as goods and services tax (GST), clean-up of the banking system, real estate sector reform and others going on at the same time. So, at the moment, it is better to wait a bit longer till complete analysis of demonetization's effects is done to reach the correct conclusion.

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## E- BANKING SERVICES AND USE BY CUSTOMERS

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### **Abstract**

*The E-banking has fundamentally changed the business of banking by bringing about new opportunities. In India also, it has strongly impacted the strategic business considerations for banks by significantly cutting down costs of delivery and transactions. It must be noted that E-banking provides many benefits to customers and banks; it also reduces traditional banking risks. Banking sector is now design it to adopt the change and to be in the race of globalization. This paper is an attempt to study the Benefits and Challenges of E-banking, concerns with E-Banking, various services available for use of e-banking, security to account, responsibilities of customers during e-banking process.*

**Key Words:** - E-Banking, Services in E-banking, The Challenges and benefits of E-banking, Account security.

### **INTRODUCTION**

**WHAT IS E-BANKING?** E-banking is also called as “Virtual banking” or “Online banking”. Under this I.T. system, the banking services are delivered by way of a computer controlled system. This system does involve direct interface with the customers. The customers do not have to visit the bank’s premises. The popular services covered under E-banking includes: - Automated teller machines, credit card, debit cards, smart cards, electronic funds transfer(EFT) system, cheques shorten payment system, mobile banking, internet banking, telephone banking etc. A successful Internet banking solution offers: - Exceptional rates on Savings, Certificate of deposit (CD) and Individual retirement accounts (IRA), Checking with no monthly fee, free bill payment and discounts on ATMs additional charges, Credit cards with low rates, Easy online applications for all accounts, including personal loans and mortgages, 24-hour account access, Quality customer service with personal attention. Now the online banking definition, or net banking definition, includes any electronic payment system that allows customers of a financial institution to conduct financial transactions through the financial institution’s internet-enabled website or app. Here’s where it all began.

**HISTORY OF E-BANKING** While financial institutions took steps to implement e-banking services in the mid-1990s, many consumers were hesitant to conduct monetary transactions over the web. It took widespread adoption of electronic commerce, based on trailblazing companies such as America Online, Amazon.com and eBay, to make the idea of paying for items online widespread. By 2000, 80 percent of U.S. banks offered e-banking. Customer use grew slowly. Following is the review about evolution of e –banking:

1981: New York City Banks Test At-Home Banking

1983: Bank of Scotland Institutes First UK Internet Banking Services

1994: Stanford Federal Credit Union Offers U.S. Internet Banking

1996: NetBank Is Founded

1999: Bank of Internet USA Is Founded

2000: 80% of U.S. Banks Offer Internet Banking

2001: Bank of America Has 3 Million Online Customers

2009: Ally Bank Is Launched

2010: Online Banking Is Growing Faster Than the Internet

2017: Online Banking Is Standard Practice

### **FACILITIES FOR INTERNET ACCESS**

#### **(A) ONLINE Services:**

**1. Account Summary:** Accounts which are ‘Internet Banking Enabled’ may be displayed along with the Current Balance, Total Balance, Unclear Balance and Available Balance etc. (Savings /Current / Overdraft /Term Deposit / Loan Accounts).

**2. Overdraft Details:** Limit and Drawing Power for OD Accounts, Repayment Schedule for Loan Accounts may be viewed.

**3. Transactions Details:** User may view, download and print of the last 14 transactions or for specified period of selected account.

**4. Online Requests:** User may request for Stop Payment for a particular Cheque or Range of Cheques in select accounts, Revoke of Stop Payment of Cheques already stopped. User may also change his contact no. (phone no., mobile no., email etc.)

**5. Funds Transfer between own Accounts:** User may transfer funds from one account (with requested transaction facility) to his/her another account to the extent of fund transfer limit fixed by the bank from time to time, subject to the available balance, by selecting 'from' & 'to' accounts.

**6. Adding of Account in Beneficiary List:** If amounts are frequently transferred to a particular account, then the facility of adding that account in beneficiary list will be available by providing a nick name to that account.

**7. Viewing of Beneficiary Accounts:** User may view all the beneficiaries that have been added and may also modify the details of a beneficiary by selecting that beneficiary.

**8. Fund transfer to other Beneficiary Account:** User may transfer fund from his/her account (with requested transaction facility) to any other third party account, maintained with any of our CBS Branch, to the extent of fund transfer limit fixed by the bank from time to time, subject to the available balance, by selecting his/her account and giving either third party's account number or selecting a beneficiary.

**9. Standing Order:** User may give standing order for transfer of funds from one account to another to be executed on a predefined frequency (daily /monthly / month end). User may also amend or cancel the standing order so given.

**10. E-Payment Facilities:** User may use E-Payment facility for payment of Direct (CBDT) and Indirect (CBEC) taxes by debiting the account online and may print cyber receipt & challan also.

**11. Online Enquiry:** • Cheque Enquiry: User may enquire status of a Cheque or Range of Cheques issued in an account. • Cheque Books: User may enquire for Cheque books issued in an account. • Outward Cheques Enquiry: User may enquire status of specific Cheque or all Cheques deposited in an account. • TDS Detail: User may view the Tax Deducted at Source details.

**LITERATURE REVIEW** Internet banking was first proposed in the early 1990s. Since that time it has been developing rapidly together with the increased use of Internet. However, its effect on the use of banking accounts is still an underexplored question. The aim of this is to introduce a review literature on factors which focuses on services for use of online banking, benefits of e-banking and different challenges in e-banking. E-banking has moved from initial assumption that it has to be on computer screen to new ideal that it can be viewed on a small smartphone screen or any wireless device. This research paper provides brief view on services for use of online banking, benefits of e-banking and different challenges in e-banking, and also to secure account. This research paper suggests some responsibility that are to be followed by consumer.

**HOW ACCOUNTS STAY SAFE?** Today, online banking is one of the most popular ways for people to manage their money. Banks ensure internet banking security for customers by using encryption technology — such as secure sockets layer -verifying internet banking account activity, incorporating account safety features, and constantly warning consumers of ways to avoid threats such as identity theft.

**CONSUMER RESPONSIBILITY FOR SECURE ONLINE BANKING** Online banking customers should take measures to practice safe internet banking. The FDIC advises consumers to take the following precautions:

- Research a bank prior to opening a paid or free online banking account.
- Be aware of fraudulent websites made to look identical to actual bank sites.
- Always make sure the bank is FDIC-insured.
- Keep personal online banking information secure.
- Know your rights.

#### **BENEFITS OF E-BANKING**



**For Banks** - Finally a bank can save money by not paying for tellers or for managing branches. it's make transactions over the Internet.

**Customer Base** - The Internet allows banks to reach a whole new market because there are no geographic boundaries with the Internet. The Internet also provides a level playing field for small banks who want to add to their customer base.

**Efficiency-** Banks can become more efficient than they already are by providing Internet access for their customers. The Internet provides the bank with an almost paper less system.

**Customer Service and Satisfaction-** Banking on the Internet not only allow the customer to have full range of services available to them but it also allows them some services not offered at any of the branches. The person does not have to go to a branch where that service may or may not be offer. A person can print of information, forms, and applications via the Internet and be able to search for information efficiently instead of waiting in line and asking a teller. With better and faster options, a bank will surely be able to create better customer relations and satisfaction.

**For Customers** - Bill Pay is a service offered through Internet banking that allows the customer to set up bill payments to just about anyone. Customer can select the person or company whom wants to make a payment and Bill Pay will withdraw the money from his account and send the payee a paper check or an electronic payment.

#### CHALLENGES OF E- BANKING

- **Acceptance of customer:** - Proper understanding of the customer is the major aspect of the E-banking. It is known that computer literacy in India is yet very low and is problems in fast acceptance of internet. Attitude of the Indian customer needs to be changed by giving awareness about technical terms in internet banking.
- **Costly technology:** - In connection with Startup cost e-banking is huge at initial level for acquiring personal computer and other equipments; oneself to do online banking is still not with reach of the middle class & upper middle class customers. The cost of maintenance of all equipments like, modem, routers, bridges and network management systems is very high. The cost of sophisticated hardware and software and skill level of people needed. In Internet banking there is need of skilled employees or knowledgeable professionals to route the banking transactions via internet. Banks can employ software application developers, database administrators and training to existing bank staff on the changing systems and procedures who can handle Internet banking applications under proper supervision.
- **Issues in security:** - In a paper less transactions, many problems of security are involved. A secrecy threat as circumstensive decision to cause the economic hardship to data, destruction of network resources disclosure, modification of data or fraud, denial in services and distortion of information. Providing appropriate security of using encryption techniques, implementation virus protection software etc.
- **Legal issues:** - In today's banking world, legal framework for recognizing the validity of banking transactions. Conducted through the internet is still being put in place? Information technology act provides security & legal framework for e-banking. Information technology act or RBI suggested that criterion of Digital Signature Certification Board for authentication of electric records and communication with digital signatures.
- **Other business related restrictions:** - Not all transactions can be carried electronically; many deposits and some withdrawals require the use of physical services. Some banks have automated to their customers (front end) but still largely depend upon manual process (back end). It results, most of clientele or customers were restricted by lack and awareness and due to technical problems.
- **Transparency in offering:** - Banks will strive to adopt best practices in corporate governance and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) this will build brand image and can help them to enhance their confidence of international investors. Banks much towards better corporate governance standards and adoption of uniform accounting standards and disclosure requirements.

**SUGGESTIONS TO INCREASE USE OF E-BANKING**

The following suggestions are recommended for enhancing e-banking / internet banking services of banks to the customers

- 1) Banks should take necessary steps to create awareness among rural people about the advantages of e-banking services available in the banks.
- 2) The e-banking banking system should be enhanced to make the online enquiry and online payment much easier to the customers.
- 3) Public sector banks should improve their e-banking services to compete with their private sector counterparts.
- 4) Most of the customers have not availed of the e-banking services because they do not trust the internet channel presuming it as complicated. So banks may set up a team of personnel to train the customers to get acquainted with internet channel.
- 5) The bank customers have identified the risk of getting wrong information from e-banking services. These illusions should be removed from the minds of the customers by bank people as these factors are the barriers for most of the customers for not adopting these services.
- 6) Though e-banking is convenient and easy to use customers are afraid of adopting these services because they think that using these “services are difficult and complicated”. So, on-site training can be provided to the bank customers who intend to use e-banking services.

**CONCLUSION** The e-banking revolution has fundamentally changed the business of banking by scaling borders and bringing about new opportunities. In India also, it has strongly impacted the strategic business considerations for banks (including the PSBs) by significantly cutting down costs of delivery and transactions.

While electronic banking can provide a number of benefits for customers and new business opportunities for banks, it exacerbates traditional banking risks. Even though considerable work has been done in some countries in adapting banking and supervision regulations, continuous vigilance and revisions will be essential as the scope of e-banking increases. In particular, there is still a need to establish greater harmonization and coordination at the international level. Compared to developed countries, developing countries face many barrier that affect the successful implementation of e-banking initiatives. In this paper, we have identified some such barrier in the Indian context.

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## UPCOMING REFORMS IN INCOME TAX : AN OVERVIEW OF DIRECT TAXES CODE

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### **Abstract**

The Direct Taxes Code (DTC) is an attempt by the central government to simplify the direct tax laws in India. Direct Taxes Code will consolidate the structure of direct tax laws into a single legislation. The DTC, when implemented will take place of the Income Tax Act 1961, Wealth Tax Act 1957 and other direct tax laws.

The first draft of DTC was published on 12<sup>th</sup> August 2009 for public comments. It was introduced in the Indian Parliament on 30<sup>th</sup> August 2010 and a Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) was specifically formed for the purpose which after having a broad consultation with various stakeholders submitted its report to the Indian Parliament on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2012. On 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014 revised version released which included the suggestions of SFC for public comments. Thereafter on 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2017 Task Force constituted for drafting a new Direct Tax Legislation by Ministry of Finance.

This paper focuses on an overview, objectives, salient features, highlights and impact of Direct Taxes Code.

### **Keywords:-**

Direct Taxes Code, Standing Committee on Finance, Stakeholders, Public Comments, GAAR, Controlled Foreign Companies, Place of Effective Management.

### **Introduction:-**

The DTC is direct taxes code, it is said to replace the existing Income Tax Act, 1961. The Government had announced its intention to introduce a revised and simplified Income tax Bill. If approved, the DTC shall come into force very soon. The new tax code would be a vast improvement over Income Tax Act 1961. To moderate tax rate and simplify tax laws, all direct taxes including FBT and income tax would be brought under one code. The new code is aimed at eliminating the scope of litigation as far as possible. Direct Tax Code was formulated to replace the 57 years old Income Tax Act because of having complex structure regarding the following factors.

- Wide-spread exemptions and concessions.
- Tax provisions are complex
- Cascading effects of taxes.

In addition to that, the multitude of judgments of courts at different level made the act incomprehensible to the average tax-payer. The first draft bill of DTC was released by GOI for public comments along with a discussion paper on 12 August 2009 (DTC 2009) and based on the feedback from various stakeholders, a Revised Discussion Paper (RDP) was released in 2010. DTC 2010 was introduced in the Indian Parliament in August 2010 and a Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) was specifically formed for the purpose which, after having a broad-based consultation with various stakeholders, submitted its report to the Indian Parliament on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2012. As a follow-up on this initiative and as stated by the Finance Minister (FM) in his Interim Budget Speech in February 2014, after taking into account the recommendations of the SCF, a "revised" version of DTC (DTC 2013) has been released on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014.

The DTC 2013 proposes to introduce:

- *General Anti Avoidance Rules (GAAR),*
- *Taxation of Controlled Foreign Companies (CFC),*
- *Place of Effective Management (POEM) rule as a test to determine residency and tax indirect transfer of Indian assets.*

- Also contains expanded source rules for taxation of royalty, fees for technical services (FTS) and interest. Further certain novel provisions are also included such as additional tax levy on certain persons having high net worth such as dividend tax levy on dividend income earned by resident shareholders in excess of INR10 million. It also proposes a tax rate of 35% for individuals/HUFs where the total income exceeds INR100 million.

#### **Objective of Direct Taxes Code:-**

The prime objective of implementing DTC are:-

- To do away the present shortcomings of the taxation system.
- To Eliminate distortion. It will improve the efficiency and equity of the tax system.
- To expand the tax base in the country.
- To increase Tax-GDP ratio.
- To enhance GDP growth, improve equity and allocative efficiency.
- To Reduce compliance costs.
- To Lower administrative burden.
- To Provide moderate rates of tax to all taxpayers.

#### **Salient Features of the Direct Taxes Code:- Following are the salient features of DTC**

- The new code will completely modernize and simplify the existing tax proposals for not only individual tax payers, but also corporate houses and foreign residents.
- The idea is to keep the provisions simple so that even an average taxpayer can understand the language, than having to go to chartered accountants and income tax practitioners.
- It will also introduce the concept of tax calculators.
- The language is very simple. By putting simple language and simple forms, It is meant to eliminate litigations as far as possible.
- It proposes to make it possible for most taxpayers to file their returns easily with new features like several easy to comprehend illustrations to guide them through the entire process, which today is often seen as complex and confusing.
- For corporates, it reduces tax rates and introduces newer tax concepts in international transactions, changes the basis of computing the taxability of business income, provides expenditure-based incentives and discontinues profit-based incentives.
- The new tax code aims for consolidation and amendment in laws relating to all direct taxes (income tax, dividend distribution tax, fringe benefit tax and wealth tax), besides establishing a system that facilitates voluntary compliance in tax payments. Also, when the scope is reduced for disputes and minimization of litigation, the tax system as a whole becomes effective and efficient.
- In business income, the basis of computation of business income is proposed to be changed from “business profits approach” to “income expense model.” More clarity would be required for computation of gross earnings and deductible expenses.
- The tax code aims at widening the base of taxation through discontinuation of incentives, reducing threshold limit for companies under transfer pricing, etc. while reducing the taxation rates. In transfer pricing, the law is new for Indians and needs more clarifications.
- The new code will also recast the powers of the Central Board of Direct Taxes, and induce more transparency in decision-making. The new code will also recast the powers of the Central Board of Direct Taxes, induce more transparency in decision-making and tune it to tax boards of countries like the US, Canada and Britain.

#### **Highlights of the Direct Taxes Code:-**

- Income tax exemption limit proposed at Rs. 2 lakh per annum, up from Rs. 1.6 lakh
- 10 per cent tax on annual income between Rs. 2-5 lakh, 20 per cent on between Rs. 5-10 lakh, 30 per cent for above Rs. 10 lakh
- Tax burden at highest level will come down by Rs. 41,040 annually
- Proposal to raise tax exemption for senior citizens to Rs. 2.5 lakh from Rs. 2.4 lakh currently
- Corporate tax to remain at 30 per cent but without surcharge and cess.
- The Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) rate has been increased from 18 to 20 per cent.
- Dividend distribution tax, tax on distributed profits of a domestic co will be 15 per cent

- Exemption for investment in approved funds and insurance schemes proposed at Rs. 1.5 lakh annually, against Rs.1.2 lakh currently.
- DTC removes most of the categories of exempted income. Equity Mutual Funds (ELSS), Term deposits, NSC (National Savings certificates), Unit Linked Insurance Plans (ULIPs), Long term infrastructures bonds, house loan principal repayment, stamp duty and registration fees on purchase of house property will lose tax benefits.
- Only half of Short-term capital gains will be taxed
- For incomes arising of House Property: Deductions for Rent and Maintenance would be reduced from 30% to 20% of the Gross Rent. Also all interest paid on house loan for a rented house is deductible from rent.
- Tax exemption on Education loan to continue.
- Tax exemption on LTA (leave travel allowance) is abolished.
- Taxation of Capital gains from property sale : For sale within one year, gain is to be added to taxable salary.
- Tax on dividends: Dividends will attract 5% tax.
- Medical reimbursement : Max limit for medical reimbursements has been increased to 50,000 per year from current 15,000 limit.

#### **Major Changes which can affect a Common person:-**

- **Tax Exemptions up to 3 Lacs**  
At present we get exemptions up to 1 lac under section 80C . This may be raised to 3 lacs . This will encourage people to invest.
- **Proposes tax on Maturity amount from Insurance Policies, PPF, EPF and GPF**  
This is a big turnoff. So as per the new draft, the amount you get on maturity from your PPF, EPF or Insurance policies will be taxable, just like NPS right now.
- **Interest you pay for housing loans cannot be exempted and your tax burden increases.**  
It can spill water on your plans to buy home, but that's true. If new proposal becomes a law you will then be paying tax on that 1.5 lac which you could have saved. Business Pundit has a view that Removing the tax benefit on Home Loan Interest part is positive news and will impact positively.  
**Recommends Long term capital gains tax to be reintroduced and Short Term Capital gain tax to be added in Income**  
Tax on long term capital gains may be introduced which means that you will have to pay some tax on that profit from Mutual funds or Shares which was tax-free after 1 year. Short term capital gains will be added in Income and taxed at applicable rate. Also Short Term capital gains would be before 3 years and Long Term capital gain after 3 years. Long term Capital Gains will be less than regular tax slab, around 10% or 15%.
- **Suggested abolishing the Securities Transaction Tax (STT)**  
STT which was paid while buying shares will be abolished. Currently when you buy shares you pay a small tax called STT which is included in share cost by your Share broker, this will be no longer there.
- **Perks now will be included as a part of the income for purpose of tax calculation, so tax burden may be slightly more.**  
All the perks you were getting from your employer like interest free loan, free lunch, etc. will get added to your income and be taxed.
- **Lowering Corporate tax to 25% from 30%**  
This will cheer up companies as their tax burden would reduce. I am not sure about its impact on common person..

**Conclusion:-** This is just an analysis of the proposed DTC and how the changes can impact if it is approved. But for now, its just a proposal so don't get panic or excited. Lot of debates and discussion will happen on this and this can take totally new direction or may be it does not happen at all and we continue with current tax system.

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**INTERNATIONAL RELEVANCE OF GST AND PROSPECTUS OF LBT IN INDIA****Dr.Mukinda B. Khandare & Prof. CA Prashant Rameshwar Kadam***(Research Guide in Business Law) (Associate Professor in Commerce)**PDEA's Annasaheb Waghire College,**Otur, Tal. Junnar Dist. Pune. (Research Student) M.Com. LL.B. ACA. D.C.L, NET, SET Commerce, Management & Computer Science (CMCS) College, Nashik***Abstract**

The implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India was a historical move, as it marked a significant indirect tax reform in the country. The amalgamation of a large number of taxes (levied at a central and state level) into a single tax is expected to have big advantages. One of the most important benefit of the move is the mitigation of double taxation or the elimination of the cascading effect of taxation. The initiative is now paving the way for a common national market. Indian goods are also expected to be more competitive in international and domestic markets post GST implementation. From the viewpoint of the consumer, there would be a marked reduction in the overall tax burden that is currently in the range of 25% to 30%. The GST, due to its self-policing and transparent nature, is also easier to administer on an overall scale. In this regard, the present research paper is an attempt to study the GST status at the international level, history of GST in India, amendment of constitution and its impact on the financial autonomy of the state as well as Municipal Corporations in India.

**Key Words:** - GST, GSTN, E-Way Bill, Excise Duty, Custom Duty, VAT, Luxury Tax, Entry Tax, Toll Tax.

**1.1: Introduction:** Introduction of GST would be a significant step in the field of indirect tax reforms in India. By amalgamating a large number of Central and State taxes into a single tax and allowing set-off of prior-stage taxes, it would mitigate the ill effects of cascading and pave the way for a common national market. For the consumers, the biggest gain would be in terms of a reduction in the overall tax burden on goods, which is currently estimated at 25%-30%. Introduction of GST would also make our products competitive in the domestic and international markets. Studies show that this would instantly spur economic growth. There may also be revenue gain for the Centre and the States due to widening of tax base, increase in trade volumes and improved tax compliance. Last but not the least, this tax, because of its transparent character, would be easier to administer.

**1.2: Objectives of the study:-** The present paper pursues the following objectives:-

1. To overview GST and its impact at international level.
2. To overview history and final structure of GST in India.
3. To overview Constitutional Amendment Act and its provision which affects financial autonomy of States and Municipal Corporations.
4. To make suggestion wherever necessary.

**1.3: Research Methodology:** The Study is descriptive and analytical nature. Hence, it primarily based on secondary information. For this purpose, the relevant secondary information has been gathered from books, Newspapers, Official Gazettes, articles and data from websites.

**1.4: GST at International Level:**

- 1) GST is imposing on the difference between Sales price and purchase price.
- 2) GST firstly introduced in France in 1950.
- 3) Today near about 160 countries are used GST for tax collection. In Asia Shri Lanka, Singapore and China already implemented GST in their countries.
- 4) Standard GST rates are different in different countries, in Denmark, Hungary, Sweden it is 25% where as in Singapore it is 5 %.
- 5) In many countries GST is the main source of revenue collection.
- 6) In total collection of Govt. revenue the proportion of GST and Sales Tax is in Greece is 33.25 % (1998), U.K. 31 % (2000), France 28 % (1997), Argentina 42.58 % (2000), Hungary 35.70 % (2000), Russia 30.20 5 (2000) & in Ukraine 33.70 (2000).

- 7) From the last 50 years GST is the main part of Tax system.
- 8) 90 % of total population of the world stayed in the countries where GST/VAT is the main source of tax revenue.

### 1.5: GST Impacts on Inflation at International Level:

GST reduced Inflation in the major Countries which is as follows-

1. Canada 69.60 %
2. United Kingdom 34.10 %
3. Indonesia 49.50 %
4. New Zealand 51.70 %
5. China 47.90 %
6. Singapore 33.30 %

### 1.6: History of GST in India:

- **2000:** In India, the idea of adopting GST was first suggested by the Atal Bihari Vajpayee Government in 2000. The state finance ministers formed an Empowered Committee (EC) to create a structure for GST, based on their experience in designing State VAT. Representatives from the Centre and states were requested to examine various aspects of the GST proposal and create reports on the thresholds, exemptions, taxation of inter-state supplies, and taxation of services. The committee was headed by Asim Dasgupta, the finance minister of West Bengal. Dasgupta chaired the committee till 2011.
- **2004:** A task force that was headed by Vijay L. Kelkar the advisor to the finance ministry, indicated that the existing tax structure had many issues that would be mitigated by the GST system.
- **February 2005:** The finance minister, P. Chidambaram, said that the medium-to-long term goal of the government was to implement a uniform GST structure across the country, covering the whole production-distribution chain. This was discussed in the budget session for the financial year 2005-06.
- **February 2006:** The finance minister set 1 April 2010 as the GST introduction date.
- **November 2006:** Parthasarthy Shome, the advisor to P. Chidambaram, mentioned that states will have to prepare and make reforms for the upcoming GST regime.
- **February 2007:** The 1 April 2010 deadline for GST implementation was retained in the union budget for 2007-08.
- **February 2008:** At the union budget session for 2008-09, the finance minister confirmed that considerable progress was being made in the preparation of the roadmap for GST. The targeted timeline for the implementation was confirmed to be 1 April 2010.
- **July 2009:** Pranab Mukherjee, the new finance minister of India, announced the basic skeleton of the GST system. The 1 April 2010 deadline was being followed then as well.
- **November 2009:** The EC that was headed by Asim Dasgupta put forth the First Discussion Paper (FDP), describing the proposed GST regime. The paper was expected to start a debate that would generate further inputs from stakeholders.
- **February 2010:** The government introduced the mission-mode project that laid the foundation for GST. This project, with a budgetary outlay of Rs.1,133 crore, computerised commercial taxes in states. Following this, the implementation of GST was pushed by one year.
- **March 2011:** The government led by the Congress party puts forth the Constitution (115th Amendment) Bill for the introduction of GST. Following protest by the opposition party, the Bill was sent to a standing committee for a detailed examination.
- **June 2012:** The standing committee starts discussion on the Bill. Opposition parties raise concerns over the 279B clause that offers additional powers to the Centre over the GST dispute authority.
- **November 2012:** P. Chidambaram and the finance ministers of states hold meetings and set the deadline for resolution of issues as 31 December 2012.

- **February 2013:** The finance minister, during the budget session, announces that the government will provide Rs.9,000 crore as compensation to states. He also appeals to the state finance ministers to work in association with the government for the implementation of the indirect tax reform.
- **August 2013:** The report created by the standing committee is submitted to the parliament. The panel approves the regulation with few amendments to the provisions for the tax structure and the mechanism of resolution.
- **October 2013:** The state of Gujarat opposes the Bill, as it would have to bear a loss of Rs.14,000 crore per annum, owing to the destination-based taxation rule.
- **May 2014:** The Constitution Amendment Bill lapses. This is the same year that Narendra Modi was voted into power at the Centre.
- **December 2014:** India's new finance minister, Arun Jaitley, submits the Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014 in the parliament. The opposition demanded that the Bill be sent for discussion to the standing committee.
- **February 2015:** Jaitley, in his budget speech, indicated that the government is looking to implement the GST system by 1 April 2016.
- **May 2015:** The Lok Sabha passes the Constitution Amendment Bill. Jaitley also announced that petroleum would be kept out of the ambit of GST for the time being.
- **August 2015:** The Bill is not passed in the Rajya Sabha. Jaitley mentions that the disruption had no specific cause.
- **March 2016:** Jaitley says that he is in agreement with the Congress's demand for the GST rate not to be set above 18%. But he is not inclined to fix the rate at 18%. In the future if the Government, in an unforeseen emergency, is required to raise the tax rate, it would have to take the permission of the parliament. So, a fixed rate of tax is ruled out.
- **June 2016:** The Ministry of Finance releases the draft model law on GST to the public, expecting suggestions and views.
- **August 2016:** The Congress-led opposition finally agrees to the Government's proposal on the four broad amendments to the Bill. The Bill was passed in the Rajya Sabha.
- **September 2016:** The Honourable President of India gives his consent for the Constitution Amendment Bill to become an Act.
- **2017:** Four Bills related to GST become Act, following approval in the parliament and the President's assent:
  - Central GST Bill
  - Integrated GST Bill
  - Union Territory GST Bill
  - GST (Compensation to States) Bill

The GST Council also finalised on the GST rates and GST rules. The Government declares that the GST Bill will be applicable from 1 July 2017.

### 1.7 Salient Features of Indian GST

- I. The GST would be applicable on the supply of goods or services as against the present concept of tax on the manufacture and sale of goods or provision of services. It would be a destination based consumption tax.
- II. It would be a dual GST with the Centre and States simultaneously levying it on a common tax base. The GST to be levied by the Centre on intra-State supply of goods and / or services would be called Central GST (CGST) and that to be levied by the States would be called State GST (SGST).



- III. The GST would apply to all goods other than alcoholic liquor for human consumption and five petroleum products, viz. petroleum crude, motor spirit (petrol), high speed diesel, natural gas and aviation turbine fuel. It would apply to all services barring a few to be specified.
- IV. Tobacco and tobacco products would be subject to GST. In addition, the Centre could levy Central Excise duty on these products.
- V. Tax payers shall be allowed to take credit of taxes paid on inputs (input tax credit) and utilize the same for payment of output tax. However, no input tax credit on account of CGST shall be utilized towards payment of SGST and vice versa. The credit of IGST would be permitted to be utilized for payment of IGST, CGST and SGST in that order.
- VI. HSN (Harmonised System of Nomenclature) code shall be used for classifying the goods under the GST regime. Taxpayers whose turnover is above Rs. 1.5 crores but below Rs. 5 crores shall use 2 digit code and the taxpayers whose turnover is Rs. 5 crores and above shall use 4 digit codes.
- VII. Exports shall be treated as zero-rated supply. No tax is payable on export goods but credit of the input tax related to the supply shall be admissible to exporters.
- VIII. Import of goods and services would be treated as inter-State supplies and would be subject to IGST in addition to the applicable customs duties.
- IX. The laws, regulations and procedures for levy and collection of CGST and SGST would be harmonized to the extent possible.

#### **1.8: Abolition of Central and State Taxes in GST:**

##### **I. Central Taxes**

- a. Central Excise duty
- b. Duties of Excise (Medicinal and Toilet Preparations)
- c. Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance)
- d. Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Products)
- e. Additional Duties of Customs (commonly known as CVD)
- f. Special Additional Duty of Customs (SAD)
- g. Service Tax

##### **II. State taxes:**

- a. State VAT
- b. Central Sales Tax
- c. Luxury Tax
- d. Entry Tax in lieu of Octroi
- e. Entertainment Tax (not levied by the local bodies)
- f. Taxes on advertisements
- g. Purchase Tax
- h. Taxes on lotteries, betting and gambling

#### **1.9: Benefits of GST**

##### **A. For Traders**

1. One Tax for all other indirect Taxes
2. No tax on tax
3. Improvement in Export
4. One market for whole country
5. Simplified tax system
6. Doubt about Goods and Services settled
7. Transparent Tax system
8. Reduction in manufacturing cost

**B. For Customers**

1. Simplified tax system
2. Long term benefit for reduction in prices of Goods and Services
3. One Nation One Tax
4. Transparent Tax system

**C. For Economy**

1. One Nation One Tax
2. Promotion of Make in India
3. Increase in GDP
4. Increase in revenue
5. Increase in employment

**1.10: Amendment of the Constitution and Other Legislative Requirements:**

For imposition of tax on all types of supply by Central as well as State Government is required Constitutional amendment.

- 1) Constitution amendment bill passed by Rajya Sabha on 03/08/2016 and by Lok Sabha on 08/08/2016.
- 2) Constitution Amendment (101th) Act 2016 notified on 08/09/2016.
- 3) Main Features of the Act is as follows:
  - I. Article 246 A- Central as well as State Government has power to impose tax on Goods and Services
  - II. Article 269 A – Central Government has power to impose tax on Import and Inter State supply.
  - III. As per recommendation of GST Council, GST will be imposed on Petroleum Products (Crude Oil, High Speed Diesel, and Petrol), Natural Gas and Aeroplane Fuel in future.
  - IV. State has power to impose tax on Liquor.
  - V. Article 279 A- GST Council:-
    - a. Union Finance Minister– Chairman.
    - b. Union Minister of State in charge of Revenue or Finance. – Member.
    - c. The Minister in charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minister nominated by each State Government- Member.
    - d. Coram 50 % of total members.
    - e. Every decision should be taken by majority of not less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the weighted vote of present members.
    - f. Value of Votes:-
    - g. For Union  $\frac{1}{3}$  of total Votes
    - h. All States  $\frac{2}{3}$  of total votes
    - i. Principles of GST Council:-
    - j. Uniform Tax System for whole India
    - k. Common Market for Goods and Services
    - l. GST Council may give recommendations for:-
      1. Tax to be subsumed in GST.
      2. Exempted and Taxable Goods and Services in GST.
      3. Threshold limit for registration & GST Rates.
      4. Model GST Law.
      5. In case of natural calamities special GST rates.
      6. Special provision for Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh Uttarakhand.
- 4) Effect of amendment of Central List:-

1. Entry No 84 - (Amendment) Excise duty will be impose on only 5 petroleum products, tobacco and tobacco items.
  2. Entry No 92 - (Removed) tax on news paper and its advertisement is removed and GST will be impose on these items.
  3. Entry No 92 C- (Removed) Service tax removed and GST will be impose on services.
- 5) Effect of amendment of State List:-
1. Entry No 52 - (Removed) Octroi, LBT and other type of Entry taxes will not be in force in any state after GST.
  2. Entry No 54 - (Amendment) VAT will be impose on only 5 petroleum products and Alcohol.
  3. Entry No 55 - (Removed) No tax on advertisement; GST will be applicable on advertisement.
  4. Entry No 62 - (Amendment) Now only Local Authorities has power to impose Entertainment Tax. GST will be applicable only for Betting, Gambling and Amusement.

#### 1.11: GST Tax structure (For Regular Tax Payers)

S.N.	Rate of Tax	Type of Goods and Services
1	0 %	Essential Commodities.
2	5 %	Generally used Goods and Services.
3	12 % and 18 %	Consumer Goods and Services.
4	28 %	Luxury Car, Tobacco Products & Cold Drinks.
5	Additional Cess	Luxury Car, Tobacco Product, Cold Drinks and others.

#### 1.12: GST Composition Scheme (Composition Tax Payer)

1. **Available to:-** A taxpayer whose turnover is below Rs 1.5 Crore (10/11/2017) can opt for Composition Scheme. In case of North-Eastern states and Himachal Pradesh, the limit is now Rs 75 lakh (10/11/2017).
2. **Not available to the following persons:-**
  - I. Taxpayer supplying exempt supplies.
  - II. Supplier of services other than restaurant related services
  - III. Manufacturer of ice cream, pan masala, or tobacco
  - IV. Casual taxable person or a non-resident taxable person
  - V. Businesses which supply goods through an e-commerce operator
3. **Conditions:-**
  - I. No Input Tax Credit can be claimed by a dealer opting for composition scheme
  - II. The taxpayer cannot make any inter-state supply of goods.
  - III. The dealer cannot supply GST exempted goods
  - IV. Taxpayer has to pay tax at normal rates for transactions under Reverse Charge Mechanism
  - V. If a taxable person has different segments of businesses (such as textile, electronic accessories, groceries, etc.) under the same PAN, they must register all such businesses under the scheme collectively or opt out of the scheme.
  - VI. The taxpayer has to mention the words 'composition taxable person' on every notice or signboard displayed prominently at their place of business.
  - VII. The taxpayer has to mention the words 'composition taxable person' on every bill of supply issued by him.
  - VIII. Those supplying goods can provide services of up to Rs. 5 lakh,

**4. Composition Tax Rates:-**

S.N.	Type of Business	CGST	SGST	Total
1	Manufacturer and Traders (Goods)	0.5 %	0.5 %	1.0 %
2	Restaurants not serving alcohol	2.5 %	2.5 %	5.0 %
Service providers are not eligible for composition scheme.				

**1.13: Taxes which are not subsumed in GST (Not Abolished)****1. Central Taxes:-**

- I. Customs Duty
- II. Anti Dumping Duty & Safeguard Duty
- III. Export Duty

**2. State Taxes:-**

- I. Road and Traveller Tax
- II. Toll Tax
- III. Property Tax
- IV. Electricity Duty
- V. Stamp Duty Tax and Registration Duty

**1.14: E-Way Bill** E-way bill is an electronic way bill for movement of goods which can be generated on the GSTN (common portal). A 'movement' of goods of more than Rs 50,000 in value cannot be made by a registered person without an e-way bill. E-way bill will also be allowed to be generated or cancelled through SMS. When an e-way bill is generated a unique e-way bill number (EBN) is allocated and is available to the supplier, recipient, and the transporter.

**1.14.1: E-way bill will be generated when there is movement of goods: –**

- i. In relation to a 'supply'
- ii. For reasons other than a 'supply' ( say a return)
- iii. Due to inward 'supply' from an unregistered person

**1.14.2: The term 'supply' usually means a:-**

- i. Sale – sale of goods and payment made
- ii. Transfer – branch transfers for instance
- iii. Barter/Exchange – where the payment is by goods instead of in money

Therefore, e-way bills must be generated on the common portal for all these types of movements.

**1.14.3: Generation of E-Way Bill:-**

- i. E-way bill must be generated when there is a movement of goods of more than Rs 50,000 in value to or from a **Registered Person**. A Registered person or the transporter may choose to generate and carry e-way bill even if the value of goods is less than Rs 50,000.
- ii. **Unregistered persons** or their **transporters** may also choose to generate an e-way bill. This means that an e-way bill can be generated by both registered and unregistered persons. However, where a supply is made by an unregistered person to a registered person, the receiver will have to ensure all the compliances are met as if they were the supplier.

**1.14.4: E-Way Bill in GSTR-1**

The information provided in Part A of the Form GST EWB-01 can be used for preparing [GSTR-1](#).

**1.14.5: Validity of an E-Way Bill:**

Distance	Valid From	Valid For
Up to 100 km	Date & Time at which e-way bill is generated	1 day
For every 100 km	Date & Time at which e-way bill is	An extra

after that	generated	day
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**1.15: GSTN (Goods and Service Tax Network)**The Goods and Service Tax Network (or GSTN) is a non-profit, non-government organization. It will manage the entire IT system of the GST portal, which is the mother database for everything [GST](#). This portal will be used by the government to track every financial transaction, and will provide taxpayers with all services – from registration to filing taxes and maintaining all tax details.

**1.15.1: Structure of GSTN:**Private players own 51% share in the GSTN, and the rest is owned by the government. The authorized capital of the GSTN is ₹10 crore (US\$1.6 million), of which 49% of the shares are divided equally between the Central and State governments, and the remaining is with private banks.

The GSTN has also been approved for a non-recurring grant of Rs. 315 crores. The contract for developing this vast technological backend was awarded to Infosys in September 2015.

The GSTN is chaired by Mr. Navin Kumar, an Indian Administrative Service servant (1975 batch), who has served in many senior positions with the Govt. of Bihar, and the Central Govt.

Shareholders	Shareholdings
Central Government	24.5%
State Governments & EC	24.5%
HDFC	10%
HDFC Bank	10%
ICICI Bank	10%
NSE Strategic Investment Co	10%
LIC Housing Finance Ltd	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

**1.15.2: Salient Features of GSTN:-**

1. Trusted National Information Utility
2. Handles Complex Transactions
3. All Information Will Be Secure
4. Expenses Will Be Shared (50:50 Central and State Govt.)

**1.16: Effect of Constitutional Amendment Act on Financial Autonomy of States and Municipal Corporations:**

**1.16.1: Effect on financial autonomy of States:**In case of intrastate sales centre and State has power to collect CGST & SGST respectively equally. In case of transaction which occurred in intrastate sales i.e. between two states then Centre has power to collect IGST on whole transaction. Tax payers shall be allowed to take credit of taxes paid on inputs (input tax credit) and utilize the same for payment of output tax. However, no input tax credit on account of CGST shall be utilized towards payment of SGST and vice versa. The credit of IGST would be permitted to be utilized for payment of IGST, CGST and SGST in that order. Currently, the fiscal powers between the Centre and the States are clearly demarcated in the Constitution with almost no overlap between the respective domains. The Centre has the powers to levy tax on the manufacture of goods (except alcoholic liquor for human consumption, opium, narcotics etc.) while the States have the powers to levy tax on the sale of goods. In the case of inter-State sales, the Centre has the power to levy a tax (the Central Sales Tax) but, the tax is collected and retained entirely by the States. As for services, it is the Centre alone that is empowered to levy service tax.

**1.16.2: Effect on financial autonomy of Municipal Corporations:**After removal of Entry No 52 from the state list the Local Authorities and Grampanchayats will not have power to impose tax in the form of Octroi, LBT and other type of Entry taxes in the area of local authorities and Grampanchayats. Therefore Local Authorities totally depends on the grants received from the State Government for compensation of abolition of

Octroi and LBT. At the same time Local Authorities can collect Property Taxes, Stamp Duties which is exempted from GST. After abolition of Octroi and LBT the main source of revenue, for the municipal corporation is only property tax, water tax and other miscellaneous taxes i.e. taxes collected from hawkers for allowing public place for their small businesses. Maharashtra Govt. had made special provision for LBT compensation in MGST, in which Maharashtra Govt. is going to give grants to the Municipal Corporations for loss of revenue after abolition of LBT in Maharashtra.

**1.17: Findings**

1. India is very late to implement GST as compared to other countries.
2. GST reduces the cascading effect.
3. Abolition of LBT will increase property taxes as well as other type of taxes in the area of Municipal Corporations.
4. Financial autonomy of the State Govt. as well as Local Authorities adversely affected due to implementation of GST.
5. Due to abolition of LBT and other taxes it will not possible for Municipal Corporations to provide better civic services to the public.
6. Govt. grants & loan finance will be the main source of revenue to the Municipal Corporations after abolition of LBT and other taxes.

**1.18: Suggestions**

1. GST council should consider financial autonomy of Local Authorities, and make long term provisions for sources of revenue to the Municipal Corporations, for development of infrastructure facilities and better civic services in the corporation area.
2. GST council should provide fixed percentage of SGST revenue to the local authorities, on the basis of proportion of GST collected in the area of local authorities.
3. Govt. of Maharashtra is going to compensate loss of revenue to the Municipal Corporations, due to abolition LBT for specific period. But after end of specific period there is no provision for compensation or any govt. grants.

**1.19: Conclusion:** The system of GST was internationally accepted and time tested tax system, which reduced the inflation as well as rates of goods and services in many countries where GST is the main source of tax collection. In India GST is the new tax system, therefore it will take some time to be accepted by the Indian people. After few years it will definitely smooth and user friendly tax system, as well as it will reduce corruption in Indian economy. But at the same time property taxes, water taxes and other type of taxes will be increase in the area of Municipal Corporations. After abolition of LBT, stamp duty was increased in State of Maharashtra, therefore increased stamp duty will increase the prices of properties in near future.

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<http://indiacode.nic.in>

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## **RESENT TRENDS IN BANKING SECTOR REFORMS**

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### **Introduction**

Since nationalisation of banks in 1969, the banking sector had been dominated by the public sector. There was financial repression, role of technology was limited, no risk management etc. This resulted in low profitability and poor asset quality. The country was caught in deep economic crises. The Government decided to introduce comprehensive economic reforms. Banking sector reforms were part of this package. In august 1991, the Government appointed a committee on financial system under the chairmanship of M. Narasimhan.

**Objective** The objective of this paper is to explain the the banking sector reforms, to analyze the impact of liberalization, privatization & globalization.

**Methodology** This paper is the outcome of a secondary data on Indian Banking Sector with special reference to Indian context. To complete this, annual reports, various books, journals and periodicals have been consulted, several reports on this particular area have been considered, and internet searching has also been done.

### **FIRST PHASE OF BANKING SECTOR REFORMS / NARASIMHAN COMMITTEE REPORT – 1991 :-**

To promote healthy development of financial sector, the Narasimhan committee made recommendations.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS OF NARASIMHAN COMMITTEE :-**

1. Establishment of 4 tier hierarchy for banking structure with 3 to 4 large banks (including SBI) at top and at bottom rural banks engaged in agricultural activities.
2. The supervisory functions over banks and financial institutions can be assigned to a quasi-autonomous body sponsored by RBI.
3. Phased reduction in statutory liquidity ratio.
4. Phased achievement of 8% capital adequacy ratio.
5. Abolition of branch licensing policy.
6. Proper classification of assets and full disclosure of accounts of banks and financial institutions.
7. Deregulation of Interest rates.
8. Delegation of direct lending activity of IDBI to a separate corporate body.
9. Competition among financial institutions on participating approach.
10. Setting up asset Reconstruction fund to take over a portion of loan portfolio of banks whose recovery has become difficult.

**Banking Reform Measures Of Government :-** On the recommendations of Narasimhan Committee, following measures were undertaken by government since 1991 :-

**1. Lowering SLR And CRR** The high SLR and CRR reduced the profits of the banks. The SLR has been reduced from 38.5% in 1991 to 25% in 1997. This has left more funds with banks for allocation to agriculture, industry, trade etc.

The Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) is the cash ratio of a banks total deposits to be maintained with RBI. The CRR has been brought down from 15% in 1991 to 4.1% in June 2003. The purpose is to release the funds locked up with RBI.

**2. Prudential Norms :-**Prudential norms have been started by RBI in order to impart professionalism in commercial banks. The purpose of prudential norms include proper disclosure of income, classification of assets and provision for Bad debts so as to ensure that the books of commercial banks reflect the accurate and correct picture of financial position.

Prudential norms required banks to make 100% provision for all Non-performing Assets (NPAs). Funding for this purpose was placed at Rs. 10,000 crores phased over 2 years.

**3. Capital Adequacy Norms (CAN) :-**

Capital Adequacy ratio is the ratio of minimum capital to risk asset ratio. In April 1992 RBI fixed CAN at 8%. By March 1996, all public sector banks had attained the ratio of 8%. It was also attained by foreign banks.

**4. Deregulation Of Interest Rates :-**The Narasimhan Committee advocated that interest rates should be allowed to be determined by market forces. Since 1992, interest rates has become much simpler and freer.

- a) Scheduled Commercial banks have now the freedom to set interest rates on their deposits subject to minimum floor rates and maximum ceiling rates.
- b) Interest rate on domestic term deposits has been decontrolled.
- c) The prime lending rate of SBI and other banks on general advances of over Rs. 2 lakhs has been reduced.
- d) Rate of Interest on bank loans above Rs. 2 lakhs has been fully decontrolled.
- e) The interest rates on deposits and advances of all Co-operative banks have been deregulated subject to a minimum lending rate of 13%.

**5. Recovery Of Debts :-**The Government of India passed the “Recovery of debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act 1993” in order to facilitate and speed up the recovery of debts due to banks and financial institutions. Six Special Recovery Tribunals have been set up. An Appellate Tribunal has also been set up in Mumbai.

**6. Competition From New Private Sector Banks :-**Now banking is open to private sector. New private sector banks have already started functioning. These new private sector banks are allowed to raise capital contribution from foreign institutional investors up to 20% and from NRIs up to 40%. This has led to increased competition.

**7. Phasing Out Of Directed Credit :-**The committee suggested phasing out of the directed credit programme. It suggested that credit target for priority sector should be reduced to 10% from 40%. It would not be easy for government as farmers, small industrialists and transporters have powerful lobbies.

**8. Access To Capital Market :-**The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act was amended to enable the banks to raise capital through public issues. This is subject to provision that the holding of Central Government would not fall below 51% of paid-up-capital. SBI has already raised substantial amount of funds through equity and bonds.

**9. Freedom Of Operation :-**Scheduled Commercial Banks are given freedom to open new branches and upgrade extension counters, after attaining capital adequacy ratio and prudential accounting norms. The banks are also permitted to close non-viable branches other than in rural areas.

**10. Local Area banks (LABs) :-**In 1996, RBI issued guidelines for setting up of Local Area Banks and it gave Its approval for setting up of 7 LABs in private sector. LABs will help in mobilizing rural savings and in channeling them in to investment in local areas.



**11. Supervision Of Commercial Banks :-**he RBI has set up a Board of financial Supervision with an advisory Council to strengthen the supervision of banks and financial institutions. In 1993, RBI established a new department known as Department of Supervision as an independent unit for supervision of commercial banks.

**SECOND PHASE OF REFORMS OF BANKING SECTOR (1998) / NARASIMHAN COMMITTEE REPORT 1988 :-**To make banking sector stronger the government appointed Committee on banking sector Reforms under the Chairmanship of M. Narasimhan. It submitted its report in April 1998. The Committee placed greater importance on structural measures and improvement in standards of disclosure and levels of transparency. Following are the recommendations of Narasimhan Committee :-

- 1) Committee suggested a strong banking system especially in the context of capital Account Convertibility (CAC). The committee cautioned the merger of strong banks with weak ones as this may have negative effect on stronger banks.
- 2) It suggested that 2 or 3 large banks should be given international orientation and global character.
- 3) There should be 8 to 10 national banks and large number of local banks.
- 4) It suggested new and higher norms for capital adequacy.
- 5) To take over the bad debts of banks committee suggested setting up of Asset Reconstruction Fund.
- 6) A board for Financial Regulation and supervision (BFRS) can be set up to supervise the activities of banks and financial institutions.
- 7) There is urgent need to review and amend the provisions of RBI Act, Banking Regulation Act, etc. to bring them in line with current needs of industry.
- 8) Net Non-performing Assets for all banks was to be brought down to 3% by 2002.
- 9) Rationalization of bank branches and staff was emphasized. Licensing policy for new private banks can be continued.
- 10) Foreign banks may be allowed to set up subsidiaries and joint ventures.

On the recommendations of committee following reforms have been taken :-

- 1) **New Areas :-**New areas for bank financing have been opened up, such as :- Insurance, credit cards, asset management, leasing, gold banking, investment banking etc.
- 2) **New Instruments :-**For greater flexibility and better risk management new instruments have been introduced such as :- Interest rate swaps, cross currency forward contracts, forward rate agreements, liquidity adjustment facility for meeting day-to-day liquidity mismatch.
- 3) **Risk Management :-**Banks have started specialized committees to measure and monitor various risks. They are regularly upgrading their skills and systems.
- 4) **Strengthening Technology :-**For payment and settlement system technology infrastructure has been strengthened with electronic funds transfer, centralized fund management system, etc.
- 5) **Increase Inflow Of Credit :-**Measures are taken to increase the flow of credit to priority sector through focus on Micro Credit and Self Help Groups.
- 6) **Increase in FDI Limit :-**In private banks the limit for FDI has been increased from 49% to 74%.
- 7) **Universal banking :-**Universal banking refers to combination of commercial banking and investment banking. For evolution of universal banking guidelines have been given.
- 8) **Adoption Of Global Standards :-**RBI has introduced Risk Based Supervision of banks. Best international practices in accounting systems, corporate governance, payment and settlement systems etc. are being adopted.

**9) Information Technology :-** Banks have introduced online banking, E-banking, internet banking, telephone banking etc. Measures have been taken facilitate delivery of banking services through electronic channels.

**10) Management Of NPAs:-**RBI and central government have taken measures for management of non-performing assets (NPAs), such as corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR), Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) and Lok Adalts.

**11) Mergers And Amalgamation :-**In May 2005, RBI has issued guidelines for merger and Amalgamation of private sector banks.

**12) Guidelines For Anti-Money Laundering :-**In recent times, prevention of money laundering has been given importance in international financial relationships. In 2004, RBI revised the guidelines on know your customer (KYC) principles.

**13) Managerial Autonomy :-**In February. 2005, the Government of India has issued a managerial autonomy package for public sector banks to provide them a level playing field with private sector banks in India.

**14) Customer Service:-**In recent years, to improve customer service, RBI has taken many steps such as :- Credit Card Facilities, banking ombudsman, settlement off claims of deceased depositors etc.

**15) Base Rate System Of Interest Rates:-**In 2003 the system of Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) was introduced to serve as a benchmark rate for banks pricing of their loan products so as to ensure that it truly reflected the actual cost. However the BPLR system tell short of its objective. RBi introduced the system of Base Rate since 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2010. The base rate is the minimum rate for all loans. For banking system as a whole, the base rates were in the range of 5.50% - 9.00% as on 13<sup>th</sup> October, 2010.

**CONCLUSION :-** To satisfy the growing demands from customers for high quality service, commercial banks will have to find out new ways and method to face new challenges.

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## **IMPACT OF DIGITAL MARKETING WITH REFERENCE TO MOBILE APPS ON THE REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

In India Smartphone users are rapidly increasing day by day and this leads to increase in mobile app users tremendously. Mobile apps are intelligent and convenient way to reach towards the potential customers. On the other hand Real estate is a rapidly growing field due to urbanization. To study digital marketing because it is an information-intensive and information-driven industry. The real estate transactions based on large worth and asset-specificity with different merchandise-intermediaries like agents and brokers who intermediate between buyers and sellers instead of buying or selling their own and experiencing an on-going IT trends. We study the real estate transaction and searching behavior to suggest where IT might change the process of selling or buying a property and discuss several current innovations in this field. This study propose that the digital marketing through mobile app is destroying the long-enjoyed information monopoly of real-estate agents and these applications have the potential to dramatically change the current practices in the real-estate industry, including the exclusion of agents and brokers. However, these agents, brokers and real-estate firms are market intermediaries dealing between sellers and buyers but rarely buying or selling their own. If the value added by the agents and brokers is only a source of information, their position is null if sellers and buyers information technology to find one another. The way Information Technology, digital marketing and mobile apps can be used to decompose the traditional broker and agent is of main aim here, as it possibly impend the traditional relationship between agents and property owner.

### **STEPS IN THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS FLOW**

**Listing:** First, potential sellers or builders put properties on the market for sale. The seller has to determine how to position the property (e.g., which features to emphasize or if some cares should be made), and how to value it. Some paperwork may be required (e.g., disclosing known defects in the property, major improvements). Houses or properties are then advertised for sale (e.g., in the newspaper, TV ads or flex board on the streets) The property information is operated by the local real-estate agents' board, which includes all properties, listed with all the real-estate agents in the area and can be searched by all the agents.

**Searching:** In the searching phase, the potential buyers review the properties to find those that might be suitable (in location, size, price, features, etc.) for them. Information on available properties comes from many sources. Interested Buyers search in newspaper ads or in the areas they are considering to locate the properties offered directly by the owner. Consecutively, a buyer may work with an agent who can help the buyers resolve what features are important or in which neighborhoods to look

**Evaluation:** In the evaluation phase, the most favorable properties are evaluated further physically. Typically this evaluation is done in person during a walk-through or showing. The importance of this phase is a key difference between real estate and most of the goods previously studied in the electronic commerce literature. While buyers may feel comfortable buying a book or a mobile phone based on the model and review, not many would consider purchasing properties seeing only a short description, although some exceptions have been reported.

**Negotiation:** After a desired house is identified, the buyer makes an offer to purchase the house at some price, usually subject to a number of factors, such as getting financing, having the properties inspected, etc. Often the agent or brokers suggest the buyer on the price to offer or other points of negotiating strategy. The seller may receive some number of offers or make a counter-offer to the potential buyers (e.g., at a higher price); again, the agent will advise the seller on this process.

**USE OF THE MOBILE APP TO SUPPORT THE REAL ESTATE** The growth of digital marketing has attracted unusual interest. Since Internet is a public network, increasingly universal, cheaper, it neatly addresses the problem of connectivity between the potential trading partners extending even to the general consumer. Of actual interest for this research are the many mobile apps being developed to support various parts of the real estate sales and showcase process. In this section, we will discuss phases that support the different stages in a transaction.

**Listing:** These Mobile apps allow sellers to list their Properties projects directly. Such services are directed to consumers trying to make them a potential buyers. Rather than paying a commission, sellers pay only for advertising on social media sites like Google ad words, Google adsense, google maps, facebook, YouTube, twitter and sometimes it's free.

**Searching:** The mobile app can also be used to find possibly appropriate properties with help of google maps or GPS (Global Positioning System), the flip side of the listing services described above. Many sites allow prospective buyers to search Properties directly. Few of them are 99acres.com, magikkbrick.com, makan.com, propertybazaar.com

**Evaluation:** As mentioned above, in-person evaluation of properties is usually necessary because houses or properties are unique and difficult-to-describe goods. However, entrepreneurs have successfully devised ways to sell other unique goods over the net sight-unseen. Web sites such as 99acres (www.99acres.com) offer additional information about houses or properties, in form of a virtual walk-through. This feature provides a potential buyer a mini-tour of the house or properties, featuring panoramic photographs of the neighborhood, the rooms, house, etc. The user can look a 360 degrees view, as well as zoom in or out on important features. If such virtual walk through replaced on-site showings; they would also break the monopoly agents and brokers

**Negotiating:** As mentioned above, many professionals are involved in the final details of a purchase. Sellers increasingly coordinate with other property related service providers to their potential buyers (e.g., building inspectors, lawyers, loan officers and appraisers, government formalities, taxes (GST)) to assist transactions. Seller can add value to their potential buyers by assembling the necessary professionals and thus providing a one-stop shopping.

**CONCLUSIONS** Real estate is information based business, and consequently, is highly affected by digital marketing trends. The accelerating rate of change can be seen when studying real estate providers in the various geographical area as well as the consumers or buyers it serves.

The digital marketing revolution pushing all sides of real estate industry by various means and techniques. These developments challenge the real estate establishment and may force real estate sellers to look for ways to add value to the potential buyers. Information technology and digital marketing, in turn, may provide a means to make this possible. Would it be possible to develop information technology to serve as the one-stop shop and in a central role for all the real estate transactions? With all these unknowns and technology upgradation, the sellers and buyers of the future must become responsive, flexible and information technology-savvy. Future research may permit us to reveal how the influence, monopoly and role of the real estate professional in the business process changes.

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## ECOMMERCE

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### Introduction:

Electronic commerce (E-commerce) is the sharing of business information, maintaining business relationships, and conducting business transactions by means of telecommunications networks. Ecommerce Businesses are not just focusing on a digital store selling some nice-enough items, but instead they're trying to create new markets, Create a shopping experience that consumers can enjoy as they browse, provide round-the-clock services and meet the overall customer service expectations at all times- before, during, and after a purchase. More e-commerce platforms are using AI to understand consumer behavior better and maximize it to make the online buying process even smoother for user. The use of AI in ecommerce industry will entirely change the way trading used to happen. The potential for electronic commerce in India will depend on the number of users who have access to the Internet in India.

**What Is Artificial Intelligence** Artificial Intelligence means intelligence displayed by machines. AI is when a computer can solve a problem that normally requires a level of intelligence. any device that perceives its environment and takes actions that maximize its chance of success at some goal. AI system combines and utilises mainly machine learning and other types of data analytics methods to achieve artificial intelligence capabilities.



### Future of Ecommerce with Artificial Intelligence

**1. Create customer-centric search:** As the ecommerce space gets saturated, investors looking for innovative use of technology are zeroing in companies developing artificial intelligence (AI) solutions. Twigg create a Customer centric Search, a business that enables e-commerce search engines to think the way humans do. Consumers often leave

e-commerce experiences because the product results displayed are irrelevant. To solve this problem, Twigg utilizes natural language processing to minimize, contextualize and ultimately improve search results for online shoppers. Another business that is improving e-commerce search is US-based Clarifai's early work has been focused on the visual elements of search and, as their website states, their software is 'artificial intelligence with a vision'. They enable developers to build smarter apps that empowering businesses to develop a customer-centric experience through advanced image and video recognition. The AI Technology gives broader view to business by providing a great example is Pinterest's Chrome extension, which enables users to select an item in any photograph online, and then ask Pinterest to surface similar items using image recognition software. AI launches a new software platform that drive e-commerce websites create innovative visual search capabilities. As well as finding matching products, The consumer don't waste time to be shopping to see something they would like to

purchase. For example, they may take a liking to a friend's new dress or any other item. If there is a visual, then AI enables consumers to easily find similar items through e-commerce stores.

**2. Refocus potential Customers:** Many businesses are loaded with huge unmanageable customer data that they do little or nothing with. This is an incredible intelligence that could be used to maximize the sales. If take a close look at the retail industry, facial recognition is being used to capture person who steals by scanning their faces on CCTV cameras. But AI can be used this to enhance a customer's shopping experience; some businesses are now using facial recognition to capture customer counts in the physical store. This means that if a customer spends a specific amount of time on a specific product e.g. a smartphone, then this information will be stored for use upon their next visit. As AI develops, user count computer screens based on their in-store. The face of sales is changing with businesses responding directly to the customer. It is as if businesses are reading the minds of customers and credit goes to the data used with AI.

**Growth Trends of E-commerce:** It's important to keep a track of all the recent trends in the sector so that user can best compete. Here are four trends that user expect the e-commerce industry will improve and affecting its growth.

**1. Content:** A visually attracting website and an interesting array of products are not just enough to stand out among the crowd in consumers' memory, require an armory of good content, which is presented in unique ways that not only manages to grab the customer's attention, but that also helps in engaging them and forges an emotional connection with the brand. So, it's not just the product and service descriptions that need creative content, but also social media posts, blogs, press releases, advertisements, and more. Interesting content is one of the major reasons why people follow brands on social media, as it helps them by being informative, educational, and motivational, which then reflects significantly on sales and brand loyalty. As a marketing strategy, too, it's also one of the most cost-effective, efficient, and impactful solutions to generate ROI.

**2. Same-Day Delivery:** As the title suggests, the easiest explanation of this service is user can place an order for a product or a group of goods and have them delivered within a 24-hour time frame on any day of the week. For starters, the introduction of same-day delivery will take the online shopping experience of customers to a new level of benefit. Consumers clearly attach value to the accurate integration of convenience of online retail with the immediacy of traditional stores, which same-day delivery concept brings in. Reduced delivery time, improved access to products, higher convenience, and lower prices of online shopping are some of the key factors that can be applied to the concept.

**3. Measuring Connected Devices:** Most of consumers don't stick to a single device when buying from any resource. In fact, they switch between devices, from the web to mobile to apps, before turning into paying customers. Device-driven analytics not only provide e-commerce deals with a deeper insight into assessing their audiences better, but also assist in support this information to predict subsequent purchases and personalize the consumer shopping experience. So, businesses that want to gain a competitive edge and have a more methodological approach to fresh conversions are now looking at multiple devices to collect data and draw consumer awareness.

**4. Social Commerce:** Social media is now an integral part of almost every consumer's online habits. Statistics abound about its popularity and potential as a means of driving new visitors. Perhaps one of the biggest trends last year was the inclusion of e-commerce in social networks, such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram and Pinterest. Availability of low-cost smartphones and low rates of data plans have played a pivotal role in expanding the markets. For e-commerce project, effective social media engagement represents real value. The concept of Ecommerce using social media tool box, in many ways, take us back to the origins of retail, one where merchants were familiar with their clients,

and correspondingly shoppers established deep relationships with the merchants they buy from. This return to small commerce, with the help of social platforms, will continue to play an important role for both- the networks and the retail industry.

**Conclusion:** It is Clear That Ecommerce has unattempting growth relative to its factor's as discussed in this paper; also social network is a backbone of each and every Ecommerce. AI plays major role in ecommerce to make a powerful. In Future there will be more enrolling trends which supporting to Ecommerce to become huge online Market Space.

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## CLLOUD COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY: A BOON FOR E-BUSINESS

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### Introduction:

That makes the cloud a very good place to run business software like customer relationship management (CRM) applications – software that users need to access reliably at any time, wherever they are, and on any device. Moving to the cloud. Running in the cloud. Stored in the cloud. Accessed from the cloud: these days it seems like everything is happening “in the cloud”. Businesses are running all kinds of apps in the cloud, like customer relationship management (CRM), HR, accounting, and much more. Some of the world’s largest companies moved their applications to the cloud with salesforce.com after rigorously testing the security and reliability of our infrastructure.

As cloud computing grows in popularity, thousands of companies are simply rebranding their non-cloud products and services as “cloud computing.”

- **The three types of cloud computing**
- **Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)**
  - A third party hosts elements of infrastructure, such as hardware, software, servers, and storage, also providing backup, security, and maintenance.
- **Software as a Service (SaaS)**
  - Using the cloud, software such as an internet browser or application is able to become a usable tool.
- **Platform as a Service (PaaS)**
  - The branch of cloud computing that allows users to develop, run, and manage applications, without having to get caught up in code, storage, and infrastructure and so on.

### Benefits of cloud computing.

**Adaptable:** Cloud computing allows for adaptable programs and applications, that are customizable, while allowing the owners control over the core code.

**Multi-tenancy:** Cloud software provides the opportunity to provide personalized applications and portals to a number of customers or tenants.

**Reliable:** Because it is hosted by a third party, businesses and other users have greater assurance of reliability, and when there are problems, easy access to customer support.

**Scalability:** With the Internet of Things, it is essential that software functions across every device and integrates with other applications. Cloud applications can provide this.

**Secure:** Cloud computing can also guarantee a more secure environment, thanks to increased resources for security and centralization of data.

Here are some other benefits of cloud computing.

**Adaptable:** Cloud computing allows for adaptable programs and applications, that are customizable, while allowing the owners control over the core code.

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#### **Why should I consider using the cloud?**

Many businesses or IT departments are facing at least one of the following pressures:

- Cost-reduction challenges (especially challenges on capital expenditure)
- Focus on operational efficiency
- Headcount pressures
- Initiatives to decrease time to market
- Space, power or cooling constraints in existing computing facilities
- Environmental policies (such as the impact of maintaining data centres)

Cloud Computing should be used to complement existing in-house IT resources, to solve genuine business need and most importantly of all, when it makes financial and business sense to do so. Hence your goal in moving to Cloud Computing for one or more services should be to achieve the reduction of at least one of the following:

- Operational costs of supporting your current systems
- Ongoing support & maintenance overheads

Some shrewd and forward-thinking IT departments may wish to use the introduction of Cloud Computing as a mechanism for creating a more robust recharge model for many of its existing services in the form of a fixed service catalogue for computing resources.

#### **What could I use cloud for?**

Although Cloud Computing is slowly being adopted throughout the IT industry, unusually the greatest take-up is by consumers. Many consumers use some form of web-based email, without realising that their inboxes, and the associated infrastructure, reside in the cloud. Cloud Computing services targeting consumers also include “to-do” lists, photographic galleries, back-up solutions, web-based office productivity suites, and complete cloud-hosted virtual desktops.

For a first foray into the cloud, you should assess any services currently provided and supported in-house which are:

- common-place
- Non-strategic, i.e. do not offer any competitive advantage
- expensive to maintain in-house

Services which meet the criteria above may be offered by cloud providers who can pass on some benefits of scale. Likely conclusions include start your cloud adoption at the platform or infrastructure level. For application candidates, email can be a good place to start as there are already a lot of providers in the market, so service and pricing is competitive.

Other application candidates may need to be further assessed by your technical team using a number of dimensions. These are discussed further in our technology paper.

Read our technology paper: “implications of moving to the cloud” for a more in depth discussion of what to consider when migrating services to the cloud.

#### **Materials and Methods**

**The Business Model:** Charge of Internet applications service might be more safety than the services that support by the advertisement. Therefore, you need take the charge storage into consideration before you choose the storage environment.

#### **Reading Privacy Statement**

You should read the privacy statement before you put the data into the cloud computing environment. Because there are so many bugs exist in almost every item on the internet application of the privacy policy so that we can share data in some case. So you can make sure which data can be stored in the clouds computing environment and which data is kept at your own computer.

#### **Use Filter**

Some company like vent, Web sense and VeriTest and the other companies offer a system for the purpose of monitoring which data away from your network, and then automatically prevent the sensitive data.

- Emerging enabling technology.
- Natural evolution of distributed systems and the Internet.
- Middleware supporting network of systems to facilitate sharing, standardization and openness.
- Infrastructure and application model dealing with sharing of compute cycles, data, storage and other resources.
- Publicized by prominent industries as on-demand computing, utility computing, etc.

Move towards delivering “computing” to masses similar to other utilities (electricity and voice communication)

#### **It is a changed world now...**

- Explosive growth in applications: biomedical informatics, space exploration, business analytics, web 2.0 social networking: YouTube, Facebook
- Extreme scale content generation: e-science and e-business data deluge
- Extraordinary rate of digital content consumption: digital gluttony: Apple iPhone, iPad, Amazon Kindle
- Exponential growth in compute capabilities: multi-core, storage, bandwidth, virtual machines (virtualization)
- Very short cycle of obsolescence in technologies: Windows Vista Windows 7; Java versions; CC#, Python
- Newer architectures: web services, persistence models, distributed file systems/repositories (Google, Hadoop), multi-core, wireless and mobile
- Diverse knowledge and skill levels of the workforce
- You simply cannot manage this complex situation with your traditional IT infrastructure:
- **Typical requirements and models:**
  - platform (PaaS),
  - software (SaaS),
  - infrastructure (IaaS),
  - Services-based application programming interface (API)
- A cloud computing environment can provide one or more of these requirements for a cost
- Pay as you go model of business
- When using a public cloud the model is similar to renting a property than owning one.
- An organization could also maintain a private cloud and/or use both.
- **Problem / Motivation**
  - Identify special causes that relate to bad outcomes for the quality-related parameters of the products and visually inspected defects
  - Complex upstream process conditions and dependencies making the problem difficult to solve using traditional statistical / analytical methods

- Determine the optimal process settings that can increase the yield and reduce defects through predictive quality assurance
- Potential savings huge as the cost of rework and rejects are very high

**Solution**

- Use ontology to model the complex manufacturing processes and utilize semantic technologies to provide key insights into how outcomes and causes are related
- Develop a rich internet application that allows the user to evaluate process outcomes and conditions at a high level and drill down to specific areas of interest to address performance issues

**CONCLUSIONS:** Now a days, the application of cloud in the business area, there is lifeless distance between ideals and reality, but the cloud computing will solve the problems that exist in the enterprise e-business applications, the e-business standard will have a profound effect on the global economy and change. On the other side, from the network security point of view, in the background of cloud computing, both of the data privacy, the data disseminates or the location privacy in the location service, the protection of user's personal information is very important. Today, the data on the hard disk are still not safe enough, how to make sure the security of personal privacy could be another difficult issue for cloud computing. Acknowledgements, This paper were supported by emphasis subject on business information management.

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**A STUDY OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF WOMEN'S  
NON-AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES IN AHMEDNAGAR  
DISTRICT**

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**Introduction:**

The research can start from the identification of a research topic of the researcher's interest or related experiences and identifies 'five important questions' in the process of defining research questions : (1) the perspective about and the nature of WNCCS; (2) the epistemological position (3) broad research topic question, what topic is the research concerned with; (4) what is the intellectual puzzle; and (5) what exactly are the research questions included in the questionnaire. The importance of defining research questions has been considered as the key to determine for research topic, data collection methods and data analysis. Defining research questions most relevant to my research topic has been intertwined into the whole process of my research. The researcher has found that the identification of research questions has gone through the sequences that first address a general research topic and then divide it into some relatively specific research questions related to the research topic. Defining research questions is 'fundamentally nonlinear', which comes from 'real-world observations', theoretical concerns, research interest, or direct experience. Development of research questions in this current research has undergone a series of questions with the interplay between a process of literature review and a process of fieldwork investigation. The methods involved in the process of data collection in the pilot study included participant observations, semi-structured and unstructured interviews, informal conversations, and open-ended questionnaires. The researcher has used field-notes as a major strategy for recording observations while researcher had took photos and used digital video camera as supplementary means to document the different activities indoors and outdoors. This questionnaire further justified the decision to observe areas of learning rather than typical times or days as the focus of my observations in this study. The ethical principles of dignity and confidentiality, autonomy, beneficence, and justice concerning the rights and welfare of the research subjects for undertaking research are acknowledged to be of the utmost importance to the whole process of this research. There were three types of ethical issues involved in this research : Access to the research sites and research participants, the relationship between data collection and the setting routine, and publication of research findings. The researcher access to the subject and participants was built upon the informed consent forms, which stated clearly the aim of research project and consent statement However, differences were revealed in research participant's awareness of ethics and research settings. The researcher has understood that, the research methodology is the specification of method of acquiring the information needed to structure or solve the problem as stated. It has found that, research methodology describes choice of appropriate tools and techniques for gathering the information required for the solution of the problem and making inferences in the light of laid down objectives. By methodology of any exploration means the selection of the representative sample, gathering of significant data, applications of suitable exploratory tools/ techniques for investigation and elucidation of the same for methodical study of the problem. The research methodology is both a science and an art which defines as to how research is done methodically to resolve the research problem at hand by applying a range of steps rationally. It is the only way to scientifically resolve the research problem by adopting various steps judiciously and

come to final decision of the facts. It is not considered to be the decision of facts but also building up the data knowledge and to discover the new facts involved through the process in the dynamic change in the society as an important element. It has been stated that, this chapter describes the research methodology adopted to achieve the objectives and to prove the hypothesis of the study. The research is aimed to study the scope and nature of cooperative credit societies and its significance in general. This chapter explains the scope, research design, data collections, sampling technique etc. with the methods followed in carrying out the research, the techniques used and the limitations of the study. Needless to mention once again that, the Credit Co-operative societies has a history of almost 100 years and the Credit Co-operative societies are an important constituent of the Indian Financial System, judging by the role assigned to them, the expectations they are supposed to fulfill, their number, and the number of offices they operate. Their role in rural financing continues to be important even today, and their business in the urban areas also has increased phenomenally in recent years mainly due to the sharp increase in the number of Credit Co-operative societies and its growing nature. Before started the study, all the sincere attempts has been made to complete the study in all respect and make this study a most comprehensive and useful from all the angles. The researcher has summarized following objectives precisely to come to solve the problem and drawn final conclusions.

**Objectives of Study :**

1. To study of the co-operative movement.
2. To study non-agricultural credit co-operative societies in Ahmednagar District.
3. To study the working and management of WNCCS in Ahmednagar District.
4. To study credit policies and loaning operations of WNCCS.
5. To study of NPA of selected WNCCS.
6. To study dividend policies of WNCCS.
7. To analyze and interpret financial performance of WNCCS.
8. To study problems faced by the management of these WNCCS & to give suggestions for improvement working of WNCCS in Ahmednagar District.

All the attempts have been made to cover all the aspects taking into considering above objectives and it has been found that above objectives are fulfilled in the coming chapters. These objectives are discussion in detail in the next chapter and used at appropriate place to come to final conclusion and make this study more meaningful.

**Significance of the Study :** Rural and semi urban areas women's are still in the clutches and money lenders and savkars, for high rate of interest. Women' are financially weaker section have no security for mortgaging. It is necessary to create the habit of small savings among small and medium class women's. WNCCS providing loans on security of valuable goods, ornaments and immovable properties. WNCCS accepting deposits and raise capital through share capital. The commercial banks and renowned finance companies are providing financial assistance at higher rate of interest to customers. WNCCS to some what extent are active in rural area. WNCCS formation was existence for the help of needy poor women's. the clients of nationalized banks and other private financial institutes are competitively big. In short non of the above institution fulfills the needs of both rural and urban needy women's. This study will help to improve its activities in order to fulfill its aims and objectives. This has rendered satisfactory service to its customers. The researcher has full confidence on the customer and it has immensely satisfied the customers by its study will educate us to know the modern Credit Co-operative society's vis-à-vis the micro financing system adopted by this system. Here lies the significance of this study of the rural Credit Co-operative societies.

**Scope of the study :** The researcher has summarized its scope through following areas to make this study more compact, meaningful and covers all the necessary aspects of the credit cooperative societies.

- 1. Functional Scope of Study :** The study is mainly related with the financial performance of WNCCS, affecting directly on women empowerment of WNCCS.
- 2. Periodic scope of the Study :** All the efforts have been taken to cover the time frame from its genesis way back from 1700<sup>th</sup> century to till date. But for in-depth analysis and comparison this study covers the period of 10 years for financial analysis i.e. 2000-01 to 2009-10.
- 3. Geographical scope of the Study :** Due precaution has been taken to cover the major area for drawing concrete conclusions and involve all the geographical aspects for the study. To take representative samples the researcher has selected Ahmednagar district and covers the total area around the district place.

**Relevance of the Study and Need of Analysis :** It has been studies and found that the Credit Co-operative societies have acquired an inevitable position in the socio-economic life of the working class people in the world and equally in India. The researcher being interested in the co-operative movement in India, is having many categories of co-operative societies before her for study, however apart from the growing importance of the Credit Co-operative societies in many economic aspects, its contribution in the women's non agricultural credit co-operative societies in India has been really of at most significance in the developing country like India. There is always a question regarding the improvement of standard of living of women's & self employment to women's. In Ahmednagar District, WNACCS are gaining its roots. Women are always dependable on men's for financial assistance women's NACCS are continuously taking efforts to provide them financial assistance self employment, women's welfare schemes creating habits of savings quick finance to needy women's Govt. introduced some promotional schemes for WNCCS. The researcher, being has observed financial performance of selected WNCCS IN Ahmednagar District, is interested in studying financial position, credit policies, loaning operations, provision of N.P.A, dividend policies, audit class welfare schemes for women's. The present study "A study of financial performance of women's non agricultural credit co-operative societies in Ahmednagar district" covers financial performance evaluation and to suggest some remedial options for improvement in their working. This study would be beneficial to the WNCCS, its members, employees & the society in India in general & to Ahmednagar district in particular. It would also be helpful to the government and society at large.

**Statement of Hypothesis and Testing :** It has been proposed that the research design is the structure with in which research is conducted. A research design is the arrangement of conditions for the collections and analysis of the data in a manner that aims to combine to the research purpose and fulfill it accordingly. It constitutes the collection, measurement and analysis of data. Meaningfully is to mention here that the research design gives us an outline of everything from defining the problems in terms of objectives to final analysis of data. The researcher have adopted single cross-sectional descriptive design as our population is the people of India and only one selective sample is drawn from the population. Present study enquires and brings forward the results of the specified objectives as described above, which relates to the comparison of opinions expressed from viewpoint of all the beneficiaries of the credit cooperative societies. As a result it clearly states that it is a descriptive study which includes surveys and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds.

To make the study more elaborative and fact factual the researcher has proposed following hypothesis to solve the problem as stated initially :

- H1. All WNCCS are fulfilling the financial requirements of needy women's satisfactorily.  
H2. All women's WNCCS are enjoying sound financial position.

H3. Non-performing assets are low as compare to other credit co-operative societies

The researcher has to state that the above hypothesis will help to draw the concrete conclusions and hence they are justified.

It has been found that the all the hypothesis has been accepted and proved accordingly in coming chapter to make this study more relevant and complete.

**Class of respondents and sample size :** The population for the study consists of all beneficiaries of the credit cooperative society. Here to mention that the single most unit of the population it is the single person from whom questionnaires will be filled up to fulfill the target. The sampling unit in these study approximately 16 societies spread over Ahmednagar District. The questionnaire was mailed and the interviews are taken to make this study more significant and should cover all the important aspects of credit co-operative society.

**Questionnaire :** The researcher has personally visited 16 WNCCS to collect the data from SDLS. The researcher has selected 10 SDLS from each Society. Approximately 160 (16\*10) SDLS were selected to know the expectations of SDLS from the societies.

**Interview :** The researcher has specially designed the questionnaire for Directors/Manager/Chairman. On the basis of which researcher interviewed 16 Directors/Manager/Chairman, to know the working of the WNCCS. The researcher also took the interviews of District Deputy Registrar and Assistant Registrar for the Co-operative Societies. The researcher has also discussed the key-issues with two Chartered Accountants and Special Auditor.

**Sampling Techniques :** The sampling technique has adapted the method of Non-Probability Sampling (Convenience Sampling). This method is selected by considering time factor for the survey and population. In the study, an attempt was made to understand the factors that determine and fulfill the objectives as stated above. Data analysis is an attempt to organize and summarize the data in order to increase results' usefulness. For the analysis of primary data, the statistical tools, which are used, are percentage method, mean scores etc. Also pie charts and bar diagrams are used. While studying the comparative analysis of ranking of different parameters were taken into consideration.

**Sample size :** Ahmednagar district has the long tradition of co-operative movement. Moreover it has shown considerable progress in the field of co-operative societies. There are 16 WNCCS (Women's Non-Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies) in Ahmednagar District, in 14 tehsils as on 31st march 2010. The researcher has chosen all above WNCCS for work.

The following Table shows the divisions of Ahmednagar District.

**Divisions of Ahmednagar District**

Sr. No.	Divisions	Involved Tehsils
1	North Division	Shrirampur, Rahuri, Newasa, Kopargaon, Sangamner, Akole, & Rahata.
2	South Division	Shevgaon, Pathardi, Karjat, Shrigonda, Nagar, Parner, & Jamkhed.

(Source : District Social & Economical survey 2007-08 Page No. 4)

The following Table shows the Tehsil-wise No. of WNCCS in Ahmednagar District.



**Table No. 2.8 WNCCS in Ahmednagar District**

Sr. No.	Tehsil	Total No. of WNCCS
1	Shrirampur	01
2	Rahuri	01
3	Kopargaon	01
4	Sangamner	03
5	Akole	01
6	Rahata	03
7	Nagar	03
8	Parner	03
	Total	16

(Source : Data collected from Dept. of Co-operation, Ahmednagar)

There is not a single WNCCS formed in Parner, Shrigonda, Karjat, Jamkhed, Shevgaon, Pathardi and Newasa Tehsils. The total population was 16 WNCCS universally had been taken for study. It is 100% population. The sampling technique has adapted the method of Non-Probability Sampling (Convenience Sampling). This method is selected by considering time factor for the survey and population. In the study, an attempt was made to understand the factors that determine and fulfill the objectives as stated above. Data analysis is an attempt to organize and summarize the data in order to increase results' usefulness. For the analysis of primary data, the statistical tools, which are used, are percentage method, mean scores etc. Also pie charts and bar diagrams are used. While studying the comparative analysis of ranking of different parameters were taken into consideration.

**Sources of data collection and techniques of analysis :** Data collection is key part of any research. Data means facts. Conclusions are based on collection of data. As a unit of analysis was collected for observation & interviews, both primary and secondary sources were used for the data collection. Techniques of Analysis of Data are Diagrams, Percentage, Graphs, Ratio analysis, Averages etc. The researcher was used simple statistical tools like, tables, Percentages, graphs, charts, carves, pie-charts etc. The researcher has studies that the primary source is information and/or records that provide first-hand evidence taken by the researcher and that can be used to create a picture of what happened at the time. Primary sources may be unpublished.

Primary sources are taken from following sources, for example :

- Primary research data (Questionnaire, Interview and Field Visit)
- Interviews (approximately 16 Mangers and Chairman/Directors/ Chartered Accountants)
- Oral histories
- Personal documents such as wills

- Discussion programs
- Reports of events at the time of their happening
- Speeches (recorded notes, during seminar, conference and personal informal discussions)
- Audio Tape recording
- Video recordings
- And many more to discuss.

To discuss further, Secondary Sources can be thought of as second-hand information. Secondary Sources help to analyze and interpret Primary Sources and are combining used for data analysis and interpretations. Secondary sources include:

- Biographies
- Reference books
- Text books
- Journal / magazine articles
- Commerce essays and projects, old thesis
- Documentaries
- Legislation
- Newspapers (particularly interpretations of primary sources)
- Annual Reports and Financial Statements
- Websites

And many more to include in the study.

To discuss further, secondary sources are accounts compiled by somebody who was not present at the time of the event or occurrence. They may write about the event in some later time, or from some other place. For instance, a historian in the present day may write about women's rights in the nineteenth century, describing and analyzing primary sources to support his/her argument.

**Limitations of the Study :**

- a) The study is limited to Ahmednagar district only.
- b) Financial data was collected from financial statements provided by WNCCS and published Annual Reports were not issued by WNCCS to the Researcher.
- c) Conclusions are drawn on the basis of responses recorded by the respondents. It is not applicable to others as it is.

Therefore, while implementing the conclusions/suggestions of the study one should be vigilant enough and make use of this study thoughtfully only by taking these limitations duly into consideration.

**Conclusions based on the analysis of Financial Statements and Questionnaires :**

1. The paid up capital of the all WNCCS has showed remarkable growth during the period under review from 2000-01 to 2009-10. It has increased from Rs. 16.36 Lakhs to Rs. 165.96 Lakhs. During the study period paid up capital has increased by 10 times and average annual growth rate during the same period has been worked out to 16.36%
2. The working capital of the selected societies increased from Rs. 277.95 Lakhs in 2000-01 to 3946.34 Lakhs in 2009-10, recording steep rise by 14 times during the research period.
3. The researcher found that owned funds increased due to continuous increased in share capital in the first five years, but in the next five years, there was a decreased in the net profit, resulted in, increase but comparatively low during the next five years.

4. It was found that working capital of the total WNCCS increased from Rs. 277.95 Lakhs in 2000-01 to Rs. 3946.34 Lakhs in 2009-10 recording steep rise by 14 times. It was observed that borrowed funds was the major component of Working Capital.
5. Borrowed Funds of the societies of the same period increased from 316.78 Lakhs to Rs. 4616.53 Lakhs an increased by 15 times. It was found that borrowed funds varied between 79.35% and 87.75%. The analysis reveals that the all WNCCS generated more borrowed funds during the period, which indicate the faith of the members and depositors in the working of the societies.
6. It was observed that owned funds of the all WNCCS consisted 13.97% of working capital in 2000-01 and it increased to 16.98% in 2009-10. The average owned funds during the period was 15.83%. Owned funds of all societies was 38.83 Lakhs in 2000-01 and it increased to Rs. 670.19 Lakhs in 2009-10, increased by 19 times. Own funds varied between 12.64% and 20.65%.
7. It was found that the working capital of the all societies increased in share capital, Reserve Funds and deposits from public of the all WNCCS. The co-relation between working capital and share capital, working capital and reserve funds and working capital and deposits from public was 0.92, 0.95 and 0.99 respectively. In the first 3 years it clearly indicate that there was a perfect positive co-relation between them.
8. The researcher observed that, all the WNCCS have maintain reserve fund and transfer  $\frac{1}{4}$  th of the Net Profit to Reserve Fund.
9. It was observed that reserve fund showed continuous steep increasing trend during the period under review. It creased from Rs. 8.60 Lakhs in 2000-01 to Rs. 73.33 Lakhs in 2009-10. It increased by approximately 9 times. Impressive increase in Reserve Fund was result of good Net Profit earn by the WNCS. It was also denoted that increased in Reserve Fund was due to better profitability of the WNCCS.
10. It was observed that members welfare fund was increasing slowly from 2001 to 2010. In the very first year it was Rs. 1.08 Lakhs and it was Rs. 7.44 Lakhs in 2009-10. This funds indicates the attitude of the societies towards their members/shareholders.
11. Building fund is an indictor of stability of the societies. All these WNCCS have created building fund out of their profits. It was found that building fund was continuously increasing. It was 16.91 Lakhs in the first year of the research period and it was rised up to Rs. 103.01 in the last year i.e. 2009-10. In the year 2002-03 there was a remarkable increase by Rs. 33.84 Lakhs in building fund of WNCCS.
12. It was found that the provision for RDD was Rs. 4.81 Lakhs in 2000-01, and it was 55.67 Lakhs in the year 2009-10. It means the figure was increased by around 14 times. Due to drought affected situation, RDD was increased up to 29.61%.
13. It was observed that, the percentage of time Deposit to total Deposit was 94.10% in 2000-01 and it was 28.94% in the last year 2000-10. It was seen that the percentage was decreasing during the span of 10 years. It was seen that time deposits constitutes higher percentage in total deposits. It was the main source of working capital.
14. It was seen that saving deposits were increased from Rs. 13.86 Lakhs to Rs. 945.43 Lakhs during the research period. The % of saving to total deposits, raised from 4.37% to 20.47% during the period under review. It was found that the saving deposits covered 5% to 20% of total deposits.

**Suggestions :**

**Financial Suggestions :**

1. Delay in remitting cash is the major problem faced by the customers of WNCCS. Hence arrangement of immediate cash may be made by the WNCCS for healthy and balanced growth.
2. WNCCS should develop instruments to mobilize fund at cheaper rate.
3. WNCCS should keep transparency in the overall functioning.
4. The liquidation of the societies in general and WNCCS in particulars is increasing which is not a good development in the field of co-operative societies. Therefore to control this situation, the weak and inefficient WNCCS should be liquidated and merged with strong and efficient societies. It will be no doubt to reduce the number of societies, but this is itself not a bad thing. Otherwise the weak societies would undermine people's confidence. Along with this, the small societies should be merged to build a larger society in order to enable them the benefits of large scale functioning and decreased cost.
5. In order to achieve the operational efficiency the Manager should ensure that there is a system of credit rating before approval of loan and after the sanction, the loan is utilized for productive purpose and the member is regular in payment of installment.
6. No member of the WNCCS of the Board of Directors should directly or indirectly interfere with the internal operations (Especially sanctioning the loans) of WNCCS where there is no need of such interference.
7. WNCCS should exactly estimate and raise the required amount of capital, the techniques of the Management Accountancy such as Cash Flow, Fund Flow, Budgetary Control, etc. should be applied.
8. All the WNCCS redesign their loan policies and should introduce diversified loan schemes, procedure for sanctioning of loans and times should be short as far as possible.
9. There should be limitations on the loans and advances taken by the Directors of the societies and their relatives, so that they would not take any undue advantage of their position.
10. Compulsion should be made to on the directors not to keep any overdues with the WNCCS.
11. Overdues was not a serious problem to these WNCCS but societies should followed sound lending policy while sanctioning loans and guarantee about the repayment. Therefore, much care should be taken while sanctioning the loans and guarantee about the repayment.

Mr. Dnyanesh Dilip Mahatekar & Dr.R.K. Datir (933-937)

## CO-OPERATIVE BANKS: TYPES, ADVANTAGES-DISADVANTAGES & THEIR PROBLEMS

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### Introduction:

Co-operative Banks in India have become an integral part of the success of Indian Financial Inclusion story. They have achieved many landmarks since their creation and have helped a normal rural Indian to feel empowered and secure. The story has not been smooth and has its share of procedural glitches and woes placed in various pockets. A co-operative bank is a financial entity which belongs to its members, who are at the same time the owners and the customers of their bank. Co-operative banks are often created by persons belonging to the same local or professional community or sharing a common interest. Co-operative banks generally provide their members with a wide range of banking and financial services (loans, deposits, banking accounts). They are registered under the Cooperative Societies Act, 1912, and governed by the Banking Regulations Act 1949 and Banking Laws (co-operative societies) Act, 1965. Anyonya Sahakari Mandali, established in 1889 in the province of Baroda, is the earliest known cooperative credit union in India.

**KeyWords:-** Co-Operative Bank & Commercial Bank, Difference: Commercial And Co-Operative Banks, Advantages & Disadvantages of Cooperative Society, Types of Co-Operative Banks In India, Problems of Cooperative Banks.

**Co-Operative Bank & Commercial Bank :** Federal structure in nature i.e at the top level State Co-operative Banks ,and at the village level primary Co-operative credit Societies They are functioning on branch banking and the branches are located in all areas rural, urban etc. the head office contain branches through Zonal office They are generally concentrating on rural credit and provide credit facilities to agricultural and rural activities. They are mainly concentrating on the requirements of trade and industry. In Co-operative Banks the borrowers are usually their members. Borrowers can be any including individuals institutions. The Co-operative Banks provide a little higher rate of interest on deposits as compared to commercial banks. The Commercial Banks provide a lesser rate of interest as compared to co-operative banks.

### Difference: Commercial and Co-Operative Banks

1) **Features of Co-Operative Banks:** They are organized and managed on the principal of co-operation, self-help, and mutual help. They function with the rule of one member, one vote. Function on "no profit, no loss" basis. Co-operative banks, as a principle, do not pursue the goal of profit maximization. Co-operative bank performs all the main banking functions of deposit mobilization, supply of credit and provision of remittance facilities. Co-operative Banks provide limited banking products and are functionally specialists in agriculture related products. However, co-operative banks now provide housing loans also. UCBs provide working capital loans and term loan as well. Co-operative bank do banking business mainly in the agriculture and rural sector. However, UCBs, SCBs, and CCBs operate in semi urban, urban, and metropolitan areas also. Co-operative banks are perhaps the first government sponsored, government-supported, and government subsidized financial agency in India. They get financial and other help from the Reserve Bank of India NABARD, central government and state governments.

## 2) Functions

- 1) Cooperative banks in India finance rural areas under: Farming, Cattle, Milk, Personal finance.
- 2) Cooperative banks in India finance urban areas under: Self-employment, Industries, Small scale units, Home finance, Consumer finance, Personal finance.

### Importance of Co-Operative Bank

Indian cooperative structures are one of the largest such networks in the with more than 200 million members. It amounts to about 67% of the total rural credit. Integral Part for Credit To Agriculture Important Instrument in Small Scale Operation Extensive branch network Traditional importance

### Advantages of Cooperative Society

- 1) **Easy to form:** Any ten adults can join together and form a cooperative society. Registration of a cooperative society is very simple and easy. No legal formalities are required for the formation of cooperative society.
- 2) **No obstruction for membership:** Unless and otherwise specifically debarred, the membership of cooperative society is open to everybody. Nobody is obstructed to join on the basis of religion, caste, creed, sex and color etc. A person can become a member of a society at any time he likes and can leave the society when he does not like to continue as ; member.
- 3) **Limited liability:** In most cases, the liabilities of the members of the society is limited to the extent of capital contributed by them. Hence, they are relieved from the fear of attachment of their private property, in case of the society suffers financial losses.
- 4) **Service motive:** In Cooperative society members are provided with better good and services at reasonable prices. The society also provides financial help to its members < the concessional rates. It assists in setting up production units and marketing of produces c small business houses so also small farmers for their agricultural products.
- 5) **Democratic management:** The cooperative society is managed by the elected members from and among themselves. Every member has equal rights through its single vote but can take active part in' the formulation of the policies of the society. Thus all member are equally important for the society.
- 6) **Stability and continuity:** A cooperative society cannot be dissolved by the death insolvency, lunacy, and permanent incapability of the members. Therefore, it has stable life are continues to exist for a longer period. It has got separate legal existence. New members m< join and old members may quit the society but society continues to function unless are otherwise all members unanimously decided to close the same.
- 7) **Economic operations:** The operation carried on by the cooperative society economical due to the eliminations of middlemen. The services of middlemen are provided by the members of the society with the minimum cost. In the case of cooperative society, the recurring and non-recurring expenses are very less. Further, the economies of scale-ma production or purchase, automatically reduces the procurement price of the goods, thereby minimizes the selling price.
- 8) **State patronage:** Government provides special assistance to the societies to enable them to achieve their objectives successfully. Therefore, the societies are given financial lo< at lower rates. Government also extends much type of subsidies to cooperative societies strengthening their financial stability and sustainable growth in future.

### Disadvantages of Cooperative Society

- 1) Limited resources: Cooperative society's financial strength depends on the cap contributed by its members and loan raising capacity from state cooperative banks. The membership fee is limited for

which they are unable to raise large amount of resources as their members belong to the lower and middle class. Thus, cooperative are not suitable for the large scale business which require huge capital.

- 2) **Inefficient management:** A cooperative society is managed by the members only. They do not possess any managerial and special skills. This is considered as major drawback of this sector. Inefficiency of management may not bring success to the societies.
- 3) **Lack of secrecy:** The cooperative society does not maintain any secrecy in business because the affairs of the society is openly discussed in the meetings. But secrecy is very important for the success of a business organization. This paved the way for competitors to compete in more better manner.
- 4) **Cash trading:** The cooperative societies sell their products to outsiders only in cash. But, they are usually from the poor sections. These persons require availing credit facilities which are not possible in the case of cooperatives. Hence, marketing is a shortcoming for the cooperatives.
- 5) **Absence of motivation:** The members may not feel enthusiastic because the law governing the cooperatives put some restriction on the rate of return. Absence of relationship between work and reward discourage the members to put their maximum effort in the society.
- 6) **Excessive Government interference:** Government put their nominee in the Board of management of cooperative society. They influence the decision of the Board which may or may not be favorable for the interest of the society. Excessive state regulation, interference with the flexibility of its operation affects adversely the efficiency of the management of the society.
- 7) **Disputes and differences:** The management of the society constitutes the various types of personnel from different social, economic and academic background. Many a times they strongly differ from each other on many important issues. This becomes detrimental to the interest of the society. The different opinions and disputes may paralyse the effectiveness of the management.
- 8) They do not provide long term loans to industries.
- 9) Banking operations are conducted on the co-operative basis and not on commercial basis.
- 10) Banking services are provided but on a limited scale.
- 11) Such banks hardly indulge in to merchant banking.
- 12) None of the co-operative banks operate mutual funds

#### **TYPES of CO-OPERATIVE BANKS IN INDIA**

- 1) **Central Co-Operative Banks:** These are the federations of primary credit societies in a district and are of two types- those having a membership of primary societies only and those having a membership of societies as well as individuals. The funds of the bank consist of share capital, deposits, loans and overdrafts from state co-operative banks and joint stocks. These banks provide finance to member societies within the limits of the borrowing capacity of societies. They also conduct all the business of a joint stock bank.
- 2) **State Co-Operative Banks:** The state co-operative bank is a federation of central co-operative bank and acts as a watchdog of the co-operative banking structure in the state. Its funds are obtained from share capital, deposits, loans and overdrafts from the Reserve Bank of India. The state cooperative banks lend money to central co-operative banks and primary societies and not directly to the farmers.
- 3) **Land Development Banks:** The Land Development Banks meet the long term credit requirements of the farmers for developmental purposes. They are supervised National Bank for Agriculture and Rural development (NABARD). The state land development banks oversee the the primary land development banks situated in the districts and tehsil areas in the state. They are governed both by

the state government and Reserve Bank of India. Recently, The sources of funds for these banks are the debentures subscribed by both central and state government. These banks do not accept deposits from the general public.

- 1) Land Development Banks
- 2) Central State Primary Level
- 3) Urban Cooperative Banks (Primary)

Urban credit societies that meet specified criteria can apply to RBI for a banking license to operate as urban co-operative banks. Primary (urban) co-operative banks are registered and governed by state governments under the respective co-operative societies acts of the concerned states. Under the control of the RBI, as covered by the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. While the managerial aspects of these banks, registration, management, administration, recruitment, amalgamation, liquidation, etc are controlled by the state governments, matters related to banking are governed by RBI directives. Traditionally, the area of operation of primary (urban) co-operative banks is confined to metropolitan, urban or semi-urban centers and caters to the needs of small borrowers including SSIs, retail traders, small entrepreneurs, professionals and the salaried class. However, there is no formal restriction as such and today UCBs can conduct business in the entire district in which they are registered, including rural areas. Well managed primary UCBs with deposits of over Rs 50 crore are also allowed to operate in more than one state subject to certain norms. These banks are also included in the Second Schedule of the RBI Act 1934. This confers certain rights and obligations on them — rights such as the facility of obtaining accommodation in the form of refinance and loans and advances from the RBI and obligations such as maintenance of cash reserves, submission of returns to the RBI etc. At present, there are 29 scheduled UCBs.

**District Central Co-Operative Banks (Dccbs) and State Co-Operative Banks (Scbs):** They are co-operative banks at the district level and at the state level. Each district will have not more than one DCCB with a number of DCCBs reporting to the SCB. Earlier these two tiers were also under the supervision of the RBI. However, following the establishment of the National Bank of Agriculture and Development (Nabard) in 1982, the supervisory function of these banks has been passed on to Nabard. The major objectives of the DCBs are to provide loans to affiliated societies, to act as a balancing centre of finance for primary societies, to arrange for the supervision and control of the affiliated societies, to raise deposits from members and non-members, to convene conferences of the member societies and also prescribe uniform procedure for the working of primary societies, to open branches of the bank at important places with the permission of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and to maintain and utilize state partnership. These apex banks or State Co-operative Banks are formed by federating DCBs in each state. The apex banks assume a key-position in the co-operative credit structure because the financial assistance from RBI and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development are invariably routed through them.

**Problems of Cooperative Banks:** The biggest problem facing co-operative banks is the they have more than one master in the case of UCBs, you have the RBI and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies (RCS) of the respective state and in the case of the district and state co- operative banks, you have NABARD, the RBI and the RCS. Given the close links between politicians and co-operatives and the fact that the RCS functions under the state government, in practice this dual or triple custody of the health of co-operative banks has, in practice, led to poor supervision and control. Also most co-operative banks are lacking in skill/expertise. Recruitments are politicized as are appointments at most levels. Income recognition and prudential norms that were introduced for commercial banks in the early 90s were also not extended to the co-operative sector.



**Conclusion:** India's cooperative banking sector has been suffering in the last many years due to poor management and capital shortage. During 2000-2010, 132 banks had their licenses cancelled and 62 merged with other banks. There are over 1,600 UCBs with close to 7,000 branches in the country. About 45 Indian co-operative banks with combined deposits of Rs.35,600 crore face penal action by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), including possible prohibition on their operations, if they fail to meet a 30 June deadline to achieve minimum capital and reserve requirements. of the 45 cooperative banks, 23 do not even have licenses but these together have Rs.7,600 crore deposits. of these, 16 are in Uttar Pradesh, three in Maharashtra, three in Jammu and Kashmir and one in West Bengal. The 16 banks in Uttar Pradesh together have a deposit base of Rs.2,900 crore and will require Rs.1,400 crore of capital to meet the 4% CAR stipulation. The three banks in Maharashtra have about Rs.3,000 crore of deposits. These 23 banks will require about Rs.2,100 crore of capital to achieve 4% capital adequacy ratio, according to NABARD's estimates. The remaining 22 of the 45 cooperative banks have licenses but were served notices by the central bank two months ago for non-compliance with its stipulations. of these, seven are in Kerala. These banks have to raise their capital adequacy to 4% by the end of June and to 7% by March 2014. All cooperative banks have to gradually migrate to 7% capital adequacy by March, 2014. In March 2011, the total deposits of all district cooperative banks stood at Rs.1.61 trillion and the advances at Rs.1.2 trillion.

**Source:**

- 1) *rbi.org*
- 2) *The Times of India*
- 3) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cooperative\\_banking](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cooperative_banking)

Prof. Prashant Suryabhan Ugale (938-944)

## CHANGES IN STRUCTURE OF INCOME TAX POLICY

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### INTRODUCTION :

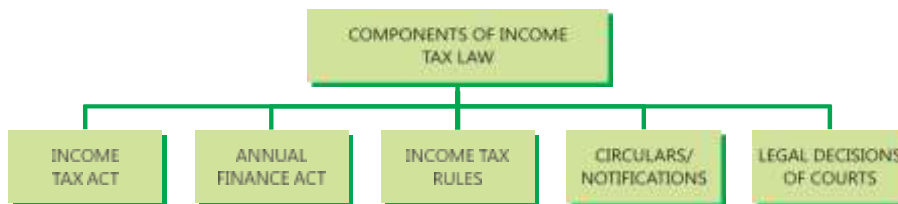
A tax "is not a voluntary payment or donation, but an enforced contribution, exacted pursuant to legislative authority". In simple words, tax is nothing but money that people have to pay to the Government, which is used to provide public services. Tax is a fee charged by a government on a product, income or activity. Taxes the seventh Schedule to Article 246 contains three lists which enumerate the matters under which the Union and the State Governments have the authority to make laws for the purpose of levy of taxes. The basic source of revenue to the Government. Revenue so raised is utilized for meeting the expenses of Government like defenses, provision of education, health-care, infrastructure facilities like roads, dams etc.

There are two types of taxes

**Direct Taxes:** If tax is levied directly on the income or wealth of a person, then, it is a direct tax e.g. income-tax.

**Indirect Taxes:** If tax is levied on the price of a good or service, then, it is an indirect tax e.g. Goods and Services Tax(GST) or Custom Duty. In the case of indirect taxes, the person paying the tax passes on the incidence to another person.

### COMPONENTS OF INCOME TAX LAW :-



The various instruments of law containing the law relating to income-tax are explained below:

- a) Income-tax Act, 1961
  - It came into force on 1st April, 1962.
  - It contains 298 sections and XIV schedules.
    - A section may have sub-sections, clauses and sub-clauses.
- b) The Finance Act
  - Every year, the Finance Minister of the Government of India introduces the Finance Bill in the Parliament's Budget Session. Amendments are made every year to the Income-tax Act, 1961 and other tax laws by the Finance Act.
- c) Income-tax Rules, 1962
  - The CBDT is empowered to make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act.
  - For the proper administration of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the CBDT frames rules from time to time. These rules are collectively called Income-tax Rules, 1962.
  - It is important to keep in mind that along with the Income-tax Act, 1961, these rules should also be studied.
- d) Circulars and Notifications

## Circulars

- Circulars are issued by the CBDT from time to time to deal with certain specific problems and to clarify doubts regarding the scope and meaning of certain provisions of the Act.
- Circulars are issued for the guidance of the officers and/or assessees.

## Notifications

Notifications are issued by the Central Government to give effect to the provisions of the Act. The CBDT is also empowered to make and amend rules for the purposes of the Act by issue of notifications.

## e) Case Laws

It is not possible for Parliament to conceive and provide for all possible issues that may arise in the implementation of any Act. Hence the judiciary will hear the disputes between the assessee and the department and give decisions on various issues. The decisions given by various High Courts will apply in the respective states in which such High Courts have jurisdiction.

Note – Case laws are dealt with at the Final level.

**3) LEVY OF INCOME TAX**

Income-tax is a tax levied on the total income of the previous year of every person (Section 4). A person includes an individual, Hindu Undivided Family (HUF), Association of Persons (AOP), Body of Individuals (BOI), a firm, a company etc.

## a) Total Income and Tax Payable

Income-tax is levied on an assessee's total income. Such total income has to be computed as per the provisions contained in the Income-tax Act, 1961.

## b) To understand the procedure for computation of total income of an individual for the purpose of levy of income-tax –

Step 1 – Determination of residential status

Step 2 – Classification of income under different heads

Step 3 – Computation of income under each head

Step 4 – Clubbing of income of spouse, minor child etc.

Step 5 – Set-off or carry forward and set-off of losses

Step 6 – Computation of Gross Total Income

Step 7 – Deductions from Gross Total Income

Step 8 – Total income

Step 9 – Application of the rates of tax on the total income

Step 10 - Surcharge / Rebate under section 87A

Step 11 – Education cess and secondary and higher education cess on income-tax

Step 12 – Advance tax and tax deducted at source

Step 13: Tax Payable/Tax Refundable

4) **CHARGE OF INCOME-TAX**

Section 4 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 is the charging section which provides that:

Tax shall be charged at the rates prescribed for the year by the annual Finance Act.

The slab rates applicable for A.Y.2018-19 are as follows:

- Individual / Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) / Association of Persons (AOP) / Body of Individuals (BOI) / Artificial Juridical Person.

(i)	where the total income does not exceed ` 2,50,000	NIL
(ii)	where the total income exceeds ` 2,50,000 but does not exceed ` 5,00,000	5% of the amount by which the total income exceeds ` 2,50,000
(iii)	where the total income exceeds ` 5,00,000 but does not exceed ` 10,00,000;	` 12,500 <i>plus</i> 20% of the amount by which the total income exceeds ` 5,00,000
(iv)	where the total income exceeds ` 10,00,00	` 1,12,500 <i>plus</i> 30% of the amount by which the total income exceeds ` 10,00,000

b) For senior citizens (being resident individuals of the age of 60 years or more but less than 80 years)

(i)	where the total income does not exceed ` 3,00,000	NIL
(ii)	where the total income exceeds ` 3,00,000 but does not exceed ` 5,00,000	5% of the amount by which the total income exceeds ` 3,00,000
(iii)	where the total income exceeds ` 5,00,000 but does not exceed ` 10,00,000;	` 10,000 <i>plus</i> 20% of the amount by which the total income exceeds ` 5,00,000
(iv)	where the total income exceeds ` 10,00,00	` 1,10,000 <i>plus</i> 30% of the amount by which the total income exceeds ` 10,00,000

c) For resident individuals of the age of 80 years or more at any time during the previous year

(i)	where the total income does not exceed ` 5,00,000	NIL
(ii)	where the total income exceeds ` 5,00,000 but does not exceed ` 10,00,000;	20% of the amount by which the total income exceeds ` 5,00,000
(iii)	where the total income exceeds ` 10,00,000	` 1,00,000 <i>plus</i> 30% of the amount by which the total income exceeds ` 10,00,000

d) Firm/LLP

On the whole of the total income 30%

e) Local authority

On the whole of the total income 30%

f) Co-operative society

(i)	Where the total income does not exceed ₹ 10,000	10% of the total income
(ii)	Where the total income exceeds ₹ 10,000 but does not exceed ₹ 20,000	₹ 1,000 plus 20% of the amount by which the total income exceeds ₹ 10,000
(iii)	Where the total income exceeds ₹ 20,000	₹ 3,000 plus 30% of the amount by which the total income exceeds ₹ 20,000

g) Company

(i)	In the case of a domestic company	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the total turnover or gross receipt in the P.Y.2015-16 ≤ ₹ 50 crore: 25% of the total income.</li> <li>In other case: 30% of the total income</li> </ul>	
(ii)	In the case of a company other than a domestic company	40% on the total income However, specified royalties and fees for rendering technical services (FTS) received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an approved agreement made by the company with the Government or Indian concern between 1.4.1961 and 31.3.1976 (in case of royalties) and between 1.3.1964 and 31.3.1976 (in case of FTS) would be chargeable to tax @50%.

h) The above rates are prescribed by the Finance Act, 2017. However, in respect of certain types of income, as mentioned below, the Income-tax Act, 1961 has prescribed specific rates–

S. No.	Section	Income	Rate of Tax
(a)	112	Long term capital gains (For details, refer Unit 4 of Chapter 4 on "Capital gains")	20%
(b)	111A	Short-term capital gains on transfer of – Equity shares in a company Unit of an equity oriented fund Unit of business trust The conditions for availing the benefit of this concessional rate are – (i) the transaction of sale of such equity share or unit should be entered into on or after 1.10.2004 and (ii) such transaction should be chargeable to securities transaction tax.	15%
(c)	115BB	Winning from Lotteries Crossword puzzles Race including horse races Card game and other game of any sort Gambling or betting of any form	30%
(d)	115BBDA (See Note 1 Below)	Income by way of dividend exceeding ₹ 10 lakhs in aggregate	10%

(e)	115BBE (See Note 2 below)	Unexplained money, investment, expenditure, etc. deemed as income under section 68 or section 69 or section 69A or section 69B or section 69C or section 69D	60%
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i) Unexplained money, investments etc. to attract tax @60% [Section 115BBE]

In order to control laundering of unaccounted money by availing the benefit of basic exemption limit, the unexplained money, investment, expenditure, etc. deemed as income under section 68 or section 69 or section 69A or section 69B or section 69C or section 69D would be taxed at the rate of 60% plus surcharge @25% of tax. Thus, the effective rate of tax (including surcharge@25% of tax and cess@3% of tax and surcharge) is 77.25%.

5) **SURCHARGE**

The rates of surcharge applicable for A.Y.2018-19 are as follows:

(i) Individual/HUF/AOP/BOI/Artificial juridical person

Level of Total Income	Surcharge	Rebate u/s 87A
≤ ` 3,50,000	Not applicable	Income-tax on total income or ` 2,500, whichever is less
> ` 3,50,000 ≤ ` 50,00,000	Not applicable	Not applicable
> ` 50,00,000 ≤ ` 1,00,00,000	10% of income-tax	Not applicable
> ` 1,00,00,000	15% of income-tax	Not applicable

Marginal relief

Marginal relief is available in case of such persons having a total income exceeding ` 50 lakh i.e., the total amount of income-tax payable (together with surcharge) on such income should not exceed the amount of income-tax payable on ` 50 lakh by more than the amount of income that exceeds ` 50 lakh.

(ii) Firm/Limited Liability Partnership/Local Authorities/Co-operative societies Where the total income exceeds ` 1 crore, surcharge is payable at the rate of 12% of income-tax computed .

(iii) Domestic company

(a) In case of a domestic company, whose total income > ` 1 crore but is ≤ ` 10 crore - Surcharge is payable at the rate of 7% of income-tax computed.

(b) In case of a domestic company, whose total income is > ` 10 crore - surcharge is payable at the rate of 12% of income-tax computed.

iv) Foreign company

(a) In case of a foreign company, whose total income > ` 1 crore but is ≤ ` 10 crore

Where the total income exceeds ` 1 crore but does not exceed ` 10 crore, surcharge is payable at the rate of 2% of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of sub-para (5)(ii) of para 4.1 above or section 111A or section 112.

(b) In case of a foreign company, whose total income is > ` 10 crore

Where the total income exceeds ` 10 crore, surcharge is payable at the rate of 5% of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of sub-para (5)(ii) of para 4.1 above or section 111A or section 112.

6) **OTHER PROVISIONS :-**

a) Period of carry forward of MAT Credit was allowed for upto 10 years. This has now been increased to 15 years in Finance Act, 2017.

- b) House Rent Allowance :-If Rent paid > INR 1,00,000 per year (>INR 8333 per month) - Landlord Name and PAN is mandatory in submission to employer.
- c) Interest paid on house property loan  
If interest paid on house property loan is to be claimed by an employee, he/she must submit Lender Name and PAN of Lender to the employer– includes Banks, NBFCs, Housing Finance Cos.
- d) TDS on Rent paid:- If Rent paid is greater than Rs.50,000/- per month – TDS to be deducted by tenant @ 5% and paid to the Government. TAN not required.
- e) Restriction on set-off of loss from House Property against other heads of income :-The excess can still be set-off against other heads of income in that year, however, it is limited to a ceiling of Rs.2,00,000 only If there is still any loss from house property beyond Rs.2,00,000; it may be carried forward to the next year. However, it can only be set-off against income from house property in the subsequent years.It may be carried forward for 8 subsequent years before it lapses, if not set-off.

f) Tax Audit Limits:-

Category	Limit of turnover/gross receipts
Professionals	Exceeding Rs. 50 Lakhs during the year
Business Assesses	Exceeding Rs. 2 Crore during the year

g) Presumptive Taxation

Tax as % of revenue	When the rate is applicable
6% of gross receipts	Received by cheque or electronic or banking channels or net banking
8% of gross receipts	Other than those covered by above

h) Relating to Cash Payments/ receipts

The limit for payment of expenses by Cash Under Section 40A(3) (for both Capital and Revenue expenditure) has been reduced from 20,000 to Rs.10,000 per day in aggregate per person. Expenditure in excess of given limit would be disallowed. Even the capital expenditure incurred would not be treated as cost incurred for depreciation purposes.

The limit for receipt of amount in Cash has been prescribed as 2,00,000.No person shall accept amount of Rs.2,00,000 or more by Cash either in one transaction or from one person in aggregate in a day or in relation to one event or occasion from a person. In case of default equivalent penalty shall be leviable U/s 271DA of Income Tax Act.

Cash donations exceeding Rs.2,000 will not be eligible for deduction under Section 80G.

i) Relating to Capital Gains:-

The holding period of immovable property for being considered long term has been reduced to 2 years from earlier 3 years. Base year for adjusting prices for inflation, has now been changed to April 1st 2001 from 1st April 1981.

j) Filing of Income Tax Returns:-

Delay in filing of Income tax return for 2017-18 will attract penalty of Rs.5,000/-if filed by December 31st 2018 and Rs.10,000 if filed later.

k) Others:-

From July 1st2017, quoting Aadhaar Number will be mandatory while applying for a PAN Card as well as for filing Income Tax Returns.

**Conclusion :-** Its present observation changes in income tax policy in finance act 2017 .Also five component required to considered for understanding purpose of income tax law.

**Reference:-**

- 1 ) *Finance Act 2017*
- 2) *www.incometaxindiaefiling.gov.in*
- 3) *www.taxguru.co.in*
- 4)*Income tax ready reference*
- 5) *www.icai.org*
- 6) *www.cleartax.com*
- 7) *taxindiaupdates.in*



*Prof. Hamdani Rizwana M.J. (945-948)*

## **GST : ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**

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### **Introduction:**

India being the agrarian country, agriculture sector has been lion's share in GDP for almost four decades after independence. In 1950 agriculture sector's share was near about 60%, manufacturing 13% while service sector contributed 27%. Gradually the agri-shares decreases due to many reasons like industrialization, modernization, urbanization, globalization, privatization, etc. Today agri-sector (which includes, forestry, fishing, certain mining, allied industries) contributes 20% of GDP. After 1991 liberalization policy, the Indian economy started flourishing, Thanks to service sector which contributes 60% of our GDP. Due to respectable, safe and secure employment in service sector many females got attracted for job and hence growth rate has increased remarkably. India's global trade of commercial services during 1997 was 8.9 USD billion while in last twenty years it surpassed to 160 USD billion. Due to the healthy contributions of service sector India is well placed among the world economies. In an annual report of London based 'Centre for Economics and Business Research', estimated that Indian economy could be fifth largest economy of world surpassing UK and France by the end of this year if economy could maintain its pace.

GDP Share (sector-wise)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Agriculture%</b>	<b>Manufacturing %</b>	<b>Services%</b>
1950-51	59.19	13.29	27.52
1960-61	54.74	16.61	28.65
1970-71	48.12	19.91	31.97
1980-81	41.82	21.59	36.59
1990-91	34.92	24.49	40.59
1991-92	34.08	23.93	41.99
1995-96	30.58	25.47	43.95
1996-97	30.86	25.45	43.69
1997-98	29.03	25.20	45.777
1998-99	29.03	24.51	46.46
1999-2000	27.49	24.63	47.88

*\*Agriculture includes forestry, fishing, mining, etc*

*Source : Economic Survey 2000-2001*

India has many advantages over the other nations in the service sector. We are the second largest workforce (in the age group of 16-64) of the world and would be number in near future surpassing China. This workforce is increasing day by day which can be very much useful for Indian Economy if we could manage to create new jobs for them and utilize efficiently. In India, we still get cheaper labour as compare to the other developing and developed countries and hence can compete in the service sector as well as labour intensive sectors with other countries; like China, Malasiya, Philippines, Mexico, USA and UK. At the same time, privatization has improved basic infrastructures like power, telecom, transportation, etc.

**Objectives:**

- To analyze the service sector, FDI and capital market after GST.
- To study the impact of GST on India economy.
- To study the problems faced by the tax consultant and businessmen.
- Suggest course of action to improve the economic situation.

**Methodology:** This paper uses various books on the Indian Economy to analyze the history of Indian economic growth. Further, statistical data from various government agencies; like Tax department, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, other ministries and international data compiled by research agencies are used. Articles, reports and news from the leading newspaper are reviewed to understand problem faced by the economy. Reports and outcome of the meetings of GST council held time to time. Press release, memos and notification issued by GST council are studied and concluded. On various occasion, the outcome of general conversation with common-men and small businessmen are concluded.

**Concerning Issues:**

**Service Sector:** Prior to implementation of GST, service tax was 0% to 15%. Now it is up to 18% (revised from 28% after countrywide agitations) on different services. Indian service sector includes services like; Insurance, Financial, Travel and Tourism, Hospitality, Health, Communication, Software Services (Call center, IT and BPO), Royalties Consulting and license fees, Personal, cultural and recreational services etc. All these services are very crucial for an economy to grow. Whether we provide or we hire these services we have to pay additional three per cent as GST which will obviously increase our project and delivery cost. In today's cut throat competitive market survival is very difficult even for the price of 0.1 per cent higher than competitor. And it is well known fact to all of us that service sector of all developed and industrialized nations like Japan, US, Germany, Italy, France, UK is more than 70% of their GDP. By decreasing service sector share and increasing the unemployment ratio will not help Indian economy in the long run.

**FDI and Capital Market:** In various sectors, like defense, retail, financial, banking, insurance, aviation, etc FDIs are welcome to improve the growth rate of India. Foreign companies will hire the services of local and foreign agencies where they have to pay higher rate of service tax which will reduce their profitability. In this case no foreign company will come to India for investment.

In Indian Capital market, Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) have invested 4.9billion dollar in equities and 21.7billion dollar in debt till October 2017. Upward moving capital makes investor friendly environment in the country and new projects and plants come with the help of local and foreign investors' money. Due to investor friendly environment in 2017 various companies raised as much Rs 67,147 crore which is biggest investment so far through IPO in the history of Capital Market. Such a huge money raised by the companies will create more jobs for the Indian workforce. It is obvious that, even 0.25 basis increase in the interest by US Central Bank propel huge outflow of funds/investments back to US which impacts heavily on emerging economies including India. With implementation of GST they have to pay higher service tax on their purchase and sale of securities. How do we expect Foreign Institutional Investors to invest in our capital market when their profit margin is going to drop due to GST. Drop in profit margin will obviously make FII to pull out the money from the market which may lead to unemployment in the country.

**Government Initiatives:** To reduce the unemployment rate and increase the standard of living, government initiated many projects like Make in India, Skill India, Smart City, Digital India, Bullet trains, Sagar mala projects, etc. All these projects require specialized consulting services and technical expertise in their respective fields. By implementing GST hiring these services will be costlier putting these projects and huge government investment on risk. India is dreaming to become Cashless or less-cash economy in near future, but implementing 18% GST on ATM, vending machine, Artificial Intelligence, telecom and IT will break our dream.

**Complication Issues:** We term GST as Good and Simple Tax, The GST compliance of tax is cumbersome and complicated. The filing procedure is too difficult to understand for most of tax consultant. This complication and ambiguous tax procedure make tax return filing difficult. Tax consultants are under stressed and are confused with number of circulars, amendments, tax rates slabs, last date of return filing. Furthermore, overcrowded GST server traffics, slow internet connectivity make life of businessmen and tax consultant measurable. Businessmen and traders are busy persons but they have to spend their valuable time in compliance of GST filing instead of concentrating on running and growth of business. India suffered a macroeconomic setback with retail inflation rose 15-month high of 4.88% in November and industrial production slowing to 2.2% in October. Inflation has increased in almost all nations where GST has implemented lately. So it is certain that GST implementation is an act of haste without proper homework.

**Unorganized and Small Players:** Unorganized players like; power loom, handloom, readymade garments, construction, marginal farmer, bedi making, oil mills, saw mills, small wholesalers, etc are cash based and are still recovering from the impacts of demonetization, implementation of GST, its complication and harsh rules of filing returns further pushed them to losses and hence increases unemployment of unsecured and unskilled labours. Cotton and cotton fabrics were exempted from tax while in GST there are 5% tax on all textile goods and services. Similarly, synthetic fibers tax is increased from 5% to 12% in GST. Surat, the 50 billion USD synthetic textile hub, is disturb after the implementation of GST. It is estimated that only 4 million meter/day production capacity is under utilized and reduce to 2.5million meter/day. Furthermore, 250 to 300 power loom has been scraping every day in the city. All these activities is increasing unemployment in the textile sectors and labour from Bihar, UP, Jarkhand, West Bengal is returning their home town resulting decline in the business activities in Surat. It is not just 5% GST, but the investment of the small traders and manufacturers have to make on technology, hiring accountants, tax consultants and loss of precious time with tax consultants, etc. are more annoying to them. Government is targeting home for everyone by 2022 and encouraging affordable housing but on the other hand implementing 18% tax on the goods ceramic tile, paint, electrical accessories, furniture including door and window which are basic requirement of an ordinary house. Ever increasing population of Indian youth and female, will become unemployed and hence the loss of valuable human resources. In a result, unemployment will increase poverty, social problem, political instability and unrest which may lead strengthening of anti-social elements. Social unrest, political instability and unrest within the country develops anti-investor environment. In such an environment neither local investment nor foreign investor will make any new investment.

We are in the party mood that tax revenue of India has increased sharply after GST implementations, but gradually decreasing revenue from 92,283 cr in July to 80800 cr in November 2017 is spoiling our party. Tax revenue will be huge only when the businesses flourish. It is not wise to slaughter the hen at once but to get an egg every day. The Centre Statistic Office CSO data released by government in Jan 2018 estimated that current year's GDP of India is expected to touch 6.5% as against previous years GDP 7.1%. Indian economy is growing at its slowest rate in the last four years. This slow rate of growth is immediate effect of GST and demonetization. Chief statistician of India said that "the lower-than-anticipated nominal GDP growth will lead to "marginal slippage" in fiscal deficit target for 2017-18 from 3.24% of GDP estimated in the budget to 3.29%". The further analysis of data reveals that public expenditure in coming will drop to 9.4% against the current year's 11.3%. Public expenditure is one of driving force for economic growth and decreasing government spending on social welfare will the affect the standard of living of rural India. Some scholars are outright cry off that negative impact of GST and hampers in the GST process are there only for short run. They further claim that GST will improve the growth rate of India in the long run. But according to Lord Keynse, father of Modern Economics, "Who has seen the long run, as in the long run we all are dead." Small players of the economy are not too strong to bear the shock even for short period. Short run negative impact may kill marginal traders, manufacturers who are the backbone of rural India.

**Suggestion and Way forward:**

- ✓ It is common practice to check overall health (blood pressure, sugar level, blood HB, any cold cough, etc) of patient and make stable prior to any major surgery. In the same way prior to major surgery of Indian economy, implementation of GST, government should have checked stability of economy.
- ✓ According to Mahatma Gandhi “the future of India lies in its villages.” To make India developed country government has pay attention on the economy of rural India.
- ✓ GST council and core committee should consult with industry experts and other taxation agencies prior to implementation of any new procedure.
- ✓ Prior to implementation government should analyze its impact on economy in general.
- ✓ Government should provide some tax holidays to cash base industries to come out of the impacts of demonetization.
- ✓ GST invoicing and tax filing software developer should be given some tax benefit and pass the benefit to businesses using these software.
- ✓ GST filing in rural and semi-rural is difficult due to less connectivity. Government should develop the telecom infrastructure with immediate effect.
- ✓ Government should put a check on the profiteering activities to pass the benefit of GST to end users.
- ✓ Tax officers should be well trained and updated on IT software which is used in the department to assess the taxation and scrutiny of tax evasion.
- ✓ Government should draft and implement adequate cyber law to protect interest of all stake holder of Indian Economy from frauds.
- ✓ All the above challenges and hurdles have to be taken into consideration with full attention at the priority basis.

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*Various articles in Financial Express, Mumbai*

Asst prof. Sable Prajakta Santosh (949-953)

## **E-BANKING**

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### **INTROCLUCTION :-**

Online Banking, also known as internet Banking, e-banking or virtual Banking. Is an electronic payment system that enables of a bank or other financial institution to conduct a range of financial transactions through the financial. The online Banking the core banking system operated by a bank and is in contrast to branch banking which was the traditional way customers accessed Banking Services. Today, Information Technology revolutionized our life almost in every filed on of among several blessing of information technology is internet Banking services that brings ease and comfort for our banking activates In present hyper completive environment internet banking works as a competitive differentiator among banks. Internet banking has become an important revenue builder for banks. Increased competition in the banking sector and customer demand is forcing banks to provide their services online( southward, P & Siou, k 2004 ) Banks try to gain completive advantages in technological developments in their area as soon as possible cozen, 2007, change 2002 ). Information technology up communication and transactions for clients, In the past, internet Banking has been adopted by banks minty to decrease costs and increases revenue by reducing staff and branch networks.

**3. OBJECTIVES :-** The insertion behind this research was to address the shortcomings of limited research on internet banking adoption in India. the research aim is to find. Factors, Which are barriers and drivers to adoption of internet banking and to understand decision factors and the relationship that leads to understand the problems associated with internet banking in entirety. The advisory committee suggested a mixed method strategy to identify. Factors responsible for underutilization of this channel.

### **4. DEFINITIONS :-**

#### **Techopedia explains**

1. “ online Banking offers several main benefits to depositors. It provides a real-time view of finances and eliminates the need for numerous visits to a Bank leller It can also take the place of balancing a checkbook and other tedious tasks common to paper-based ech
2. “ online Banking typically is comprised of a secure connection to banking information through the depositors home computer or an other device.

**5. HISTORY :-** The precursor for the modern home lone banking services were the distance banking services over electronic media from the early 1980s. The term ‘online’ became popular in the late 1980s referred to use of terminal, keyboard and TV cormoniter to access the Banking system using a phone line. ‘Home banking’ can also refer to the use of a numeric keyboard to send tones down a phone line with instructions to the banc. A phone line with instructions to the bank.

Online services started in new York in 1981 when four of the city’s major banks (city bank, chase Manhattan, Chemical and manufactures Hanover) offered home banking services. Using the video tax system.

**6. INTERNET AND COSTOMER RELUCTANCE :** When the clicks and bricks euphonic hit in the late 1990s. many banks began to view web-based banking as a strategic imperative. The attraction of banks to online banking are fairly obvious. Additionally online banking services allow institutions s to bundle more services into single packages there by luring customers and minimizing overhead.

#### **To Transaction Sign**

- 1 :- Press and hold  $\triangle$  to begin
- 2 :- Enter transaction specific data using the keypad, as instructed on your internet banking screen.
- 3 :- Press and hold  $\triangle$  a second time to obtain OTP.

Many consumers were hesitant to conduct monetary transactions over the internet. It took widespread adoption of electronic commerce, based on trailblazing companies such as America online amazon.com and eBay, to make the idea of payment for items online widespread. However a significant cultural change took place after the Y2K scare ended. In 2001, Bank of America, for example, it took 10 years to acquire 2 million e-banking customers.

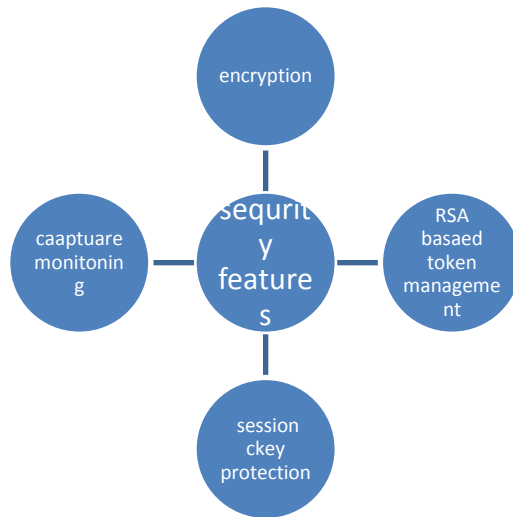
So what is mobile technology in banking and financial services.

- Banking :-**
1. Transactions & Queries
  2. Account related requests
  3. Portfolio management
  4. Fund Transfer
  5. Card Services
  6. Statement
  7. Quotes/ Branch Search

- Payments :-**
1. P2P and P2M payment
  2. Remittance
  3. Mobile wallet transferees
  4. mobile airtime top-up
  5. utility bill payment

- Commerce :-**
1. Rail/ Bus/ Air Ticketing
  2. Shopping
  3. Movie/ match event Ticketing
  4. merchant payments
  5. loyalty coupons

Today, many banks are internet only institutions. These “Virtual Banks” have lower overhead costs than their brick and mortar counterparts. In the United States, many online banks are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and can offer the same customers ‘funds’ as traditional bank”

**Features :-**

Online banking facilities typically have many features and capabilities in common, but also have some that are application specific. The common features fall broadly into several categories.

**A Bank customer can perform non-transactional tasks through online banking, including-**

1. Viewing account balance
2. Viewing recent transactions
3. Downloading bank statement  
For eg. In pdf format
4. Viewing images of paid cheque
5. Ordering cheque books
6. Download periodic account statement
7. Downloading applications for M-banking, E-banking etc

Bank customers can transact banking tasks through online banking including:-

1. Funds transfers between the customers/linked accounts.
2. Paying third parties, including bill payments (eg. BPAY) and third party fund transfers
3. Investment purchase or sale
4. Loan applications and transactions, such as repayments of enrollments.
5. Credit card application
6. Transaction approval process

Some financial institutions offer special internet banking services:-

Eg. Personal financial management support, such as importing data into personal accounting software.

**Advantages :-**

There are some advantages on using e-banking both for banks and customers.

1. Permanent access to the bank
2. Access anywhere using mobile or computer
3. Less time consuming
4. Very safe and secure method
5. Helps to transfer the money immediately and accurately
6. Easy to use.

**Fundings- ICOS- An initial coin offering**

ICO is an unregulated means by which funds are raised for New crypto currency venture.

**New Crypto currency venture:-** A crypto currency (or cryptocurrency) is a digital asset designed to work as a medium of exchange that uses cryptography to secure its transactions, to control the creation

of additional units, and to verify the transfer of assets. Cryptocurrencies are classified as a subset of digital currencies and are also classified as a subset of alternative and virtual currencies.

**Bitcoin :-** created in 2009, was the first decentralized crypto currency since then. Numerous other crypto currencies have been created. These are classified as a subset. These are frequently called altcoins, as its derivatives use decentralized control is related to the use of bitcoins block chain transaction database in the role of a distributed ledger.

Loss, theft and fraud :-

GBL, a Chinese bitcoin trading platform, suddenly shut down on October 26,2013. Subscribers unable to log in lost up to \$5 million worth of bitcoin.

1. In February 2014, crypto currency made headlines due to the worlds largest bitcoin exchange, mt. Gox, declaring bankruptcy.
2. On November 21,2017, an online company which bucks bitcoin crypto currency with flat currency claims there were hacked, losing \$31 million in USD from their primary wallet.
3. On December 6,2017 more than \$60 million worth of bitcoin was stolen after a cyber attack hit the crypt currency mining platform.

#### **Security- e-banking:-**

Internet Security tips

1. Online banking:- when accessing any banking website make sure that you verify the site certificate and that you logoff and close you trowser after words.
2. Install and maintain anti-virus software:- Decent anti-virus software and anti-software protects your computer and securities your information and passwords.
3. Powerful unauthorized emails
4. Automate password entering
5. Install firewalls
6. Restrict access to your pc.

Security of a customers financial information is very important, without which online banking could not operate, similarly the reputational risks to the banks themselves are important. The use of secure website has been almost universally embraced.

#### **Security Risk :-**

1. Increasing number of fraudulent bank websites for eg.:- A suspicious bank  
Website :- [www.sbionline.com](http://www.sbionline.com) or [originalbank](http://originalbank)  
Website :- [www.onlinesbi.com](http://www.onlinesbi.com)
2. Fake emails purporting to be sent from banks
  - a. Email send from fraudulent bank
  - b. Verify the personal information
  - c. Guide customer enter the frond link
  - d. Disclosing then ATM card numbers and their passwords.

DO NOT DISCLOSE YOUR \_\_\_\_\_

1. Card details & PIN  
(personal identification number)
2. Token code
3. Internet Banking password
4. Email password

GT Bank will never ask you to update or provide the above and other security information

Kindly report all such request to GTC comment on  
+23414480000, +2348039003900



**ATTACKS:-** Attacks on online banking used today are based on deceiving the user to steal login data and valid TANs.

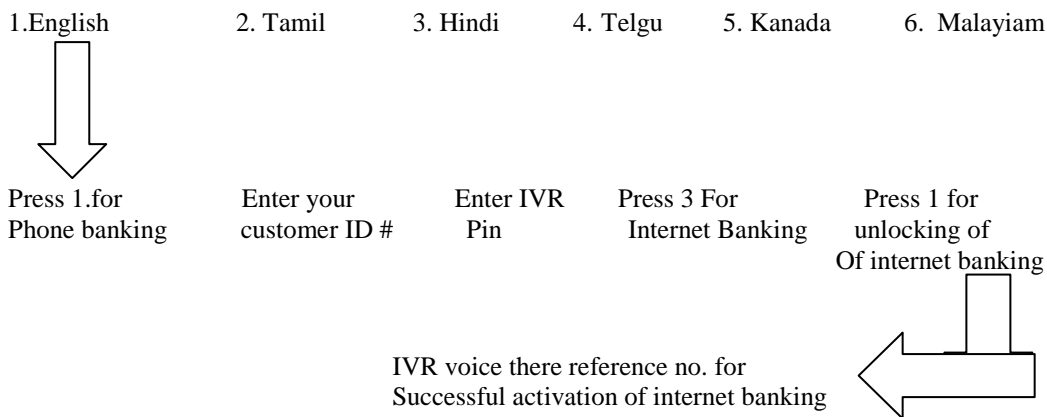
Two well known examples for those attacks-

1. Phishing and pharming
2. Cross-site scripting and key logger/Trojan horses can also be used to steal login information.

Issues in internet banking

1. Security issues
2. Learning difficulties
3. Lack of skills
4. Technical problems

Unlocking of Internet Banking



Countermeasures:-

There exist several countermeasures which try to avoid attacks. Digital certificates are used against phishing and pharming, in signature based online certificates banking variants the use of "secoder" card readers is a measurement to uncover software side manipulations of the transaction data.

To protect their systems against Trojan horses, users should use virus scanner And be careful with downloaded software or e-mail attachments. In 1001, the U.S federal financial institutions examination council issued guidance for multifactor authentication and then required to be place by the end of 2006.

**Conclusion:-** Based on the above findings, it can be concluded that technology has greatly influenced the bank customers encouraging them to conduct banking in an innovative manner. They have good awareness regarding ATMs and credit card where as it is low in internet and mobile banking.

Will keep playing a dominant role in the way people inter act with their service providers, customers and other counter parts. Technology will facilitate the transactions but it will be the man or woman behind the technology who will matter the most and have the last word.

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## **RECENT CHANGES IN HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS & INVESTMENT PATTERN AFTER DEMONETIZATION**

**Prof. Swati Surve**

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### **Introduction-**

On the evening of the 8<sup>th</sup> of November, when people were eagerly awaiting the US presidential election results, due in less than a day's time, they were suddenly hit by a hurricane in the form of an unscheduled announcement at 20:15 IST. The Prime Minister, addressing the public, stated that 500 and 1,000-rupee notes would cease to be legal tender post midnight, sparking the saga of demonetization. You can easily imagine the impact of this announcement. Almost all of us left our comfortable couches and started counting these invalid notes in our bedrooms, a task that might have taken quite a toll on many. This 'surgical' and 'disruptive' move was made by the Government in an effort to stop the use of counterfeit bank notes, allegedly used to fund criminal activities like terrorism, drugs and human trafficking, as well as to put an end to the black money parallel economy in the country. With many economists backing this move, let's see how it will impact our savings and investments.

**Interest rates reduction-**We all know that banks are getting loads of deposits post the demonetization, and this will definitely impact their deposit rates. Why will any bank pay high interest rates when money is available so easily? Following the SBI's lead, many banks have already started reducing their fixed deposit rates, with the rates in some cases even falling below the savings account rates offered by some banks. Putting your investments in fixed deposits at this point of time is equivalent to putting your money under your pillow, as the returns will surely not even beat inflation.

**Savings in Real Estate-** This sector is one of the most unorganized, and investment in it was already going through a dull phase. Demonetization will certainly put a stop to the hoards of black money being pumped into the real estate space. At the same time, this is a very good moment for prospective first-time buyers to buy their first homes. With banks offering lower interest rates on home loans, these buyers are sure to benefit from the demonetization.

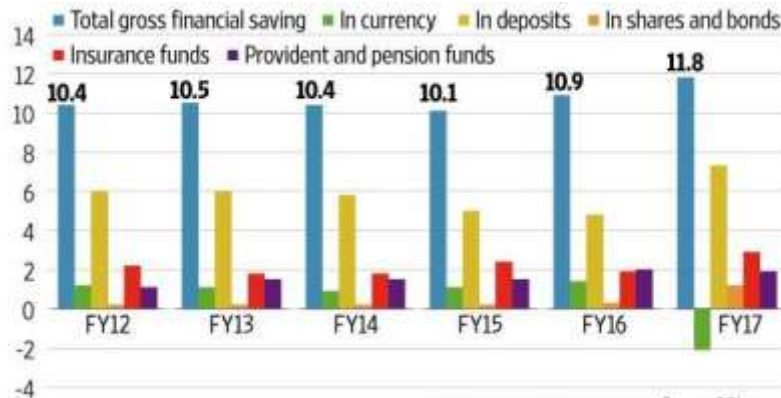
As per research reports by Prop Equity, housing prices in 42 major cities could drop by 30 percent over the next 6-12 months, wiping out over Rs 8 lakh crore worth of market value for the sold and unsold residential properties of developers since 2008. One can essentially categorize real estate into four main segments.

**Savings in Equity-** Indian stock markets reacted negatively to this news, but recovered later. These jitters and the volatility in the markets caused thanks to uncertainty are nothing but buying opportunities. There might be a negative impact on the equities for coming quarters, but in the long run, it will be positive as ours is a consumption economy. And with most of the money moving to banks, banks have started reducing their deposit rates. The decrease in deposit rates will make people look for alternative asset classes to beat inflation and get higher returns. To hedge their savings against inflation, people need to keep on adding exposure towards equities in a systematic manner.

**Savings in Gold-**You would have read stories about the sudden rush at the jeweller's shop on 8<sup>th</sup> Nov to convert black money to gold. When everything is said and done, the demonetization has instilled the faith of the people in gold. People have an emotional connect with gold, and rightly so, as it is a safe haven that provides a hedge against uncertain times. As per GFMS Thomson Reuters estimates, India's gross official gold import was worth \$1.5 billion as of November 14, 2016. Of this, as much as \$900

million worth of gold was imported post demonetization. It should be noted, however, that gold is a very unpredictable asset, and should be in the portfolio in a limited quantity. You can easily see, in the chart below, that the prices of the commodity shot up after the demonetization announcement, only to have fallen again.

A major fallout of demonetization has been the sharp rise in household savings into financial products-



**Conclusion-** Indian household savings patterns have been witnessing some massive structural shifts of late. Households in India have historically been quite risk-averse and wary of investing their savings into risky assets. A pursuit of safe bets has always driven India towards making investments in unproductive assets like gold. This pattern is slowly changing over time, especially since demonetization in November 2016.

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## **MAKE IN INDIA**

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### **Introduction:**

According to Prime Minister Come, make in India", "Come, manufacture in India". Sell in any country of the world but manufacture here. We have got skill, talent, discipline, and determination to do something. We want to give the world a favorable opportunity that come here, "Come, Make in India" and we will say to the world, from electrical to electronics, "Come, Make in India", from automobiles to agro value addition "Come, Make in India", paper or plastic, "Come, Make in India", satellite or submarine "Come, Make in India". Our country is powerful. Come, I am giving you an invitation.

**History:** Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched "Make in India" on 25 September 2014 in a function at the Vigyan Bhavan. On 29 December 2014, a workshop was organised by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion which was attended by PM Modi, his cabinet ministers and chief secretaries of states as well as various industry leaders. The major objective behind the initiative is to focus on job creation and skill enhancement in 25 sectors of the economy. The initiative also aims at high quality standards and minimising the impact on the environment. The initiative hopes to attract capital and technological investment in India. The campaign was designed by Wieden+Kennedy. Under the initiative, brochures on the 25 sectors and a web portal were released. Before the initiative was launched, foreign equity caps in various sectors had been relaxed. The application for licenses was made available online and the validity of licenses was increased to three years. Various other norms and procedures were also relaxed. In August 2014, the Cabinet of India allowed 49% foreign direct investment (FDI) in the defence sector and 100% in railways infrastructure. The defence sector previously allowed 26% FDI and FDI was not allowed in railways. This was in hope of bringing down the military imports of India. Earlier, one Indian company would have held the 51% stake, this was changed so that multiple companies could hold the 51%. Between September 2014 and November 2015, the government received 1.20 lakh crore (US\$18 billion) worth of proposals from companies interested in manufacturing electronics in India. 24.8% of smartphones shipped in the country in the April–June quarter of 2015 were made in India, up from 19.9% the previous quarter.

**The Make in India Vision:** Manufacturing currently contributes just over 15% to the national GDP. The aim of this campaign is to grow this to a 25% contribution as seen with other developing nations of Asia. In the process, the government expects to generate jobs, attract much foreign direct investment, and transform India into a manufacturing hub preferred around the globe.

**The logo:** The Make in India logo is derived from India's national emblem. The wheel denotes the peaceful progress and dynamism – a sign from India's enlightened past, pointing the way to a vibrant future. The prowling lion stands for strength, courage, tenacity and wisdom – values that are every bit as Indian today as they have ever been.

**Why PM wants to make in India:** The Prime Minister called for all those associated with the campaign, especially the entrepreneurs and the corporates, to step and discharge their duties as Indian nationals by First Developing India and for investors to endow the country with foreign direct investments. The Prime Minister also promised that his administration would aid the investors by making India a pleasant experience and that his government considered overall development of the

nation an article of faith rather than a political agenda. He also laid a robust foundation for his vision of a technology-savvy Digital India as complementary to Make In India. He stressed on the employment generation and poverty alleviation that would inevitably accompany the success of this campaign.

**Sectors in focus:** For the Make in India campaign, the government of India has identified 25 priority sectors that shall be promoted adequately. These are the sectors where likelihood of FDI is the highest and investment shall be promoted by the government of India. On the campaign launch, the Prime Minister Mr. Modi said that the development of these sectors would ensure that the world shall readily come to Asia, particularly to India where the availability of both democratic conditions and manufacturing superiority made it the best destinations, especially when combined with the effective governance intended by his administration.

Automobiles	Food Processing	Renewable Energy
Automobile Components	IT and BPM	Roads and highways
Aviation	Leather	Space
Biotechnology	Media and Entertainment	Textiles and garments
Chemicals	Mining	Thermal Power
Construction	Oil and Gas	Tourism and Hospitality
Defence manufacturing	Pharmaceuticals	Wellness
Electrical Machinery	Ports	
Electronic Systems	Railways	

**Major highlights of the Make In India plans are as follows:**

1. **Invest India cell:** An investor facilitation cell set up by the government will act as the first reference point for guiding foreign investors on all aspects of regulatory and policy issues and to assist them in obtaining regulatory clearances. The cell will also provide assistance to foreign investors from the time of their arrival in the country to the time of their departure. The information & facts that potential investors need for each sector have been compiled in brochures.

2. **Consolidated services and faster security clearances:** All central government services are being integrated with an e-Biz single window online portal while states have been advised to introduce self-certification. The ministries of home affairs have been asked to give all security clearances to investment proposals within 3 months.

3. **Dedicated portal for business queries:** A dedicated cell has been created to answer queries from business entities through a newly created web portal (<http://www.makeinindia.com>). The back-end support team of the cell would answer specific queries within 72 hours. The portal also boasts of an exhaustive list of FAQs answers.

4. **Interactions with the users/visitors:** A pro-active approach will be deployed to track visitors for their geographical location, interest and real time user behavior. Subsequent visits will be customized for the visitor based on the information collected. Visitors registered on the website or raising queries will be followed up with relevant information and newsletter.

5. **Easing policies and laws:** A vast number of defense items have been de-licensed and the validity of industrial license has been extended to three years.

**ADVANTAGES OF MAKE IN INDIA PROJECT:** Make in India is a campaign whose mission is to manufacture products in India and sell them anywhere in the world. The campaign focuses on helping and attracting companies to invest and put up their units of manufacturing in India

1) **Boost India's Economic Growth:-** The make in India campaign will lead to an increase in exports and manufacturing. An increase in exports will improve the economy and India will be transformed into

a global hub of manufacturing through global investment using the current technology. Manufacturing will also boost India's economic growth and GDP.

2) **More Job Opportunities:-** It will lead to the creation of many job opportunities. Around ten million people are expected to get jobs. An increase in investment will bring employment opportunities for the skilled labor force and this will form a job market.

The government is running a skills development programme for the people in the rural areas and those in the urban areas who are poor. The programme will help in generating more skilled workers. The major key areas of the training will be painting, masonries, welding and many others. Certifications will be issued in order to make the training standard.

3) **Attract More Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):-** It will welcome more FDI. Since the government had promised to improve the ease of running businesses in India, it is going to attract many FDI. At the moment it has already received an amount of INR 20 K million from a proposal that was made on October 2014.

4) **Investment In India:-** Through Make In India Project more companies are looking to set up factories, a unit known as "Invest India" is in the process of being put to place. This unit will be under the department of commerce and will be available any time to make it easy to carry out regulatory clearance within the shortest time possible ensuring that businesses are run in India easily

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## **HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX – FACT, ISSUES & CHALLENGES IN INDIA**

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**Introduction:** Human Development Index (HDI) is an important development index released by United Nations Human Development Programme. It serves as a crucial index for social parameters and thus helps guide nation's w.r.t. policy actions and guidelines. The HDI is a composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. According to the UN Development Programme's Human Development Report 2016, India ranks 131 of 188 when it comes to the Human Development Index (HDI). This puts it in the 'medium' category. The index is based on three dimensions: life expectancy at birth, mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling, and gross national income per capita. India's HDI, at 0.624, makes it as the third SAARC country on the list, behind Sri Lanka and Maldives (both of which fall in the 'high' HDI category). With a human development index value of 0.64, India has been put under the "medium" development category. In 1990, India's HDI was 0.428 – there has been an over 45% increase in the HDI value. Among the BRICS countries, India came second to China which recorded the highest improvement in HDI value – 48%. Norway topped the list with the highest HDI value (0.949), while Australia (0.939) and Switzerland (0.939) followed. A long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living are the important factors to calculate the HDI value of a country. The report said that since 2005, India has introduced many progressive acts, including the right to education, work, information, food and public services. "These acts have been marked by their explicit use of rights-based claims and by the design of innovative governance mechanisms that seek to enhance the transparency, responsiveness and accountability of the state," the report said. However, the report noted that ending subsidies to the rich can free resources for human development. "In 2014, the richest 20% of India's population enjoyed subsidies of \$16 billion thanks to six commodities and services," it said. The infant and under-five mortality rate have improved in India, the report added.

### **Key Facts**

- Top three countries: Norway (0.949 score), Australia (0.939) and Switzerland (0.939).
- SAARC countries: Sri Lanka (73) and Maldives (105) were placed in "high human development" category, followed by India (131), Bhutan (132), Bangladesh (139), Nepal (144), Pakistan (147) and Afghanistan (169).
- BRICS Countries: India ranks lowest among BRICS nations. Russia (49), Brazil (79), China (90), South Africa (119) and India (131).
- India related facts: India's HDI value increased from 0.428 in 1990 to 0.624 in 2015. However, its average annual growth in HDI (1990-2015) was higher than that of other medium HDI countries.
- In 2015 HDI, India ranked 130 with score of 0.609 and was placed in the medium human development category.
- Life expectancy at birth: In India, it has increased from 68 years to an average of 68.3 years — 69.9 years for women and 66.9 years for men.
- Access to knowledge: India's expected years of schooling remains at 11.7 years, while mean years of schooling increased from 5.4 to 6.3 years.

- India's Gross National Income (GNI) based on per capita purchasing power parity (PPP): It has risen from \$5,497 to \$5,663.
- Gender Inequality Index (GII): India ranked 125 among 159 countries. Only 12.2% of Parliament seats are held by women.
- 8% of women above the age of 15 years are part of India's labour force — compared to 79.1% men.
- The ratio of maternal mortality is 174 against every 100,000 live births.
- Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI): It is difference between the HDI and IHDI, expressed as a percentage of the HDI, indicating the loss in human development due to inequality.
- India's HDI was pegged at 0.624, but its value falls 27.2% after being adjusted for inequalities, resulting in a HDI value of 0.455.
- Life expectancy adjusted with inequalities between 2010 and 2015 fell 24%, resulting in a value of 0.565.
- The percentage of inequality in education in 2015 was 39.4% or 0.324 and inequality in income 16.1% or 0.512.

#### Issue

- India's HDI has been increasing over the years, the report says, with an increase of close to 46% between 1990 and 2015.
- It's HDI rank has risen by four places since 2010.
- India's rank of 131 among 188 countries on the UNDP's Human Development Index for 2015 and its 'medium' performance pose the uncomfortable question:
- Would not the score have been significantly better if the higher economic growth trajectory of two and a half decades of liberalisation had been accompanied by a parallel investment in people?
- Few will argue that the rise in incomes that came with a more open economy has not translated into a
- Higher quality of life for many Indians
- Raised overall life expectancy at birth by more than 10 years from the 1990 level, to reach 68.3 years.
- Progress has also been made in raising awareness about issues affecting women's empowerment, such as
- Public safety
- Acid attacks
- Discrimination in inheritance rights
- Lack of equal employment opportunity
- Policy reforms have been instituted in some of these areas as a result.
- As the HDI data show, significant inequalities persist, particularly between States and regions, which act as major barriers to improvement.
- The percentage of women in the workforce is the lowest in India among the BRICS countries,
- The national record on the population that lives in severe multidimensional poverty is also the worst in the bloc.



- These are clear pointers to the lost decades for India, when universalisation of education and health care could have pulled deprived sections out of the poverty trap.

**Challenging inequalities:** This year's report focuses on the increasing inequalities globally, which has led to a stunting of HDI growth. "This report uncovers a deeper story behind the statistics," said Haoliang Xu, director of the UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, in a press statement. "Even in a region that has made such remarkable progress, pockets of exclusion continue to prevent millions of people from fulfilling their true potential." In all regions, women have a lower HDI than men, despite having higher life expectancy at birth. Historically disadvantaged groups, such as Dalits and Adivasis in India, also have lower human development indexes. South Asia is a prime example of this, according to the report. When the region's HDI is adjusted for inequality, its value falls from 0.621 to 0.449. For India specifically, this drop is from 0.624 to 0.454 – a fall of 27.2%. The average drop in HDI when adjusted for inequality in the South Asia region is 27.7%. South Asia's Gender Development Index (GDI) is also the lowest across regions. The GDI takes into account the disparity between the HDI's of men and women – the higher the disparity, the lower the GDI. India's GDI is 0.819, compared to the developing country average of 0.913.

**Gender Development Index across regions:** India is placed in the bottom of five categories of countries when it comes to gender parity, and is classified as having "low equality in HDI achievements between men and women". Women in India complete half as many years of schooling on average as men, and have less than half the share of men in the Gross National Income. It also ranks 125th of 159 countries on the Gender Inequality Index on account of the prevalence of teenage mothers, the low share of women in Parliament and the low female labour force participation rate compared to men. The report has also talked about the Multidimensional Poverty Index for various developing countries that takes into account factors including health facilities, educational opportunities, living standards, threat of violence and income. According to UNDP's report, 55.3% of India's population is living under multidimensional poverty, compared to 45.6% in Pakistan, 5.2% in China, 58.8% in Afghanistan and 40.7% in Bangladesh. South Asia also has the lowest public expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP, at 1.6%. India's expenditure is even lower, at 1.4% of GDP.

#### **Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MDPI)**

- On the Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (a new measure to understand poverty as a range of deprivations), over half of Indians are classified as poor; however the data used for the calculations for India dates back to 2005-06 and newer data is likely to show a far lower proportion of people being defined as MDPI poor.
- The report also uses data from the Gallup World Poll 2016 which asked people around the world about their perception about their own well-being and their confidence in government. Indians reported being relatively satisfied with the education quality and jobs in India, but less satisfied with their standard of living, healthcare quality and feeling of safety. Confidence in the judicial system (74%) was higher than trust in the national government (69%).
- The world has come a long way in rolling back extreme poverty, in improving access to education, health and sanitation, and in expanding possibilities for women and girls," UNDP Administrator Helen Clark said in a statement at the launch of the report in Stockholm, "but those gains are a prelude to the next, possibly tougher challenge, to ensure the benefits of global progress reach everyone.
- "This report uncovers a deeper story behind the statistics," said Haoliang Xu, Director of the UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific. "Even in a region that has made such

remarkable progress, pockets of exclusion continue to prevent millions of people from fulfilling their true potential."

- Yuri Afanasiev, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in India, noted India's impressive progress in its Human Development Index score, which rose by nearly half between 1990 and 2015.
- He said: "The success of national development programmes like Skill India, Digital India, Make in India and Beti Bachao Beti Padhao aimed at bridging gaps in human development will be crucial in ensuring the success of Agenda 2030. These programmes, and the long-running affirmative action measures, illustrate the government's commitment to identifying and mapping human development deficits, as well as taking action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals."

#### **Public health expenditure as % of GDP, 2014**

- One of the ways in which India could tackle its inequality problem, the report says, is to stop subsidies that benefit the rich and use that money for social programmes. "In 2014 the richest 20 percent of India's population enjoyed subsidies of \$16 billion thanks to six commodities and services – cooking gas, railways, power, aviation fuel, gold and kerosene – and exempt-exempt-exempt tax treatment under the public provident fund," the report says.
- The report also says that "nationalism and identity politics" – a surge in which can be seen in various parts of the world – is detrimental to the human development of the most marginalised sections. "Intolerance of others in all its forms – legal, social or coercive – is antithetical to human development," according to the report.

#### **Encouraging developments**

- Despite the high level of inequality across the globe, the report says that encouraging developments can be seen in human development indicators across regions. A lot of this, they say, is because of progressive policies that focus on giving people their rights.
- The report commends India's National Food Security Act, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and the Right to Education Act, saying they have been instrumental in supporting the notion that development must be for everyone. It also praises the country's affirmative action reservation policy, which "has not remedied caste-based exclusions, but has had substantial positive effects".
- It also mentions India's promise on clean energy investments, saying not only would this encourage a more sustainable development programme, it would also create jobs. "In India increasing clean energy investments by 1.5 percent of GDP a year for 20 years will generate a net increase of about 10 million jobs annually, after factoring in job losses from retrenchments in the fossil fuel industries," the report says.

#### **Policy actions and course corrections needed**

- A central focus on social indicators is necessary for India to break free from its position as an underachiever.
- The fiscal space now available has been strengthened by steady economic growth.
- More should be done to eliminate subsidies for the richest quintile — estimated by the UNDP to be \$16 billion in 2014 in six consumption areas including gold and aviation fuel.
- The rise in revenues from all sources should go towards making public education of high standards accessible to all and delivering on the promised higher budgetary outlay for health care.

- Bolstered by a conscious effort to help traditionally backward regions, such policies will help eliminate the losses produced by inequalities that lower national human development indices.
- One crucial metric that gets insufficient attention in the measurement of development is the state of democracy, reflected among other things in access to justice.
- It is relevant to point out that India has not ratified UN conventions on torture, rights of migrant workers and their families, and protection against enforced disappearance.
- This is a serious lacuna for a country that otherwise has a commitment to democracy and the rule of law.

**Conclusion:** With the growing realisation that development is a multidimensional achievement, the gains of economic reforms must help build capabilities and improve the health of all sections. Sustaining and improving the quality of life will depend on policies crafted to handle major emerging challenges such as urbanisation, the housing deficit, access to power, water, education and health care.

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## INFORMAL LABOUR MARKET IN INDIA

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*The Indian labour market is characterized by predominance of informal employment with more than 90 per cent of India's informal workforce working as self-employed and casual workers. The worrying trend is the increasing rate of Informal employment even in the organised sector. By highlighting some of the not so easily observable trends, the article tries to argue that the challenges to informalisation are multi-faceted and that a single tool like labour reforms alone cannot address it completely. The need of the hour is to generate an enabling environment that will develop the urge of "formal" culture in the labour market.*

Today the unorganized or the informal sector account for more than 90 per cent of the workforce in the country and almost 50 per cent of the national income evolves from this sector. Ever since the initiation of the liberalisation policies in the early nineties, informalisation of jobs has become a matter of concern. Growing competition combined with increased market opportunities and limited resources have led to the emergence of an informal economy. The predominance of the informal sector has led to a situation of the benefits of economic growth being concentrated among few with a growing proportion of the population living as working poor. Though the Government changed its policy strategy to that of inclusive and sustainable growth in the last decade, the fundamental issues leading to growing informalisation are yet to be targeted. In this article an attempt has been made to look at the extent of informalisation of employment and what could be the way out to reverse the trend towards formalization.

**Trends in Formal- Informal Employment:** Formal-Informal employment is spread across two sectors viz; organised (formal) and unorganised (informal). The National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) has defined the informal/ unorganised sector as all unincorporated private enterprises owned by individuals or households engaged in the sale and production of goods and services operated on a proprietary or partnership basis and with less than ten workers. Informal workers being spread both in the organised and unorganised sector, the NCEUS also gave a definition of informal workers as, "Informal workers consist of those working in the informal sector or households, excluding regular workers with social security benefits provided by the employers and the work The composition of employment in the organised vs unorganized sector was in the proportion 13:87 in 2004-05 and 17:83 in 2011-12 indicating an increase in organized sector employment from 13 per cent in 2004-05 to 17 per cent in 2011-12. But this increase in organized sector employment was informal in nature 48 per cent in 2004-05 increased to 55 per cent in 2011-12 while the share of organised formal employment decreased 52 per cent in 2004-05 decreased to 45 per cent in 2011-12. But in the unorganised sector the share of formal employment marginally increased from 0.3 to 0.4 per cent and that of informal employment declined marginally from 99.7 to 99.6 per cent. On the whole the number of formally employed increased from 33.41 million in 2004- 05 to 38.56 million in 2011-12 , while informally employed errs in the formal sector without any employment and social security benefits provided by the employers". The present article uses the NCEUS definition to identify the spread of formal / informal employment across organised-unorganised sectors. increased from 426.20 million to 435.66 million during this period.

**Broad Spectral Distribution of Employment:** In agriculture sector which is the main contributor of employment, nearly 97 per cent of the employment is informal in nature. But the share of agriculture in total employment has decreased from 58.50 per cent in 2004-05 to 48.90 per cent in 2011-12 which is indicative of the structural transformation of the sector. In manufacturing sector the increase in share of employment was accounted for by the organised sector which showed an increase in both formal and informal employment. In non-manufacturing which comprises of the construction sector there was an increase in employment across both the organised and unorganised sector as well as in the formal and informal sector, though the share of informal employment was higher. The same trend was observed in the services sector also.

**Trends in Informal Employment in Non-Agricultural Sector:** In this sector-wise distribution of informal employment in the non-agricultural sector is captured. The distribution of informal employment both in the organized and unorganized sector shows that manufacturing, construction and trade, hotel & restaurant are the main employment generating sectors. Informal employment in the non-agricultural sector increased from 160.83 million in 2004-05 to 204.03 million in 2011-12, an increase of 27 per cent. Informalisation almost doubled in the construction sector where the informal employment increased from 24.94 million to 48.92 million during this period, with the increase being concentrated in the unorganized sector. In the manufacturing sector the increase in informal employment was mainly in the organized sector, while in the trade and transport sector the increase in informal employment was evenly spread among both sectors.

**Spatial and Gender-wise distribution of Informal Employment:** In the economic sectors selected are those that account for more than 90 per cent share in total employment for each of the categories viz; rural males, rural Females, urban males and urban females. It may be seen that almost 98-99 per cent of the rural and urban males and females working in the sectors of crop and Animal production, construction and retail trade were informal workers. Among the other sectors the distribution of informal workers spatial and gender-wise was Not uniform. For instance rural males were engaged in land transport, other services, manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products, manufacture of wearing apparel, hotels & restaurants etc. while more of rural females were engaged in manufacture of tobacco products and textiles. While in the case of urban males majority were engaged in manufacture of wearing apparel, wholesale trade, furniture etc urban females were mainly engaged in manufacture of food products and beverages, wearing apparel, hotels and restaurants, tobacco products, textiles, activities of households as employers of domestic personnel. There was significant involvement of urban males and females in human health activities sector as informally employed, while in the activity involving working as domestic servants was predominated by urban females (98 per cent).

**Reasons for Informalisation of Workforce:** Literature indicates labour market rigidities, poor skill levels, increasing competition from imports as the factors inducing creation of informal employment and decline of formal employment opportunities. Labour market rigidity is blamed on the multiple labour legislations that deters the hire and fire policy. But is labour laws a hindrance comparison was made between State-wise distribution of informally employed in the manufacturing sector vis-à-vis the labour reform index Which shows that even when the labour reform index is high indicating that even in States like Gujarat where the stringency of labour regulations was lowered by? Procedural changes, simplifying compliance and limiting scope of regulations, the jobs that were created in the manufacturing sector were informal in nature. Similar is the case with Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. Irrespective of labour reforms being a hindrance or otherwise, extent of informal employment was more than

90 per cent in the major industrial States. These findings only indicate that labour reforms alone will not reduce informalisation. 014

**SPECIAL FEATURE:** To sum up, setting aside exogenous factors like increase in imports and labour laws, the area requiring urgent intervention is skill development of the labour force which in turn would improve the quality of the workforce as well as the status of employment. To sum up a holistic approach is needed to address the issue of informalisation, which to a larger part is due to the socio-economic fabric of the society comprising of a large number of poorly educated labour force, traditional occupations, poor financial inclusion, combined with lack of motivation

or inspirational skills. The way forward should be: Creating an ambience that would encourage even micro and small enterprises to register and realize that this cost of formalization is coming with Benefits of access to finance, better infrastructure, market information, government incentives, a platform for formal association, providing them legal framework, efforts to overcome uncertainty in financial returns and safety nets for them as well as their workers. This to a large extent will help to overcome challenges to informalisation not only in unorganised sector but also arrest growth of informal Employment in organised enterprises. This in turn will inculcate a tradition of regulatory compliance in terms of taxes and labour laws. This will not only help to increase the tax base but also help government finance minimum social security cover for workers in those enterprises that still prefer to stay outside the ambit of becoming organized and providing formal employment. Lastly, the trend of informalisation would see a reversal with an improvement in skill levels of the workforce that match the requirements of the job market and at the same time improve the bargaining power of the workforce to settle for decent wages, social security and job security.

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## **E-MARKETING: A NEW AGE MEDIA**

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### **Introduction:**

The last five years have been a great journey for India with respect online growth. The Online users in India double from 120 million users in 2011 to 278 million users in 2014. Mobile also showed remarkable advancement with 900 million mobile connections and 220 million smartphone shipments in India in 2014.

**Meaning of Market:** Market is an area, small or large, in which price making forces of demand and supply tend to operate freely through modern means of communication and where buyers and sellers can establish contents to carry on exchange of goods and services without formal personal meeting. This will include the whole country or the whole world.

### **Objectives of Study:**

1. To study the meaning and definition of Market, Marketing and E-marketing.
2. To study the utility of e-marketing.
3. To study the Digital Media.
4. To study the present status of e-marketing in India.

**Methodology:** The study is based on secondary data only. The detailed information on e-marketing has been obtained from the Government Publications, books, research journals, newspapers and other published sources.

**Meaning of Marketing:** Marketing is usually understood as selling or distribution, but it is a wider concept. Marketing is a comprehensive term and it includes all resources and economic activities necessary to direct flow of goods and services from producer to the consumer.

**Definition of Marketing:** "Marketing is a social and managerial process by which individuals and groups obtain what they need and want through creating and exchanging products and value with others. Philip Kotler.

**Meaning of E-Marketing:** E-marketing is the use of information technology in the processes of creating, communicating, and delivering value to customers and for managing customer relationships in ways that benefit the organization and its stakeholders. It is the application of information technology to traditional marketing practices. The dynamic e-marketing environment offers opportunities to develop new products, new markets, new media, and new channels. E-Marketing is the process of marketing brand using the internet. It includes both direct response marketing and indirect marketing elements and uses a range of technologies to help connect business to their customers.

**Utility of e-marketing:** E-marketing give businesses of any size access to the mass market at an affordable price. E-marketing provides for a truly personalized marketing system. Following are some benefits of e-marketing.

1. **Global Reach:** Through e-marketing, an organization can reach anyone in the world who has internet access. This allows the organization to identify new markets and compete globally for only a small investment.
2. **24-hour Marketing:** When an organization has a website, the customers can find out about its products and services, round the clock.

3. **Lower cost:** A properly planned and effectively targeted e-marketing campaign can help an organization to reach the right customers at a much lower cost as compared to the traditional methods of marketing.
4. **Personalization:** If your customer database is linked to your website, then whenever someone visits the site, you can greet them with targeted offers. The more they buy from you, the more you can refine your customer profile and market effectively to them.
5. **One-to one Marketing:** E-marketing lets you reach your target audience at every point in time. Many people take mobile phone wherever they go. Combine this with the personalized aspect of e-marketing and you have very powerful, targeted campaigns.

**Digital Media:** The strengths of the internet include selective targeting with e-mail and Web content by using databases, ability to track advertising effectiveness, flexibility of message length and delivery timing, ability to reach global markets with one message and interactivity. The internet is the first electronic medium to allow active, self-paced viewing and it is the first and best medium for interactivity. Users can create their own marketing communication content for uploading to the internet.

Digital Media	Paid Media Space	Free Media Space
	Web page/blog ads. Paid search (e.g. keyword buys). Paid search site listing. Television program ads. Ads in e-mail. Sponsored mobile content. Video game placement.	Web site/blog. E-mail to list. Natural search. Free vertical search inclusion. Social network profile. Online community. Virtual world.

Following are many digital media categorized as paid/unpaid and physical/digital. Integrated Marketing Communication (IMC) is a tool that can be used to communicate with the targeted markets via many types of digital media mentioned above. We add to this the newest digital media i.e. the social media. Social media in the online tool and platform that allow internet users to collaborate on content, share insights, experience and connect for business and entertainment.

**Conclusion:** As the internet is often compared to traditional media, marketers need to understand the major media characteristics as well as the digital media characteristic, so they can make appropriate choices when to buy or freely use promotional space. Electronic media include network television, radio, cable television, the internet, fax, cellular phone and many more.

It is helpful to view these media platforms to reach mass audiences, smaller audiences or even individuals and the information they disseminate as uniquely addressable or sent to the masses.

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## **ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF INDIAN PRIVATE SECTOR COMMERCIAL BANKS**

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### **I) Introduction :**

Private sector commercial banking is a type of banking process that involve financial institutions which are owned by private individual and business organization rather than government entity. This is in contrast with public sector banking, in which the banking enterprise is owned and operated by the state in some manner. In many nations that are supportive of free enterprise, private sector banking is the most common form of banking available. While a government may not actually control banks and other financial institutions that engage in this form of banking, private sector institutions do typically have to comply with governmental regulations that apply to banking in general. It is not unusual for private sector banking to play a major role in the economy of a given nation. Since this form of banking along with other private sector business enterprises tends to account for a large portion of the money that moves through an economy, financial analysts will pay close attention to what is happening in the private sector. In some nations, a government bank may sometimes set the standard for issues such as interest rates, with banks in the private sector following the example. Since so much of the economy depends on the activities occurring within the private sector, the current policies and procedures that govern private sector banking within a given nation can often help to slow and eventually reverse an unfavourable economic trend, such as a recession. Another benefit of private sector banking is the support that the mechanism provides to the free enterprise system within a number of economies. Assuming that the banks associated with the private sector are working in harmony with other private sector businesses and concerns, the potential for growing the economy at a consistent and prudent pace is possible. Banking of this tends to make it easier for companies to obtain funds for expansion projects, the launching of stock offerings, and other vital activities that ultimately benefit both the banks and the companies, as well as consumers in general. While private sector banking does provide a wide range of benefits, this form of banking has to comply with governmental regulations that are in effect in the nation where the banks are located. This helps to provide a basis or foundation for the operation, allowing all banking concerns to have the opportunity to compete for customers. Typically, the regulations also help to establish guidelines for the creation of financial products that are offered to individual and commercial customers, while still allowing each bank to offer value-added benefits that help them to stand out among the different choices open to those potential customers.

There are types of Private banks in India:

- A. Old generation private banks.
- B. New generation private banks
- C. Foreign banks operate in India
- D. Co-operative banks

(A) Old Generation Private Banks: The banks, which were not nationalized at the time of bank nationalization that took place during 1969 and 1980's are known to be the old private-sector banks. These were not nationalized, because of their small size and regional focus. Most of the old private-

sector banks are closely held by certain communities their operations are mostly restricted to the areas in and around their place of origin. Their Board of directors mainly consist of locally prominent personalities from trade and business circles. One of the positive points of these banks is that, they lean heavily on service and technology and as such, they are likely to attract more business in days to come with the restructuring of the industry round the corner.

List of the old private-sector banks in India -

1. Bank of Rajasthan Ltd. 2. Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd. 3. City Union Bank Ltd. 4. Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd. 5 Federal Bank Ltd. 6. ING Vysya Bank Ltd. 7. Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd. 8. Karnataka Bank Ltd. 9. Karur Vysya Bank Ltd. 10. Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.

(ii) New Generation Private-Sector Banks - The banks, which came in operation after 1991, with the introduction of economic reforms and financial sector reforms are called "new private-sector banks". Banking regulation act was then amended in 1993, which permitted the entry of new private-sector banks in the Indian banking s sector. However, there were certain criteria set for the establishment of the new private-sector banks, some of those criteria being: The bank should have a minimum net worth of Rs. 200 Crores.

1. The promoters holding should be a minimum of 25% of the paid-up capital.

2. Within 3 years of the starting of the operations, the bank should offer shares to public and their net worth must increased to 300 crores.

List of the new private-sector banks in India 1. Bank of Punjab Ltd. (since merged with Centurian Bank) 2. Centurian Bank of Punjab (since merged with HDFC Bank) 3. Development Credit Bank Ltd. 4. HDFC Bank Ltd. 5. ICICI Bank Ltd. 6. IndusInd Bank Ltd. 7. Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. 8. Axis Bank (earlier UTI Bank) 9. Yes Bank Ltd.

II) Objective of study:

1)To find out the financial performance of Private sector commercial bank.

2)To know the NPA Level of Private sector commercial bank.

III) Analysis and Findings:

Consolidated balance sheet of Private sector commercial bank.(Amount in Billion)

Item	2016	2017
1. Capital	106	110
2. Reserves and Surplus	3,185	3,709
3. Deposits	21,477	25,648
3.1. Demand Deposits	2,932	3,871
3.2. Savings Bank Deposits	5,511	7,173
3.3. Term Deposits	13,034	14,605
4. Borrowings	5,338	4,835
5. Other Liabilities and Provisions	1,362	1,712
<b>Total Liabilities/Assets</b>	<b>31,467</b>	<b>36,015</b>
1. Cash and Balances with RBI	1,217	1,585
2. Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice	759	1,300
3. Investments	7,985	8,551
3.1 Government Securities (a+b)	6,124	6,317
a) In India	6,083	6,271
b) Outside India	41	46
3.2 Other Approved Securities	-	-
3.3 Non-approved Securities	1,861	2,234
4. Loans and Advances	19,393	22,196
4.1 Bills Purchased and Discounted	520	804

4.2 Cash Credits, Overdrafts, etc.	5,573	6,285
4.3 Term Loans	13,300	15,107
5. Fixed Assets	227	255
6. Other Assets	1,886	2,128

**Source: Annual accounts of respective banks.**

- Growth in deposits was largely led by current and saving accounts (CASA) deposits, while growth in term-deposits was muted. The lackluster growth in term-deposits is attributed to sluggish credit growth and comparatively low returns on these deposits as compared to small savings schemes and other market-based instruments. Apart from investments and loans and advances, banks deployed deposits in the form of cash and balances with the Reserve Bank and various money market instruments.
- With the persisting deceleration in credit and the sizeable influx of deposits post-demonetisation, the credit-deposit (C-D) ratio of banks, on an outstanding basis, sharply declined to 73.0 per cent as at end-March 2017 from 78.2 per cent in the previous year (Chart V.4). The decline in credit turned PSBs incremental C-D ratios negative.

**Trends in Non-performing Assets**

Item	Amount in billion
Gross NPAs	562
Closing Balance for 2015-16	562
Opening Balance for 2016-17	814
Addition during the year 2016-17	237
Recovered during the year 2016-17	207
Written-off during the year 2016-17	932

Item	Amount in billion
Gross NPAs as per cent of Gross Advances	
2015-16	2.8
2016-17	4.1
Net NPAs	
Closing Balance for 2015-16	267
Closing Balance for 2016-17	478
Net NPAs as per cent of Net Advances	
2015-16	1.4
2016-17	2.2

- NPA increase in 2016-2017

**IV) Conclusion** - It is right and suitable period to take stringent measure to get rid of NPA problem. Banks should be well versed in proper selection of borrower/project and in analyzing the financial statement. Private sector banks must pay attention on their functioning to compete foreign banks. The bank staff involved in sanctioning the advances should be trained about the proper documentation and charge of securities and motivated to take measures in preventing advances turning into NPA.

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*Dr. S. G.Vaidya & Prof. Sayyed S. B. (972-973)*

## **BASIC CONCEPTS, OBJECTIVES, CHALLENGES AND BENEFITS OF GOODS AND SERVICE TAX IN INDIA**

**Dr. S. G.Vaidya & Prof. Sayyed S. B.**

### **Introduction of GST:**

Introduction of the Value Added Tax(VAT) at the Central and State level has been considered to be a major step- an important step forward in the globe of indirect tax reforms in India. If the VAT is a major improvement over the pre-existing Central excise duty at the national level, then the sales tax system at the State level, then the Goods and Service Tax(GST) will indeed be an additional important perfection the next logical step towards a widespread indirect tax reform in the country. Initially, it was conceptualized that there would be a national level goods and Services tax, however with the release of First Discussion Paper by the Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers on 10<sup>th</sup> Oct2009 it has been made clear that there would be a "Dual GST" in India, taxation power both by the center and the state to levy the taxes on the Goods and Services. Almost 150 countries have introduced GST in some form. While countries such as Singapore and New Zealand tax virtually everything at a single rate, Indonesia has five positive rates, a zero rate and over 30 categories of exemptions. In China, GST applies only to Goods and the provision of repairs, replacement and processing services. GST rates of some countries are given below. Country Australia, France, Canada, Germany, Japan, Singapore, Sweden Rate of GST 10%,19.6%, 5%, 19%, 5%, 7%, 25%, 15%. World almost 150 countries there is GST or VAT which means tax on goods and services. Under the GST scheme, no distinction is made between goods and services for levying of tax. In other words GST attract the same rate of Tax. GST is a multi-tier tax where ultimate burden of tax fall on the customer of goods/service. It is called as value added tax because at every stage, tax is being paid on the value addition. Under the GST scheme, a person who was liable to pay tax on his output, whether for provision of service or sale of goods, is entitled to get input tax credit (ITC) on the tax paid on its inputs.

**Objectives of GST:** One of the main objectives of GST would be to eliminate the cascading impact of taxes on production and distribution cost of goods and services. The exclusion of cascading effects i.e. tax on tax will significantly improve the competitiveness of original goods and services which leads to beneficial impact to the GDP growth. It is felt that the GST would serve a superior reason to achieve the objective of streamlining indirect tax regime in India which can remove cascading effects in supply chain till the level of final consumers only when all such above mentioned indirect taxes are completely included in GST. It is understood that alcohol tobacco and petroleum products will not be enclosed by GST as alcohol and tobacco are considered as sin Goods and governments do not like to allow free trade on these property.

### **Challenges of GST:**

- **With respect to Tax Threshold:** The threshold limit for turnover above which GST would be levied will be one area which would have to be strictly looked at. First of all, the threshold limit should not be so low to bother small scale traders and service providers. It also increases the allocation of government resources for such a petty amount of revenue which may be much more costly than the amount of revenue collected. The first impact of setting higher tax threshold would naturally lead to less revenue to the government as the margin of tax base shrinks second it may have on such small and not so developed states which have set low threshold limit under current VAT regime.

- **With respect to Rates of taxation:** It is true that a tax rate should be divided in accordance with the state's necessity of funds. Whenever states feel that they need to raise greater revenues to fund the increased expenditure, then ideally they should have power to decide how to increase the revenue.
- **With respect to nature of taxes:** The taxes that are generally included in GST would be excise duty countervailing duty, cess, service tax, and state level VATs among others. Interestingly there are numerous other states and union taxes that would be still out of GST.
- **With respect to tax management and infrastructure:** It depends on the states and the union how they are going to make GST a simple one. Success of any tax reform policy or managerial measures depends on the inherent simplifications of the system, which leads to the high conformity with the administrative measures and policies.

**Benefits of GST:**

- Many indirect taxes in state and central level included by GST, you need to pay a single GST instead of all.
- Ensure better compliance due to aggregate tax rate reduces.
- By reducing the tax burden the competitive of Indian products in international market is expected to increase and there by development of the nation.
- Uniformity of tax rates across the states.
- GST provide comprehensive and wider coverage of input credit setoff, you can use service tax credit for the payment of tax on sale of goods etc.
- Prices of Goods are expected to reduce in the long run as the benefits to less tax burden would be passed on to the consumer.

**Conclusion:** GST is the most logical steps towards the comprehensive indirect tax reform in our country since independence. GST is leviable on all supply of Goods and provision of Services as well combination thereof. All sectors of economy whether the industry, business including Govt. departments and service sector shall have to bear impact of GST. All sections of economy viz. big, medium, small scale units, intermediaries, importers, exporters, traders, professionals and consumers shall be directly affected by GST.

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## **IMPACT OF GOODS AND SERVICE TAX ON AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN INDIA**

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### **Introduction:**

Agricultural sector has been the root of Indian economy and it contributes to around 17.4% to GDP. About 52% of the total rural livelihood depends on this sector as their primary means of livelihood, so it is important to study the impact of GST on the Agriculture sector. GST will have both positive and negative effect on Agriculture. GST is expected to create a business friendly environment, as price level and inflation rate go down. Good and Service tax has single tax structure as it leads to unified market at national level for goods and services. The implementation of GST is expected to bring uniformity across states and center which would make tax support policy of a particular commodity effective. Good and Services Tax (GST) was predicted to have a simple harmonized tax structure with operational ease leading to a single unified market at national level for goods and services while ensuring that there is no negative revenue impact on the states. As the farm sector will remain largely exempt from GST, any input taxes suffered on inputs used in the farm sector such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, tractors etc., will remain blocked and contribute to increase in prices of farm output. Farm output prices are controlled by market forces and the farmer has little control. As the input price rises and output price remains stagnant, the farmer will have no option but to absorb the cost, thus increasing his burden. Indian farmer is already reeling under tremendous pressure from many ends and the increased burden of taxes will create a crater in his income.

### **Objectives**

1. To study the impact of Goods and Service Tax in the Agricultural Sector in India.
2. To study the merits and demerits of the Goods and Service Tax in the Agricultural Sector in India.

**Methodology:** This research paper is descriptive type and based on the secondary source of data. The secondary data is collected from journals, magazines, research papers and internet. Some reports about GST also refers to study.

### **Review of Literature**

**Mukhopadhyay Sukumar (2005):** His study reveals that Revenue growth is the most important aspect to judge the success of VAT in Haryana. The deemed growth of revenue estimated by the Commercial Tax Department of Haryana, however, has not taken into account a number of positive factors. As Haryana implemented VAT only in 2003, one year is too short a period to judge its efficiency from a revenue point of view. The conclusion is that the design of VAT introduced in Haryana is unexceptional.

**Nishitha Guptha (2014)** in her study stated that execution of GST in the Indian economy will lead to commercial benefits which were still untouched by the Value Added tax system and would essentially lead to economic development.

**Jaiprakash (2014)** in his research study mentioned that the GST at the Central and the State level are expected to give more relief to industry, trade, agriculture and consumers through a more comprehensive and wider coverage of input tax set-off and service tax setoff, uniting of several taxes in the GST and phasing out of CST.

**Saravanan Venkadasalam (2014)** has analyzed the post effect of the implementation of Goods and service Tax (GST) on the national growth on ASEAN using Least Squares Dummy Variable Model

(LSDVM) in his research paper. He stated that seven of the ten ASEAN nations are already implementing the GST. He also suggested that the final consumption by households and general government consumption are positively related to the gross domestic product as required and support the economic theories. At the same time this is also true that the results of GST are different at different places. Impact of GST on Agricultural Sector: Agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy. Over 58 per cent of the rural households depend on agriculture as their principal means of livelihood. Agriculture, along with fisheries and forestry, is one of the largest contributors to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). As per the 2nd advised estimates by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the share of agriculture and allied sectors (including agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery) is expected to be 17.3 per cent of the Gross Value Added (GVA) during 2016-17 at 2011-12 prices. Sustainable agriculture, in terms of food security, rural employment, and environmentally sustainable technologies such as soil conservation, sustainable natural resource management and biodiversity protection, are essential for holistic rural development. Indian agriculture and allied activities have witnessed a green revolution, a white revolution, a yellow revolution and a blue revolution. This section provides the information on agriculture produces; machineries, research etc. Detailed information on the government policies, schemes, agriculture loans, market prices, animal husbandry, fisheries, horticulture, loans & credit, sericulture etc. is also available. In current tax regime, agriculture has enjoyed a various exemptions from indirect tax. Sale of agriculture commodities is exempt from VAT. Concessional rates have been imposed on agricultural accessories and supporting machineries. As the GST is being introduced with the unbiased objective of having a unified tax structure for goods and services, this is likely to facilitate and strengthen the Scheme on National Agricultural Market (NAM) aimed at an integrated system of market of agriculture produce at the national level, allowing free flow of agricultural commodities across states. As per the Model GST law "agriculture" with all its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, includes floriculture, horticulture, sericulture, the raising of crops, grass or garden produce and also grazing, but does not include dairy farming, poultry farming, stock breeding, the mere cutting of wood or grass, gathering of fruit, raising of man-made forest or rearing of seedlings or plants. This definition of agriculture under the Model GST Law is similar to the definition under the Maharashtra Value Added Tax Act (i.e. MVAT Act). However, under the Service Tax law, agriculture has been defined as „"agriculture" means the cultivation of plants and rearing of all life-forms of animals, except the rearing of horses, for food, fibre, fuel, raw material or other similar products". The new definitions of agriculture and agriculturist are provided by GST in section 2(7) and 2(8) respectively. The impact of the new GST regime on agriculture and farmers. One can look at it from three angles: (1) is GST going to be inflation-neutral, given that food has 45% weight in the consumer price index (CPI); (2) is GST going to be revenue-neutral, especially which states may lose revenue and how they will be compensated; and (3) does it give some incentives to link farmers with food processing industry, which may help farmers reduce market risk, augment incomes, and create new jobs in rural areas? Fertilisers, which earlier attract VAT varying between 0% and 8% (in several states), will now under GST regime attract 12% tax. That means the prices of fertilisers are likely to go up by 5-7%, unless the government decides to absorb this by increasing subsidy. Pesticides are put in the 18% slab, up from the 12% excise they attract today and VAT of 4-5% in some states. Several components and accessories of it are put in the 28% slab, while tractors themselves are in the 12% slab, up from zero excise and VAT of 4-5%. It is not very clear yet whether the input credit claims to cover taxes already paid on components and accessories will exceed the final tax rate of 12% on tractors, and therefore there could be a scope for reduction in tractor prices; or the tax on components may be rationalised and the applicable rate brought down from 28% to 12%. There is quite a bit of confusion here. Most of raw agri-

commodities including rice, wheat, milk, fresh fruits and vegetables, etc, are in the zero-tax slab and rightly so as they are consumed by masses. However, it may be interesting to note that a state like Punjab which contributes maximum grains to the central pool, imposes taxes and various cesses to the extent of 12% on wheat and rice. And on top of that, there is the arhatiya commission of 2.5% making the transactions cost of these basic staples in Punjab mandis as high as 14.5%. In a country still ridden with poverty, imposing such high levels of taxation on wheat and rice was nothing short of rent-seeking from the Centre and distorting the markets. Now, with new GST regime, even if commission of 2.5% stays, one hopes that all other taxes and cesses would go away. As a result, the purchase cost of wheat and paddy (rice) from Punjab mandis will go down by 12%. This would be a major gain with several ripple effects. One, the prices of these basic staples in open market should come down by say 5-7%, as most grain-surplus states impose at least that much tax. This was a major distortion in mandis driving the private sector away from Punjab. Now, with zero taxes, the private sector may come back to buy wheat and rice from surplus states, giving a fillip to grain-milling.

#### Merits of GST In Agricultural Sector

1. GST implementation will play favourable role for National Agricultural Market on merging all the different taxations on agricultural products. Once transportation facilitated, it will improve the marketing efficiency and create access to virtual world.
2. GST is vital to enhance the performance of supply chain mechanism in terms of transparency, reliability and timeliness, which in turn will ensure reduction in waste and cost of agricultural produce.
3. Agricultural sector has been kept outside from undertaking GST compliances.
4. Will reduce the time taken for inter-state transportation.
5. Service tax will also be exempted in various services related to agricultural produce.
6. An agriculturist would come under non-taxable person.
7. All basic agriculture goods (not processed) which are not chargeable under current VAT Laws would not be charged to tax in GST.
8. As the exemption under VAT is limited to unprocessed food, the main impact that GST in agriculture would bring is the inflation with currently 4% VAT being increased to 8% on many food items including cereals and grains.

#### Demerits of GST In Agricultural Sector

1. Because custom duty will not subsume GST, it will continue to impose on agricultural imports.
2. GST is all set to increase the prices of most agricultural inputs like seeds, pesticides and farm equipment resulting into increase in cost of production for farmers.
3. Also as GST being single source of tax across nation will not allow farmers any more to take advantage of inter-state price variations. Similarly they will find difficult to get cheaper inputs due to constant pricing across states unlike in previous states laws.
4. Fertilizers like Urea, DAT, Potash, will bear a spike tax rate in GST.
5. Drip and sprinkler irrigation equipment, which currently attracts a VAT rate of 5%, will be taxed at 18% under GST. Similarly, the tax rate on pesticide sprayers has gone up from 6% to 18% and electric motors from 7% to 12%. Tractors will be taxed at a rate of either 12% or 28%, up from the current 5%.



**Conclusion:** GST is essential to improve the transparency, reliability, timeline of supply chain mechanism. A better supply chain mechanism would ensure a reduction in wastage and cost for the farmers/retailers. GST would also help in reducing the cost of heavy machinery required for producing agricultural commodities. Under the model GST law, dairy farming, poultry farming, and stock breeding are kept out of the definition of agriculture. Therefore these will be taxable under the GST. An increase in the cost of few agricultural products is anticipated due to the rise in inflation index for lesser period. Though, implementation of GST is going to benefit a lot, the farmers/distributors in the long run as there will be a single unified national agriculture market. GST would certify that farmers in India, who contribute the most to GDP, will be able to sell their produce for the best available price. The new tax regime provides transparency and certainty in the tax system. The main aim of implementing Goods and Services Tax (GST) is 'One Nation, One Tax, One Market'. Globally, It is simple, efficient and will help to improve the economic growth of the country.

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Mr. Sandip Shinde & Dr. Sambhaji Gopala Shinde (978-980)

## A STUDY OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND NON AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS IN INDIA

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### Introduction:

The heart of India lies in her villages, as Gandhiji pointed out many a time; and if her heart is strong and healthy the whole body would be naturally so. Although today India maintains some of the largest industrial plants of the world and is marching ahead towards her goal of industrialization, the country is much in need of cottage industries as well as, Non agriculture business such as hotel , shop,blacksmith,tailor ,potter,transport in the rural areas. The need of Cottage and Non agriculture business Industries in India is immense. According to an Indian economist, 'In India, more than 74 per cent of the total population lives in the villages where their lot is linked with agriculture. They have to live in the villages as they cannot leave their fields which give them their 'living'. Side by side they must be provided with some kind of cottage industries upon which they can depend during that period in which they remain idle and unengaged'. India is gradually establishing large industries, but these large industries have many by-products and with these it is possible to carry on small cottage industries. For example, carpet-making is done with waste products of jute mills and cotton mills, and in this way useful cottage industries can grow around our large industrial ventures.

### Objective of study

#### The study has following objectives

- 1 To study of Necessity of Cottage Industries and non Agricultural business in India
- 2 TO study of advantages of cottage and non Agricultural business
- 3 To study of impact Cottage Industries and non Agricultural business in India
- 4 To study the solutions to improve the prospects of the cottage industry

**Research Methodology:** This research is based on secondary data of journals ,articles, newspaper and magazines,books,internate Considering the objective of study descriptive type research design is adopted to have more accuracy and rigorous analysis of research study . the accessible secondary data is intensively used for researched study .

**Necessity of Cottage Industries in India:** We depend on cottage industries as well as Non agriculture business for many of its needs. We get our clothing from mills but we have to depend on cottage industries for our bell-metal things, for our bangles and buttons. If we allow the cottage industries to decay, we shall do so at considerable loss to ourselves.From yet other point of view cottage industries are a necessity to India, and they shall be so until the very structure of society is changed. The centre of Indian life is in the villages. It is in the villages that the majority of the people live, but it is not possible to establish large industries at many places. So, if the village population has to live, it will have to depend a good deal on cottage industries, on the things that villagers can produce in their homes with their hands or with simple tools that are readily available. It will give them employment and save their society from decay.

### The Advantages of cottage industry

**1 Work From Home:** A major benefit of cottage industries and Non agriculture business is that they allow people to work from their homes. Women have benefited the most because they can work from home while still tending to their families. Many cottage businesses and Non agriculture business include the entire family in their operations, however, including husbands and children. Some

businesses start as cottage industries then and Non agriculture business become too large, necessitating a move out of the home into a business environment, but at that point they likely have the financial means to make the move.

**2. Save Operating Costs:** By operating the business from home, cottage businesses and Non agriculture business save money by not having to rent a commercial kitchen, office space or plant, and the associated utilities and other costs. Cottage industries and Non agriculture business also are exempt from many of the licensing and registration fees businesses often have to pay. This allows entrepreneurs to start their business without investing major capital or taking out loans. Cottage businesses may need local licenses to operate, but these are usually not as expensive nor as difficult to obtain as the licenses normal business operations require. The heart of India lies in her villages, as Gandhiji pointed out many a time; and if her heart is strong and healthy the whole body would be naturally so.

**3 Buy Local and Fresh:** Consumers benefit from cottage industries and Non agriculture business because they are able to buy local products and, in the case of food products, items they know are fresh. They know where the products were made and that they likely were made with fresh, local ingredients as well. They are able to enjoy items of higher quality than those that are mass-produced, with the added benefit of knowing who created the items.

**4 Help Local Economy:** While consumers appreciate having access to locally produced products, the local economy benefits from dollars spent nearby. Ingredients and supplies purchased locally help the local economy as well. Most states' cottage food industry laws also allow goods to be sold at local farmer's markets and roadside stands, which helps these local business enterprises to prosper. Neighbors get to know their neighbors and derive additional satisfaction from knowing they are helping a local family by purchasing their products

**Impact of Cottage Industries:** Impact on Economy: These are all economic, practical arguments, and it may seem that cottage industries will not lose their importance so long as large industries have not been fully established. However, there are deeper arguments, too, and it is these deeper arguments that swayed Mahatma Gandhi when he worked for the revival of cottage industries. He thought that cottage industries should not merely supplement large industries, they should replace them. Impact on Rural Economy: The Indian agriculturist who has difficulty in making two ends meet will get an additional support if he can take to cottage industries when he is not employed in his major occupation. Agriculture does not employ a cultivator all the year round. For many months the peasant has no work. If during this period he engages himself in simple cottage industries and Non agriculture business like basket-work or rope-making, he can earn more for his living. It will take a long time for India to fully industrialize herself. The nerve-centre of India is in the villages and she will require cottage industries. And even if large industries are established, cottage industries and Non agriculture business will not die out; rather they will grow up as off-shoots of large industries Impact on Society: Cottage industries and Non agriculture business are desirable, not only from the moral and aesthetic points of view, but also from the point of view of society. In the cottages the worker is not cut off from his family; rather he works amongst his own people and with their help. This increases his attachment to the family and develops his better sentiments. He is a man and not a hand. It must also be remembered that it is the large-scale industries that have created a wide gap between capital and labor. They tend to concentrate wealth in the hands of a few wealthy men, nowadays called industrial magnates, and the ordinary worker is doubly a slave – slave to the machine and to the master who owns the machine. Cottage industries and Non agriculture business scatter the wealth all over the country and help to do away with the artificial distinction between the few inordinately rich and the vast majority that are poor. From this point of view cottage industries and Non agriculture business may be said to be great socializing force. Possibilities of

Cottage Industries and Non agriculture business Although due to competition from large-scale manufacturing industries and certain organizational defects, the cottage industries and Non agriculture business have received a blow, its possibilities remain very promising.

**Disadvantages:** The organization of the cottage industry is defective in many respects. The weavers, being poor are entirely dependent on the financial loans for their raw materials and for marketing their finished products. The present condition of cottage industries and Non agriculture business is not very good. However, there are few people who think that every effort should be made to revive them.

The giant factories were unknown in ancient times when the only industries were the cottage industries, and Non agriculture business where men worked mainly with the hand.

#### **Remedies (Solutions)**

The following remedies / solutions are suggested to improve the prospects of the cottage industry:

1 There should be facility for adequate finance and marketing facilities for small scale and cottage industry owners. They should be first rescued from the clutches of the unregulated lenders.

2 Co-operative Societies among the weavers should be encouraged so that through them, the poor may have supplies of raw materials and have their finished products disposed off.

3 Arrangements should be made for providing the weavers with new designs of cloth in keeping with the changing requirements of the people.

4 Better devices and labor saving machineries should be introduced, so that the cottage industries may compete with mills and factories.

5 To improve and encourage the cottage-industry in our country we have to change the views of the general public. The people should be made interested in patronizing home-made goods. A ready market is a further urgency in this direction.

6 Rural Co-operatives and Rural Banks should be established and stabilized by the Government for advancing short-term loans on nominal interest.

7 Lastly, adequate marketing facilities should be arranged for them, as sale of goods has now-a-days become as complicated an affair as production itself.

Hence, the artisans and Non agriculture business must be helped to get the best price of their goods. Frequent exhibitions should be organized to enable the artisans to show their art and industry and give them impetus and inspiration to create still better patterns of handicrafts

**Conclusion:** Cottage industries and Non agriculture business have, therefore, many positive merits. Large-Scale industries, however, seem to be irresistible. We should try to make these two forms of industry grow side by side so that the defects of each may be set off by the advantages of the other. India, at least, needs both her simple cottage industries and Non agriculture business as well as her giant mills and factor

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- Dr Ashalata Deoram Sonawane*

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## **CURRENT STATUS OF SHG- BANK LINKAGE PROGRAMME IN INDIA**

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**Introduction:** The role of financial sector in the process of economic development has been well recognized by eminent economists and social scientists. The main thrust of Indian economic policy is to strengthen the rural banking structure and to ensure flow of sufficient and timely credit at a reasonable rate of interest to the largest segment of rural population which is unbankable and underbanked. Despite substantial development in rural banking during the post nationalization period in term of quantity, the quality remains unchanged. Quest for delivering affordable banking and credit delivery services to the geographically and financially disadvantaged poor is an ongoing process for eons till a ray of hope in the form of Self Help Group approach for building social capital to deliver savings and credit products has been conceptualized. The group approach was then dovetailed into the banking operations which gave birth to the concept of Self Help Group Bank Linkage Programme to work on the synergies of the existing vast network of bank. This savings led group approach to deliver varied services at the doorstep is the most prominent and pioneering Financial Inclusion move till date. This paper is an attempt of taking a review of success of programme introduced by NABARD for financial inclusion of poor. This review is for three successive financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17.

### **Objectives**

1. To study current status of SHG- Bank Linkage Programme.
2. To study progress of savings, credit and loans out standings of SHGs.

**Methodology:** For this study data is collected from different secondary sources are used, like reports of NABARD, NGO's, research journals, magazines, reference books and websites. It is presented as requirement of study.

### **Review of Literature**

1. In the book, Karmarkar K G. reviews the existing rural credit system in India, analyses its strengths and weakness, and prescribes various strategies and innovations which will enable the existing credit delivery system to emerge stronger and more viable. In the first section, the study reviews the problems and prospects for rural credit in the context of its role in rural development; traces the evolution and growth of the rural credit delivery system; analyses the problems associated with credit recycling and over dues; and discusses the recommendations of various committees; in other part author discusses the Microfinance needs of various groups including tribal, the rural non-farm sector, rural women and microfinance entrepreneurs. The next part focuses on the concept and functions of SHG with special reference to the BAAC system in Thailand and the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh.

2. An attempt has been made by Ramakrishnan R and Krishnamurthy B to study and analyse the impact of SHG on the socio-economic empowerment of rural women. The analysis is based on field survey of 75 households in Paravada village of Vishakapatnam district during May 2002. The SHG concept was successful to some extent in the study area in respect of social empowerment and economic progress. The concept was also successful in improving access to institutional credit.

3. According to Gurmeet Singh, 71per cent of the linked SHG are from the southern region consisting of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu. The share of southern region has come down progressively over the years but it is still at 447. Many states such as Utter Pradesh and Bihar with

high incidence of poverty have shown poor performance under the programme. It is clear that the pole of microfinance institutions is very important in Rural Development and poverty eradication. It is in this context that one needs to appreciate the role played by microfinance institutions, government, NGOs and social organization.

4. The study of Ahmed Ariz presents the experiences of SHG in Gossigoan sub-division under Kokrajhar district in Assam. In addition to thrift and credit activities, the SHGs are involved in community activities. The study also points out that the SHGs are involved in mid-day meal distribution, overseeing execution and monitoring of Rural Development work under District Rural Development Agency in the form of vigilance committee at every Gram Panchayat level. Thus involvement of women groups not only empower them but also enables them to shape themselves as social activists by trying to check the malpractices and injustice in the implementations of different schemes and in the system.

From above studies role of SHGs, microfinance and bank linkage is important in development of financially weaker section.

**Background of Self- Help-Groups:** One of the successful models discussed around the Grameen Bank, has successfully served the rural poor in Bangladesh. In honouring Mohommad Yunus, The professor of Economics, Chhtagong University and father of Grameen Bank, the Nobel Peace Prize has thrown its weight behind the idea that in micro credit which will remove poverty, liberate women and achieve the objectives of rural development. He has shown to the world that poor are credit worthy having near 99 percent repayment record in his Grameen Bank which alone today disburses more than Rs. 300 crore of loan every year and has more than two third of its funds as self generated. Now this bank has almost 1000 plus branches in Bangladesh with 2 million loans amounting to a combined work of a staggering US \$ 2 billion. Through his banking operations, he has shown to the world that markets are not only made of the top 20 percent of population but also of the bottom 80 percent. According to reports, on overwhelming 5 percent of his borrowers come out of poverty every year Group approach is not new in development process. In India rural development is primarily concerned with addressing the needs of rural poor in the matter of sustainable economic activity, the success story of Bangladesh has prompted our national government to introduce two major schemes in the area of rural development such as Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana and Sampoorna Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY). SGSY is a holistic program of microenterprises covering all aspects of self employment such as Self Help Groups, capacity buildup, technology credit and marketing. On the other hand, SGSY is centrally sponsored scheme launched in 1999 at establishing large number of micro enterprises in the rural areas built upon the potential of the rural poor. Non-governmental organizations have been using this tool for working with the rural poor. For the last twenty years they are using this approach for economic empowerment of poor since 1992, with the initiative RBI, and launching of the pilot project by NABARD. The formal banking sector started adopting this approach for extending credit to the un-bankable sections of the poor. SHG bank linkage concept was evolved by Asia Specific Regional Agricultural Credit Association (APRACA) and German Agency for Technical Cooperation during the workshop in Nanjing in China in 1986 and the action projects were implemented in Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and India.

**SHG- Bank Linkage Programme in India:** In India the NABARD the apex financial institution with exclusive focus on integrated rural development supported in 1986-87 a MYRADA (Mysore Resettlement Development Agency) sponsored action research projects on savings and credits management of SHGs for assessing its efficacy to help the groups. Encouraged by the results, NABARD launch a pilot project in 1991-92 on linking SHGs with banks. The objectives of the pilot project were,

1. To evolve supplementary credit strategies for meeting the credit needs of the poor
2. To build mutual trust and confidence between the bankers and the rural people.

3. To encourage banking activity both on the savings as well as credit side in a segment of the population that the formal credit institutions usually find difficult to cover.

Steady progress of the pilot project led to the mainstreaming of the SHG bank linkage programme in 1996 as a normal lending activity of the banks with wide spread acceptance. A working group on NGOs' and SHGs' headed by the Managing Director of NABARD, Mr. S. K. Kalia set up by RBI gave some recommendations in April 1996 for improving the Microfinance system: the important recommendations adopted by RBI for a follow up by the banks are as follows,

- 1 SHG linkage is treated as a separate segment under the priority sector.
- 2 The programme is made part of the services area approach and lead bank scheme.
- 3 Service area norms for SHGs' are relaxed.
- 4 Uniform documentation for SHG lending is introduced.
- 5 RBI to review the SHG lending by banks every six months.
- 6 The concept is made at part of the regular training curriculum of Banks.

While microfinance as a means to empower poor has been quite successful in India, the utilization of credit for adequate income and employment generation is a cause of concern for most of the stakeholders. Though the microfinance was intended to provide sustainable access to the unbanked poor. Quest for delivering affordable banking and credit delivery services to the geographically and financially disadvantaged poor is an ongoing process for eons till a ray of hope in the form of Self Help Group approach for building social capital to deliver savings and credit products has been conceptualized. The group approach was then dovetailed into the banking operations which gave birth to the concept of Self Help Group Bank Linkage Programme to work on the synergies of the existing vast network of bank. This savings led group approach to deliver varied services at the doorstep is the most prominent and pioneering Financial Inclusion move till date.

**Current Status of SHG-Bank Linkage Programme:** The movement now in its 26th year, has emerged as a powerful intervention to extend the frontiers of organized financial system to cover the small borrowers, with the active collaboration of NGOs, banks and the Governments and of late the NRLM, the programme now covers 10 crore families through 85 lakh SHGs with savings deposits of R16,114 crore and 48.4 lakh groups with collateral-free loan outstanding of over R61,500 crore, of which, 88% for rural women. Today, the SHG - Bank Linkage Programme (SHG - BLP) is the largest microfinance programme in the world because of its sheer size and population it touches. What is equally remarkable is that it is also the most widely participated developmental programme in the country and perhaps in the world for the large number of channel partners, their grass root workers, Govt. agencies and banking outlets involved. During the year, 2016-17, NABARD continued its partnership with National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) in taking SHG Bank Linkage Programme to an elevated level. We have mainstreamed the Livelihood Enterprise Development Program (LEDP) for larger benefit of SHG members besides, introducing Micro Finance Facilitator (MFF) in priority states to deepen the movement.

**Status of Savings Bank Linked SHGs:** The number of savings linked SHGs has shown a huge jump of 8.53% during the year. The increase is highest during this decade. With the expanding coverage of SHG-Bank Linkage Programme in Eastern and North Eastern Regions and other priority States during the last three years, there has been perceptible correction in the Southern bias of the Programme. Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and West Bengal account for 63% of the net addition of SHGs during the year. The share of Southern Region in terms of number of SHGs declined to 43.4% in 2016-17 from almost half (48.3%) in 2014-15. There was a slight decline in the percentage share of SHGs in Southern Region as well as Central Region during 2016-17 over the previous year in spite of an absolute rise in number of

SHGs. Major States like Telangana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, and Rajasthan have recorded higher growth rate.

**Credit Disbursement by Banks to SHGs** During 2016-17, banks provided loans to 18.98 lakh SHGs (22% of total SHGs) as against to 18.23 lakh SHGs (23.2% of total SHGs) during 2015-16. The number of SHGs to whom loans were provided during the year was lower than previous year in Southern Region, Western Region and Central Region. In Southern Region about 30% of SHGs have availed bank loan during 2016-17. The percentage of SHGs availing credit during the year was 42% in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, 27% in Kerala and 19% in Tamil Nadu. Low credit linkage in North Eastern States and some priority States was a concern (Table 4.4). In States like Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh the number of SHGs provided with bank loan during 2016-17 was lower than the previous year. During 2016-17, about R38,781 crore of bank loan was disbursed recording a marginal increase (4%) in the total amount of loan disbursed by banks to SHGs as compared to R37,287 crore during 2015-16. The quantum of loan disbursed to SHGs was lower than the previous year in Central and Western Region whereas other Regions witnessed thin rise. Institutional credit flow to SHGs was reported to be adversely hit by the demonetization of specified bank notes declared on 8 November 2016 and the resultant disruption in the loaning operations by financing institutions. Despite this, the rise in number of SHGs credit linked and quantum of loan disbursed during the year is very positive for SHG-BLP. The average loan disbursement per group during 2016-17 was R2.04 lakh, a slender rise from R2.03 lakh during the previous year, against the y-o-y rise of 20% in 2015-16. Southern Region however continued to have the distinction of having highest per SHG average credit disbursement of R2.73 lakh with a 5% rise over previous year. North Eastern Region (16%) and Eastern Region (12%) recorded a rise in the average credit disbursement whereas other Regions have witnessed a fall (Figure 4.5). Among the States, the average credit disbursement per SHG declined over previous year significantly (25% and above) in case of Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Punjab. Maharashtra (15%) and Chhattisgarh (11%) also witnessed moderate fall in average loan disbursement while it was a slender fall (less than 5%) in States like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Odisha and Jharkhand. In North Eastern Region, States like Manipur, Sikkim and Tripura disbursed lower average loan during the year while other States have recorded a rise. Among major States, average credit disbursed per SHG was in the region of R3 lakhs for Goa (R3.19 lakh) and Telangana (R3.02 lakh) followed by Kerala (R2.96 lakh) and Andhra Pradesh (R2.89 lakh). The dominance of Southern Region continued during 2016-17 in disbursement of bank loans to SHGs. Southern Region disbursed R31,023 crore (80% of the total credit) to 11.37 lakh SHGs (60% of total) during 2016-17. Eastern Region stood next with 26.2% of SHGs availing 12.2% of bank loan disbursed during the year. About 46.7% of total SHGs receiving bank credit during the year were covered under NRLM and they availed 44.7% (R17,336 crore) of the total bank loan disbursed. The number of SHGs availing bank loan, total amount of credit disbursed by banks and the average credit disbursement to SHGs in different Regions during past three years.

**Credit Outstandings:** As on 31 March 2017, 48.48 lakh (56.5%) SHGs were having credit outstanding of R61, 581 crore against 46.72 lakh SHGs (59.1%) and R57,119 crore as on 31 March 2016, recording 8% rise in the quantum of loan outstanding. During the year, there was 4% increase in number of SHGs having bank loan outstanding, however, in relative terms overall number of SHGs having bank loan outstanding has declined from 59.1% in 2016 to 56.5%. This was mainly because of net addition of 6.74 lakh SHGs during the year increasing the total number of SHGs by 8.5%. Eastern Region (68.8%) has surpassed Southern Region (68.2%) with the proportion of SHGs having bank loan outstanding during the year for the first time. Percentage of SHGs having loan outstanding was lowest in Western Region at



24.4%, with Northern (31.5%) and North Eastern Regions (31.6%) slightly ahead. Among the major states, percentage of groups having credit linkage was highest in Telangana (96%), followed by Andhra Pradesh (89%) and Bihar (82.5%). Among the States, this percentage was lowest in Arunachal Pradesh (4.4%) and among larger States in Gujarat (19.6%). State-wise and Region-wise coverage of SHGs having bank loan outstanding as on 31 March 2017. The average loan outstanding increased during the year by 4% to R1,27, 017 from R1,22,242 per SHG. Other than Southern and Eastern Regions all other Regions registered a decline in the average loan outstanding compared to previous year. The average loan outstanding was highest in Southern Region and lowest in Central Region. Among States, highest average per group loan outstanding was recorded by Andhra Pradesh (R2.31 lakh) followed by Karnataka (R1.25 lakh), while it was lowest in tribal States of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh at R0.36 and R0.37 lakh per group, respectively. Southern Region continued its dominance in share of bank loan outstanding position in terms of number of SHGs (25.4 lakh, 52.4%) and quantum of bank loan outstanding (R46, 650 crore, 75.75%) as on 31 March 2017. Even though the number of SHGs with credit outstanding remained almost same as previous year, there was 8% rise in outstanding amount in Southern Region. There is 19% rise in number of SHGs with credit outstanding and 26% rise in outstanding amount in case of Eastern Region over the previous year. Region-wise status of bank loan outstanding to SHGs during past three years. NPAs IN SHG-BLP NPAs under bank loans to SHGs during 2016-17 were 6.50%, near about the level of previous year 6.45%. However, the absolute NPA amount witnessed a rise of 8.6% during 2016-17, from R3, 686 crore in 2015-16 to R4, 002 crore. The ratio of loan outstanding to loan disbursement during 2016-17 under SHG-BLP was 1.6 for all India, a marginal rise from the level of 1.5 in 2015-16, which had declined from 2.1 the previous year. High ratio indicates a relatively high NPA rate and vice versa. High outstanding joined with low disbursement implies a situation where repayment rate is low and many of the SHGs are not eligible for subsequent doses of loans because of overdue loans. The ratio was high at 3.3 for Central Region which had NPA rate of 23.14%, followed by North Eastern Region at 2.9 with NPA level of 20.64%. The overall NPA position in Eastern Region declined to 8.95% in 2016-17 from 12.65% in 2015-16 whereas all other Regions witnessed rise in NPA level. The fall in Eastern Region was attributed to Odisha where the absolute NPA amount declined from R470 crore as on 31 March 2016 to R300 crore as on 31 March 2017. A marginal fall was also observed in West Bengal, whereas in Jharkhand and Bihar the NPA amount had gone up during the year as compared to previous year. Among other States Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Goa, Andhra Pradesh and North Eastern States like Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura have reported lower NPA during the year as compared to previous year. More than half (52%) of the total NPA amount of R4, 002 crore as on 31 March 2017 belonged to States in Southern Region and it increased during the year from 49% during the previous year. The quantum of NPAs increased in Western Region, as well, from R187 crore in 2015-16 to R250 crore, mainly because of Rs 58 crore rise in Maharashtra. The share of NPA in Eastern and Central Region declined in 2016-17 as compared to 2015-16. While three Southern States viz. Tamil Nadu (19.3%), Andhra Pradesh (12.5%) and Telangana (9.2%) together accounted for 41% of the total NPA amount as on 31 March 2017, four other States viz. Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal and Maharashtra accounted for another 24%. During the year, Karnataka recorded increase of R131 crore in the quantum of NPAs followed by Telangana R111 crore.

**Conclusion:** SHG Bank Linkage Programme is a very powerful tool for financial inclusion of unbanked and underbanked people. Now it is the largest microfinance programme in the world today.

1. It is covering 10 crore families through more than 85 lakh SHGs with deposits about Rs 16,114 crore.

2. Annual loan offtake of Rs. 38,800 crore and loans outstandings are nearbyRs 61,600 crore. 3. The number of savings linked SHGs has shown a huge jump of 8.53% during the year. The increase is highest during this decade.
4. Major States like Telangana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, and Rajasthan have recorded higher growth rate.
5. The rise in number of SHGs credit linked and quantum of loan disbursed during the year is very positive for SHG-BLP.
6. Southern Region continued its dominance in share of bank loan outstanding position in terms of number of SHGs (25.4 lakh, 52.4%) and quantum of bank loan outstanding (R46, 650 crore, 75.75%) as on 31 March 2017.
7. The share of NPA in Eastern and Central Region declined in 2016-17 as compared to 2015-16.

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## **EMERGING TRENDS IN GOLD JEWELLERY INDUSTRY IN INDIA**

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### **Introduction :**

Indian jewellery market is at high helm. It has a market size estimate of Rs 3 lakh crore per annum, the sector is the second highest employer after the IT industry, employing roughly 2.5 million people and contributing to about 7 per cent of India's GDP. Moreover, India is the largest consumer of gold in the world and the fourth largest consumer of platinum jewellery after China, Japan and the US. It is also the largest exporter for diamonds. There is glittering future to jewelry industry Asia-Pacific is also emerging as the fastest growing market for gems & jewelry across the globe, on account of high demand from India, China, Vietnam, Thailand, Japan a. Annual global sales of €148 billion are expected to grow at a healthy clip of 5 to 6 percent each year, totaling €250 billion by 2020. Expanding urbanization, changing lifestyles, growing e-commerce sales, rising presence of organized retail channels, growing number of premium product launches and synchronized distribution networks, etc., is projected to drive global gems & jewelry market during the forecast period. Global gems & jewelry market is projected to cross US\$443 billion by 2022, on account of booming tourism industry, establishment of a large number of exclusive showrooms by leading players, and rising online availability of gems & jewelry. Corporates such as Tata with Tanishq and Reliance have set up stores throughout India. Jewellers such as Senco Gold, TBZ, Orra are also the big players in the market. Traditional South Indian jewellers such as Kalyan Jewellers, Malabar and Joy Alukkas also have a national footprint. Regional jewellers such as PNG, Ranka Jewellers and WHP from Maharashtra have a strong presence in their states . But the industry is as dynamic as it is fast growing. Consequential changes are under way, both in consumer behavior as well as in the industry itself. Jewelry players can't simply do business as usual and expect to thrive; they must be alert and responsive to important trends and developments or else risk being left behind by more agile competitors.

### **Objectives :**

1. To study the present status of jewellery industry in India.
2. To know the future Prospect of jewellery industry

**Research Methodology:** The present research completed purely on secondary data analysis from various sources and is exploratory in nature.

### **Status & Prospects of Jewellery Industry**



### **Historical Background**

The Indian subcontinent has a long history of jewellery making which to be of over 5,000 years .The Nizams of Hyderabad, Wodeyars of Mysore, Gaekwads of Baroda and royal families of Patiala and Kapurthala were purveyors of luxury. They were big customers of international jewellers such as Cartier, Boucheron and Harry Winston. From history gold has always been very popular and India is the birth place of the world's most famous diamond, Kohinoor.

Surat is well known for diamond cutting and polishing,

Jaipur is known as the gemstone capital of the world. **Mumbai** is the centre for machine made jewellery. The city is also India's largest wholesale market in terms of volume. **Calcutta** is popular for its lightweight plain gold jewellery.

**Importance of jewellery:** Since time immemorial, jewellery in India has been an integral part of not only women's lifestyle but everyone. Women from different economic strata have different lifestyles and their choices also differ. In a diverse country like India, jewellery also has a cultural connect and purchases on various occasion like marriage, birth, festivals like Gudhi -padwa, Dashehara, Dhan- Tryodhshi, Akshytrutiya, Gurupushyamrut etc. and is fabricated mainly in 22 and 24-karat gold and even 18-karat. Despite the fast spreading westernization trend in the country, 85 per cent still adhere to the wedding customs strictly. Jaipur attracted the world's best gems to be cut, polished and mounted, a tradition that dates back to the early 18th century. In south India the designs are inspired by nature - paisley motif of the mango, rice grains, melon and cucumber seeds, etc. In western and northern India the Mughals influenced the meenakari (enameling) and kundan (setting of precious and semi-precious stones in gold). And in Maharashtra it has form of broad traditional design (ChhappleHar, Tooshi, Mohan Mal & etc.). While Kolkata is famous for gold jewellery, Hyderabad is known for pearl jewellery and Banaras for its unique pink meena.

**Growth of branded jewelry:** Branded jewelry accounts for only 20 percent of the overall jewelry market today. Branded jewelry will claim a higher share of the market by 2020. There is expectation of that the branded segment will account for 30 to 40 percent of the market in 2020. Every jewelry company should seek to strengthen and differentiate its brands through unique, distinctive designs. The trend toward branded jewelry will be especially hard on small artisans, who don't have the marketing muscle of the large jewelry groups.

**Use of Digital Media :** As social media plays an important role in product promotions. It is the essential channel through which young people share information and influence each other. Their levels of digital interaction are much higher than among the older age groups. When it comes to shopping, millennials use online methods alongside visiting traditional brick-and-mortar stores. They will often compare prices online, search for product information and look for discount coupons and promotions online. Omni channel shopping experiences are now the norm for younger consumers. Retailers who are not equipped for this will lose out among this client base. Therefore jewelry manufacturers can use digital media as a platform for conveying information, shaping brand identity, and building customer relationships. According to a recent McKinsey survey, two-thirds of luxury shoppers say they engage in online research prior to an in-store purchase.

**Fine Jewellers:** Fine jewelers might consider introducing new product lines at affordable prices to entice younger or less affluent consumers, giving them an entry point into the brand. Alternatively, fine-jewelry players could decide to play exclusively in the high end and communicate that message strongly through its advertising, in-store experience, and customer service. Further, major players operating in global gems & jewelry market are changing their product portfolios and increasing their focus on making customized jewelry, as per consumer demands.

**Certification :** Advancements in jewelry making process along with availability of a range of certification bodies such as Kimberly Process Certification Scheme, Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) hallmarking and Confédération Internationale de la Bijouterie, Joaillerie, Orfèvrerie des Diamants, Perles et Pierres (CIBJO) are anticipated to pump growth in global gems & jewelry market in the coming years.

**Market Size:** The jewellery retail landscape has changed dramatically over the past 15 years. The market, is largely unorganised. There are approximately 5,00,000 jewellery stores comprising mainly of small family run independent jewellers . Also, India is the largest consumer of gold in the world and the fourth largest consumer of platinum jewellery after China, Japan and the US. It is also the largest exporter for diamonds. In 2016, India's gold demand stood at 666.1 tones According to National Council of Applied Economic Research, in 2015, the number of middle class households in India was 53.3 million and the same is expected to reach to 113.8 million by 2025. According to Central Intelligence Agency, India median age by gender in 2016 is 27.6 years, with that of males standing at 26.9 years and that of females at 28.3 years. India's young population comprises more than 50% of the country's total population, As their income rises , this is common Indian People tendency to invest in gold & gold jewellery, which is one of the primary reasons to increase in demand of jewelry .

**Retailing :** The retail revolution started approximately a decade and a half ago and has gained momentum since then . Retailers are also expected to see some benefit from the revival of the gold savings scheme and increase in limit of the amount collectible under the scheme to 35% of net worth. Retailers in India have started selling their jewellery online. For example Malabar Gold, Tanishq, Tribhovandas Bhimji Zaveri, PC Jeweller, etc. The growth of online jewellery is driven by increasing internet penetration rates, growth in high net worth individuals' population and availability of low online jewellery prices. Some companies have also tied up with e-commerce companies like Amazon India for selling their jewellery; for example Joyalukkas Certain companies like Caratlane are providing EMI at zero per cent interest. Few are also giving buy back option to customers on jewellery within certain days after the purchase and based on certain terms and conditions. Some companies have also started providing financial facility to their customers who cannot afford to pay the whole amount at once. They have also started selling customised jewellery for customers who prefer to have their jewellery altered as per their own preference; for example Malabar Gold. Retail jewellery segment in the country is expected to see double digit growth rates in revenue in FY18.

**Jewellery as Investment:** Buying of jewellery is an emotional process in India .Jewellery is also associated with art and investment. Factors such as income tax, time value of money, future prospects and profitability influence the retail investor's decision making process and gold is the most sought after asset due to its high liquidity, conventional value and cultural value features.

**Jewellery as Art:** Jewellery making is an art that requires skills ranging from gemology, design, manufacturing and craftsmanship. When it is associated with arts and artists, the creations become classic heirloom pieces that command prices much above their intrinsic value. Orra has always believed in treating jewellery as an art with curated designs..

**Jewellery as Fashion:** Jewellery and apparel complement each other as both are fashion categories. Weddings offer unique opportunities to synergise and spark new ideas. As Indian weddings are incomplete without jewellery and clothes. Fashion designers and jewellers have collaborated on the ramp for a long time.

**Changes in Women's preferences:** As women today are well knowledgeable, are more exposed to Indian as well as international trends and innovations, and have therefore developed an innate sense of luxury and style. They respect tradition, they also appreciate design and craftsmanship of jewellery. Women are now looking for pieces that can be styled in a traditional as well as contemporary manner Azva creations have jewellery pieces that have a longer shelf life beyond the wedding day and can be used for a host of occasions across their life span.

**Role of Millennials :** Millennials or Generation-Y are consumers in the age group of 16 to 35 years and born between the years 1982 to 2001. India had 450 million millennials in the year 2015 up from 298 million in 1991. According to the 2013-14 Economic Survey, India will become the youngest country by 2021, with 64 per cent of its population in the working age group of 20-35 years. The report further says that self-expression and personal achievement are important life values for them. This could be achieved through individualisation of designs, branding and appropriate shopping experiences to fit the occasions and motivations for diamond acquisition. As in other luxury categories, brands are important for millennials. For millennials, experiment is the key element of self-expression. They are not averse to mix-and-match precious and non-precious jewellery. To cater to this segment, proactive players such as Tanishq have already launched new sub-brands such as 'Iva' and 'Mia' collections for the fashion forward consumer. Mia jewellery is made of 14 kt gold and starts at a price of Rs 10,000. Iva, on the other hand, has created a new fine fashion jewellery category.

**Future Growth of Industry:** According to a recently released TechSci Research report, "India Gems and Jewelry Market gems and jewelry market in India is projected to grow at a CAGR of 11.26%, during 2016-2021 on account of growing demand for designer jewelry, favourable government policies, rising disposable income along with formation of free zones, growing presence of international and domestic players, significant decline in jewelry making charges, increasing westernization and aggressive marketing strategies adopted by various players in the country. India's gold jewellery exports grew from US\$ 5,687 million in FY08 to US\$ 8,722 million in FY17.

**Conclusion :** It can be said that the prospects of Indian jewellery market is quite promising with increasing focus of the world towards quality of jewellery products and better purchasing power of the people in India. This is on account of supportive government policies like introduction of gold monetization scheme (15/09/2015), quoting the permanent account number (PAN) for all transactions above Rs.2 lakh(01/01/2016), availability of labour and strong demand from the domestic market. However due to highly unorganised structure and immense competition among the players the margins earned by the players are less. Though the India is one of the leading players in the Jewellery market but in order to maintain herself as a dominant player, she needs to adapt to the changing lifestyles and expenditure pattern through better quality products and adopting modern technology.

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## **E-COMMERCE: SOCIAL & ECONOMICAL IMPACT OF E-COMMERCE**

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### **B. Introduction-**

The revolution in computing and communications of the past few decades, indicate that technological progress and use of information technology will continue at a rapid pace. The Internet's growth and e-commerce has begun to create fundamental change in government, societies, and economies with social, economic and political implications. These advances present many significant opportunities but also are having wide-ranging effects across numerous domains of society, and for policy makers. Issues involve economic productivity, intellectual property rights, privacy protection, and affordability of and access to information, among other concern. Electronic commerce promises to be the momentum behind a new wave of economic growth. E-commerce has already improved business value by fundamentally changing the ways products are conceived, marketed, delivered, and supported. The relationship and interaction of various stakeholders such as customers, suppliers, strategic partners, agents, and distributors is entirely changed. On the positive side, e-commerce has been creating opportunities for individuals and businesses in the new economy. E-commerce is helping organizations to reduce transaction, sales, marketing, and advertising costs. E-commerce is also helping businesses to reach global markets efficiently 24 hours per day, seven days per week, 365 days per year. Many of the benefits come from improved consumer convenience, expanded choices, lower prices, and the opportunity for better interactions with partners, suppliers and targeted customers for service and relationships. E-commerce has also improved product promotion through mass-customization and one-to-one marketing. Adoption of new information technologies, particularly e-commerce, is expected to result.

### **C. Objectives of the study-**

- 1) To Study the Concept of E-Commerce.
- 2) To know the positive & negative consequences of E-commerce.
- 3) To Analyze the Social & Economical Impact of E-commerce.

### **D. Hypothesis of the study-**

- 1) E-commerce Travelled Positively in Economy with some negative footprints.
- 2) Society is becoming habitual with the Digital Economy(E-Commerce).

In the early days of the internet it was only used by those who could, not necessarily for a purpose, but to see what could be done. As the Internet's popularity grew, business's caught onto the potential market that the internet provided and the early adopters of e-commerce are now among some of the biggest e-commerce websites in the world, for example Amazon and eBay.

**E. Advantages & Disadvantages-** There are both advantages and disadvantages to e-commerce for both the business and the customers. Bricks and mortar is a traditional method of going about commerce. You will have the costs of a building and the resources to run it. Also staff to manage & run the premises. With this the potential market is significantly lower than an online business. It is physically impossible to target China if your premises was situated in the UK. With e-commerce you get the benefit of being able to target the entire world and not just a specific area. This means there is a much higher chance of being able to sell your products/services as the potential market is far greater. This has an advantage for the consumer as well, the ability to potentially find products that may

not be accessible from your area/country. By taking a business online the cost is being lowered for both the business owner and the consumer. It requires less man power to run an online store than to run a traditional store. With money being saved for the businesses they can then pass some of these savings to the consumer therefore being far more competitive with shops on a high street & other online retailers.

**1) Accessibility-** Accessibility has been the key to the success of e-commerce. The easier something is to access, the more likely people are going to view information or products and so on. Due to the internet and information on the internet being available to anybody with an internet enabled device anywhere they have an internet connection, people are becoming lazy; People are much less likely to go to a shop due to the ease that e-commerce websites provide. In some circumstances bricks and mortar are the preferred choice. This can depend on what the consumer is looking for and also if they understand online shopping. The web is changing rapidly and the technology is also improving which means that websites are becoming far easier to use and to find which in turn attracts more consumers.

Usability is also another key point in having a successful e-commerce website. The biggest names on the web today are there because they understand how there users want to use their websites. Internet users are not the most patient of people, they want a reaction almost instantly and with a slow loading site, decide to leave and find another source. The internet has provided people with a “god-like power” and feel they can do anything online with incredible ease and speed.

**2) Personal touch:** You do lose that personal touch and the friendly feel of a physical shop when online. You cannot feel the products you are buying, which can potentially put people off depending on the situation. Sometimes you will order a product online and not have the same way of processing the size of a product or feel of a product. This process will actually take longer when you think that you have to order the item, wait for it to be delivered, then feel and physically see the item and then make a decision if it was what you wanted or not. You will then have to return it and receive something else in its place which could potentially take a few days.

**3) Advertising:** Advertising online is quite brilliant in the way that it has evolved. It started off in the more traditional fashion of just advertising products with promotional media such as banners and videos and emails. The brilliant part of advertising in recent years is the fact that it is tailored to the user.

With online gambling, there are people who have become addicted to online shopping resulting in potentially catastrophic effects. If you look somewhere in-between these two points though you can argue the fact that it is just encouraging people to buy things they don't need but just feel the need for. It's much harder to avoid the urge to spend when everywhere you look online, there is some form of advertising. There are a high quantity of advertisements for online gambling websites which personally can only be negative as it is encouraging people to gamble. Gambling addiction has a massive effect on people's lives and not just the people who gamble to excess, it's the family and friends and people around them that are also effected.

## **F. Social Impacts and Influences of E-Commerce-**

### **1) E-Commerce and the Digital Divide**

The term Digital Divide means a lack of equal access to computer technologies and the Internet in particular, creating a gap between those who have and those who have not. The Internet, information and communication technologies (ICTs) and growth of ecommerce has created enormous influence on services, market structure, competition and restructuring of industry and markets. These changes are transforming all areas of society, work, business, and government. The use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) for e-commerce deepens and intensifies the socio-economic divisions among people, businesses and nations. New leadership, better policies, improved infrastructure, greater trust and determined efforts to raise ICT-related skills and competencies across



the economy and society in general to move toward greater and more equal digital opportunity. On one hand, e-commerce has provided new opportunities for economic growth. On the other hand, it has created a social problem of digital divide. Digital divide refers to the disparity between those who have use of and access to information and communications technologies (ICT) and those who do not. More than two-thirds of the world population still is deprived of access to information and communication technologies (ICTs). There is a complicated patchwork of varying levels of ICT access, basic ICT usage, and ICT applications among socio-economic groups. Many disparities are getting even larger. Disparities in the location and quality of Internet infrastructure, even the quality of phone lines, have created gaps in access (Quay, 2001). There are gaps in the adoption of digital technologies among different social groups and firms, depending on income levels, education, gender, and ethnic groups and, for firms, depending on industry structure, business size (large firms versus SMEs) and location. Millions of technologically disenfranchised have-nots, who cannot afford the cost of that technology.

### 2) E-Commerce and Marginalization

In many countries, the formal sectors in the economy are becoming less labor-intensive and are able to provide employment opportunities to only specialized workers. With the use of the Internet to conduct business, fewer people are required as jobs are automated or made obsolete (World Employment Report, 2001, 2002). This also means that those who are employed in the formal sectors require greater skills and knowledge. This implies that the other half is either unemployed or is in the informal sector of the economy. According to Tores, those in the informal sectors may be employed — as they are involved in “survivalist” activities, yet they remain in poverty. They are therefore marginalized as they are pushed to the periphery due to their inappropriate education or skills. They are further marginalized as the gap in the knowledge attained between themselves and those in the formal sectors (using the Internet to conduct business) grows (Abrahams et al., 2001). The use of ICT (such as e-commerce) has brought greater than the existing marginalization.

### 3) Social Disparities and Change of Life Styles

Changes in households’ roles, division of labor, responsibilities and relationships take place, at least partially influenced by the adoption and use of modern information and communication technologies. Home-based e-work and other combinations of time and place flexibility have created a variety of important effects on partnerships, families and family life. Important research questions are boundaries and overlap between work and leisure or family activities, the availability of space and other resources for home-based Socio-Economic Impacts and Influences of E-Commerce in a Four groups have been identified that could have problems in coping with new information and communication technologies: inhabitants of remote and less-developed regions, older workers, women and the disabled. The relationship between the adoption of new information and communication technologies and the development of income distribution is very complex. Several important causal chains, effects and mechanisms must be investigated and at least some of them seem to be contradictory in the sense, that the adoption of ICT can cause both growth and reduction of income disparities. Domestic use of information and communication technologies has both beneficial and harmful impacts. Evidence is mixed with regard to various competing theories about the impact of computing on individual well-being. Some data suggest that increasing Internet use is associated with social isolation, withdrawal, and stress. Although the data also suggest that Internet “addiction” may be limited to about ten percent of Internet users and it is not necessarily associated with how much time an individual actually spends online. Conversely, some studies suggest that Internet use enhances family bonds and friendship formation since e-mail and multi-user domains may foster communication between family members and friends. E-commerce has also created another kind of problem which is known as an X problem. A few

magazine reports indicate that as many as 600,000 people are hooked on Internet pornography. The report says online sex addicts go to porn sites, X-rated chat rooms and other sexually-oriented content. The Internet survey indicates that one percent of all Internet users are addicted to online porn.

#### 4) Loss of Individuality

Maintaining a customer base has become a very important asset in today's economy for the organizations to gain competitive advantage. Therefore, organizations use sophisticated tools to reach customers and get their personal data recorded into their databases. Many believe that e-commerce technology is eroding personal privacy because consumers have no control over their personal data that merchants have collected during their shopping experiences. Also, personal record keeping systems of merchants are not regulated or restricted. People fear that if the trend of collecting information continues, they may lose their individuality since they would have no control over the information about them. The Internet expands our experience of community. This expansion challenges traditional notions of the community and the individual. The Web provides so many manifestations of individuality that it causes an inflation of individuality. Individuality is no longer a definition of who we are, which was won the hard way, through explorations of the social and economical boundaries of survival. Individuality is more and more a definition of who we are, which was acquired through countless hours of mediated experiences through television and the Web. An important component of the sociological implications of the information age is that the breaking down of distances that is at the heart of the process should not be allowed to impinge on the essence of individuality. There is clearly the need to ensure that an electronic counterpart of physical individuality is evolved so that there is a true breaking down of distances without a loss of identity. There is already wide recognition of such a need across the world and various efforts are in place to create such e-identities

#### G. Economic Impacts and Influences on E-Commerce

##### 1) Organizational Changes of Enterprises

E-commerce can influence the process of governance in various ways and in varying degrees, from improving the current mechanisms of delivery of services to transforming the entire mechanism and the nature of services themselves. The role played could be:

- a). Purely technical in terms of automation of tedious tasks earlier done by humans.
- b). To a facilitating/supportive role leading to more participatory and all-encompassing decision-making and implementation processes.
- c). To a completely innovative role that involves new services and new mechanisms to deliver these services.

##### 2) E-Commerce and Local Businesses

Whitten and Steinfield show that as electronic commerce grows, it will create an important socio-economic side effect which will be increased competition with the traditional businesses in any given local community. Their study indicates that although local businesses may gain from the efficiencies afforded by electronic commerce, both in better serving their local constituencies and by reaching out to distant markets. In general local merchants are ill-prepared to take full advantage of electronic commerce due to various reasons, and thus are unlikely to see gains from it. Distant Web-based businesses have several advantages over their local physical businesses. such advantages include, but are not limited to: access to a wider potential market; lower sunk costs because a building or rented space in each market is not required, and they may operate with less or no inventory; better economies of scale arising from a larger customer base, and consequent volume discounts on inputs; lower costs due to the ability to bypass many of the intermediaries in the retail distribution value chain a higher degree of transaction automation, leading to improved service and lower labor costs and the ability to

rapidly respond to changes in the market through price adjustments which can be almost in real-time (Bailey, 1998), as well as changes in product mix and marketing approach. These economies can potentially enable Web-based retailers to easily undercut the prices of local retailers who formerly faced little or no competition. Using transaction cost theory, one can conclude that electronic commerce implies new competition for local retailers, particularly those offering products that are readily obtainable from other sources, and that are easily transported.

### 3) Impact on Tax, Trade and Regulatory Policies

E-commerce has a strong impact on taxation and tax policy. Concerns have been expressed that e-commerce could result in the erosion of tax bases. Consumption taxes are levied on the principle of taxation at the place of consumption and according to rates set in individual countries, or in individual states in the case of federal nations. Ecommerce, however, has the potential to undermine the application of domestic and national tax rules. Tax planning for an e-business differs from tax planning for a traditional bricks-and-mortar company. Historically, the generation of income depended on the physical presence of assets and activities. This physical presence, or permanent establishment, generally determined which jurisdiction had the primary right to tax the income generated. Because of the growth of electronic commerce, new e-business models (including digital marketplaces, online catalogs, virtual communities, subscriptionbased information services, online auctions, and portals) have emerged. Each allows taxpayers to conduct business and generate income in a country with little or no physical presence in that country. The separation of assets and activities from the source of the income represents a significant departure from historic business models.

### 4) The Threat to SMEs

The adoption of e-commerce technologies is important for the ongoing survival of SMEs. The Internet can remove many of the competitive advantages of larger companies and provide opportunities for smaller enterprises. It can also include a cost-effective way for SMEs to market their business, launch new products, improve communications and information and identify potential partners . However, SMEs also have to be aware that the Internet and e-commerce will create more sophisticated and demanding customers with higher expectations in terms of 24-hour access to company and product information and quicker responses to information requests. From a theoretical perspective, small business and rural enterprises can benefit greatly with e-commerce as they gain access to more customers (even globally) and can even compete with large businesses since e-commerce is a “level playing field.” Since SMEs are known for greater internal efficiencies, they may have an advantage over large businesses. However, recent studies indicate that the adoption of e-commerce by small business (as either a buyer or supplier in B2B and/or B2C environments) has not been as rapid as would be anticipated. Reasons cited for this include the cost, technology hurdles, and lack of expertise. E-commerce demands fundamental shifts in business strategies, operations and technologies. Many participating SMEs indicated that they have limited access to information about the business models and technologies that are the basis of e-commerce success. Lack of knowledgeable staff in SMEs is also responsible for non-adoption of e-commerce .

**H) Conclusions-** As electronic commerce grows, there will be important socio-economic side effects. Although IT has the potential to reduce disparities between nations, asymmetric access to its benefits by different sections of society can have far reaching social and economic implications. Our research suggests that e-commerce technologies are helping organizations, societies and nations to accelerate their socio-economic growth and to provide more opportunities for businesses to grow, but it has also created many challenges and effects across numerous domains of society, and poses many challenges for policy makers. In this chapter we have identified a comprehensive set of socio-economic variables that

are influenced by e-commerce. Further empirical validation could be done for these variables in different countries. This look into e-commerce has shown both the advantages and disadvantages to e-commerce and the potential effects it can have on society and individuals.

Hence, the objectives of the study is achieved & both the Hypothesis of the study is Accepted.

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*Prof. Rahinj Mangesh Balkrishna (997-999)*

## **CLASSIFICATION OF NON PERFORMING ASSET**

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### **Introduction:-**

The word Bank is derived from the Italian “Banca” which is derived from German language and means “bench”. The term “Bankrupt” and broke are similarly derived from banca rotta, which refers to an out of business bank, having its bench physically broken. Moneylender in Northern Italy originally did business in open areas or big open rooms. With each lender working from his own bench or table. Non Performing Asset means an asset or account of borrower, which has been classified by a Bank or financial institution as sub-standard, doubtful or loss asset, in accordance with the directions or guidelines relating to asset classification issued by RBI.

**Definition:** Banking as defined in the section 5 (b) of the banking regulation act, 1949 is the business of “Accepting deposits of money from the public for the purpose of lending or Investment”

A NPA shall be an advance where “Interest and / or installment of principal remain overdue for more than 90 days in respect of term loan /overdraft /cash credit etc”

### **HISTORY OF NPA**

Bank's show there profit before making proper provision on Bank loan.

NPA concept was introduced by NARASIMHAM COMMITTEE in 1973 they recommended non-performing asset. Norms to all national. Co-operative Bank's & all Banks'. The committee on financial system under the chairmanship of Shri. M.NARSIMHAM (Narsimham committee) has examined the above issues, recommended that a policy of income recognition should be objective, and based on record of recovery rather than on any subjective considerations. Likewise, the classification of assets has to be done on the basis of objective criteria, which would ensure a uniform and consistent application of norms. As regards the provisioning requirements, the committee has recommended that provisions should be made on the basis of classification of assets into four different categories.

The committee recommendations have been examined by the reserve Bank of India in regard to their implementation by commercial Bank's and appropriate orders gave already been issued.

We shall be glad if you will kindly ensure that necessary provisions against substandard assets doubtful assets and loss assets as per the instructions given in the enclosed memorandum are reflected in the profit and loss account and balance sheet from the current accounting year ending 31 march 1993 and onwards. As a preliminary exercise to this work, you may start classification of the assets and ascertain provisioning immediately.

**What is a NPA (Non Performing Asset):** Action for enforcement of security interest can be initiated only if the secured asset is classified as Non Performing Asset. An amount due under any credit facility is treated as "past due" when it has not been paid within 30 days from the due date. Due to the improvement in the payment and settlement systems, recovery climate, up gradation of technology in the banking system, etc., it was decided to dispense with 'past due' concept, with effect from March 31, 2001. Accordingly, as from that date, a Non performing asset (NPA) shall be an advance where

- interest and /or installment of principal remain overdue for a period of more than 180 days in respect of a Term Loan,
- the account remains 'out of order' for a period of more than 180 days, in respect of an overdraft/ cash Credit(OD/CC),

- the bill remains overdue for a period of more than 180 days in the case of bills purchased and discounted,
- interest and/ or installment of principal remains overdue for two harvest seasons but for a period not exceeding two half years in the case of an advance granted for agricultural purpose, and
- Any amount to be received remains overdue for a period of more than 180 days in respect of other accounts.

#### **EFFECT OF NPA CLASSIFICATION**

- 1) If an advance becomes NPA as at the close of any year, interest accrued and credited in Income Account in the corresponding previous year should be reversed / fully provided for
- 2) Similar treatment for Govt. guaranteed advances unless actually realized.
- 3) Also applicable for accrued fees / commission, if uncollected.

**ASSET CLASSIFICATION:** The committee has recommended that for the purpose of making provisions for bad and doubtful debts, loans and advances of the Bank's should be classified into the following broad groups viz.

**1) STANDARD ASSET:** It is not a non-performing asset ( NPA). It does not disclose any problems and which does not carry more than normal risk attached to the business.

In short, standard assets are,

- Do not disclose any problem
- Do not carry more than normal risk
- Are not NPAs.

**2) SUB- STANDARD ASSET:** It is an asset which has remained as NPA for a period not exceeding two years. In such cases, the current net worth of the borrower/guarantor or the current market value of the security charged is not enough to ensure recovery of the dues to the Bank in fall. In other words, such an asset will have well defined credit weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidations of the debt and are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Bank will sustain some loss, if deficiencies are not corrected. In the case of Term Loans, where installments are overdues for period exceeding one year should be treated as Sub standard. An account where the terms of the loan agreement regarding interest and principle have been renegotiated or rescheduled after commencement of production, should be classified as sub standard and should remain in such category for at least two year of satisfactory performance under the renegotiated or rescheduled terms. In other words, the classification of an asset should be upgraded merely as a result of rescheduling, unless there is satisfactory compliance of the above condition.

In short, Sub-Standard Assets are

- NPA for less than or equal to 12 months
- Current net worth of borrower ort guarantor or current market value of security is not adequate to ensure recovery of dues in full

**3) DOUBTFUL ASSET**

An asset, which has remained non-performing asset for a period exceeding two years, will be treated as a doubtful asset.

In the case of term loan, these where installments or principal have remained overdue for a period exceeding two years should be treated as doubtful. As in the case of sub- standard assets, rescheduling of the overdue loan does not entitle a Bank to upgrade the quality of the loan/advances automatically A loan classified as doubtful has all the weaknesses inherent in that classified as sub-standard with the added characteristics that the weaknesses the collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently known facts, conditions and values, highly questionable and improbable.

In short, Doubtful Assets are

- Up to 1 year
- Above 1 year & Up to 3 years.
- Above 3 years.

**4) LOSS ASSETS:** A loss asset is one where the loss has been identified by the Bank or by internal or external auditors or by the Co-operation Department or by the Reserve Bank of India inspection but the amount has not been written off, wholly or partly. In other words, such an asset is considered uncollectible and its continuance as a bankable asset is not warranted although there may be some salvage or recovery value.

In short, Loss Assets is Loss identified by Bank or by auditor or RBI but not written off, wholly or partially.

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## **THE ROTATING SAVINGS AND CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS (ROSCAS): AN ALTERNATE OF FINANCING**

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### **INTRODUCTION:**

Informal finance market has a long history prior to the presence of formal finance market in the world and perhaps the main reason behind the strong application of financial services offered by the informal financial sectors is due to slow development of formal financial market in the world, especially in underdeveloped and developing nations. Same situation is also in the case of India, where informal finance markets are widespread popular among poor, low income group and rich people. However there are various other causes for the existence of informal financial sector in the economy, firstly, drawbacks of formal financial sectors due to which a large population is financially excluded from the formal financial sectors and for such group of people informal finance is an important source for enjoying the financial services. Secondly, difficulties in obtaining the institutional credit, documentation, terms and condition, collateral etc. for people. Thirdly, poor functioning of the formal financial sectors, but we cannot set aside the significance of formal financial market in the economy. That is why; India is also a country where Informal financial practices are found among household, small scale enterprises in rural, semi urban and urban part of our country. In India and elsewhere, there is a long-standing tradition of community members forming groups to help each other in times of difficulties. One of such self-help initiatives is the Rotating Savings and Credit Association (ROSCA). ROSCAs are community-based financial initiatives in which self-selected members of a group regularly (usually every month) contribute an equal amount of savings toward a common fund. The collected fund is disturbed to an individual member who is queued to get the contribution, and the disbursement rotates among members until every member has received the pooled fund. The author points out that ROSCAs were found to be relatively inclusive, particularly when compared with more formal credit schemes, often including the most marginalized and vulnerable socio-economic categories. The ROSCA supporters believe that group-based savings and loans programs are the best alternatives for poor in rural areas due to their ability to reach a massive scale, their cost effectiveness, and their high-level of efficiency. Savings deposited can give members access to a much-needed financial safety net against minor illnesses, smooth consumption, or pay their children's education expenses, and be used to start up or expand micro businesses. The history of ROSCAs existed before the introduction of money in the economy where the barter system existed; people of village formed ROSCA by making periodical contribution of grain such as wheat, rice, corn, and other paddy. Yusuf et al. find that the informal financial institution plays an important role in reducing poverty among the members. The authors view ROSCAs as a method of mobilizing funds that not only provides a means by which members have access to funds, but also provides an avenue by which they can have access to inputs and technology contributing to productivity growth. Getting access to a useful lump sum through building mutual savings is central to informal group finance schemes. In ROSCAs, the equal periodic savings of every member are pooled and given to each member in turn: there are therefore as many pooling as there are members and the cycle ends when each member has taken her prize. ROSCAs can be seen as a form of cheap financial intermediation, turning small amounts of monthly savings into a few larger loans.



Woolsey notes that ROSCAs are important in many developing countries in Africa, South America, and Asia, and have common circumstances or attributes:

A communally-based social order

1. Obligations that are held to be collective in nature
2. Social and economic stability
3. Social and economic isolation, and
4. Similarity among ROSCA members in social status

Peoples in this world, especially poor ones with little or no access to banks or other regulated financial institutions, come to see ROSCAs as a natural and efficacious strategy for capital accumulation and lending purposes. ROSCAs occur in Asia, Africa, and South America, and they often go by local names: Tontines in West Africa, Hui in China, Muzikis or Likelambas in Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ekub in Ethiopia, Stokvel in South Africa, Mukando in Zimbabwe, Isusu in Nigeria, Susu in Ghana, Tandas in Mexico, and Chits or Kuries or Bhishi in India.

Size of ROSCA depend on the members ability to pay the periodical sum of amount to the organizer on regular basis until the last turn, in addition the size of ROSCA also depend on the size of membership, greater the members greater will be the term or size of ROSCA.

Informal financial market is said to be informal because financial transactions that occurs beyond the purview of government regulators is called informal finance. There are various types of informal sources of finance such as moneylenders, pawnshops, indigenous bankers, friends, relatives, trade associations, religious trust, rotating savings and credit associations etc.

There is no single evidence available for the inception of ROSCA on the earth but one cannot refuse from the successfully mobilization of domestic savings in the rural, semi urban and urban areas in developing and underdeveloped countries, Jerome.

#### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

1. To understand the nature and function of ROSCAs.
2. To analyze the impact of ROSCAs in the society.
3. To examine the sustainability of ROSCAs.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE:** ROSCA fulfil the dual objective of a poor, low income, middle class or even rich household and promoting savings and credit among such people, Gugerty (2005). According to Stefan, ROSCA is popular among high and low income households and flourish in economic nations where formal financial institutions are unable to satisfy the financial need of a large population. Hence, as an alternate to formal financial institutions ROSCA popularity is increasing in developing countries of the world. ROSCAs are complex and vary according to the need and emergency of the members i.e. the formation of ROSCA is determined after keeping the interest of members. It has been observed that people who took participates in ROSCA have either no access or limited opportunity for obtaining external credit or credit from formal financial institutions, therefore they seeks such an institutions from where they can satisfy their need, Adnan (2002). It is worth noting that the types of forming a ROSCA particularly depend on the preference and need of members, if the members have homogenous preference and income then they prefer random ROSCA and if members have heterogeneous preference and income then they prefer bidding ROSCA, Klonner, 1999. ROSCA are designed primarily to encourage thrift and domestic savings among the interested members, thereafter mobilizing ROSCA fund from informal financial institutions to formal financial institutions, Jerome, 1991. ROSCA as an informal financial institutions received greater attention from the economists and finance group throughout the globe especially in developing and underdeveloped economies of the world, loury, 1994.

ROSCA can be meaningful or appropriate for any income group people. In other words ROSCA attracts to every income class people whether poor or rich, Alex, 1997. To reduce the chances of default from organizer and member side, meaning nonpayment of ROSCA value and periodical contribution respectively by the existing members who have already taken ROSCA fund in that case organizer may ask collateral from members either any of them such as social collateral (guarantor), physical (tangible) or financial collateral like signed cheque book so that in case of failure of making payment by the members who enjoyed ROSCA fund, money can be collected on time. and failing to pay remaining share on time, then the organizer or group of members can take fund from his bank accounts and compensate the same. Similarly in case of newly admitted members who are having the suspicious profile in this situation also organizer may ask him for producing such financial security against their membership. Traditionally, ROSCA are popular in Asia, Africa and Latin America but now it is spreading in some advance countries of the world in the form of one of the sources of financing for household and small scale entrepreneur. Globally basically three main variations are found about ROSCA as discussed below: Kirton, 1996

**Mutual ROSCA:** such ROSCA is most popular which is primarily based on social bonding among the members.

**Commercial ROSCA:** it is less informal than mutual ROSCA in this ROSCA fund collected by outsider who initiate this scheme and then act like a bankers and obtain commission for performing such services as a bankers and attempt to optimise the mix of mobilised savings and loan allocated. Financial ROSCA: it is approximately more close to the formal financial arrangements. In this interest is paid by the bankers who initiate the scheme in the in the form of commission or discount, given choice to members for determining the recipient of ROSCA fund in order wise depending upon their requirement, those who received ROSCA fund before their turn has to pay certain percentage of fixed interest on the borrowed amount (1.5%-2%) and those who have save received some additional benefit over their actual amount so contributed. The operational framework of ROSCA is rooted in the close social links among members of the ROSCA which may be extended over family, neighborhood, community, workplace or some other social entity. Truly speaking as far as ROSCA organizational and operational practice is concern it is easily accessible to members as compared to formal financial institutions. Transaction cost such as time and travel cost, documentation, legal expenses and other expenses are low in ROSCA relative to formal financial institutions. Originally ROSCA was limited up to rural areas but gradually due to commercialization and modernization it extended to urban areas. Sociologists, economists and anthropologists have done extensive research in ROSCA. ROSCA represents a verbal contract among social group who are voluntarily gathered together with a view to cooperate spirit on the basis of mutual trust and confidence for the purpose of satisfying sufficiently financial needs of their members. The logic of collective action and mutual benefit in a rotation wise of financial resources has made the ROSCA a universal phenomenon, found all over the world. The history of ROSCA existed before the introduction of money in the economy where the barter system were existed, in that time also people of villages formed ROSCA for grain in this members periodical contribution made in grain such as wheat, rice, corn and other paddy only but sooner due to monetization of economy barter system shift to monetary system.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:** The presents study is completely based on secondary sources of data collection such as electronic resources, books, newspapers, magazines, annual reports of ministry of corporate affairs government of India etc. i.e. with the objective of successfully completion of ongoing study data are collected from published and unpublished sources.

**LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:** Firstly, there is an absence of good research in terms of quantitative way or empirical research work is not available satisfactory. Hence for the bright future of ROSCAs there is a great requirement of deep research which is missing in this study. Secondly, since the presents study is one of the important elements of indigenous financial system that is why there is no uniqueness in its practices. In short one can say that some variation is possible in its nature and functioning.

**CONCLUSION:** After going through the above study we can analyses the rationale of ROSCAs in our societies. The societies basically, comprising of poor, low income households and even rich people as well, because ROSCAs as an informal financial institutions operating similar to the formal financial institutions. As in the case of banks which accepts deposits from depositors and provide loan to the borrowers. Similarly in case of ROSCAs which satisfy dual needs of its members. Net savers make deposits and net borrowers obtain easy credit. The main reason behind the existence of ROSCAs is of its flexibility and its transparency. ROSCA existed in the developing as well as among immigrant group of developed countries due to failure of formal financial institutions to trap the informal financial market, but it is expected that ROSCA could be displaced when there is favorable economic development taken place in the country. It is one of the stylized facts that in spite of widespread access to formal financial institutions still in some of the developing and developed economies informal financial institutions such as ROSCA coexist hence it is one of the interesting topics for comprehensive research. It is easily understood that the country where formal financial system is in dismal condition there, then people have to depend on informal financial institutions such as ROSCA since these people do not have much access of formal financial institutions but the country in which formal financial institutions system is full-fledged developed then by logically there should be no existence of informal financial institutions but against of our thinking there indeed informal financial institution still prevalence in that country we have to think rationally for the existence of ROSCA in advanced economies of the world. The possible answer for the existence of ROSCA in rich countries may be because of certain households who have low income for them ROSCA is a primary or even the only avenues where they can save or obtain credit because formal financial institutions do not provide them platform from there can save and borrow.

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Prof. Shreeneek R. Achaliya (1004-1007)

## GOODS AND SERVICE TAX - THE TAXATION AND ITS IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY

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### **Abstract**

*In the line of the Indirect Tax reform from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2005 the Vat was introduced into the Indian taxation system. Vat is a significant improvement over the local sales tax system. If the VAT is a major improvement over the pre-existing Central excise duty at the national level and the sales tax system at the State level, then the Goods and Services Tax (GST) will indeed be a further significant improvement – the next logical step – towards a comprehensive indirect tax reforms in the country. In 2002, the Vajpayee government formed a task force under Vijay Kelkar to recommend tax reforms. In 2005, the Kelkar committee recommended rolling out GST as suggested by the 12th Finance Commission After the fall of the BJP-led NDA government in 2004, and the election of a Congress-led UPA government, the new Finance Minister P Chidambaram in February 2006 continued work on the same and proposed a GST rollout by 1 April 2010. However in 2010, with the Trinamool Congress routing CPI(M) out of power in West Bengal, Asim Dasgupta resigned as the head of the GST committee. Dasgupta admitted in an interview that 80% of the task had been done. The new BJP government under the leadership of Honorable Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi complete the remaining part. The Goods and Services Tax was launched at midnight on 1 July 2017 by the former President of India, Pranab Mukherjee, and Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi. The launch was marked by a historic midnight (30 June – 1 July) session of both the houses of parliament convened at the Central Hall of the Parliament. The implementation of one hundred and first amendment by the Government of India. The tax replaced existing taxes such as Excise Duty central sales tax, state level sales tax, octroi, etc. levied by the central and state governments. At the National Conference on GST CAG Mr. Vinod Rai in his inaugural address put the concept as "An integrated scheme of taxation that does not discriminate between goods and services and is a part of the proposed tax reforms that centre on evolving an efficient and harmonized consumption tax system in the country. The research paper is an attempt to study the impact on economy after the drastic change in the indirect taxation - GST.*

**Keywords:** Goods and service tax of India, The indirect taxation and Indian Economy.

### **Objectives of the study**

- To understand the concept of goods and service tax
- To understand how GST is working.
- To understand the advantages and disadvantages of the GST.

**Research methodology:** The focuses of study on the Secondary data collected from various reports publish by government or other, National & international Journals, from various websites which focused on different aspects of Goods and Service tax in India.

### **The old indirect taxes in India**

#### **Excise Duty**

An **excise** or **excise tax** is any duty on manufactured goods which is levied at the moment of manufacture, rather than at sale. Excises are often associated with customs duties (which are levied on pre-existing goods when they cross a designated border in a specific direction); customs are levied on goods which come into existence – as taxable items – at the *border*, while excise is levied on goods which came into existence *inland*. Although sometimes referred to as a tax, excise is specifically a duty; tax is technically a levy on an individual, while duty is a levy on particular goods. An excise is considered an indirect tax, meaning that the producer or seller who pays the levy to the government is expected to try to recover their loss by raising the price paid by the eventual buyer of the goods. Excises are typically imposed in addition to an indirect tax such as a sales tax or value-added tax (VAT).

**Value Added Tax:** Every commodity passes through different stages of production and distribution before finally reaching the consumer. Some value is added at each stage of the production and distribution chain: for instance, a forged metal tool is more valuable than metal, which was itself more valuable than the ore that was originally mined. Value Added Tax (VAT) is a tax on this value addition at each stage. Under a VAT system, a dealer collects tax on his sales, retains the tax paid on his purchase and pays the balance to the government. It is a consumption tax, because it is borne ultimately by the final consumer. The tax paid by the dealer is passed on to the buyer. It is not a charge on the dealer. VAT is instead a multipoint tax system with provision for collection of tax paid on purchases at each point of sale.

#### **New indirect Tax in India**

**Goods and Service Tax:** GST, it is fondly described as **one tax for one nation**. Goods and Services Tax or Indian version of GST is a destination based tax proposed by the government with the aim to eliminate several indirect taxes like VAT, Central Excise Duty, Sales Tax, Service Tax, etc. However, unlike GST of other countries, Indian GST is anything but one tax. It is actually a culmination of three taxes – Central Goods and Service Tax (CGST), Integrated / Interstate Goods and Service Tax (IGST) and State Goods and Service Tax (SGST). CGST and SGST both will be levied on intra-state supply of goods and services while IGST will be applicable on inter-state supply of goods and services in India. Since it is a destination based tax, it will be levied at all stages right from manufacturer up to the final consumer with credit of taxes paid at previous stages available as set off. In short, tax will be levied only on value addition and the final burden of tax will be borne by the ultimate consumer. Both CGST and SGST are planned to be levied on same tax base. While CGST is expected to replace all central indirect taxes like Excise Duty and Service Tax etc., SGST is expected to make VAT, Entertainment Tax (other than the one levied by Local Body), Luxury Tax, Purchase Tax, Octroi /Entry Tax, cesses and surcharges, taxes on lottery or betting etc. redundant. However, certain goods like human consumable alcohol, tobacco products, motor fuels, crude petroleum, natural gas, aviation turbine fuel will still be chargeable to Excise Duty.

**GST rates in India:** The government has categorised items in five major slabs - 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%. The GST Council in its 23rd meeting on November 10, 2017 recommended widespread changes in the GST. The council has decided to keep the highest 28% tax on luxury and sinful items as a result 177 items have been shifted to the 18% bracket. GST on many items have also been reduced.

**NITI AAYOG ON GST:** The government's highest planning body Niti Aayog recently said that due to an efficient tax system post-GST, tax revenue is expected to grow (in a baseline scenario) to Rs 26.48 lakh crore by 2019-20 from Rs 17.03 lakh crore in 2016-17. It predicts a 14 per cent growth in 2017-18, followed by 16 per cent and 17 per cent in the next two financial years. It further predicts the indirect tax buoyancy to grow from 1.06 per cent in 2017-18 to 1.11 per cent in 2018-19 and 1.17 per cent in 2019-20. Niti Aayog's the three-year action agenda expects the gross tax revenues to GDP ratio to increase to 12.3 per cent by 2019-20, compared to 11.2 per cent in 2016-17. The forecast of direct tax to GDP ratio is 5.8 per cent, 6.0 per cent and 6.3 per cent in 2017-18, 2018-19, and 2019-20 respectively. The indirect tax to GDP ratio is likely to rise to 5.7 per cent, 5.8 per cent and 5.9 per cent in 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, respectively, compared to in 2016-17 is 5.6 per cent.

**Impact on GDP-Economic Growth:** India's GDP growth has fallen linearly over the last six quarters, from a high of 9.2% in Q3-2016 to 5.7% in Q4-2017. Economic growth decelerated to a three-year low of 5.7% in the June quarter of 2017-18. The current account deficit (CAD) hit a four-year high in the same quarter at 2.4% of gross domestic product (GDP) despite benign oil prices that have cushioned government finances. While investment demand was anyway weak when the NDA assumed office,

private consumption has also started decelerating, impacted by the government's demonetization drive. Exports have picked up recently, but they are no longer the economic drivers they once were and exporters have been hit hard by a rising rupee. The goods and services tax (GST), which unified India into a single market, has added to the woes because of complex tax filing procedures. As per the estimates released by the Central Statistics Office on August 31, India's economy, as measured by the gross domestic product (GDP), grew by 5.7% in the first quarter of 2017-18, compared with 7.9% in the same quarter a year ago. This is the slowest pace of GDP growth recorded since the NDA came to power in May 2014. India grew by a strong 9.1% in the quarter from January 2016 to March 2016. The growth recorded in the subsequent quarters was 7.9%, 7.5%, 7% and 6.1%. So this is the fifth quarter in a row that the growth has slipped, with the pace of decline picking up momentum in the last two quarters. The gross value-added (GVA) in the economy grew at 5.6% between April and June, the same pace as the previous quarter, but sharply lower than the 7.6% growth in the first quarter of the last year.

Indian economy is expected to decelerate to 6.5% in 2017-18 from 7.1% in the previous year, mainly because of hurried implementation of macro policies like Goods and Services Tax (GST) and demonetisation. Data released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) showed that the agriculture sector is expected to grow at 2.1% in FY18, slower than 4.9% in the previous year, while manufacturing is likely to grow at 4.6%, compared to 7.9% a year ago. Power and hotels are the only two sectors that will grow at faster rates of 7.5% and 8.7%. As GST collections slipped to Rs 80,808 crore in November, down from an average of Rs 90,000 crore in the previous months, and with government planning to borrow an additional Rs 50,000 crore via gilts, which is double the amount that was estimated by the market, the GDP growth for FY18 may range between 6% and 6.5%. In the second quarter (July-September), economy grew at 6.3% from a three-year low of 5.7% in the previous quarter. However, revision of GST rates on as many as 178 products in November led to the fall in government revenue. The fiscal deficit at the end of November breached the target and touched 112% of the budget estimate for 2017-18, mainly due to lower GST collections and higher expenditure. Commenting on the forecast, Dr. Rajiv Kumar, vice-chairman, NITI Aayog said, "GDP growth in the second half of 2017-18 has risen to 7% bringing the annual growth rate to 6.5%." He pointed out that economic activity has been picking up over the last three quarters and can be expected to strengthen in the coming period. "Hence the GDP growth will become more robust in 2018-19," he added. The practice of releasing advance GDP growth data began last year when the government shifted the Union Budget presentation to February 1 from the end of the February. The nominal GDP will be used as the benchmark for most indices in the 2018-19 budget to be presented by Finance Minister Arun Jaitley on February 1. In Union Budget 2017, the finance ministry had assumed nominal GDP of Rs 168.5 trillion at 11.75% growth rate. In a fiscally tight year, a lesser nominal GDP will make it that more difficult for the government to achieve the fiscal deficit target of 3.2% of GDP in 2017-18. Recovery in GDP growth is expected on the back of improved industrial performance in November and December. In the first seven months of the financial year, Index of Industrial Production (IIP) growth averaged 2.5%, a tad lower than the average of 2.6% in the first six months (April-September). The central government's public expenditure, which used to be the driver of economic growth in the previous quarters, slowed down to 6% in the September quarter. Experts prior to the release of the numbers had cited GST and demonetisation as reasons for the slowdown.

**Conclusion:** Introduction of GST would be a very significant step in the field of indirect tax reforms in India. By amalgamating a large number of Central and State taxes into a single tax and allowing set-off of prior-stage taxes, it would mitigate the ill effects of cascading and pave the way for a common national market. For the consumers, the biggest gain would be in terms of a reduction in the overall tax

burden on goods, which is currently estimated at 25%-30%. Introduction of GST would also make our products competitive in the domestic and international markets. Studies show that this would instantly spur economic growth. There may also be revenue gain for the Centre and the States due to widening of the tax base, increase in trade volumes and improved tax compliance. Because of its transparent character, would be easier to administer. It will become a positive point in the future. For the current scenario government's income - direct and indirect taxes which reflect the expenditure of the government on the development and economic growth as government is the highest consumer in India, the figure show the lowest growth may be up to 5.5 to 6 % in the year 2017-18. This is the result the UPA government's lowest economic growth rate since 2014 may. Government may take some more decision regarding improvement in the tax slabs, payment and credit system.

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## A STUDY OF CROPPING PATTERN IN INDIA

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### **Introduction:**

Importance of agriculture in the economic growth of any country, developing or developed, is determined by the fact that it is primary sector of the economy, which provides the basic ingredients for human kind and agriculture makes other important contributions to nutrition, food security and macroeconomic stability beyond pro-poor growth. Hence agriculture growth combined with appropriate policies can mitigate the effects of unstable prices of agricultural commodities, food crises. Crops and cropping systems are influenced by several other forces like infrastructure facilities, socio- economic factors, technological developments, all operating interactive at micro level.

These are – Infrastructure facilities - irrigation, transport, storage, trade and marketing, post harvest handling and processing.

Socio-economic factors - financial resource base, land ownership, size and type of land holding, household needs of food, fodder fuel, fiber and finance, labour availability etc.

Technological factors - improved varieties, cultural requirements, mechanization, plant protection, access to information.

Subsistence farming in which number of crop patterns are followed by farmers in order to fulfill their household needs and follows the practice of rotating a particular crop combination over a period of 3-4 years interchangeably on different farm fields. 30 important cropping are done in our country. Also crops grown are sole or mixed (mixed cropping) or in a definite sequence (rotational cropping). Land occupied by one crop during one season is termed as mono cropping or by two crops is termed as double cropping.

**Agricultural regions:** Depending on topography, terrain, slope temperature, amount and reliability of rainfall, soils and availability of water for irrigation, cropping pattern varies from region to region. The perception and assessment of environment also guide to grow certain crops in a region. For example, in rainfall deficient areas of Rajasthan farmers grow bajra (bulrush millet) while in Brahmaputra valley of Assam rice is dominant crop. Similarly cotton is grown in the regur (black earth) soil of Maharashtra and Gujarat. While loamy soils of western Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab are ideally suited for wheat, rice and sugarcane crops, cropping patterns of a region or areal unit may be determined on the basis of areal strength of individual crops. The first, second and third ranking of crops of areal unit may be called as dominant crop of that unit. In general for determination of cropping pattern of a region, the minor crops (crops occupying insignificant proportion of the total cropped area) are eliminated. Apart from the proportion of area under particular crop, its relative yield also guides the suitability of that crop in a given geo-climatic and cultural setting.

The Relative yield Index and relative spread Index can be found out by formula -

$$\text{Relative Yield Index} = \frac{\text{Mean yield of crop in a component areal unit}}{\text{Mean yield of total area} * 100}$$

Relative Spread Index =

$$\frac{\text{Area of crop expressed as percentage of total cultivates area in the area unit}}{\text{Area of crop expressed as percentage of total cultivated land in entire region} * 100}$$



**Cropping Patterns:** Major Cropping patterns in India can be presented by taking the major crops into consideration. To begin with south western monsoon crops (Kharif) include rice, sorghum, pearl millet (Bajra), maize, ragi (finger millet), groundnut & cotton. Amongst post monsoon (rabi), wheat, sorghum, chickpea (gram) can be considered as base crops for describing the cropping pattern.

Also some other minor crops with similar requirements are grouped under one category. For example, wheat, barley, oats taken as one category. For example, wheat, barley, oats taken as one category and some other crops, viz- the plantation crops and other industrial crops are discussed separately.

- Rainy season cropping pattern

These are considered under kharif crops.

- i) Rice based cropping pattern grown in high rainfall area. However, only 9% of area in country comes under this category. Nearly 45% rice area in India receives 30cm/month of rainfall during at least 2 Months (July & Aug) during monsoon considering overall India, 80% rice is sown during June-September. In Orissa, rice is grown on more than 50% of the area.
- ii) Kharif cereals other than rice -> Maize, sorghum, pearl millet form the main kharif cereals. Maize is grown an high rainfall region, sorghum in medium-rainfall regions, pearl millet in less dependable rainfall.  
Area under these crops during south-western monsoon seasons for maize is 5.6 million ha, sorghum (Kharif) 110 Million ha, pearl Millet 9.4 million ha.
- iii) Maize-based cropping patterns –  
Largest area under kharif maize is in UP (1.07 Million ha) followed by Rajasthan, MP, Bihar. Taking rainfall of the maize growing area into consideration, over 72% of area receives 20-30 cm/month of rainfall in at least 2 Months.
- iv) Kharif sorghum- based cropping pattern. The area under the kharif sorghum in India is highest in Maharashtra (2.5 Million ha), closely followed by Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andra Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujarat.  
Sorghum is mainly grown where rainfall distribution ranges from 10-12 cm/month, at least for 3-4 Months of south-western monsoon.
- v) Groundnuts based cropping pattern, groundnut is sown over an area of about 7.7 million ha. Mostly in 5 major groundnuts producing states Andra Pradesh (28.6%), Gujarat (24.7%), Karnataka (15.3%), Tamilnadu (14.4%) and Maharashtra (6.6%).  
The rainfall in the groundnut area ranges from 20-30cm/month in one of the monsoon month.
- vi) Cotton based cropping patterns – Cotton is grown over 9.06 million ha in India. Maharashtra shares 33.9 %, followed by Gujrat with 15.6%, Andra Pradesh with 11.7% and Punjab with 8.3%.
- vii) Most of the cotton areas in the country are under high – medium rainfall zones.

- Winter cropping patterns

It is generally considered for rabi crops.

- i) Wheat and chickpea based cropping pattern, Wheat and chickpea are grown under identical climate, the core of the wheat region responsible for 70% of area and 76% of production comprises Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh. The rainfall during southwestern monsoon is also fairly high, with over 20-30 cm rainfall in at least 2 out of 4 months of rainy season.

- ii) Rabi sorghum based cropping pattern. Maharashtra has the largest number of these cropping patterns, wherein starting with exclusive rabi sorghum, pearl millet pulses, oil-seeds and tobacco are grown as alternative crops.
- iii) Plantation and other commercial crops under this category include sugarcane, tobacco, potato, jute, tea, coffee, coconut, rubber and other crops. As per cropping patterns, there are concentrated in some particular regions.

Crops	Area (million ha)	Region (% of the all-India area)
Sugarcane	4.2	Uttar Pradesh (48), Maharashtra (14), Haryana (3.5), Bihar (3), Punjab (3.2), Andhra Pradesh (5), Tamil Nadu (7.65), Karnataka (7.6)
Tobacco	0.39	Andhra Pradesh (36), Gujarat (28), Karnataka (15.3), Uttar Pradesh (5.1)
Potatoes	1.136	Uttar Pradesh (35.3), West Bengal (22.5), Bihar (15.2), Assam (6.5), Madhya Pradesh (3.9), Punjab (3.8), Karnataka (2.3), Gujarat (2.0)
Jute	0.826	West Bengal (69.9), North-Eastern Region (12.8), Bihar (16.2)
Coconut	1.67	Kerala (53.9), Tamil Nadu (16.2), Karnataka (15.6), Andhra Pradesh (5.4), Orissa (2.3)
Rubber	0.356	Kerala (92.3), Tamil Nadu (3.47), Karnataka (2.66)
Cashew	0.264	Kerala (67.4), Karnataka (12.1), Andhra Pradesh (10.8), Tamil Nadu (9.8), Maharashtra (4.8)
Tea	0.43	West Bengal, Assam and Tripura (78.5), Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka (20)
Coffee	0.27	Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka (91.9)
All fruit crops	1.8	Spread all-over India.

**Mixed cropping:** Crop mixtures are widely grown, especially pearl millet during kharif, during rabi, especially in the unirrigated area of north, wheat and barley or wheat + chickpea + barley are the mixtures of grain crops. Mixed cropping was considered by researchers a primitive practice, but now many researchers regard it as the more efficient way of using land in a refined system termed as intercropping. This system ensure an efficient utilization of sunshine and land on the one hand and helps in maintaining soil fertility and minimizing risks in crop production on the other. Future of crop patterns, with increase in population irrigated area is increasing and with advances in agricultural science most of the extensive cropping pattern is giving way to intensive cropping. This intensive cropping will require an easy and ready availability of balanced fertilizer and plant protection chemicals. In the future size of the holdings will diminish further in India. The country has to produce enough for its people without deteriorating the quality of the environment. This is the challenge of future for farmers, agriculture scientist, extension workers and administrators.

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## **RECENT TRENDS OF BANKING SECTOR REFORMS IN INDIA**

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### **INTRODUCTION:**

Financial sector reforms have long been regarded as an important part of the agenda for policy reform in developing countries. Traditionally, this was because they were expected to increase the efficiency of resource mobilization and allocation in the real economy which in turn was expected to generate higher rates of growth. More recently, they are also seen to be critical for macroeconomic stability. Developing countries can expect increasing scrutiny on this front by international financial institutions, and rating agencies and countries which fail to come up to the new standards are likely to suffer through lower credit ratings and poorer investor perceptions. In this background it is both relevant and timely to examine how far India's financial sector measures up to what is now expected. Reform of the financial sector was identified, from the very beginning, as an integral part of the economic reforms initiated in 1991. As early as August 1991, the government appointed a high level Committee on the Financial System (the Narasimhan Committee) to look into all aspects of the financial system and make comprehensive recommendations for reforms. The Committee submitted its report in November 1991, making a number of recommendations for reforms in the banking sector and also in the capital market. Shortly thereafter, the government announced broad acceptance of the approach of the Narasimhan Committee and a process of gradualist reform in the banking sector and in the capital market was set in motion.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The Present study is addressed on the backdrop of following two objectives:

- To evaluate the overall scenario of banking system in India.
- To know the reforms that that took place in the financial sector.

**Evolution of Banking System in India:** A bank is a financial institution that provides banking and other financial services to their Customers. A bank is generally understood as an institution which provides fundamental Banking services such as accepting deposits and providing loans. There are also nonbanking institutions that provide certain banking services without meeting the legal definition of a bank. Banks are a subset of the financial services industry.

**History of Indian Banking System:** The first bank in India, called The General Bank of India was established in the year 1786. The East India Company established The Bank of Bengal/Calcutta (1809), Bank of Bombay (1840) and Bank of Madras (1843). The next bank was Bank of Hindustan which was established in 1870. These three individual units (Bank of Calcutta, Bank of Bombay, and Bank of Madras) were called as Presidency Banks. Allahabad Bank which was established in 1865 was for the first time completely run by Indians. Punjab National Bank Ltd. At the time of first phase the growth of banking sector was very slow. Between 1913 and 1948 there were approximately 1100 small banks in India. To streamline the functioning and activities of commercial banks, the Government of India came up with the Banking Companies Act, 1949 which was later changed to Banking Regulation Act 1949 as per amending Act of 1965 (Act No.23 of 1965). Reserve Bank of India was vested with extensive powers for the supervision of banking in India as a Central Banking Authority. After independence, Government has taken most important steps in regard of Indian Banking Sector reforms. In 1955, the

Imperial Bank of India was nationalized and was given the name "State Bank of India", to act as the principal agent of RBI and to handle banking transactions all over the country. It was established under State Bank of India Act, 1955. Seven banks forming subsidiary of State Bank of India was nationalized in 1960. On 19th July, 1969, major process of nationalization was carried out. At the same time 14 major Indian commercial banks of the country were nationalized. In 1980, another six banks were nationalized, and thus raising the number of nationalized banks to 20. Seven more banks were nationalized with deposits over 200 Crores. Till the year 1980 approximately 80% of the banking segment in India was under government's ownership. On the suggestions of Narsimhan Committee, the Banking Regulation Act was amended in 1993 and thus gates for the new private sector banks were opened.

The following are the major steps taken by the Government of India to Regulate Banking Institutions in the country:-

1949: Enactment of Banking Regulation Act.

1955: Nationalization of State Bank of India.

1959: Nationalization of SBI subsidiaries.

1961: Insurance cover extended to deposits.

1969: Nationalization of 14 major Banks.

1971: Creation of credit guarantee corporation.

1975: Creation of regional rural banks.

1980: Nationalization of seven banks with deposits over 200 Crores.

**Nationalization:** By the 1960s, the Indian banking industry has become an important tool to facilitate the development of the Indian economy. At the same time, it has emerged as a large employer, and a debate has ensued about the possibility to nationalize the banking industry. Indira Gandhi, the-then Prime Minister of India expressed the intention of the Government of India (GOI) in the annual conference of the All India Congress Meeting in a paper entitled "Stray thoughts on Bank Nationalization". The paper was received with positive enthusiasm. Thereafter, her move was swift and sudden, and the GOI issued an ordinance and nationalized the 14 largest commercial banks with effect from the midnight of July 19, 1969. It was the only merger between nationalized banks and resulted in the reduction of the number of nationalized banks from 20 to 19. After this, until the 1990s, the nationalized banks grew at a pace of around 4%, closer to the average growth rate of the Indian economy. The nationalized banks were credited by some; including Home minister P. Chidambaram, to have helped the Indian economy withstand the global financial crisis of 2007-2009.

**Liberalization:** In the early 1990s, the then Narsimha Rao government embarked on a policy of liberalization, licensing a small number of private banks. The new policy shook the banking sector in India completely. Bankers, till this time, were used to the 4-6-4 method (Borrow at 4%; Lend at 6%; Go home at 4) of functioning. The new wave ushered in a modern outlook and tech-savvy methods of working for the traditional banks. All this led to the retail boom in India. People not just demanded more from their banks but also received more. In terms of quality of assets and capital adequacy, Indian banks are considered to have clean, strong and transparent balance sheets as compared to other banks in comparable economies in its region. The Reserve Bank of India is an autonomous body, with minimal pressure from the government. The stated policy of the Bank on the Indian Rupee is to manage volatility but without any fixed exchange rate-and this has mostly been true. With the growth in the Indian economy expected to be strong for quite some time-especially in its services sector-the demand for banking services, especially retail banking, mortgages and investment services are expected to be strong. In March 2006, the Reserve Bank of India allowed Warburg Pincus to increase its stake in Kotak Mahindra Bank (a private sector bank) to 10%. This is the first time an investor has been allowed to

hold more than 5% in a private sector bank since the RBI announced norms in 2005 that any stake exceeding 5% in the private sector banks would need to be voted by them. In recent years critics have charged that the non-government owned banks are too aggressive in their loan recovery efforts in connection with housing, vehicle and personal loans. There are press reports that the banks' loan recovery efforts have driven Defaulting borrowers to suicide.

**Classification of Banking Industry in India:** Indian banking industry has been divided into two parts, organized and unorganized sectors. The organized sector consists of Reserve Bank of India, Commercial Banks and Co-operative Banks and Specialized Financial Institutions (IDBI, ICICI, IFC etc.). The Unorganized sector, which is not homogeneous, is largely made up of money lenders and Indigenous bankers.

An outline of the Indian Banking structure may be presented as follows:-

1. Reserve banks of India.
2. Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks.
3. Foreign Banks
4. Non-scheduled banks.
5. Co-operative banks.

**Banking Sector Reforms:** The Government of India introduced economic and financial sector reforms in 1991 and banking sector reforms were part and parcel of financial sector reforms. These were initiated in 1991 to make Indian banking sector more efficient, strong and dynamic. The recommendations of the Narasimhan Commission-I in 1991 provided the blue print for the first generation reforms of the financial sector, the period 1992-97 witnessed the laying of the foundations for reforms in the banking system. This period saw the implementation of prudential norms (relating to capital adequacy, income recognition, asset classification and provisioning, exposure norms etc.). The structural changes accomplished during the period provided foundation of further reforms. Against such backdrop, the Report of the Narasimhan Committee- II in 1998 provided the road map of the second generation reforms processes. Other important developments are:

1. Financial regulation through statutory pre-emotions (Bank rate, deposit rate, Credit Reserve Ration, Statutory Liquidity ratio) has been lowered while stepping up prudential regulations at the same time.
2. Interest rates have been deregulated, allowing banks the freedom to determine deposits and lending rates.
3. Steps have been initiated to strengthen public sector banks, through increasing their autonomy recapitalization from the fiscal, several banks capital base has been written off and some have even returned capital to govt. Allowing new private sector banks and more liberal entry of foreign banks has infused competition.
4. A set of prudential measures have been stipulated to impart greater strength to the banking system and also, ensure their safety and soundness with the objective of moving towards international practices.

**The reforms that took place are**

**1. Reduced CRR and SLR:** The Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) are gradually reduced during the economic reforms period in India. By Law in India the CRR remains between 3-15% of the Net Demand and Time Liabilities. It is reduced from the earlier high level of 15% plus incremental CRR of 10% to current 4% level. Similarly, the SLR Is also reduced from early 38.5% to current minimum of 25% level. This has left more loanable funds with commercial banks, solving the liquidity problem.

**2. Deregulation of Interest Rate:** During the economic reforms period, interest rates of commercial banks were deregulated. Banks now enjoy freedom of fixing the lower and upper limit of interest on deposits. Interest rate slabs are reduced from Rs.20 Lakhs to just Rs. 2 Lakhs. Interest rates on the bank loans above Rs.2 lakhs are full decontrolled. These measures have resulted in more freedom to commercial banks in interest rate regime.

**3. Fixing prudential Norms:** In order to induce professionalism in its operations, the RBI fixed prudential norms for commercial banks. It includes recognition of income sources. Classification of assets, provisions for bad debts, maintaining international standards in accounting practices, etc. It helped banks in reducing and restructuring Non-performing assets (NPAs).

**4. Introduction of CRAR:** Capital to Risk Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) was introduced in 1992. It resulted in an improvement in the capital position of commercial banks, all most all the banks in India has reached the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) above the statutory level of 9%.

**5. Operational Autonomy:** During the reforms period commercial banks enjoyed the operational freedom. If a bank satisfies the CAR then it gets freedom in opening new branches, upgrading the extension counters, closing down existing branches and they get liberal lending norms.

**6. Banking Diversification:** The Indian banking sector was well diversified, during the economic reforms period. Many of the banks have started new services and new products. Some of them have established subsidiaries in merchant banking, mutual funds, insurance, venture capital, etc. which has led to diversified sources of income of them.

**7. New Generation Banks:** During the reforms period many new generation banks have successfully emerged on the financial horizon. Banks such as ICICI Bank, HDFC Bank, UTI Bank have given a big challenge to the public sector banks leading to a greater degree of competition.

**8. Improved Profitability and Efficiency:** During the reform period, the productivity and efficiency of many commercial banks has improved. It has happened due to the reduced Non-performing loans, increased use of technology, more computerization and some other relevant measures adopted by the government.

**The Future of Banking Reform:** Prior to the economic reforms, the financial sector of India was on the crossroads. To improve the performance of the Indian commercial banks, first phase of banking sector reforms were introduced in 1991 and after its success; government gave much importance to the second phase of the reforms in 1998. The efficient, dynamic and effective banking sector plays a decisive role in accelerating the rate of economic growth in any economy. In the wake of contemporary economic changes in the world economy and other domestic crises like adverse balance of payments problem, increasing fiscal deficits etc., our country too embarked upon economic reforms.

**Rationale of Banking Sector Reforms:** To cope up with the changing economic environment, banking sector needs some dose to improve its performance. Since 1991, the banking sector was faced with the problems such as tight control of RBI, eroded productivity and efficiency of public sector banks, continuous losses by public sector banks year after year, increasing NPAs, deteriorated portfolio quality, poor customer service, obsolete work technology and unable to meet competitive environment. Therefore, Narasimhan Committee was appointed in 1991 and it submitted its report in November 1991, with detailed measures to improve the adverse situation of the banking industry. The main motive of the reforms was to improve the operational efficiency of the banks to further enhance their productivity and profitability.

#### **First Phase of Banking Sector Reforms**

The first phase of banking sector reforms essentially focused on the following:

1. Reduction in SLR & CRR

2. Deregulation of interest rates
3. Transparent guidelines or norms for entry and exit of private sector banks
4. Public sector banks allowed for direct access to capital markets
5. Branch licensing policy has been liberalized
6. Setting up of Debt Recovery Tribunals
7. Asset classification and provisioning
8. Income recognition
9. Asset Reconstruction Fund (ARF)

**Second Phase of Banking Sector Reforms:** In spite of the optimistic views about the growth of banking industry in terms of branch expansion, deposit mobilization etc., several distortions such as increasing NPAs and obsolete technology crept into the system, mainly due to the global changes occurring in the world economy. In this context, the government of India appointed second Narasimhan Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. M. Narasimhan to review the first phase of banking reforms and chart a programme for further reforms necessary to strengthen India's financial system so as to make it internationally competitive. The committee reviewed the performance of the banks in light of first phase of banking sector reforms and submitted its report with some more focus and new recommendations. There were no new recommendations in the second Narasimhan Committee except the followings:

- Merger of strong units of banks
- Adaptation of the „narrow banking“ concept to rehabilitate weak banks.

As the process of second banking sector reforms is going on since 1999, one may say that there is an improvement in the performance of banks. However, there have been many changes and challenges now due to the entry of our banks into the global market.

**Third Phase of banking sector reforms:** Rethinking for financial sector reforms have to be accorded, restructuring of the public sector banks in particular, to strengthen the Indian financial system and make it able to meet the challenges of globalization. The on-going reform process and the agenda for third reforms will focus mainly to make the banking sector reforms viable and efficient so that it could contribute to enhance the competitiveness of the real economy and face the challenges of an increasingly integrated global financial architecture. Historically, a crucial difference between public and private sector banks has been their willingness to lend to the priority sector. The recent broadening of the definition of priority sector has mechanically increased the share of credit from both public and private sector banks that qualify as priority sector. The share of priority sector lending from public sector banks was 42.5 percent in 2003, up from 36.6 percent in 1995. Private sector lending has shown a similar increase from its 1995 level of 30 percent. In 2003 it may have surpassed for the first time ever public sector banks, with a share of net bank credit to the priority sector at 44.4 percent to the priority sector. It could be noted that there has been no banking crisis at the same time, efficiency of banking system as a whole, measured by declining spread has improved. This is not say that they have no challenges. There are emerging challenges, which appear in the forms of consolidation; recapitalization, prudential regulation weak banks, and non-performing assets, legal framework etc. needs urgent attention.

**FINDINGS:** We have got a detail picture of reforms that has been taking place in the financial sector in India and also a good overview of banking system.

**CONCLUSION:** In the post-era of IT Act, global environment is continuously changing and providing new direction, dimensions and immense opportunities for the banking industry. Keeping in mind all the changes, RBI should appoint another committee to evaluate the on-going banking sector reforms and suggest third phase of the banking sector reforms in the light of above said recommendations. Need of

the hour is to provide some effective measures to guard the banks against financial fragilities and vulnerability in an environment of growing financial integration, competition and global challenges. The challenge for the banks is to harmonize and coordinate with banks in other countries to reduce the scope for contagion and maintain financial stability. However, a few trends are evident, and the coming decade should be as interesting as the last one.

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## A STUDY OF FARMER'S SUICIDE IN MAHARASHTRA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO VIDARBHA REGION (2001 TO 2017)

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### Introduction:

India is the second most populous country in the world, has more than 65 % of its people living in villages, they are directly and indirectly engaged into agriculture and agricultural activities for daily earning and fulfil their own livelihood. Generally said that "If You Ate Today, Thank A Farmer." Which proverb is true, as per the planning commission govt.of India the agriculture and allied sector shares in indian economy is fixed at 17.32% in 2017 ,which was fixed at 15.11% 2011-12. recently, the agricultural growth rate in (2013-14) in 12th five year plan is set at 4.6 % (fixed cost prices) ,which was an average at 4.1 % in 11th five year plan,the country receive the great income by this sector through exporting of food grains, raw material, medicinal goods and other services, besides the industrial and other sectors are depend on this sector, other than, the farmers also is the main pillars of the Indian economy, who works in field manage and operates all related activities since ploughing farm to sowing seeds and until selling the production in market.

### Objectives

1. To study the farmers suicides situation in vidarbha region in Maharashtra
2. To study the causes behind farmers suicide in vidarbha region.
3. To suggest the remedies after the study of farmers suicides.

**Methodology:** The present paper will examine and analysis of related study of last two decades, which will help to fill up the gap of data analysis. This paper will represent the comprehensive pictures of farmers suicides based on the secondary data sources; it incorporates government (NCRB) National crime record beaur report, Books, Articles, case study of Farmers suicides. Interviews and Discussion with farmers, documentary, websites and other relative data have been studied in this article; finally, this paper will suggest the remedies after study of farmer's suicides in vidarbha region.

**Result and Discussion:** Vidarbha is the eastern region of the Maharashtra, comprising Nagpur and Amravati division, it also known as by the name of 'Varhad' in Marathi, its former name was berar , It comprises namely 11 district Amravati,akola,Bhandara,Buldhana,Chandrapur ,Gadchiroli, Gondiya,Nagpur ,Vardha,Washim, and Yevtmal,it situated at the central India. As per the 11<sup>th</sup> census of India the Vidarbhas total Population is near about 23,003179,it occupies 31.6 %of total area and hold 21. 3% the total population of Maharashtra. their main cash crops are cotton,oranges,and soya beans,Amravati is the largest Orange growing District ,besides there traditional crops are Sorghum (Jowar), pearl millet (bajra) and rice,as well , Vidarbha is the naturally prosperous by mineral resources and mining related sector for exa.Chandrapur, Gondiya, Gadchiroli Bhandara and the Nagpur district have the main mineral belt,and chandrapur District alone contributes 29 % of all mineral output in Maharashtra.as well, having the tourism potential such as Melghat Tiger reserve in Amravati District and Pench Tiger reserve in Nagpur District.it covers ¾ forest area of Total Maharashtra. If this region obtain many resources of income but there many farmers have been committing to suicides due to many causes which have been given above,this suicides numbers have been increasing since two decades, which has exposed at under the table. this is the terrible situation in the vidarbha Region .

**Table1 :Number of farmer's suicide in five worst hit states and India (1995-2015)**

Year	Maharashtra	(%)	Andhra Pradesh	(%)	Karnataka	(%)	Madhya Pradesh	(%)	Total of Five State	(%)	All India
1995	1083	10.10	1196	11.16	2490	23.23	1239	11.56	6008	56.04	10720
1996	1981	14.43	1706	12.43	2011	14.65	1809	13.18	7507	54.68	13729
1997	1917	14.07	1097	8.05	1832	13.45	2390	17.55	7236	53.12	13622
1998	2409	15.04	1813	11.32	1883	11.76	2278	14.22	8333	52.03	16015
1999	2423	15.07	1974	12.27	2379	14.79	2654	16.50	9430	58.64	16082
2000	3022	18.20	1525	9.19	2630	15.84	2660	16.02	9837	59.25	16603
2001	3316	20.20	1509	9.19	2505	15.26	2824	17.20	10374	63.20	16415
2002	3695	20.56	1896	10.55	2340	13.02	2578	14.35	10509	58.48	17971
2003	3826	22.29	1800	10.49	2678	15.60	2511	14.63	10825	63.07	17164
2004	4147	22.73	2666	14.62	1963	10.76	3033	16.63	11809	64.74	18241
2005	3936	22.98	2490	14.54	1883	10.99	2660	15.53	10959	63.97	17131
2006	4453	26.10	2607	15.28	1720	10.08	2858	16.75	11638	68.22	17060
2007	4238	25.48	1797	10.80	2135	12.84	2856	17.17	11026	66.29	16632
2008	3802	23.47	2105	13.00	1737	10.72	3152	19.46	10797	66.66	16196
2009	2872	16.54	2414	13.90	2282	13.14	3197	18.41	10765	61.98	17368
2010	3141	19.68	2525	15.82	2585	16.19	2363	14.80	10614	66.49	15964
2011	3337	23.79	2206	15.73	2100	14.97	1326	9.45	8969	63.94	14027
2012	3786	27.53	2572	18.70	1875	13.63	1172	8.52	9405	68.38	13754
2013	3146	26.79	2014	17.15	1403	11.95	1090	9.28	7653	65.17	11744
2014	2568	20.78	898	7.27	321	2.60	1269	10.27	5056	40.91	12360
2015	3228	25.61	116	0.92	1350	10.71	100	0.79	4794	38.04	12602
Total	66326	21.48	38926	12.61	42102	13.63	46019	14.90	193544	62.68	308798

Source: \*National Crimes Record Beaur (NCRB) Statistical Crime Report in India. 2015.

# Sonwane S.T.,(2017), "critical study of farmers suicides in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra.

Table 2 shows the Farmers suicides situation in five state (Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka) during two decades which suicidal rate was 56.04 to until 62.68 in 2015,it increased by 6.64 in 2015 if compared with the year of 1995.but the inverse situation is exist in Maharashtra, where suicidal rate is 11.38,it is higher than the total of hit five suicidal states in India. This is very challenging crisis before the nation, same the worst situation is exist in Vidarbha region ,recently ,1st Jan.2017 to 1st Octo. 2017 during in ten month period near 2414 farmers have committed suicides in Maharashtra ,in which Amravati District -907 farmers, Aurangabad-789, Nashik-408, Nagpur-226, Pune-280,and Kokan was fixed near 04 farmers suicides.

According to (NCRB) reportin 1997 to 2006 the average number of farmer's suicide throughout the

Year	Vidharbha	Maharashtra	% of farmers suicides in Vidarbha to maharashtra s
2001	52	3316	1.5
2002	120	3695	3.24
2003	161	3826	4.21
2004	498	4147	12
2005	499	3936	12.67
2006	1659	4453	37.26
2007	1447	4238	34.14
2008	1482	3802	38.98
2009	1600	2872	55.71
2010	1740	3141	55.4
2011	1495	3337	44.8
2012	1467	3786	38.75
2013	1298	3146	41.26
2014	1949	2568	75.9
2015	2016	3228	62.45

country was 15747 per year during the first half (1997-2001) which rose further in the second half (2002-2006) to an average of 17513 per year. During the first half of said decade the rate of farmer's suicide was **a suicide every 33.3 minute** which worsened, during the second half to **a suicide every 30 minutes**.

#### **Table 2 : Farmers suicides in Vidarbha and Maharashtra**

Source :Sonwane S.T.,(2017), "critical study of farmers suicides in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra.

Table 2 shows that percentage of Farmers committed suicides of Vidarbha to

Maharashtra during the period of 2001 to 2015, since 2001 recent 2017 it constantly increasing at higher level ,which was in 2006 at 37.26 % ,it increased till 62.42 % in 2015 ,it increased by 60.95 % during the 15 year which was at barely 1.5 % in 2001 in Vidarbha Region .this is the worse and challenging situation before the nation ,before the 2001 the farmers suicides ratio in vidarbha was the negligible. , some philosopher having studied on this situation which is important to take his review to find out the causes behind farmers Suicides in the affected by farmers suicides region .

**Causes of farmers suicides in vidarbha region:**

- 1) During the (1995-2017) two decades most of the farmers committed suicides in Vidarbha region if compared to Maharashtra, that rate increased till 62.43 % in 2015,which was very negligible before the year of 2001.this rate has been increasing very speedily, and this problems are spreading slowly in other region. Recently this problem is spreading in other district for example 1st Jan.2017 to 1st Oct. 2017 during in ten month period near 2414 farmers have committed suicides in Maharashtra ,comprising the Amravati District -907 farmers, Aurangabad-789, Nashik-408, Nagpur-226, Pune-280,and Kokan was fixed near 04 farmers suicides. this problem is spreading in other region of Maharashtra.
- 2) Vidarbha region is exist the regional disparities some region is the naturally prosperous by mineral resources and mining related sector for exa. Chandrapur, Gondiya, Gadchiroli Bhandara and the Nagpur district have the main mineral belt, and chandrapur District alone contributes 29 % of all mineral output in Maharashtra. If other district and tehsil are the backward, which has the less or negligible potential of natural resources.
- 3) In Vidarbha the Farmers suicidal rate has increased sharply during the two. due to agricultural credit problems in rural areas in Yevatmal, Amravati, Akola, Nagpur , and other region.
- 4) Per acre productivity of major crops i.e. Cotton, Soya beans, Tur and Jowar which are cultivated by farmers in the region has been deteriorating continuously by near 3 quintals. Decline in productivity and negative returns from cultivation of these crops pushed the farmers of Vidarbha region into a debt trap and thereby towards suicides.
- 5) As per the view of Government of India (2004) : “First Report of National commission on farmers” the actual number of farmers suicides may be higher than reports of government. Because In Maharashtra, title of the land registered on name of suicide victim is basic criteria for registering a suicide victim as farmers.
- 6) In view of the above philosopher the problematic situation of farmers suicide in Vidarbha region, they says that suicide should not be viewed as only mental health problem, which is a common notion among people, which have not been affected by only one reason various reasons are responsible for this situation, regarding, the Vidarbha is home for approximately 3.4 million cotton farmers and 95% of these are struggling with the massive debt.
- 7) In Vidarbha,The marginal ,small , and medium land holding farmers proportion is higher (In Amravati district 50.8 % , 34.6% , 13.1 % , which are the dry land holding farmers proportion is fixed at 98.5%,if the irrigation land holding farmers rate was at 4.6 % .this farmers are own labour and Manager of his farming system, but they have inadequacy of capital, farming instruments, trained operating and managerial skill for proper cultivating their own land , and other which internally related factors deficiency are decreasing he productivity.
- 8) The farmers have been committing suicides due to multiple causes in society such as Social economic, environmental, Political and health issues related problems, which problems burden intensity is very high in farmer’s life, and they are not secured by their own policy or by the government so the farmers are committing suicides in Vidarbha region.

There are many causes of farmers suicide have been studied by the Researcher, For Example Indebtedness of farmers, Rising costs of cultivation, Falling prices of farm commodities, lack of credit availability for small farmers, Lack of political will and insight in the region . **Remedies to avoid for farmers suicides in vidarbha**

1. Considering the farmers suicides numbers in major five states in India, the Maharashtra Is the top ranking with 48 %, Farmers suicides India. Of which 62.45 % farmer's suicides occurred in only in Vidarbha Region. With this concerned, the government should implement the special farmer's suicides eradication Plan in affected zone. For example, government should established help-line centre for 24 at Local level. This responsibility should have taken by the local Ten member committee, in which, five member will be from local Government institutional officers and five members will be from the different farmers Group. This committee will support to eradicate the Farmers Problems, after immediate inquiry, the help action should be taken by the government Officers.
2. The criteria of 'farmers suicides' definition should be implemented by the government, they should include the tenant farmers, labour farmers which livelihood is depend on the farming work.
3. Vidarbha region is the naturally prosperous by mineral resources and mining related sector, there has a potential of tourism sector, it cover  $\frac{3}{4}$  area of Maharashtra. That tribal belt should be developed under the government Public project related to there resources.
4. In Vidarbha region, Dry Land holding Farmers (marginal, Small and medium Farmers) ratio is more than 90 % ,which holds the near 75 % area.this land should be developed through irrigation system , water storing and providing system should be developed by the government in local backward area . Such as 'Communal water providing system under communal farming system', bring into act by government with supporting by farmers.
5. There should be executed the instant Action plan for lesser the effect of Natural calamities related to Farmers community.under this schems instantly necessary help should be reached at farmers steps farmers ,including medical and financial help.
6. In Vidarbha's farmers are living under the pressure of indebtedness, this loan has been taken by the middle man, broker, and money lender, private and nationalize bank and other sources. If they are unable to repay the loan of money lender. Such pending cases should be inquired under the special finance controlling Task force of the government. The government should establish the special credit Bank for Marginal, Small and Medium Farmers on the basis of the Principal of Fast credit supply with minimum document and without guaranty support.
7. In Vidarbha ,the declining agricultural Productivity and negative crop selling prices have pushed the farmers into a debt trap and thereby towards suicides.so there should be established the farmer training ,as well as , the minimum support prices level should be increased as per the cost and profit of crop cultivation.
8. The infrastructure development in rural area of vidarbhas is very poor, todays some villages have no bus facilities, no proper metallic road until the farming land, water scarcity, no developed there livestock, dairy business, fishing ,forestry and farming industries have not develop, lack of electricity, loadshedding problems ,educational and health facilities centre are inefficient this all infrastructure facilities should be implemented by the local government.
9. Farmers counselling centre should be established at local Place for five villages group .as well as seeds, chemical, fertilizers, and other farming instrument should be provided in reasonable cost for farmers, original Price rate chart should be published by local agricultural officer in every

village for avoid the farmers cheating by agro chemical shopkeeper.as well as agricultural related activities should corrupt free, it should be strictly constrained by the government.

10. Agricultural farmers in vidarbha are categorized into many caste, religion, landholding area, which lead to discrimination among farmers, sometimes they quarrel with each other due to misleading of corrupt political or local leader. All farmers should come under the one roof to be development themselves. As well they should stop the money and time wasting activities under the name of religious superstition.
11. Farmers are committing suicides due to mentally heavy pressure of the various problems relate to agriculture and his own family matters, which can be solved by the proper counselling by the mental specialist, as well by demolishing their problems such as unemployment, health problems, financial problems, educational and marital problems if this problems can be solved the farmers will no commit to suicide.
12. Agricultural home business and other supplement business should be protect by the government, and new comers should be encouraged to be increased their average income and economic condition. There should be apply the combination of New farming technology and old farming manners to be increased the Productivity under the Farming expert. Agricultural Marketing system should be developed to be avoiding the Farmers suicides in Vidarbha region.

**Conclusion:** Farmers suicide has become a serious issue in all over India. The large number of farmers are facing the several problems such as social ,economic, environmental, political ,health issues they are increasing day by day due to lack of minimum requirement of basic need e.g. foods, clothes, shelter, education, health, which is important to live the human being life in modern age. but recently farmers are not fulfilling their basic needs for livelihood ,as the same way, they seems like unable to cultivation of good farming for good productivity, it is happening due to lack of farming seeds and instruments, capital supply, water, electricity, and road related problems, minimum guaranteed support price, proper and organized marketing management, uncontrolled private credit supply, and natural calamities ,lack of insurance policy for covering the farming risk, this all Causes are responsible for farmers suicides in vidarbha region.

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## **GST IMPLEMENTATION & IT'S IMPACT**

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GST stands for Goods and Services Tax. It is levied by the Government of India in a move to replace all of the indirect taxes. In India, the idea of GST was conceived in 2004 by Kelkar Committee. The Kelkar Committee was of the opinion that a dual GST system shall be able to tax almost all the goods and services and the Indian economy shall be able to have wider market of tax base, improve revenue collection through levying and collection of indirect tax and more practical approach of efficient resource allocation. Under the Goods and Service Tax mechanism, every member of economy is liable to pay tax on output and shall be entitled to enjoy credit on input tax paid and tax shall be only on the amount of value added. The principal aim of GST is to eliminate cascading effect i.e. tax on tax and it will lead to bringing about cost competitiveness of the products and services both at the national and international market. GST System is built on integration of different taxes and is likely to give full credit for input taxes. GST is a comprehensive model of levying and collection of indirect tax in India and it has replaced taxes levied both by the Central and State Governments. GST is to be levied and collected at each stage of sale or purchase of goods or services based on input tax credit method. Under this system, GST-registered commercial houses shall be entitled to claim credit of the tax they paid on purchase of goods and services as a part of their day to day businesses.

The biggest tax reform in India; GST; is finally here. GST rollout missed several deadlines due to disagreement among many states over certain important issues on the new tax reform. The new tax system was launched at a function in Central Hall of Parliament on 1st July, 2017 (Friday midnight). "Inflation will come down, tax avoidance will be difficult, India's GDP will be benefitted and extra resources will be used for welfare of poor and weaker section," were the words of Finance Minister Arun Jaitley at GST launch event in Parliament. GST is based on the idea of "One nation, one market, one Tax." The Indian government was waiting for this moment for more than a decade. The single largest indirect tax regime has come into force, disrupting all the interstate barriers to trade. The implementation of GST, with a single stroke, has converted India into a unified market of more than one & a quarter billion citizens. Basically, the \$2.4-trillion Indian economy is attempting to transform itself by getting rid off the internal tariff barriers and subsuming central, state and local taxes into a unified GST. Under GST, goods and services fall under five tax categories: 0 per cent, 5 per cent, 12 per cent, 18 per cent and 28 per cent. For corporates, the elimination of multiple taxes will improve the ease of doing business. And for consumers, the biggest advantage would be in terms of a reduction in the overall tax burden on goods. The implementation of GST has renewed the hope of India's fiscal reform program regaining momentum and widening the economy. Even then there are many who perceive implementation of GST as a rushed transition which may not serve the interest of the country and fear that it may hurt the economy. Will the hopes triumph over fear would be determined by how our government works towards making GST a "good and simple tax". The notion behind implementing GST all throughout the country in 29 states and 7 Union Territories is that it would offer a win-win situation for everyone. Manufacturers and traders would benefit from fewer tax filings, transparent rules, and easy ; consumers would be paying less for the goods and services, and the government would generate more revenues as revenue leaks would be plugged as tax avoidance will be difficult, However , ground realities, as we all know, vary. So, how has GST really impacted India? Let's take a look.

**II. Research Methodology:** The research paper is based on empirical study. It is a type of descriptive research paper.

**Objectives of Study:**

1. The first objective of the paper is to highlight the impact of GST on Indian Economy.
2. The second objective is to explain the working mechanism of GST in India.
3. The third objective is to express the concerns & fears of the less endowed members of the economy associated with the implementation of GST
4. The fourth & the final objective is to give suggestions to the government regarding GST implementation which will help address the above fears

**Importance of the Study:**

1. The study will highlight the effect of GST on Indian Economy.
2. It will explain concept of GST in easily understandable language.
3. It will express & give vent to the fears and concerns of the less endowed members of the economy regarding effects of GST implementation
3. It will remove the morbid fear of GST from among the business community members.

**Data Collection:** This paper is a descriptive paper based on secondary data collected from different books, news-paper articles and research journals.

**Need for GST:**

- iv) The main reason behind introducing GST was to improve the economy of the nation.
- v) VAT rates and regulations differed from state to state. And it was observed that states often resorted to slashing those rates for attracting investors. This resulted in loss of revenue for both the Central as well as State government.
- vi) On the other hand, GST roll out has brought in uniform tax laws across all the states spanning across diverse industries. Here, the taxes are divided between the Central and State government based on a predefined and preapproved formula. In addition, it will become much easier to offer services and goods uniformly across the nation, since there won't be any additional state-levied tax.

**Important features of GST**

1. GST is one indirect tax for the entire nation, which has made India "one unified common market".
2. It has replaced multiple taxes like VAT, CST, Excise Duty, Entry Tax, Octroi, LBT, Luxury Tax etc.
3. There are four types of GST namely: a) SGST – State GST, collected by the State Govt. b) CGST – Central GST, collected by the Central Govt. c) IGST – Integrated GST, collected by the Central Govt. d) UTGST – Union Territory GST, collected by the Union Territory
4. Tax Payers with an aggregate turnover in a financial year up [ Rs. 20 Lakhs & Rs. 10 Lakhs for North Eastern States and Special Category States] would be exempted from tax.
5. GST slabs are pegged at 5%, 12%, 18% & 28%.

**Impact of GST in India:**

**Positive Impact of GST in India:**

6. The Goods and Service Tax (GST) is a single taxation system which promises to integrate India's multi-layered indirect tax system into a single unified one, unshackling India from its bureaucratic web and improving the ease of doing business.
7. The prices of products and services will reduce in the long term, thus this system will prove to be beneficial for the people who are fed up of paying high prices.

8. GST system will reduce the burden of the state and the central government. With the introduction of GST, all indirect taxes have come under a single roof.
9. GST is not charged at every point of sale like other indirect taxes which were so charged prior to introduction of GST. So in this way, market will be developed. Prior to introduction of GST most of the dealers were not paying central excise tax and were cheating the government by simply giving the VAT. But all of those dealers would now be forced to pay GST. This will increase the government revenues.
10. Corruption-free taxation system. GST has introduced corruption-free taxation system.
11. Less tax compliance.
12. GST has removed cascading effect of taxes.
13. Manufacturing costs will be reduced, hence prices of consumer goods are likely to come down in the long term.
14. Due to reduced costs some products like cars, FMCG etc. will become cheaper.
15. A unified tax regime will lead to less corruption which will indirectly affect the common man, making his life easier.

**Negative Impact of GST in India:**

1. The introduction of GST in the country is likely to impact real estate market. It is estimated to increase new home buying price by 8% and reduce buyers' market by 12%.
2. GST is a mystifying term where double tax is charged in the name of a single tax.
3. The impact of GST is expected to be more or less negative at least in the short term for the broader economy.
4. Production processes are likely to take some time to align with the new framework as firms adjust to the input tax credit system and better manage working capital requirements.
5. For consumers, it will be a mixed bag as some goods become cheaper while others will be expensive.
6. Services will become expensive e.g. Telecom, banking, airline etc.
7. Being a new tax, it will take some time for the people to understand its implications.
8. It is easier said than done. There are always some complications attached. It is a consumption based tax, so in case of services the place where service is provided needs to be determined.
9. If actual benefit is not passed to consumer and seller increases his profit margin, the prices of goods can also see a rising trend.

However, GST is a long term strategy and the positive impact will be seen in the long run only. Let us hope GST proves to be a game changer in a positive way – it is professed to be and adds to the quality of life of the common man.

**GST IMPACT ANALYSIS ON VARIOUS INDUSTRIES**

GST implementation has brought in the "one nation one tax" system, but its effects on various industries are slightly different. The first level of differentiation comes in depending on whether the industry deals with manufacturing, distributing and retailing or is providing a service.

**Impact of GST on Manufacturers, Distributor and Retailers**

It is hoped that GST will improve competitiveness and performance of India's manufacturing sector. Declining exports and high infrastructure spends are just some of the concerns of this sector. Multiple indirect taxes had also increased the administrative costs for manufacturers and distributors and it is being expected that with GST in place, the compliance burden will ease and this sector will grow more strongly.



**Impact of GST on Service Providers:** Prior to implementation of GST only the top 50 of the service tax assesses were paying more than 50% of the tax collected nationwide. Most of the tax burden was borne by domains such as IT services, telecommunication services, Insurance industry, business support services, Banking and Financial services etc. These pan-India businesses were already working in a unified market, and while they will see compliance burden becoming lesser there will apparently be not much change in the way they function even after GST implementation.

#### **Sector-wise Impact Analysis**

**Logistics:** A major impact of GST will be the consolidation of smaller stock-transfer warehouses into large warehouses in seven major pockets of the country. This will lead to a reduction of overall logistics costs and lead to increased business volumes, which in turn will help boost the GDP drastically.

**E-com:** The e-com sector in India has been growing exponentially over last few years. In many ways, GST will help the e-com sector's continued growth but the long-term effects will be particularly interesting because the model GST law specifically proposes a tax collection at source (TCS) mechanism, which e-com companies are not too happy with. Some are of the opinion that GST law may have a negative impact on the growth of e-commerce.

**Pharma:** GST is expected to benefit the pharma and healthcare industries. It will help in creating a level playing field for generic drug makers, boost medical tourism and simplify the tax structure.

**Telecommunications:** In the telecom sector, prices are expected to come down after GST implementation since manufacturers are expected to save on costs through efficient management of inventory and by consolidating their warehouses. Handset manufacturers are expected to find it easier to sell their equipment as GST has negated the need to set up state-specific entities, and transfer stocks. They will also save on logistics costs.

**Textile:** The Indian textile industry provides employment to a large number of skilled and unskilled workers in the country. It contributed to about 10% of the total annual export, prior to implementation of GST. India's apparel exports declined 39 per cent in value terms in October 2017 after GST implementation. 2018 may turn out to be a challenging year for India's textile and garment industry, with exporters still reeling under the impact of GST and outward shipments likely to miss the \$45 billion target for 2017-18.

**Real Estate:** The real estate sector is one of the important sectors of the Indian economy, playing an important role in employment generation in India. This sector will see substantial benefits from GST implementation, as it will bring to the industry much required transparency and accountability.

**Agriculture:** The agricultural sector is the largest contributing sector the overall Indian GDP. It covers around 16% of Indian GDP. One of the major issues faced by the agricultural sector is the transportation of agro-products across state lines all over India. GST will resolve the issue of transportation.

**FMCG:** The FMCG sector is experiencing significant savings in logistics and distribution costs as the GST has eliminated the need for multiple sales depots.

**Freelancers:** Freelancing in India is a very new industry and the rules and regulations for this industry are not very clear. But with GST, it has become much easier for freelancers to file their taxes as they can easily do it online. They will be taxed as service providers, and the new tax structure will bring about coherence and accountability in this sector.

**Automobiles:** The automobile industry in India is a vast business producing a large number of cars annually, fuelled mostly by the huge population of the country. Under the previous tax system, there were several taxes applicable on this sector like excise, VAT, sales tax, road tax, motor vehicle tax, registration duty which will be subsumed by GST. GST is expected to have a positive impact on this sector

**Start-ups:** With increased limits for registration, a DIY compliance model, tax credit on purchases, and a free flow of goods and services, the GST regime truly augurs well for the India start up scene. Previously, many Indian states had different VAT laws which were confusing for companies that have a pan-India presence, especially the e-com sector. All of this has changed under GST.

#### **Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI)**

There will be an increase in insurance premiums & banking charges due to implementation of GST

○ **GST: The Short-Term Impact:** From the the consumer's point of view, they are now paying more tax for most of the goods and services they are consuming. The majority of everyday consumables now attract the same or a slightly higher rate of tax. In addition, the GST implementation has a cost of compliance attached to it. It is perceived that this cost of compliance will be unreasonably high for the small scale manufacturers and traders. To compensate for it, they may end up pricing their goods at higher rates.

**What the Future Holds?**Talking about the long-term benefits of GST, it is expected that GST would mean a lower rate of taxes, and also minimum tax slabs. Countries where the Goods and Service Tax has helped in reforming the economy, apply only 2 or 3 rates – one being the mean rate, a lower rate for essential commodities, and a higher tax rate for the luxurious commodities. Currently, in India, we have 5 slabs, with as many as 3 rates – an integrated rate, a central rate, and a state rate. In addition to these, cess is also levied. The fear of severe drop in revenue has kept the government from gambling on fewer or lower rates. This is very unlikely to change anytime soon; though the government has said that rates may be revised once the RNR ( revenue neutral rate) is reached. The impact of GST on macroeconomic indicators is likely to be very positive in the medium-term. Inflation is expected to reduce as the cascading (tax on tax) effect of taxes would be removed. The revenue from the taxes for the government is very likely to increase with an extended tax net, and the fiscal deficit is expected to remain under the control. Moreover, exports would improve, while FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) would also increase. The industry leaders believe that the country would climb several ladders in the ease of doing business with the implementation of the most important tax reform ever in the history of the country.

○ **SUMMARY:** GST is not the magical pill which will cure all the ailments affecting Indian economy. The short term impact of GST implementation is likely to be a mixed bag – some sectors will be benefited & some will be negatively impacted. However, in the long run, most experts feel that GST implementation will affect the overall economy in a very positive way. It is the duty of the government to address the concerns & difficulties faced by comparatively weaker sections of the economy such as small-scale manufacturers and traders. Government must find ways to lower the overall compliance cost and must make necessary changes for the good of the masses. GST will become good and simple, only when the entire country works as a whole towards making it successful.

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## **CASTE, LAND AND INCOME IN RURAL INDIA: IMPLICATION FOR INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT**

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### **Introduction:**

Agriculture is the back bone on Indian economy in terms of providing livelihood to more than forty five percent of total population. Agriculture sector in India is subsistence based farming with small-holder farmers comprises the foremost share of cultivators. Cultivators divided in social hierarchy like ST, SC, OBC and forward Caste. In rural India, caste defines culture of exploitation and also determine access to land (Chakravarti, 2001: Prasad, 2015 ). Among this social hierarchy it seems huge diversity in conducting agricultural activities (Rao 2017). Agriculture contributes on overall growth and development of country and rural development particularly. It is highly recommended that higher agricultural and rural growth rates are likely to have a strong, immediate and favourable impact on poverty and rural development through upliftment of standard of living of low and middle class people. Secondly, the social structure of the society India particularly in rural areas also plays an important role in shaping the nature of cohesive development. Not only economic resources in societies vary according to the level of development and structural features of society, but also different groups tend to have differential access to these resources (Deshpande, A. & Smriti, S. (2015). Power enjoyed by the social groups also differ and offers another related social disadvantage and deprivation. These absolute as well as relative disadvantages and deprivation make them poor on development and well-being. Broadly, caste conventionally implied the location of an individual/group in hierarchical structure of society. It determines differential access to power, privilege and desirable resources to achieve or produce better outcomes.

In the context, the study seeks to analyse the disparity in agricultural farming practices and income generation among social groups in India for better understanding of cohesiveness. It can be understand through disparities in crop productivity and income from farming arising out of discriminatory access to farming inputs. The agricultural production is critically dependent on the physical and financial access to agricultural inputs. Hence, it is important to understand differences on various input, production and income generated to different social groups.

**Data and Methodology:** To fulfil the above said objective the present study used secondary data source collected by National Sample Survey Office on Situation Assessment Survey of Agriculture Household for the agriculture year July 2012-June 2013. The survey has been carried out across rural India on various aspect of agriculture household and their farm-related activities. The survey was carried out in two visits. Visit one for kharif season (July to December 2012) and visit two for Rabi season (January to July 2013). In visit one, 35200 and in visit two 34907 number of household were surveyed. Furthermore, study followed the NSSO classification of land categorisation namely, landless, marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large. The current study also selected major crops such as cereals, pulses, oilseeds, fibres and plantations crops for the analysis. Commodities like fruits, vegetables and fodders have included under the category of 'Others'. For income and expenditure analysis the results are presented separately for kharif and Rabi seasons.

### **Results and Discussion**

**Distribution of Land across Caste in India:** The distribution of household (HH) across land-size categories has provided into table 1 and table 2. It seems that the percentage of households in each land-holding category declines with the increasing size of operational holding across all social groups (Table 1). Majority of land holding in India is found of marginal and small. Around 70 percent of HH found within the marginal land holdings, followed by small holding for more than 17 percent. It comprises more than 87 per cent ranges from 82.52 percent among SC to 63.84 percent among Forward Caste. Further, the percentage of farm households with land size of greater than 4 hectares (medium and large farmers) is around 6.67 percent among Forward caste, while among rest of the social groups; especially among the SCs it is lowest of only 1.45 percent. However for SC/ST and non-SC/ST can be observed from Table 1.

**Table 1: Distribution of HH according to Land Size by Social Groups in India: 2013 (In %)**

Social Group	ST	SC	SC/ST	OBC	Forward Caste	Non-SC/ST	Total
Landless	0.12	0.23	0.18	0.38	0.10	0.28	0.25
Marginal	65.80	82.52	74.95	68.87	63.84	67.09	69.43
Small	22.51	11.36	16.40	17.11	17.87	17.38	17.09
Semi-Medium	9.34	4.44	6.66	9.62	11.52	10.29	9.21
Medium	2.13	1.38	1.72	3.55	6.00	4.41	3.61
Large	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.46	0.67	0.54	0.40
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	1211859 4	1466812 8	2678672 2	4097943 8	22434980	63414418	9020114 0

Source: Authors' calculation based on the Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Household (SASAH), NSSO 70<sup>th</sup> Round, 2013.

**Table 2: Distribution of HH according to Land Size across Social Groups in India: 2012-13 (In %)**

Social Groups	Landless	Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large	Total
ST	6.55	12.73	17.70	13.62	7.92	3.25	13.44
SC	14.72	19.33	10.81	7.84	6.21	2.94	16.26
ST/SC	21.27	32.06	28.50	21.46	14.12	6.20	29.70
OBC	68.72	45.07	45.48	47.45	44.59	52.33	45.43
Forward Caste	10.01	22.87	26.01	31.09	41.29	41.48	24.87
Non-ST/SC	78.73	67.94	71.50	78.54	85.88	93.80	70.30
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Authors' calculation based on SASAH, NSSO 70<sup>th</sup> Round, 2013.

Some of the households fall in the landless category with no operational land at the time of the survey. Most of these were land owning households who have leased- out all their land. Although the survey aimed to cover only the farmer households operating land (either own or leased in), a miniscule percentage of surveyed households were not as per this criterion. So, those have been dropped from the analysis. The average size of operational land holding is more or less same for all social groups except for the SC (Table 3). For own land, ST households have more own land (0.9 hectare) compared to the SC household. Whereas, SC households having lesser size of ownership holding (0.5 hectare). Subsequently the average size of leased-in land for SC is more compared to leased-out, their size of operational holding is found only about half (0.65 hectare) as compared to 1.30 hectare of forward caste households. For ST, it is found lesser average size of both leased-in (0.06 hectare) and leased-out (0.02 hectare) compare to all social groups. For OBC, the total operational land holding is found just more

(1.04 hectare) than ST. Notably among all the social groups; the operational size of land holding has been decreasing over the period.

**Table 3: Average Land Size of Land Holding by Social Groups in India (In Hectare)**

Code	Owned	Leased-in	Neither own nor leased in	Leased out	Total Oper. Holding
ST	0.93	0.06	0.03	0.02	1.00
SC	0.52	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.65
SC/ST	0.71	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.81
OBC	0.95	0.10	0.01	0.02	1.04
Forward Caste	1.17	0.16	0.02	0.05	1.30
Non-SC/ST	1.03	0.13	0.01	0.03	1.13
Total	0.93	0.12	0.01	0.03	1.04

Source: Authors' calculation based on SASAH, NSSO 70<sup>th</sup> Round, 2013.

**Table 4: Distribution of Land Possession across Social Groups in India: 2013 (%)**

Social Group	Owned	Leased-in	Neither owns or leased in	Leased out
ST	93.01	6.35	2.89	2.24
SC	79.58	21.56	0.81	1.95
ST/SC	87.10	13.04	1.97	2.12
OBC	91.09	10.04	0.93	2.05
Forward Caste	89.99	12.58	1.38	3.95
Non-SC/ST	90.64	11.07	1.11	2.83
Total	89.82	11.53	1.31	2.66

Source: Authors' calculation based on SASAH, NSSO 70<sup>th</sup> Round, 2013.

Table 4 provides information on proportion of land possession by type. Among all social groups, SC households have highest dependency on leased-in land. Whereas forward caste and OBC having 12.6 percent and 10.1 percent leased in land. Comparing SC/ST and non-SC/ST, the leased-in land has found more among SC/ST group compared to non-SC/ST group (Table 4). The operational holding of SCs comprises of 21.56 percent leased-in land, while for the rest three social groups, the percentage of leased-in land in total land possessed is less than 10 percent. Among the tribal households, only about 6.35 percent of land is found under leased-in and 2.9 percent of the land cultivated by them is neither owned nor leased-in. The land possession among OBC comprises of 10.4 percent leased-in and around 2 percent leased-out.

**Principal source of Income among Agricultural Households:** Across rural India major source of income among agricultural households was crop cultivation, livestock farming, other agricultural activities, non-agricultural enterprises, wages/salary, pension, remittances, and other sources which were not included under it. Under the study, cultivation, livestock and other agricultural activities have been included under Agriculture. Whereas; pension, remittances and other source has clubbed under other sources of household income. Rest has been kept as it is. The group contributing the largest share of the household's income was taken to be its principal source of income. Agriculture was found main source for 68 percent of agricultural households (Chakravorty, S *et.al* 2016) followed by 22 percent were dependent on wages and salary (Table 5). Along the caste line, study noticed that the wage was highest among the SC households followed by ST and OBC caste. By and large, SC is having very less land

holdings reflected into their main source of income as for only 56 percent of SC households; agriculture remained main source of household income. Among OBC and forward caste, agriculture contributes 70-71 percent of household incomes. Considering SC/ST and non-SC/ST, around 30 percent SC/ST households were dependent on wages compared to 19 percent among non-SC/ST households in rural India. Overall, non-agricultural households contributed for around less than 5 percent varied from around 3 percent among SC/ST to 5.4 percent among non-SC/ST households.

**Table 5: Principle Source of Income among Agricultural HH in India: 2013 (In %)**

	Agriculture	Non Agricultural Enterprises	Wages	Others	Total
<b>ST</b>	72.42	1.72	24.29	1.57	100
<b>SC</b>	56.21	4.00	33.53	6.26	100
<b>SC/ST</b>	63.54	2.97	29.35	4.14	100
<b>OBC</b>	69.70	5.32	20.04	4.95	100
<b>Forward Caste</b>	71.04	5.44	17.00	6.51	100
<b>Non-SC/ST</b>	70.17	5.36	18.96	5.50	100
<b>Total</b>	68.20	4.65	22.05	5.10	100

Source: Authors' calculation based on SASAH, NSSO 70<sup>th</sup> Round, 2013.

**Table 6: Share of Cultivated Land under Different Crops in India: 2013 (In %)**

	ST	SC	SC/ST	OBC	Forward Caste	Non-SC/ST	Total
<b>Kharif</b>							
Cereals	66.44	60.34	64.01	52.51	52.12	52.36	55.19
Pulses	4.90	6.89	5.69	7.59	5.63	6.84	6.56
Oilseeds	8.90	13.70	10.81	16.99	11.85	15.02	14.00
Fibers	9.33	6.86	8.35	9.28	14.97	11.46	10.71
Plantation	6.42	0.93	4.24	2.12	1.89	2.03	2.57
Others	4.02	11.28	6.91	11.51	13.54	12.29	10.98
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Rabi</b>							
Cereals	46.89	61.17	54.24	60.05	61.56	60.64	59.37
Pulses	15.05	14.12	14.57	15.02	11.03	13.48	13.69
Oilseeds	9.52	10.35	9.95	8.78	9.72	9.14	9.30
Fibers	6.38	3.03	4.66	2.33	2.27	2.31	2.77
Plantation	10.09	3.89	6.90	4.49	3.06	3.93	4.52
Others	12.07	7.44	9.68	9.32	12.37	10.50	10.34
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Authors' calculation based on SASAH, NSSO 70<sup>th</sup> Round, 2013.

**Cropping Pattern in Last One Year:** In India it found that cereals are first choice crops among all the social groups and it can easily observe from table 6. The OBC and forward caste farmer household are showing more diversification in cropping pattern during the *Kharif* season as compared to SC and ST households. After cereals, there is variation in cultivation of crops by season. Like, pulses were ranked second during rabi season but shifted to third position during kharif season. During the *Rabi* season cropping pattern among ST farmers shows more variation compared to the *kharif* season, although cereals continued to be the dominant crop. Notably, cultivation of plantation crops is undertaken during the season and area under cultivation of plantation crops was found maximum among ST during both the seasons. Other important observation is that the production of fibres was found lowest among SC households. For comparison between SC/ST and non-SC/ST can be observed from table 6.

**Table 7: Average Expenditure and Income from Crop Farming among Social Groups in Rural India: 2013 (Rs/Hectare)**

	Input			Output (Total Income)		
	Kharif	Rabi	Annual	Kharif	Rabi	Annual
ST	9303	9970	19274	33812	32970	66782
SC	16174	23027	39201	34624	48607	83231
SC/ST	12037	16677	28714	34135	41002	75137
OBC	16337	17689	34026	41166	45429	86595
Forward Caste	21415	23027	44442	54328	53155	107483
Non-SC/ST	18287	19755	38042	46220	48419	94639
Total	16769	19148	35916	43285	46956	90241

Source: Authors' calculation based on SASAH, NSSO 70<sup>th</sup> Round, 2013.

**Expenditure and Income for Crop Cultivation:** Moving on expenditure on farming in rural India, the major expenditure incurred by farmers on seeds, pesticides/insecticides, fertilizers/manure, irrigation, minor repair and maintenance of machinery and equipment, interest, lease rent for land, human and animal labour and other miscellaneous expenses; however the value here is present at aggregate level. The imputed value of family labour has not been taken into account. The average expenditure per hectare on crop farming is found Rs.35916 ranged from Rs.19274 among ST to Rs.44442 among forward caste households (Table 7). Modern inputs like purchased seeds, pesticides, fertilizer and irrigation accounted for more than half of the expenditure (about 53%) (Table not provided here). Further per hectare total expenses during *Rabi* season is observed higher compared to *Kharif* season. It was four thousand more among SC/ST and around more than one thousand among non-SC/ST. The output value from farming can be observed from table 7. The total receipts comprise of value of output and by products. The annual total income per hectare is found least among the SC farmers (Table 7). Notably, the ST households have lower productivity of crops per hectare but as the expenditure incurred by them in crop farming is also less, in terms of the total income per hectare is found relatively high. Disaggregating season wise total income across the social group, it was lowest for SC during kharif season. But during the rabi season, it is found lowest for ST households. Interestingly, during both the season, total income was found highest among forward caste. However, total output value among OBC households remained close to SC households. For SC/ST and non-SC/ST comparison, one should follow table 7.

**Summary:** In India, caste has been rooted in every corner of society, agriculture is not an exceptional. Different variation found across social groups in terms of agriculture production activity. This paper tries to understand caste discrimination on different agricultural activity. Using unit-level data from the Situation assessment Survey of Agriculture Household, collected by NSSO 2013, study analyses various aspect of agriculture activity such as land ownership, operational land holdings, cropping pattern and expenditure and income of household across social groups. Study found that the percentage of households in each land-holding category declining with the increasing size of operational holding across all social groups. Around 70 percent of HH found in marginal land holdings size. Further, for ST households have more ownership holding 0.9 hectare compare to SC household. In case of SC households have lesser size of ownership holding (0.5 hectare) than their non-SC counterparts. In case of operational holdings of land of SCs comprises of 21.6 percent leased-in land, while for the rest three social groups, the percentage of leased-in land in total land possessed is less than 10 percent.

Agriculture is the principal source of income for 71 percent of the farmers in rural India. Other than cultivation, wages/salary is major source of income among STs (24.3%) and SCs (33.5%) household. Study also found that more crop diversification among OBC farmer compare to other social group during the *Kharif* season. Further per hectare total expenses during rabi season is observed higher compared to kharif season. Finally, study revealed that total output is lowest among SC and highest among forward caste. ST and OBC households found in between.

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Prof. L.V. Bhat (1033)

## URBAN CO- OPERATIVE BANKS IN MAHARASHTRA A MICRO STUDY

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### **Introduction :-**

In the economic & Social development of state Co – operative a specially Urban Co – operative Banks play predominant role from long period. The great leadership of eminent authorities has enhanced the tempo of Co- operative movements in Banking sector by introducing Urban Banking in Urban areas of Maharashtra. These have played extraordinary role in the field of Banking therefore.

**Statement of the problem & Scope :-** Researcher has selected “A Study of Current trends & Future of Urban Co – operative Banks in Maharashtra ” It has its wide scope in the state of Maharashtra so far as economic development & investment is concerned. The study enables to find solution to the problems faced by Urban Banks in particular of NPA i.e. not performing assets created by Urban Banks in the state.

**Relevance of Study :-** Study is related to observe the growth of economy due to fund flow activity of Co- operative Banking & central as well as Urban Banking in Rural & particularly in Urban city Area of the state in south area of India the growth of these banking is enlighten as Compared to any other state like Maharashtra.

**Objective of the Study :-** Mainly study of Urban Banks is objected to evaluate problems faced by Urban Banking in Maharashtra & their measures adopted by these Banks for achieving expected Growth rate of Banks as well as economy of Maharashtra similarly suggestions are made by the researcher to this centralized area of economic growth of state as well as country.

**Statement of Hypotheses :-** In this thinking it is assumed that Urban Banking Sector is progressing and Customer of these Banks are immensely benefitted and satisfied & Government is providing free hand policy for these Banks with financial assistance in emergency.

**Working Definitions :-** Like UCB, Apex Banks, Liquid ratio, NAP are selected to be explained in this study to achieve clarity of Understanding.

**Classes of Respondents :-** Banks secretor, Bank Managers, experienced in chartered Accountant, senior consultants in the field of Banking & regular customers are selected for Response Study.

**Sample Size :-** And from the above Respondent selected 100-300 number is selected from state of Maharashtra who are literate & wise to understand, reply & reflect originally in statement of subject.

**Review of Literature :-** Various texts namely “ Bhartiya Utility Pranali ” of success publication written by Dr. S.G. Shinde, Adhunik Banking By Dr. B.H. Damaji, Banking by Hoshi, Dange, Co – operative by UND, Banking & Insurance Law & practice – By C.S. Institute of India, Nagari Banks in Pune by Dr. Kunden & all other concerned literature review comments that Banking technology is developed by leadership of Maharashtrian personalities & by their vision & has a wide scope in the Country which has limitation of state.

**Conclusion :- findings & suggestions :-** After reviewing survey report of various authorities & Opining of customers & Consultants it is found that

- 1) Urban banks are having brand good will the economic development of state.
- 2) Urban banks have invested their large capital & number of man hours for welfare of society.

Betterment of customers & customers is possible & reached up to certain level of satisfaction.

Dr. Purnima Sable & Vikas S Gunjal (1034-1038)

## EFFECT OF NUTRITIONAL SOURCES ON GROWTH AND SPORULATION OF ASPERGILLUS NIGER SENSITIVE AND RESISTANT TO CARBENDAZIM CAUSING FRUIT ROT OF BER (ZYZYPHUS)

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### Introduction:

The Ber (*Zyzyphus mauritiana* Lamk) is an important fruit crop of arid and semiarid tropics in Our country. It is xerophyte in nature and survives well under water stress condition. The fruits are very nutritious and are available at low cost. The fruit are attacked by many pathogens at Pre and post-harvest condition and spoil the test and market quality. Under WHO the fruits are supposed to be free from the diseases in order to export them abroad. Therefore it was considered to study the post harvest disease of *Zyzyphus* fruit in market and storage condition in Maharashtra and work out the management strategies. The samples of *Zyzyphus* fruits infected with different pathogen were collected from market at different places in Maharashtra. The pathogen was *Aspergillus niger* found to be dominated on maximum fruit. Hence isolate of *Aspergillus niger* were isolated for the study. The sensitivity of isolates was tested. The samples of *Zyzyphus* fruits infected with different pathogen were collected from market at different places in Maharashtra. The pathogen was *Aspergillus niger* found to be dominated on maximum fruit. Hence isolate of *Aspergillus niger* were isolated for the study. The sensitivity of isolates was tested. The ber suffers from various diseases like powdery mildew (Jayarajan and Chima, 1972). Sooty mold or black spot (Sharma *et. al.*, 1983), *Alternaria* leaf spot, *Phoma* leaf spot and Fruit rot caused by *Phoma* spp., *Alternaria* spp., *Colitotrichum* spp. and *Pestalotia versicolor*. It is also known that eighteen different fungal species cause post harvest decay of Ber fruits. Among this *Aspergillus flavus* infection is more common. The post harvest pathogen not only resulted in maximum loss of ascorbic acid from the fruit tissues but also induced as aflatoxin production during pathogenesis (Singh and Sumbali, 2000). Various types of the fruit rot of Ber have been reported by Pawar and Vyas (1974) and Gupta and Madaan (1978), Manoharachary *et. al.*, (1989), Sharma *et. al.*, (1981), Srivastava (1967), Sumbali and Mehrotra (1982) and Ullasa and Rawal (1986), Vayas and Pawar (1974) and Wadia and Manoharachary (1980). Fruit rot of *Zyzyphus mauritiana* was found due to *Aureobasidium pullulans* was found in Ber var. Gola. The fruit rot showing black lesions and therefore these species was named black rot of Ber (Nallathambi *et. al.*, 2001). Twenty one cultivars of *Zyzyphus* were screened against blight caused by *Alternaria alternata* during 1981 and 1982. Seven fungicides such as Carbendazim, Triadimefan, Zineb, Copperoxichloride, DBP and carboxin were evaluated *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Here carbendazim, zineb and carboxin were found effective in reducing diseases incidence. Singh and Sumbali (2000) noted eighteen different fungal species on zuzubi fruits. Of these *Aspergillus flavus* infection was found to be significant. This post harvest pathogen not only resulted in maximum loss of ascorbic acid on the fruit tissues but also induced aflatoxin production during the process of pathogenesis. They also noted approximately 85.7% of the *Aspergillus flavus* isolates associated with zuzubi decay were toxigenic. Similarly, Singh and Sumbali (2000) also recorded various fungal species on the surface of zuzubi fruits. They noted that *Aspergillus flavus* was constantly recorded during entire period of fruit development. Recently Nallathambi *et. al.*, (2001) also recorded *Aureobasidium pullulans* on ber fruits

**Key words:** Carbendazim, Resistant, Sensitive *Aspergillus niger*, Amino acids, Salts, Oxides, trace element, Strain, isolate.

**Material and Method-**

**Growth and nutrition:** The effect of various amino acids, salts, oxides, trace elements on the dry diameter of colony and sporulation of both the carbendazim sensitive isolates and resistant strain of *Aspergillus niger* was studied by inoculating them on Czapek-Dox Agar medium. Diameter of the colony was recorded, at different incubation period.

a) **Amino Acids:** Amino acids in the culture filtrates obtained from the sensitive and resistant strain of *Aspergillus niger* grown in Czapek Dox liquid medium was done as per the method described by Jayraman (1981). Five ml of culture filtrates were pipetted out in the test tubes. In each tube 1 ml ninhydrin reagent was added and placed in boiling water bath for 15 minutes. The tubes were then cooled and 1 ml of 50% ethanol was added to each tube. The pink colour developed was measured in a colorimeter (Shimadzu UV-160A) at 650 nm. The amount, of amino acids was calculated from the standard curve plotted from concentration of phenylalanine. In order to see the amino acid content in the fruit of Ber infected with carbendazim resistant and sensitive isolates of *Aspergillus niger*, 10 gm of fresh fruit pulp was grinded with 10 ml of 80% ethanol in water using pestle and mortar. The pulp was centrifuged at 2000 rpm and used for estimation of total amino acids as above.

**Experimental Result:** Various nutritional sources were added into Czapek Dox agar medium in the plates and inoculated with both the carbendazim sensitive (AN-9) and resistant (AN EMS-9) strains were inoculated at the centre. Diameter of the colony and sporulation was recorded after 9 days incubation period.

a) **Effect of Amino acids:** Here all the 23 amino acids were used in this study. Results in Table 1 indicated that glutamic acid, DL-ornithine, glycine and cystine were inhibitory for the growth of carbendazim sensitive isolates, whereas all the amino acids except glutamic acid show the growth of carbendazim resistant mutant. The growth of sensitive isolate was found to maximum on methionine, protein, lycine and phenylalanine growth of resistant mutant was found to be always higher than that of sensitive isolate. The maximum growth was found to be on methionine, ornithine, tyrocine, phenylalanine, valenine, glutamic acid, ornituine, glycine, cystine, inhibited the sporulation of sensitive isolate. In case resistant strain only glutemic acid inhibited the sporulation. In general the sporulation was found to be higher in case of resistant strain than that of the sensitive isolate.

b) **Effect of salts:** Salts in the form of floride were used in this study. All the salts reduced the growth of sensitive isolate when compared with control. Again in case of the resistant strain also all the salt sources inhibited in the growth of resistant isolate but ferric chloride and mercuric chloride inhibited the growth of both the sensitive and resistant strain. It was also seen that the growth of resistant strain was always higher in case of resistant strain when compared with sensitive isolates. Ferric chloride, potassium chloride and mercuric chloride were inhibitory for the sensitive isolates whereas only ferric chloride and mercuric chloride inhibited the sporulation of resistant mutant (Table2).

c) **Effect of oxides:** Zinc oxide, titanium oxide, manganese oxide, lead oxide were used in this study. Results in Table3 showed that growth of both the sensitive and resistant mutants was higher when compared with the control. The growth of resistant mutant was also higher than that of sensitive isolate. The higher growth of both the mutants was seen in manganese oxide and lead oxide. All the oxides supported the sporulation of both the mutants.

d) **Effect of trace elements:** All the trace elements were used in sulphate form. Co, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn, Na, Zn and Ca were used. The results are shown in Table 4. It was seen that all the trace elements were inhibitory except Mg where slight growth was seen in case of sensitive isolate. However the

growth of resistant mutant was supported by Co, Fe, Mg, Mn, Na and Ca. But Cu and Zn were completely inhibitory for the resistant mutant. Only Mg showed the sporulation of sensitive isolate while all the trace elements except Cu and Zn supported the growth of resistant mutant.

**Discussion:** Reducing sugar was reduced in the fruits while total amino acids were increased in the Fruits infected with resistant mutant. Similarly production of oxidative enzymes such . There are many reports on nutritional studies of different

Pathogens supporting to the present investigation (Sharma, 1963 ; Prasad and Chaudhary, 1975 ; Reddy and Khare, 1988).

- 1) The amino acids glutamic acid, ornithine, glycine and cystine were inhibitory for the growth of carbendazim sensitive isolate while all the amino acids favoured the growth of resistant strain.
- 2) The salts Alluminium chloride, Ammonium Chloride, Barium chloride, Calcium chloride were inhibitory for the growth of carbendazim sensitive isolate
- 3) Zinc oxide, titanium oxide, manganese oxide lead oxide showed the growth of both the sensitive isolate and resistant strain. But the growth of the resistant strain was higher.
- 4) Among the trace elements only Mg supported the growth of sensitive isolate while Co, Fe, Mg, Mn, Na and Ca were more supportive for the growth of carbendazim resistant strain.

**Table 1- In vitro effect of Amino acids on the growth and sporulation of Aspergillus nigersensitive and resistant to carbendazim causing fruit rot of Ber**

Amino acids (0.03%)	Wild Sensitive		Resistant strain	
	Dia. of Colony (mm)	Sporulation	Dia. of Colony (mm)	Sporulation
DL-Aspartic acid	4.00	+	8.33	++
L-Histidine	1.66	+	7.66	+++
DL-nor Leucine	1.66	+	4.00	++
DL-Methionine	4.33	+	13.33	++
L-Proline	1.66	+	20.00	+++
DL-Tryptophan	1.66	+	10.00	+
DL-Butyric acid	-	-	0.00	-
L. Cysteine	1.00	+	10.00	++
L. Glutamic acid	3.33	+	10.00	++
L. Proline	6.00	++	5.66	++
L. Leucine	3.33	+	4.33	+
L. Ornithine	-	-	13.33	+++
DL-Serine	3.33	+	10.00	++
L. Tyrosine	1.00	+	13.33	+++
L. Glycine	-	-	10	++
L. Arginine	2.66	+	7.66	++
L. Cystine	-	-	7.66	++
L. Isoleucine	1.00	+	6.66	++
L. Lysine	4.33	+	6.00	++
DL. Phenylalanine	5.00	+	18.33	+++
DL. Threonine	1.66	+	11.66	++
DL. Valine	1.66	+	16.66	+++

Control	13.33	+	15.66	+++
S.E.	0.56		0.93	
C.D.	1.44		2.38	

+ = Few, ++ = Moderate, +++ = Good, ++++ = Abundant, - = Nil

**Table 2 - In vitro effect of salt sources on the growth and sporulation of *Aspergillus nigers* sensitive and resistant to carbendazim causing fruit rot of Ber**

Salts (3%)	Wild Sensitive		Resistant strain	
	Dia. of Colony (mm)	Sporulation	Dia. of Colony (mm)	Sporulation
Alluminium chloride	3.33	+	7.66	+
Ammonium chloride	2.66	+	7.33	+
Barium chloride	3.33	+	6.66	+
Calcium chloride	3.33	+	7.33	++
Ferric chloride	0	-	0	-
Magnesium chloride	2.33	+	4.33	+
Potassium chloride	0	-	10.00	+++
Sodium chloride	6.66	+	10.00	+++
Mercuric chloride	0	-	0	-
Control	12.66	+	14.33	+++
S.E.	1.40		1.06	
C.D. P 0.05	3.60		2.72	

+ = Few, ++ = Moderate, +++ = Good, ++++ = Abundant, - = Nil

**Table 3: In vitro effect of oxides on the growth and sporulation of *Aspergillus nigers* sensitive and resistant to carbendazim causing fruit rot of Ber**

Oxides (3%)	Wild Sensitive		Resistant strain	
	Dia. of Colony (mm)	Sporulation	Dia. of Colony (mm)	Sporulation
Zinc oxide	5.00	++	11.00	+++
Tetanium dioxide	8.6	+	12.66	++
Manganese oxide	10.00	+	16.66	++
Lead oxide	12.00	+++	13.33	+++
Control	12.66	+++	15.00	+++
S.E.	1.69		1.92	
C.D. P .05	4.34		4.93	

+ = Few, ++ = Moderate, +++ = Good, ++++ = Abundant, - = Nil

**Table 4: *In vitro* effect of trace elements on the growth and sporulation of *Aspergillus nigers* sensitive and resistant to carbendazim causing fruit rot of Ber**

Trace element (0.03%)	Wild Sensitive		Resistant strain	
	Dia. of Colony (mm)	Sporulation	Dia. of Colony (mm)	Sporulation
Cobalt sulphate	-	-	1.66	+
Copper sulphate	-	-	-	-
Ferrous sulphate	-	-	16	+++
Magnesium sulphate	3.66	+	11.33	++
Manganese sulphate	-	-	7.00	++
Sodium sulphate	-	-	12.33	+++
Zinc sulphate	-	-	-	-
Calcium sulphate	-	-	18.00	+++
Control	6.66	+	13.33	+++
S.E.	1.50		2.09	
C.D. P .05	3.86		5.37	

+ = Few, ++ = Moderate, +++ = Good, ++++ = Abundant, - = Nil

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## **MICRO FINANCE**

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### **INTRODUCTION:**

In early 1980's, the existing banking policies, procedures and systems were not suited to meet the requirements of poor. For borrowings poor people usually resort to unorganised sector. NABARD recommended that alternative policies, systems and procedures should be put in use to save the poor from the clutches of moneylenders. Thus microfinance was introduced in banking sector. Microfinance is a programme which includes a broad range of financial services such as deposits, loans, payment services, money transfers, insurance, savings, micro-credit etc. to support the poor people and low income individuals. Mohammed Yunus was awarded the Noble Prize for application of the concept of microfinance, with setting up of the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh.

### **C.OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

1. To understand the concept of microfinance, evolution and delivery models of microfinance in India.
2. To examine the role and importance of microfinance in India.
3. To examine the current status and growth of microfinance in India.

**D. Concept of Microfinance:** The concept of microfinance was created by Professor Muhammad Yunus founder of Grameen bank in Bangladesh and noble price winner in 2006. Microfinance is the provision of a broad range of financial services such as deposits, loans, payment services, money transfers and insurance to the poor and low income households and their microenterprises. Microfinance is defined as Financial Services (savings, insurance, fund, credit etc.) provided to poor and low income clients so as to help them raise their income, thereby improving their standard of living. The Asian Development Bank (2000) defines microfinance as the provision of broad range of services such as savings, deposits, loans, payment services, money transfers and insurance to poor and low income households and their micro-enterprises. This definition of microfinance is not restricted to the below poverty line people but it includes low income households also. The taskforce on Supportive Policy and Regulatory Framework for Microfinance

**E. Evolution of Microfinance in India:** The evolution of Indian Microfinance sector can be broadly divided into four distinct phases:

Phase 1: The Cooperative Movement (1900-1960) During this phase, credit cooperatives were vehicles to extend subsidized credit to villages under government sponsorship.

Phase 2: Subsidized Social Banking (1960s - 1990) With failure of cooperatives, the government focused on measures such as nationalization of Banks, expansion of rural branch networks, establishment of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and the setting up of apex institutions such as the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and the Small Scale Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), including initiation of a government sponsored Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). While these steps led to reaching a large population, the period was characterized by large-scale misuse of credit, creating a negative perception about the credibility of micro borrowers among bankers, thus further hindering access to banking services for the low-income people.

Phase 3: SHG-Bank Linkage Program and Growth of NGO-MFIs (1990 - 2000) The failure of subsidized social banking triggered a paradigm shift in delivery of rural credit with NABARD initiating

the Self Help Group (SHG) Bank Linkage Programme (SBLP), aiming to link informal women's groups to formal banks. The program helped increase banking system outreach to otherwise unreached people and initiate a change in the bank's outlook towards low-income families from 'beneficiaries' to 'customers'. This period was thus marked by the extension of credit at market rates. The model generated a lot of interest among newly emerging Microfinance Institutions (MFIs), largely of non-profit origin, to collaborate with NABARD under this program. The macroeconomic crisis in the early 1990s that led to introduction of the Economic Reforms of 1991 resulted in greater autonomy to the financial sector. This also led to emergence of new generation private sector banks that would become important players in the microfinance sector a decade later.

Phase 4: Commercialization of Microfinance: The First Decade of the New Millennium Post reforms, rural markets emerged as the new growth drivers for MFIs and banks, the latter taking interest in the sector not only as part of their corporate social responsibility but also as a new business line. The microfinance sector as it exists today essentially consists of two predominant delivery models the SBLP and MFIs. Four out of five microfinance clients in India are women. Microfinance Delivery Models In India The non-availability of credit and banking facilities to the poor and underprivileged segments of the society has always been a major concern in India. The Government and the Reserve Bank have taken several initiatives, from time to time, such as nationalization of banks, prescription of priority sector lending norms and concessional interest rate for the weaker section of society. It was, however, realised that further direct efforts were required to address the credit needs of poor people. In response to this requirement, the Micro finance movement started in India with the introduction of SHG bank linkage programme (SBLP) in the early 1990s.

At present, there are mainly two models for delivery of Microfinance in India:

1. SHG – Bank Linkage Programme (SBLP)
2. Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)

The above models explained below:-

1. SHG- Bank Linkage Programme (SBLP):- A SHG is a small group of about 10-20 persons from a homogeneous class of rural and urban poor which promoted savings among members and used these resources for meeting their credit needs. The group is democratically formed and elects its own leaders. The vital features of SHGs are it consists of members belonging to the same community or society and having common economic goal. In this model, the informal SHGs are credit linked with the formal financial institutions. The SHG-Bank Linkage Model has emerged as a dominant model in terms of number of borrowers and loans outstanding. This model is flexible, independence creating, and imparts freedom of saving and borrowing according to the requirements of group members. Due to widespread rural bank branch network, the SHG-BLM is very suitable to the Indian context. Microfinance movement started in India with the introduction of SHG-Bank Linkage Programme (SHG BLP). The programme uses SHGs as an intermediation between the banks and the rural poor to help in reducing transaction costs for both the banks and the rural clients. Banks provide the resources and bank officials/NGOs/ government agencies organise the poor in the form of SHGs. Under this programmed, loans are provided to the SHGs with three different methodologies:

Model I: SHGs Formed and Financed by Banks: In this model, banks themselves take up the work of forming and nurturing the groups, opening their savings accounts and providing them bank loans.

Model II: SHGs Formed by Agencies Other than Banks, but Directly Financed by Banks: In this model, NGOs and other formal agencies in the field of microfinance facilitate organizing, forming and nurturing of SHGs and train them in thrift and credit management. The banks directly give loans to these SHGs.



Model III: SHGs Financed by Banks Using Other Agencies as Financial Intermediaries: This is the model where the NGOs take on the additional role of financial intermediation along with the formation of group. In areas where the formal banking system faces constraints, the NGOs are encouraged to form groups and to approach a suitable bank for bulk loan assistance. This method is generally used by most of the NGOs having small financial base.

**2. Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) :-** The MFI model has also gained momentum in India in the recent past. MFI model is found worldwide whereas the SHG-BLM model is an Indian model. In MFI model MFIs borrow large amount of funds from the apex financial institutions, donors and banks for on-lending to the individuals or groups. These MFIs provide financial services to the individuals or to the groups like SHGs. These institutions lend through the concept of Joint Liability Group (JLG). A JLG is an informal group comprising of 5 to 10 individual members who come together for the purpose of availing bank loans either individually or through the group mechanism against a mutual Monthly Refereed Journal of. MFIs in India exist in a variety of forms like trusts registered under the Indian Trust Act, 1882/Public Trust Act, 1920; societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860; Cooperatives registered under the Mutually Aided Cooperative Societies Acts of the States; and nonbanking financial companies (NBFC)-MFIs, which are registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 or NBFCs registered with the Reserve Bank. These MFIs are scattered across the country and due to the multiplicity of registering authorities.

**F. Role and Importance of Microfinance:** According to the research done by the World Bank, India is home to almost one third of the world's poor (surviving on an equivalent of one dollar a day). Though many central government and state government poverty alleviation programs are currently active in India, microfinance plays a major contributor to financial inclusion. In the past few decades it has helped out remarkably in eradicating poverty. Reports show that people who have taken microfinance have been able to increase their income and hence the standard of living.

**Thus Microfinance plays a major role in upliftment of Indian economy in following ways:-**

**1. Credit to Rural Poor:-** Usually rural sector depends on non-institutional agencies for their financial requirements. Micro financing has been successful in taking institutionalized credit to the doorstep of poor and have made them economically and socially sound.

**2. Poverty Alleviation:-** Due to micro finance poor people get employment. It also helps them to improve their entrepreneurial skills and encourage them to exploit business opportunities. Employment increases income level which in turn reduces poverty.

**3. Women Empowerment:-** Normally more than 50% of SHGs are formed by women. Now they have greater access to financial and economical resources. It is a step towards greater security for women. Thus microfinance empowers poor women economically and socially. Economic Growth:- Finance plays a key role in stimulating sustainable economic growth. Due to microfinance, production of goods and services increases which increases GDP and contributes to economic growth of the country.

**4. Mobilisation of Savings:-** Microfinance develops saving habits among people. Now poor people with meager income can also save and are bankable. The financial resources generated through savings and micro credit obtained from banks are utilized to provide loans and advances to its members. Thus microfinance helps in mobilization of savings.

**5. Development of Skills:-** Micro financing has been a boon to potential rural entrepreneurs. SHGs encourage its members to set up business units jointly or individually. They receive training from supporting institutions and learn leadership qualities. Thus micro finance is indirectly responsible for development of skills.

**6. Mutual Help and Co-operation:**-Microfinance promotes mutual help and co-operation among members. The collective effort of group promotes economic interest and helps in achieving socioeconomic transition.

**7. Social Welfare:-** With employment generation the level of income of people increases. They may go for better education, health, family welfare etc. Thus micro finance leads to social welfare or betterment of society.

**G. Current Status and Growth of Microfinance in India-** Microfinance has a long history of helping the bottom of the economic pyramid to build assets and achieve a standard of living. Indian Government has considerably enhanced allocation for the provision of education, health, sanitation and other facilities which promote capacity building and well being of the poor. The Indian government puts emphasis on providing financial services to the poor and underprivileged since independence. The microfinance sector has grown significantly today. The fact that national bodies like Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are devoting significant time, energy and financial resources on microfinance is an indication of the reckoning of the sector. The strength of the microfinance organizations (MFOs) in India is in the diversity of approaches and forms that have evolved over a period of time. While India has its home-grown model of SHGs, and mutually aided co-operative societies (MACS) there is significant learning from other microfinance experiments across the world, particularly Bangladesh, Indonesia and Thailand. Growth and Outreach According to Sa-Dhan's (The Association of Community Development and Microfinance Institute

**H.CONCLUSION:** The importance of microfinance in the developing countries like India can not be undermined it play a vital role for socio-economic upliftment of poor and low income peoples. Since 1990s, poverty reduction has taken priority at both national and international development levels. Within this framework, various initiatives have been taken by government. Microfinance has caught the attention as an effective tool for poverty reduction and socio- economic development. Hence Microfinance can play a vital role for improving the standard of living of poor. The economic development of any country is severely influenced by the availability of financial services. Microfinance is the form of a broad range of financial services such as deposits, loans, payment services, money transfers, insurance, savings, micro-credit etc. to the poor and low income individuals. A well developed financial system promotes investment opportunities in an economy.

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*Prof. Santosh Khamkar & Dr. Shivajirao K. Bachchhavpatil (1043-1046)*

## **THE PERSONAL SELLING OF AQUA GUARD WATER PURIFIER” WITH REFERENCE TO PUNE CITY**

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### **Introduction:**

Due to globalization drastic changes occurs in the business today. Today is the customer-oriented market. Organization need to have developed various personal selling activity in order to meet the customer need and acquire more profit. Advertising and Personal selling activities are the essential for product development. Advertising is the cost effective way to disseminate messages, weather to build brand preference for any company or to educate people to avoid drugs. Eureka Forbes provides the various kind of water purifier system. Company provides the personal selling to get good information about the product to the customer and helps to identify customer need. Now a day it is fashionable to talk about the new economy. We hear the business are operating in a globalize economy; that things are moving at a nanosecond pace; that our market are characterized by hyper competition; that disruptive technologies are challenging every business; and that business must adapt to the empowered customers. Particulars Company is at par with international standard but if the customers are not informed properly about the product, the product is going to fail in the market. The product only survives in the long run if they have better quality than others. The main part personal selling is to help the sales promotions.

**2.0. Review of Literature:** In 18<sup>th</sup> century England, large industrial houses, such as Wedgewood, began mass producing certain goods such as pottery and ceramics and needed a form of mass distribution for their products. In England, these peddlers were known as Manchester men because of the prevalence of the practice in the sale of cotton cloth manufactured in Manchester. Employed by a factory or entrepreneur, they sold goods from shop to shop rather than door to door and were thus operating as a type of wholesaler or distribution intermediary, were precursors to sales representative. In the language of sales and marketing, "personal selling" singles out those situations in which a real human being is trying to sell something to another face-to-face. One might well ask what other type of genuine selling there is. The answer is that personal selling has a functional equivalent. The modern differentiation between "personal" and other selling arises from the fact that a very substantial volume of ordinary purchasing of food, textiles, household goods, entertainment, travel, subscriptions, fuel, books, etc., takes place without the presence of a live facilitator. The only human contact is usually the check-out clerk; and corporations are laboring hard to replace even this humble functionary by machines that read barcodes and recognize credit cards. Thus "impersonal selling" is by advertising, sales promotion and public relations.

**3. Importance of the study:** Personal selling is a promotional method in which one party uses skills and techniques for building personal relationships with another party those results in both parties obtaining value. In most cases the "value" for the salesperson is realized through the financial rewards of the sale while the customer's "value" is realized from the benefits obtained by consuming the product. Personal selling process at Eureka Forbes is a developing a list of existing prospectus and potential customer having need of the product purchasing power, intension to pay and authority to purchase. Pre approach after prospectuses are located and qualified salesman should find out his needs and problems and to be solved them, find out their habits.

#### 4. Statement of the Problem:

The statements of problem are as follows.

**Why Advertising and Personal selling activities are the essential for product development?**

**How Advertising is cost effective, to build brand, to disseminate messages for company?**

**5. Aim and objectives:** Eureka Forbes provides the various kind of water purifier system. **Eureka Forbes** Provides the personal selling direct to the customer that helps to getting good information about the product to the customer and helps to identify customer need.

**The objectives of the present study can be achieved through a systematic process.**

The Prime aim is “To Study of Personal Selling to Aqua guard Water Purifier, in Pune City”.

- **The other objectives are as follows.**
- To study Consumer awareness to Water Born Disease.
- To create awareness of company and its product.

**6. Research methodology and sample selection:** Marketing research is defined as the systematic design, collection, analysis, reporting of data and findings relevant to a specific marketing situation facing the company. There are two ways of collecting data. **First one is Primary Data and the second one is Secondary Data.** Primary data is collected by an individual for his own purpose. The market trends and personal selling data is restricted in Pune region. Secondary data is the data that is collected by some other people for their own purpose. For current paper we used companies’ leaflets, brochures and websites. Convenience sampling is used to select from the universe and the sample size is 100.

**7. Analysis of Data:** As per the questionnaires data was collected, summaries, tabulated and interpreted as per follows. **Q-1.** ) Study of Personal Selling with respect to Aqua guard Water Purifier, restricted in Pune City.

Sr. No.	Particular	Yes	No
1.	Awareness about the harmfulness of water pollution	90	10
2.	Do you like the service of Eureka Forbes Ltd.	85	15
3.	Having some problem regarding the Aqua guard?	70	30

- **Interpretation:** 90 % of people are fully aware of the water pollution in the Pune city, due to high education rate. Only 10% of people are unaware or unknown about the water pollution
- Q- 2)** Sources of drinking water and precaution taken by customer before taking water.

Sr. No.	Particulars	No. of users
1.	Corporation Water	72
2.	Bore Well Water	18
3.	Tank Water	8
4.	Water Purchase from market	2
5.	Boil	30
6.	Filter	40
7.	Medicine	20
8.	No precaution	10

- **Interpretation:**

It’s found that 72 % of population is using the water supplied by corporation, 18 % use bore well water, 8% use tank water and 3% of population purchases water from market. Pune is well aware about water pollution, so they take precaution of their health. 40% of people filter the water for use. 30 % of people are boil water to drink. Few are use the medicine for filter water in their home.

**Q- 3) Awareness of the people for the different types of diseases from polluted water.**

Sr. No.	Diseases	No. of Respondent
1.	Diarrhea	77
2.	Typhoid	62
3.	Viral Hepatitis	38
4.	Polio	14
5.	Cholera	84
6.	Dysentery	72
7.	Highly Satisfied	22
8.	Satisfied	68
9.	Highly Dissatisfied	2
10.	Dissatisfied	8

• **Interpretation:**

It's found that 77% people are aware of Diarrhea, 62% aware of Typhoid, 38% aware of Viral Hepatitis, 14% aware of Polio, 84% aware of Cholera and 72% aware of Dysentery as water borne diseases. Out of surveyed population, 22% are highly satisfied, 68% are satisfied, 8% are dissatisfied and 2% are highly dissatisfied.

**Q- 4) Factors influencing purchasing and effectiveness of sales promotion to attract the customer.**

Sr. No.	Different Factors	No. of Respondents
1.	Brand Image	45
2.	Price Factor	18
3.	After Sales Service	22
4.	Reliability	15
5.	Direct marketing	60
6.	Advertisement	20
7.	Mouth publicity	10
8.	Stoles	10

• **Interpretation:-** It's found that 89% people are purchases Aquagurad for brand image, 31% for its price factor, 65% for its after sales service, 71% for its reliability and 77% for its durability. It is found effectiveness of different medium of company to attract the customer. There is 60% of the sale affect by direct marketing and other has minor part of influence the sales figure.

**8. Findings:** The aim of this research paper was to explore the Eureka Forbes implementing personal Selling with respect to Aqua guard Water Purifier in Pune City. Paper also focuses on consumer awareness on Water Born Disease and the different technique to create awareness of product for the direct selling. After data analysis following are the key findings.

- Eureka Forbes provides wide range of product for fulfillment of customer needs.
- Company has fewer competitors; care should take for installation service, after sales service.
- High profile customers afford to purchase the product so less incentives schemes.
- In personal selling activity they neglect the important factor of discount.

**10. Suggestion:** Personal selling advertising and other promotion activities are the crucial for quality development. To build brand preference advertising is the most effective tool for any company or to educate people to avoid drugs. Most of the customer not having any problem, few are having minor problem with the product or service of the company. Following are the crucial suggestions to provide the personal selling direct to the customers.

- Brand image maintained by providing prompt sales services and promotional activities.
- The price of the product is high so company ones look a price factor to increase the sales.

- Effective advertisement should be done to increase the sales of the organization.
- Incentives schemes should be introduced to attract non users.
- Company should adopt new strategy to cope up with the entrants of new competitors.

**11. Conclusions:** Eureka Forbes provides the various kind of water purifier system. **Eureka Forbes** Provides the personal selling direct to the customer that helps to getting good information about the product and helps to identify customer need. The best part of this research paper was **Eureka Forbes** Ltd best exposures to the corporate world, which help marketing managers to improve the communication, managerial skills and adaptability in organization. How to groom exactly to work in corporate office is one of the best lessons for managing person. It was great experience for all interns to improve their selves from all dimensions. Company shows the high positive response toward the service of customer and service of company, few are having doubt about service.

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Laxman D. Ghaywat, V.V. Bhavare, Shahista A. Shaikh (1047-1048)

## GOAT REARING- AS THE EMERGING SOURCE OF ECONOMY IN RURAL AREA

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### INTRODUCTION-

In the study area major source of economy is agriculture based but because of sudden change in climatic condition, market policies several large and progressive farmers, landless peoples, businessmen's turns toward side businesses like poultry, dairy, sericulture, goat farming etc. out of these side businesses goat farming is most profitable business. Raising goat doesn't require high expenditure. Goat can easily adopt any climatic condition<sup>2</sup>. It has great resistant power toward disease so mortality rate is very low as compare to poultry. Goats are mostly raised on open grazing system it doesn't need any special type of feed<sup>2</sup>. The space and shelter requires for goat farm are less as compare to other businesses like poultry, dairy etc. Management of goat farming is easy so as women can also take care of goat farm there is no need to expend on labor. As per the record of Panchayat Samiti Sangamner and Akole animal survey (year 2012) there were 91994 goats are raised in rural area while 767 goats are present in Sangamner city total number goat in Sangamner Tahsil was 92761 and in Akole 48995 goats were raised in rural area. And it helps in economy of poor people<sup>3</sup>. Goats are raised for different purposes such as meat, milk, manure and skin. The products from goat farm have excellent demand and value in market. Goat chevon (meat) has high market demand it also have high market value as compare to other meats like chicken, beef, etc. Goat milk have good value as compare to cow milk<sup>1</sup> and have good medicinal value. Goat manure is excellent source of N:P:K hence it also have good market demand<sup>2</sup>. The goat skin also have good market value as it is used to prepare different leather items like purse, shoes, belt etc. The government of Maharashtra encouraging, goat farming by providing loan and subsidies<sup>3</sup>. Poor farmers, landless peoples or unemployed persons can get benefit of this scheme of government and build up their financial condition.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS-

The data used for this paper is collected from

1. Commercial goat farms in Sangamner and Akole tahsil area.
2. Panchayat Samiti Sangamner and Akole.
3. Veterinary Doctor.
4. Slaughter house.
5. Goat farm owner, farmers and shepherd from study area.

In Sangamner and Akole tahsil different types of goat farm are observed. In small type 01-05 goats are raised, in medium type of goat farm 05- 10 goats are raised and in large type of goat farm 10 – 50 goats are raised.

### Value of goat and goat products-

As per information collected from above sources

The price of young breeding goat has price Rs.4000-5000 depend on variety. Normally the female goat has life span 12-15 years. In her life span it gives average 8 generation, 3 breeding in two years.

The cost of young male is Rs.5000 to 6000 depending on weight. During the Bakrid Eid the price raised up to Rs. 50,000 or 1,00,000 depend on health, colour, colour pattern etc.

**Milk-** After breeding it gives 1/2 to 3 liter milk per day depend on variety of goat. In city area the selling price is about Rs.25-50 per liter.

**Manure-** Single goat gives average 2 Kg. manure per day. It has price Rs. 3 per Kg or Rs.5000-6000 per tractor trailer.

**Meat-** Recent rate of goat meat is Rs. 400 per Kg.

**Skin-** Value of skin depends on demand it sells from Rs. 30- 100.

**Per year income from single goat-**

Products	Quantity in 2 years. (Average)	Price (Average)	Total Price In Rs.
Lamb	5	4000	20,000
Goat Milk	420 lit	30	12,600
Goat Manure	1460 kg.	3	4,380
<b>Total</b>			<b>36,980</b>

**Therefore per year income from single goat is Rs. 18,490**

For small goat farm for approximately 10 goat, profit per year is Rs. 1,84,900/-

**CONCLUSION-**

From above study it is conclude that goat farming is one of the best businesses or side business which can be handling by single lady. It gives good profit on low investment in short term. If poor, landless and unemployed people considering goat farming as a business and will start it on low scale then it will definitely gives commercial profit to them. Goat farming definitely solve unemployment problem in rural area and provides helping hand for poor farmer.

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*Prof.Mohan B.Shinde & Dr. Suhas Avhad (1049-1052)*

## **NITI AAYOG: STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS**

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### **Introduction:**

The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015. NITI Aayog is the premier policy ‘**Think Tank**’ of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs. While designing strategic and long term policies and programmes for the Government of India, NITI Aayog also provides relevant technical advice to the Centre and States. The Government of India, in keeping with its reform agenda, constituted the NITI Aayog to replace the Planning Commission instituted in 1950. This was done in order to better serve the needs and aspirations of the people of India. An important evolutionary change from the past, NITI Aayog acts as the quintessential platform of the Government of India to bring States to act together in national interest, and thereby fosters Cooperative Federalism.

**Objective of Study :** The objective of this research paper is to take a look at the organization of NITI Aayog and find out its differences with planning commission, in functioning, the goal and objectives and their effect on the economic growth and development of India.

**Research Methodology :** The Research paper is a descriptive paper based on secondary data. Data have been collected through various website, research paper and news paper.

### **Objectives of NITI Aayog :**

The NITI Aayog will work towards the following objectives:

1. To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States in the light of national objectives. The vision of the NITI Aayog will then provide a framework ‘national agenda’ for the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers to provide impetus to.
2. To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong States make a strong nation.
3. To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government.
4. To ensure, on areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy.
5. To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefitting adequately from economic progress.
6. To design strategic and long term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and monitor their progress and their efficacy. The lessons learnt through monitoring and feedback will be used for making innovative improvements, including necessary mid-course corrections.
7. To provide advice and encourage partnerships between key stakeholders and national and international like-minded Think Tanks, as well as educational and policy research institutions.
8. To create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and other partners.
9. To offer a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues in order to accelerate the implementation of the development agenda.

10. To maintain a state-of-the-art Resource Centre, be a repository of research on good governance and best practices in sustainable and equitable development as well as help their dissemination to stakeholders.
11. To actively monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and initiatives, including the identification of the needed resources so as to strengthen the probability of success and scope of delivery.
12. To focus on technology upgradation and capacity building for implementation of programmes and initiatives.
13. To undertake other activities as may be necessary in order to further the execution of the national development agenda, and the objectives mentioned above.

#### **Difference between NITI Aayog and Planning Commission**

Planning Commission was an advisory body, and so is NITI Aayog. But the key difference between them is that while the former had powers to allocate funds to ministries and states; this function will be now of finance ministry. NITI Aayog is essentially a think tank and a truly advisory body. Other differences are as follows:

- The role of states in the planning commission era was limited. The states annually needed to interact with the planning commission to get their annual plan approved. They had some limited function in the National Development Council. Since NITI Aayog has all chief ministers of states and administrators of UT in its Governing Council, it is obvious that states are expected to have greater role and say in planning/ implementation of policies.
- The top down approach is reversed in NITI Aayog. It will develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans to the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government.
- The provision of regional council is there in NITI Aayog to address local / regional development issues.
- One of the new functions of NITI Aayog is to address the need of the National Security in the economic strategy. How this is to be done – is yet to be watched.
- While the planning commission formed Central Plans, NITI Aayog will not formulate them anymore. It has been vested with the responsibility of evaluating the implementation of programs. In this way, while NITI Aayog retains the advisory and monitoring functions of the Planning commission, the function of framing Plans and allocating funds for Plan assisted schemes has been taken away.

The governing council, which has all chief ministers of states and administrators of the Union Territories sounds much like the National Development Council.

#### **Structure the NITI Aayog :**

1. Prime Minister of India as the Chairperson
2. Governing Council comprising the Chief Ministers of all the States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories
3. Regional Councils will be formed to address specific issues and contingencies impacting more than one state or a region. These will be formed for a specified tenure. The Regional Councils will be convened by the Prime Minister and will comprise of the Chief Ministers of States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories in the region. These will be chaired by the Chairperson of the NITI Aayog or his nominee.
4. Experts, specialists and practitioners with relevant domain knowledge as special invitees nominated by the Prime Minister

5. The full-time organizational framework will comprise of, in addition to the Prime Minister as the Chairperson:
- i. Vice-Chairperson: To be appointed by the Prime Minister
  - ii. Members: Full-time
  - iii. Part-time members: Maximum of 2 from leading universities research organizations other relevant institutions in an ex-officio capacity. Part time members will be on a rotational basis.
  - iv. Ex-Officio members: Maximum of 4 members of the Union Council of Ministers to be nominated by the Prime Minister.
  - v. Chief Executive Officer : To be appointed by the Prime Minister for a fixed tenure, in the rank of Secretary to the Government of India.
  - vi. Secretariat as deemed necessary.

### **Functions of NITI Aayog**

#### **1. NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India):**

- (i) To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States in the light of national objectives
- To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong States make a strong nation
- To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government
- To ensure, on areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy
- To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefiting adequately from economic progress
- To design strategic and long term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and monitor their progress and their efficacy. The lessons learnt through monitoring and feedback will be used for making innovative improvements, including necessary mid-course corrections
- To provide advice and encourage partnerships between key stakeholders and national and international like-minded Think tanks, as well as educational and policy research institutions.
- To create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and other partners.
- To offer a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter departmental issues in order to accelerate the implementation of the development agenda.
- To maintain a state-of-the-art Resource Centre, be a repository of research on good governance and best practices in sustainable and equitable development as well as help their dissemination to stakeholders
- To actively monitor and evaluate the implementation of programs and initiatives, including the identification of the needed resources so as to strengthen the probability of success and scope of delivery
- To focus on technology upgradation and capacity building for implementation of programmes and initiatives
- To undertake other activities as may be necessary in order to further the execution of the national development agenda, and the objectives mentioned above

#### **(ii) National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD)**

2. The NITI Aayog is the successor in interest to the Planning Commission.

**Role of NITI Aayog :** NITI Aayog has been entrusted with the role to co-ordinate ‘Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’ (called as SDGs). Moving ahead from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), SDGs have been evolved through a long inclusive process for achievement during 2016-2030. The SDGs cover 17 goals and 169 related targets resolved in the UN Summit meet 25-27 September 2015, in which India was represented at the level of Hon’ble Prime Minister. These SDGs will stimulate, align and accomplish action over the 15-year period in areas of critical importance for the humanity and the planet. The task at hand for NITI Aayog is not merely to periodically collect data on SDGs but to act proactively fructify the goals and targets not only quantitatively but also maintaining high standards of quality. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has already undertaken a parallel exercise of interaction with the ministries to evolve indicators reflecting the SDG goals and targets. To achieve these tasks, the draft mapping of the goals and targets as an initial step on proposed Nodal and other Ministries has been carried out in consultation with MoSPI. Further, as an illustration, the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs), including the ‘core of the core’, ‘core’ and ‘optional’ Schemes being implemented by the States have been mapped along with some of the recent initiatives undertaken by the Central Government. In addition, Ministries are implementing Central Sector Schemes and States are also implementing various State Schemes aligned with one or more SDGs.

**Conclusion :** In concluding NITI Aayog as a concept of the government it is to develop a Nation Agenda and faster cooperative federation between centre and state which will provide strategic and technical advice on key issues by formulating and reviewing five year plan target and goals

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*Mr. Varpe A.R. & Mr. Ponde A.B. (1053-1055)*

## **IT IN MANAGEMENT RESEARCH**

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### **Introduction:-**

Today every Management researcher can use IT to perform analyses for reasonably large-sized problems more easily on PCs with the help of the user-friendly packages. Where necessary, more complex analyses can be performed using advanced statistical and operations research packages. Area planning applications can use graphic software. GIS packages can assist researchers to generate alternatives by performing complex data analyses of spatial information and displaying the solutions on maps. Management Research studies relating to monitoring applications can also benefit from thematic mapping software systems in reducing the cumbersome mapping tasks. Performing calculations almost at the speed of light, the Computer has become one of the most useful research tools in modern times. IT is ideally suited for data analysis concerning large Management research projects. A wide variety of Information Technology and its tools has brought a meaningful revolution and improvement in information transfer. Information Technology plays a vital and growing role in Scientific Research. Use of Computer in research in science is so extensive that it is difficult to conceive today a Scientific Research project without Computer. Many research studies cannot be carried out without use of Computer particularly those involving complex computations, data analysis and modeling. Computer in Scientific Research is used at all stages from proposal/budget stage to presentation / findings to submission. Every Management Research scholars are encouraged to continue to think of ways to take best advantage of these tools in order to maximize the benefits for their study and to best prepare them for survival in the information society. The pressure to Computerize has had important implications for Management research scholars.

**Review of Literature:-** Computers are effective tools for facilitating Management researcher. They can provide quicker and easier access to more extensive and current information for Management research scholars. Through the use of Computer tools such as databases and spreadsheets, researcher can learn to manage information. Computers are generally more engaging and interesting to use than textbooks as information is presented in a variety of forms such as graphs, text, and through a variety of modalities such as auditory, visual. Individuals are enabled to develop further their own unique strengths by being able to access information through their preferred research style and through opportunities to represent their data in a variety of ways. In today's technologically driven society information has taken on a new importance as a commodity. Computers have been valuable tools for Management Research since their development in the 1990s. Computers have changed the ways in which Scientific Research is compiled and analyzed. Scientists, engineers and researchers alike are able to compile vast amounts of data and leave it to the Computer to work through the data while focusing on another area of the research project. This creates Management researcher results with fewer errors and better-engineered products. Uses of technology require learning opportunities based on real-life tasks and environments and must include opportunities for exploring and doing as well as for feedback and reflection. The diversity of media available through Computers enhances this exploration and allows Management researchers to actively create meaning. Therefore IT does facilitate the research work. Innumerable data can be processed and analyzed with greater ease and speed. Moreover, the results obtained are generally correct and reliable.

**Importance of the study:-** Computer Technologies can be an effective vehicle for introducing problems for Management researcher scholar investigation because they "allow research scholar to experience a shared context in which they engage in sustained thinking about complex problems. The Role of Computers becomes more important when the research is on a large sample. Management Researcher should know the research process throughout. This paper highlights the different phases of the Management research process where IT implemented widely. More utilization of IT makes the Management research process easier and faster with accuracy and greater reliability and fewer errors.

There are five major phases of the Management research process, they are,

1. Conceptual phase
2. Empirical phase
3. Analytic phase
4. Design and planning phase
5. Dissemination phase

**Scope for Research:-** Techniques involving trial and error process are quite frequently employed in research methodology. This involves lot of calculations and work of repetitive nature. Computers are best suited for such techniques, thus reducing the drudgery of researchers on the one hand producing the final result rapidly on the other. Thus, different scenarios are made available to researchers by Computers. The use of Information and Communication Technology (IT) will enable Management researcher scholar to reach different area all over the world to collect the accurate data. IT provides pace, Accuracy, Efficiency and Effectiveness in Research. Use of Internet, Web portal, and different data analysis software are also implacable for other streams in National and International Level. The use of IT can enhance what Management researcher scholars are able to produce. Computers can perform many statistical calculations easily and quickly.

**Internet Research:** Internet has become important and popular as a secondary source of data. Internet research is the practice of using the Internet, especially the World Wide Web (www), for research. To the extent that the Internet is widely and readily accessible to hundreds of millions of people in many parts of the world, it can provide practically instant information on most topics, and is having a profound impact on the way in which ideas are formed and knowledge is created. We have access to libraries, hard copy Looks, government documents, various data bases on our Computer through internet using worldwide web and/or various sea

• **Finding:-** Information Technology contributes to the achievement of good research goals, improving research scholar knowledge and data accuracy. It is concurs that when tools such as databases, spreadsheets, multimedia, e-mail, and network search engines are utilized to complete research requiring students to use information to solve problems, there is greater potential to promote cognitive development. These tools have the power to stimulate the development of intellectual skills such as inquiry, reasoning, problem solving and decision making abilities; critical and creative thinking; and, searching. The implication of IT makes Management researcher activity more efficient and more effective, and brings other benefits too; it reduces the length of period and increases the speed of processes and decision making and helps to create more flexible and responsive research processes. It decreases the paperwork substantially and allows easy access to voluminous data. The use of Information and Communication Technology (IT) will enable Management researcher scholar to reach different part of data area to collect the true data. This will also enable to monitoring and implementing of various data collection methods thereby increasing the accountability and transparency in Management research.

**Conclusion:-** There is great potential for IT to contribute to the development of effective research through this on-line communication technology to gain firsthand information and knowledge. Over a decade of research indicates that IT in Management research can play a supporting role in the acquisition of these information-literacy skills if their uses are embedded in significant learning experiences with Computer and its tools. The use of Computers has the potential to be a catalyst for change in the research environment, especially through the broadening of visions. There is a new society emerging as a result of the ongoing information revolution. Research Scholar has to learn a new set of basic learning skills that will equip them to live in this changing world. They will increasingly need the skills to become information researcher. With the assistance of IT Research Scholar can encourage more effective and thoughtful utilization of information by enhancing the skills required for information access, discrimination and applications? It is found that more effective use of Computer resources in Management research.

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## E-GOVERNANCE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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**Introduction:** E-Governance applications in the areas of economic monitoring, ministry, planning, electronic file handling, Database Managing ,public grievance systems, service delivery for high volume routine transactions such as payment of bills, tax dues etc, for all types of citizens-Governance initiatives has down shown significant success in improving accessibility, cost effectiveness and corruption reduction. In the Government of Maharashtra State satisfactorily fulfill the public's needs and expectations on the front office side, simplify their interaction with various online services accurate, transparent, accountable, efficient and effective interaction of government with the public, social citizens, business and other agencies and other non government organization also. Electronic Governance will result in improved transparency, speedy information dissemination, higher administrative efficiency and improved public services in sectors including transportation, agriculture, education, power, health, water, security and the state administration and municipal services. This has led to developing a sense of ownership and building of social capital. It aims for improving efficiency and effectiveness of government by making the information services available 24X7.

**Significance:** The aim is to provide easier and faster access of government services to public. As the era of digital economy evolves, the concept of good Governance assumes a greater significance. Information Technology today is recognized as an effective tool for catalyzing the economic activity in efficient governance and in developing human resource. To bring the benefits of Information and Communication Technology at the last to ensure transparent, timely and corruption free delivery of citizen services, Government of India has initiated E-Governance programme.E-Governance increasing the standard of public-centric service delivery.

- **Project Objectives:**

- To established the ICT Based of existing registration process.
- To have interface in Regional Language.
- To introduce transparency, reliability and accountability for all government functions.
- To provide a centralized interface for all citizen-related transactions.



**Figure 1: E-Governance System**

(Source: [www.egovernance.com](http://www.egovernance.com).)

**National E-Governance plan:** Government of India aimed at transforming the service delivery system across the country. Projects which have been identified for such online computerized services on a priority basis also known as E-services include birth and death registration, Marriage registration, Scholarship registration ,Tax filing, Land records, Driver's licenses and Vehicle registration, Passports services, Agricultural extension services, and a wide range of municipal corporation and



Grampanchayat etc.( local government ) level services. . The World Bank on March 31 approved \$150 million loan to India to accelerate the implementation of its National E-Governance Plan (NEGP), a flagship E-Governance initiative will also enable E-services for a number of critical private sector services such as banking, insurance. Government of India has initiated E-Governance programme in country in the late 1990s.

➤ **Vision of National E-Governance in India:** National E-Governance Plan has been launched with the aim of improving delivery of Government services to citizens and businesses are guided by the following vision: “**To providing e-governance services to the end user which is reliable, cost effective and challenging anywhere and anytime**”. The vision statement clearly underlines these priorities of the Government in fostering good governance.

➤ **Types of E-Government Services:**

• **Government to Citizen (G2C):**

- Activities between Governments to citizens.
- Payment of electricity bill, Water Revenue, telephone bill.
- Payment of tax.
- Filling of passport applications.
- Registration of birth/death certificate.
- Payment by cash/ cheque /credit card.

- **Government to Government (G2G):** Exchange information among various Governments' nodes in the hierarchy.

- **Government to Nonprofit organization (G2N):** Government provides Information to nonprofit Organizations.(NGO)

- **Government to Employee (G2E):** Government provides Services to employees who works in government and non government organization.

- **Government to Business (B2G):** Government sells product and services to business **and** improves economic grievances to the system.

- Importance of E-Governance services:

- Common Interfaces for delivering all Services:

- Accessibility:

- Adoptions of Governance form improving the E-Governance:

Improve the quality of Services for the End Users:

- Improve the Grievance for Governance and citizens:

➤ **E-governance Services:**

**SETU ( Maha e-seva Kendra):** SETU has started with aim to provide greater transparency, accessibility and efficiency to government procedures. Indirect employment generation is also another goal. SETU or Maha e-seva Kendra the Citizen facilitation Centers act as a e-stop service centre for people who have to visit government offices for certificates, permits, authentication, affidavits and other service provided with the help of SETU Society is a Society promotion of Excellence and Transparency in public administration for better Understanding of the requirements of the citizens in their interface with Government.

**MahaDBT (Direct Benefit Transfer):** Mahadbt is one of the important web services in Maharashtra state which will provides forty different services to the citizens likes E-Scholarship, Pension, Agri benefits, Disaster management and with the help of single interface citizens access total benefit directly into the bank account, It supports to avoids corruption etc.

**Rojgar Wahini:** The Self-Employment sub-site covers the Self-Employment guidance activities of the Department of Employment & Self Employment, providing information, guidance and advice to the unemployed youth regarding self-Employment schemes, small-scale businesses they can take up, and training details. The Bankers' Corner give advice on loans and related processes. Details of NGOs working for Self-Employment; details of Seva Societies registered with the Department are also available.

**Conclusion:** Maharashtra is a frontline State in the implementation of E-Governance policies & projects and setting up of key infrastructure for E Governance. Maharashtra Government focuses on growth and development of new & emerging technology areas. It has been increasingly using the Information and Communication Technologies to offer citizen based service as per convenient location with an initiative to improve the reach, make services more transparent and reduce response time with reducing costs. E-Governance automating the government functions and processes at all levels of the administrative hierarchy. Finally E-Governance succeeded in bringing corruption under check and consequently increasing state's tax revenues through the effective usage of Information Technology, Computer Network, Communication Networks and other Electronic Devices. This 'E-Governance' can make governance more efficient and more effective, and bring other benefits too. E-Governance reduces the costs and increases throughputs of processes and decision making and/or to create more flexible and responsive processes. This paper outlines the contribution of E-Governance to the achievement of good governance goals, improving

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*Prof. Dr. Thore Shivaji Dattatraya (1059-1061)*

## **RECENT TRENDS IN WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**

**Prof. Dr. Thore Shivaji Dattatraya**

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### **INTRODUCTION :**

Many a University have very thoughtfully included the subject of business entrepreneurship at graduation and post graduation level. In the syllabus of many topics relating to women entrepreneurs, like challenges in future, Whether women entrepreneurs are born or made, performance of Indian women entrepreneurs and role of Govt. organizations in respect of women entrepreneurs have been included.

Here, I intend to discuss the topic "Women Entrepreneurial performance in India." In Hindu religion sex discrimination has been in existence the very ancient time. Women are deemed to be weaker. Both in respect of physical strength & emotional stability. Women are given secondary citizenship. They are deprived of political & economical rights. They have been confined to kitchen & bringing up children in the home. The situation was prevalent throughout the world. on the contrary, Indian women were much better off in ancient India, as compared to women were much better off in ancient India, as compared to women in middle east and Africa countries. Up to industrial revolution the state of affairs of European women was not different than Asian women. Only after industrial revolution, European women made advancement in education, earning money and social status. Industrial revaluation made jobs available to them & created entrepreneurial qualities in women. In India , we observe that some elite women enjoyed high status in the society. India being a spiritual country, the people thereof did not take interest in earning money and in a massing wealth. Women were not expected to work and earn money. So quality of entrepreneurship did not develop in women .

### **2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :**

Following are the objectives of this article.

- i) It is intended to have a historical perspective of women entrepreneurship.
- ii) It is contemplated to throw light upon performance of women entrepreneurs in India.
- iii) It is intended to suggest measures to improve the state of women entrepreneurs in India.

### **3. HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY :**

- i) There is lack of women entrepreneurship in India.
- ii) In modern times there is attitudinal change in women and they aspire for entrepreneurship.
- iii) Govt of India & Society in general are interested in developing women entrepreneurship.

### **4. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY :**

- i) Entrepreneurial development is key to industrial and economic development of the country.
- ii) Nearly 50% o the total population of the country is women.
- iii) If men and women are the two wheels of the chariot of this world one wheel i.e. the women must not be weak.
- iv) Personality of women has to be developed to enable them to cope with problems of entrepreneurship.
- v) It is accepted that women are better-half of men. So their role in the development of family, society and in building the nation is very important.

**5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :**

- i) It is proposed to undertake Research study of “ Women Entrepreneurial performance in India.”
- ii) For this purpose some successful women entrepreneurs are expected to be interviewed.
- iii) Primary data will be collected on the basis of interviews. It is intended to have theoretical analysis of women entrepreneurship for this purpose reputed journals, news paper, T.V. and Radio programmers and Books will be referred to.

**6. MEANING AND DEFINITIONS OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP :****a) By Dr. V.G. Patel -**

Once an enterprise starts, the difference between male and female must be forgotten because an entrepreneur is an entrepreneur, business is business; and profit and loss strictly depend upon entrepreneurial competencies.”

**b) By Small scale industries development commissioner-**

“ An enterprise owned and administered by a women entrepreneur having a minimum Financial interest of 51% of the share capital and giving at least 50% of the employment generated in the enterprise to women.”

**7. ANALYSIS OF THE STUDY :****a) Schemes implemented for women entrepreneurship:**

- i) **Professional & self employed :** professions like Chartered Accounts, Lawyers, Doctors, Architects, Interior Decorators, Painters, Photographers, Commercial Artists, Coaching classes etc. can be undertaken by women entrepreneurs, similarly a woman trained in any other art of craft holding any degree or diploma from a recognized institution or technically qualified and skilled can commence her women enterprise.
- j) **Business Enterprises engaged in providing services :** - Beauty parlours, Laundries, Eating Houses, Tea stalls, Designer, Boutiques circulating Libraries, Tailoring , fashion designer sewing Machine for job work. Rope making , House delivery services, baby crèche or sishugriha. Mat making, Bakery, Pop corn machine.
- k) **Retail Traders :** - General provision stores, Retail shop for cutluries, handicrafts, shops selling masalas, papads, spieces and pickles, paan, cold drinks and cigarettes, Barter trade of utensils against old garments, distribution/ dealer of any product fruit vendor vegetable vendor, flowers shop, Fish vendor etc.
- l) **Allied Agricultural Activities :** - Poultry farm, House dairy, Rabbit rearing , Floriculture, Nursery, Banana Plantation.
- m) Village or collage Industry & SSI Handloom weaving Handicrafts, Food processing ( papads, pickles) Manufacture of Fancy ( Bangles/dolls etc.) pottery papad making pickle manufacturing , Garment making and any other small scale Industry.

**8. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY :**

There are following limitation in women entrepreneurship development.

- i) **Physical abilities :-** Naturally, women are weak in mental and physical strength. They can not sustain strain.
- ii) **Re-generation responsibility :** The nature has endowed the faculty of bearing children to women. This has to certain extent affected women ability to work as entrepreneurs.

- iii) **Men Women discrimination** :- Despite education and under standing, there is tendency to make discrimination between men and women. Many times men are given preference to women.

**9. CONCLUSION :** It can be concluded that women are equally competent to work as business entrepreneurs. They should be provided opportunities to develop themselves. Women have inborn qualities of entrepreneur. They must not be deprived of their right to work and to achieve their ambitions. The Govt. is expected to take all steps to provide all facilities, education and training to women so as to develop them as entrepreneurs.

**10. RECOMMENDATION AND SUGGESTIONS :**

- i) It is suggested that social workers & leaders should teach the society not to make discrimination between men and women
- ii) Ethically people should be taught to show sympathy to women business entrepreneurs and encourage them.
- iii) Universities , colleges and other education institutions should introduce special courses for women in the country.
- iv) Special schemes should be introduced to provide economical and infreqstural facilities to women entrepreneurs.
- v) The banks and financial institutions may be advised to provide adequate finance on reasonable terms to women entrepreneurial.

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## GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS & INDIA - PROBLEMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### **Introduction:-**

The globalization of world economy in the 20<sup>th</sup> century has created global linkages like never before. These structural changes have brought some new generation economic facts that every nation has to live and cope with. This global turn ground has enlarged the market liberalization and has led to a great interdependence and linkage between markets world wide. At the one end, the resource mobilization, their optimal utilization as well as adequate and appropriate end usage and consumption has been ensured and at the other end, the scope for inefficiencies and ineffectiveness has been reduced to minimal as any inefficiency and ineffectiveness can lead to Global Crisis and Global Recession.

**Global Financial Crisis :-** The Global recession was initiated with financial crisis in U.Sub Prime Mortgage Market. In 1995, property prices had risen more than rate of inflation. Hence, there were returns in the property sector at that time. Therefore, a property boom was created in 2001. At the time, George Bush, the then President of America, stated that dot com bubble busted. But to avert the deeper recession in 2001, the artificial excess liquidity was created and loans were given to Sub Prime sector against the Sub Prime Mortgages. Moreover, due to deregulation of Banking system and change in organization and management model, banks were allowed to issue securities under securitization process .i.e. Banks had further mortgaged the securities to another Bank Holding Companies and even sold these securities to large huge investment banks. These inter-linkages different sectors of US economy and the recession spread to all over U.S. Faulty Credit Ratings have also played a significant role in Global Recession. Credit Ratings were done by few companies like Fitch, Crisil and these credit rating were done through bribe, Change in leadership in America has also played a role in Global Recession. Obama, the President of America and restricted outsourcing to meet the internal liquidity demands, which leads to withdrawal of investments from other countries and affected almost all the countries of the world wide showing slump in growth and employment due to integrated world economies. IMF estimates of growth rate have shown negative growth in almost all the countries in 2009.

### **Problems :-**

#### **1. Gross Domestic Product and Sectoral Growth :-**

The overall impact of Global Recession can be judged from full in GDP from 9% in 2007 to 6.7% in 2009. There was fall in industrial growth rate also. The fall in industrial growth rate from 8% in 2005-06 to 3.9% in 2008-09 is due to depressed export markets and suppressed domestic demand due to slow generation of employment. Moreover, rise in import prices also adversely affected the manufacturing sector. Service sector also got hampered due to adverse effect on Banking, Insurance and Financial Service Sector. Agricultural sector is also badly affected showing a decrease in growth rate from 5.9% in 2005-06 to 1.6% in 2008-09.

#### **2. Foreign Institutional Investment :-** The most immediate effect of recession has been out flow of foreign institutional investment from home market. There was decrease in foreign institutional investment from \$ 6409 million in 2006-07 to \$ 1507 million in 2008-09 as foreign

institutional investors withdrew their investments from foreign countries to cover losses in the home market.

3. **Foreign Exchange Reserve :-** Due to outflow of Foreign Institutional Investment and to meet the external obligations. Government has to release its foreign exchange reserve. Hence, there was depletion in Foreign exchange reserve from \$ 309 billion in 2008-09.
4. **Sensex and Nifty :-** Due to outflow of capital, there was decrease in number of borrowers which resulted in collapse of stock markets i.e. there was sharp decline in Sensex and Nifty both from January 2008 to October 2008.
5. **Exchange Rate :-** Withdrawal of Foreign Institutional Investment and conversion of funds raised locally to foreign currency to meet their external obligations increased the demand for US dollar and as a result exchange rate depreciated.
6. **Inflation :-** The currency depreciation led to high cost of imported food and imported capital goods, which further affected our domestic prices. Inflation rate on WPI has shown an increase from 4.4 in 2005-06 to 8.4 in 2008-09. The commodity exchanges also played a significant role in raising the prices in the economy. Increase in food prices in turn hit the poor individual and houses that spend much of their income on food.
7. **Foreign Trade :-** The aggregate decrease in demand in the world market as a result of crisis badly affected the export industries as there is reduction in consumption spending due to job loss. Even the exchange rate depreciation could not increase the exports. On the other hand, due to rise in import prices, import bill increased and hence the gap between imports payments and exports receipts widened and resulted in increase in deficits in Balance of Trade.
8. **Leadership :-** The core of the financial crisis in Europe, there is a leadership crisis. Over the weekend, Policy makers and pundits, businessmen and bankers, investors and the lay public waited to see what Greek voters would say about remaining in the eurozone. The very fact that crisis management has to take note of referendums and public opinion were populist rhetoric and base national sentiment rather than cool reasoning would shape perceptions and verdicts about Europe's leadership vacuum. Europe is clearly adrift in this gathering storm. At a meeting of risk analysts in London, analysts from the United States were shocked to encounter what one called "a dangerous mix of complacency and make-believe." The decision of eurozone Finance Minister to offer a 100 billion euros bailout package to Spain is viewed as an act of both desperation and bravado. While the fireeeks wonder why Spain gets so much money so easily. French and Italian an assertive Germany and a miffed and hurt German Chancellor says her nation cannot bear too much more of the burden of the eurozone's failure.
9. **Employment :-** Confronted with the most severe economic crisis in decades and rising unemployment; government in locations across the globe embraced a range of policies to suppress the inflow of migrants, encourage their departure, and protect labor markets for native born workers. From Malaysia and Thailand to Kazakhstan, Taiwan, Australia, South Korea and Russia many governments have sought to restrict access to their labor markets by halting or at least decreasing the numbers of work permits for foreigners. Others, such as the UK, tightened admission requirements. And while the policy focus of many of these countries was on reducing the entry of low skilled workers. The United States placed restrictions on some companies seeking to bring in the highly skilled. Swimming against the tide was Canada, which briefly considered the idea of reducing permanent legal immigration rates in response to the global economic downturn, but then proceeded to leave its permanent levels unchanged, and in fact saw employer demand for temporary workers rise. One province, Alberta, saw a 340% rise in

the number of temporary workers from 13000 in 2004 to 58000 in 2008 . Moreover in January 2009 , Alberta sanctioned a program to entice US temporary skilled workers through a fast-track programme for Canadian Permanent residency . The adjustment of Visa levels and entry requirements was not the only policy tool deployed by countries responding to the economic crisis. Others sought to make it harder for migrants to live and work illegally by stepping up enforcement and curbing access to public services.

**10. Aviation :-** The downside of a carbon aviation tax is not just limited to the business risk, it passes to state and private aircraft carriers, but also to global trade in high –value, time-bound commodities that are predicated on the aerial medium. Aviation supports 40% of the total value of international trade and accounts for 8% of global economic activity. The EU is push for taxing airlines that are essential life lines is a misguided one that threatens to slow down trade and changes of recovering form the current economic Crisis. According to the World Trade Organization ( WTO) global trade growth is a barely 3.7 % in 2012. Which is way below the long term average growth of 6% between 1990 and 2008. The EU's carbon aviation tax has been painted as a painful but necessary measure to protect the outer environment from airline emissions , but it could undermines that are particularly dependent on aviation-bound merchandise , tourism and overseas workers.

#### **Recommendations :-**

**1. Fiscal Responsibility Council :-** Fiscal responsibility has to be enforced to ensure that no political party free rides on the fiscal discipline of others. To achieve this, a Fiscal Responsibility Council ( FRC) headed by the Prime Minister, and comprising the Finance Minister , and leaders of major political formations in Lok Sabha, has to be constituted. Its mandate could include assessing the soundness of assumptions underlying economic and fiscal policy planning laying down an annual roadmap for the attainment of fiscal goals and monitoring progress , and evolving penalties on the government in case of default. The Budgeting practices in the Union government need to be improved in line with international best practices. The budget manual, can be amended through an executive order to adopt a "top -down" approach to budgeting. Under this system, once the Union Cabinet has approved the overall annual expenditure aggregates of each department , the power to decide on inter- se allocation within a department would vest with the concerned minister. This would encourage every departmental minister to function as the department own Finance Minister and promote intensive infra -department programme scrutiny vis - vis intended outcomes.

**2. Ministry of overseas Indian Affairs :-** In order to tackle such situation of crisis and other problems of Indian diasporas, the Indian Government has taken several initiatives. In 2009, a novel initiative, the Government had set up a community welfare fund in 42 Indian missions abroad to facilitate extending help to diasporas community in times on difficulty. Initially, the new welfare fund was envisaged by the Ministry Of Overseas Indian Affairs ( MOIA ) mainly to support workers who may be returning because they lost there jobs following the global showdown. However, the idea has evolved in to a permanent welfare measure to help overseas workers who may returning for different reasons.

**3. Exim Policy :-** A strategy of import compression has to be combined with a drive to push up exports. A lot has been written on the various elements that are key to higher and sustained export growth better infrastructure, diversified markets and easy financing. There is another things that might help export growth in the near term - lifting the ban on export items particularly in agriculture. Clearly, the curbs on agricultural exports can only be lifted after a careful analysis of the impact of lifting them. We can not for example , lift the curbs on the exports of pulses immediately given the current domestic shortage. However the same does not apply wheat ( banned since April



2007.) with current buffer stocks running at about 65 million tones or 30 million tones above the optimal stocking norm (a good fraction of which is rotting), there seems to be no rationale to continue with the ban. In fact, we should export surplus items aggressively to enable us to import items like pulses and oilseeds that are in short supply.

**4. Current Account Deficit (CAD) :-** The current account deficit is a structural problem. It is not merely a cyclical upstic that has been driven up by strong domestic growth. A more rational trade policy serves many purposes. It could help bring down the massive CAD and take the pressure of the rupee. This in turn could harness "imported" inflation. The RBI could then think of focusing on ramping up growth through rate cuts and monetary expansion. A revamp of the trade regime would also align our export and import patterns with domestic capacity and resource availability. In short, a win-win situation for the economy.

**5. Political Will :-** Political will is a required for big ticket economic reforms. Political will in a good democracy resides in the people. Leaders must have the ability to persuade them. India is a flotilla of ships and boats; Many communities, many political parties and much diversity. They must come together and sail together for India to advance. India is not a navel fleet in which captains of all ships will say "aye, sir" when the admiral commands. The captains and crews with the leader and go along with the fleet. They need a vision of the future into which they are sailing. A number- 7 percent GDP or 9 percent GDP - can not explain what really matters to people. what matters to them is what sort of country will we become? what will be the experience of daily life for our families? what opportunities for livelihoods will our children have?

**6. Institutions :-** A nation's economic numbers are an outcome of the quality of its institutions. Institutions channel entry and guide decision that result in inclusive growth. The architecture of institutions follows from "theories – in use" of how things should be organized and done. By 2005, the ideological divide between pro-markets or pro-government ideas of managing human affairs had widened in India, as it had in the Western World, moreover, market or market institutions come in many forms. For example the northern European model of inclusive capitalism provides institutional roles for labor and civil society for holding to account. Democracy requires strong institutions too. The ability to conduct elections is only one. Democracy also needs good institutional capabilities for dialogue and collaboration among diverse stakeholders at many levels of society, national & local.

**7. Capitalism:-** The scenarists pointed to the urgency for India to build an inclusive version of capitalism, and the imperative to strengthen local governance. They noted in the churn within India, positive forces pulling in those directions. However, these forces were sidelined by the premature celebration of India's inevitable success. The scenarists noted that the public discourse in India was becoming shriller with tensions within the country needing resolution as well as shallower in public debates designed to entertain rather than resolve. The quality of public deliberation it was feared, could prove to be India's Achilles, heel, In a democracy with great diversity - economic social and political and with an enormous development agenda ahead not only economic growth but also improvement of human development indicators the ability of people to participate effectively in decisions regarding their future is the key to progress. The scenarists forecasted that if India undertook the reforms in the institutions that their analysis pointed to, it would not only maintain a percent growth but, with favourable global conditions, exceed it.

**8. 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan :-** As the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan was taking shape, many Indians from diverse walks of life voluntarily came together, in a flotilla, to supplement the official planning process. They used the scenario process to get to the heart of the matter. The scenarios explain the choices people must make the strategies the country must adopt and our leaders must commit to

unlike economic analysis scenario's are expressed in terms that people understand . They provide seeds for dialogue across the country about how we can shape our future democratically. The scenario's reveal that the keys to Indian's sustainable progress are governance and administrative reforms. For competent and trustworthy institutions. With the EU in turmoil and global markets roiled, we cannot muddle along any longer . It is time to batten down the hatches. So that the Indian flotilla can advance amidst the storm. Internal institutional reforms have become even more urgent.

**9. Constitution:-** The Challenger for the EU is to find its Ambedkar , it needs a constitution that will enable a continental political leadership to offer continent -wide solution to a continent wide problem. Europe needs emotional unity as much as it needs a new strategy for generating employment in a globally competitive way. It this sounds daunting and impossible, then the EU should return to what many in Britain prefer a normal single market , like the South Asian Free Trade Area ( SAFTA) A single marketed with multiple currencies and sovereign member nations. Britain's Eurosceptics in fact advocate this course that the EU should give up idea a fiscal and monetary union and remain just a single market. But that would also imply the decline of Europe as a geopolitical power.

**10. Inflation:-** The coming days will seen even more difficult times for monetary policy making. In India is to word off a high and volatile inflation rate and provide an environment for long term high growth, then apart from the investment climate and all other reforms the government needs to do, it must move towards an inflation targeting Central bank. Otherwise, the political pressure to cut rates in futile attempts to push growth , can plunge India in to years of higher inflation and even lower growth.

**11. Financial Literacy :-** Financial inclusion was part of trinity along with consumer protection and financial literacy which would ensure financial stability. Still India needs to do a lot regarding the financial exclusivity with more than half of Indians. Still living in 'unbanked' regions. They have to depend upon the local money lenders who exploit them heavily.

**12. Economic Growth :-** From 2004 onwards , the Indian leadership has neglected the foundations of economic growth. The economic policy reforms of previous years , coupled with be nigh global conditions, gave effortless growth and the focus of the Union was on spending. Now , we need to reevaluate our growth model , and ask how to rebuild the confidence of private investors so as to obtain growth even when global conditions are adverse.

**13. Economics of Solidarity :-** Today the capitalist system appears to be the only efficient mode of economic organization. However , there appears to be increasing resistance to the capitalist order , evident in the people's movements witnessed from time to time when the livelihoods of the poor and the marginalized are threatened. This presents an understanding of the new development epistemology of the deprived, the powerless, and those who are at the margins at all levels - local , national and global. It discusses how solidarity economics appears to be paving the way for an alternate , new type of economic development .

**14. India's services sector :-** There are various problems in looking at services as the gateway to development in India. First , the sectoral shift of the gross domestic product of in favour of services has not been matched by concomitant changes in employment pattern. Second, the services sector has exhibited a dualism where in the fastest growing services are the high productivity, low employment – generating ones . And lastly but significantly ; much of the growth in services has necessitated the transfer of resources to the private . Corporate sector and destruction of livelihoods of people dependent on such resources.

**15. Others:-**

a) But expectations for a short term win have been lowered by Germany's Chancellor, Angela Merkel, who has asserted that big changes such as issuing common debt will have to wait until countries that use the single currency have agreed to a broader revamp of the political architecture of the euro zone. Those change could include surrendering more power over their budgets do Brussels.

The Summit, which will be followed by a separate meeting of euro zone leaders which is expected to focus on agreeing on the elements of a banking union, which is seen as a concrete step even though it would not come into operation until 2013 at the earliest.

Those elements would include a system to wind up insolvent banks, a central deposit guarantee fund and a bigger supervisory role for the European Central Bank, among other measures.

b) Government should taking steps to revive investor sentiment, focusing heavily on infrastructure investment and was committed to promote an atmosphere conducive to enterprise and creativity.

" Our policies should be transparent stable and designed to provide a level playing field to both domestic and foreign investors. "

The Government was focusing on reversing the Fiscal expansion allowed after the global financial turmoil in 2008. " This will require tough decisions, including on controlling subsidies which we are determined to take.

c) EBC President Mario Draghi said his bank was ready to step in and fund any viable euro zone bank that gets in trouble, and painted a picture of a deteriorating economy with no inflation danger conditions for monetary easing.

Central banks are preparing to take steps to stabilize financial markets if needed by providing liquidity and prevent any credit squeeze.

d) Whatever is causing liquidity stress, whether it is foreign exchange market or sometime else, we are focused on maintaining liquidity conditions within the comfort zone, we have stated and that will continue to be the benchmarks.

In its mid-quarter monetary policy review of June 18, the Central bank had said its open market operations (OMO) have substantially eased liquidity conditions.

To further augment liquidity and encourage banks to increase credit flow to the export sector. RBI also raised the export refinance credit limit with to release about Rs. 30,000 crore.

Referring to the current account deficit, the capital inflows are not matching the expectations and putting pressure on the rupee. As its current account deficit corrects for whatever reasons, whether it is oil prices or exports picking up or imports going down that will obviously have a reverse effect, which will help to stabilize that rupee.

e) British officials " Strengthen governance and establish a credible reporting procedure " and ". eliminate incentive to misreport."

f) There has been a conflict between the government, the owner of several large banks, and RBI, the regulator, on the issue of micro management of these banks. The conflict should transfer into cooperation.

**Conclusion:-** India an emerging market economy thought it be different this time and they be able to escape the scar, also got affected though to a lesser extent. But the lesson to be learnt is we are living in a global villages, and our sustainable growth as well as our challenges is linked, though to a larger or smaller extent depending upon internal as well as external macros. This is mainly due to the inter linkages between various economies that any such crisis takes global shape and can only be redressed by managing together. Collective efforts of larger number of regulators and governments

worldwide are needed for the rescue during the times of crisis. This leads us to the conclusion that globalization and hence the financial market liberalization has converted the job of regulators to proactively manage macroeconomic policies rather than to controlling or regulating markets. The role of regulator is to keep a close watch on internal as well as external macro-economic developments and manage proactively its foreign trade policies, foreign exchange reserves and fluctuations in currency values, fiscal policies, monetary policies etc. to take the economy on the desired level of economic growth which is sustainable in long run and manage the short term hiccups arising in the way of doing so. " We must plan our economy in such a manner that we cannot expect outside help on a scale which can see us through our difficulties."

" There are problems with regard to management of the balance of payments deficit on the current account. Those problems also we will tackle. It will not be proper for us to take about these things in details, but, we recognize that we have to work our way to restore the momentum of growth that India needs and which the people of India want the Government of India to work for. " " Many countries could do more if additional finance and technology were available. Unfortunately, there is little evidence of support from the industrialized countries in these areas ( reducing emissions intensity ). The ongoing economic crisis has made matters worse." Describing Economic Development social inclusion and environmental sustainability as all equally critical as components of sustainable development. The task before the world community is to give practical shape and content to this architecture in a manner that allows each country to develop according to its own national priorities and circumstance. " Difficult though it may seem, we have to summon the imagination to balance the costs that we will incur in the present with the benefits that will accrue to future generations. " For developing countries, inclusive growth and a rapid increase in per capita income levels are development imperatives. " Those living at the subsistence level cannot bear the costs of adjustment and their livelihood considerations are important in determining how scarce natural resources such as land, water and forests are used." Nothing that sustainable development also mandated efficient use of available natural resources, the world community has to be much more frugal in the way it uses natural resources. With this sentence I conclude this. JAIHIND.

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*Lt. S. A. Palande & Dr. Ambadas S. Kapadi (1069-1072)*

## **INDIA HAS A LONG WAY TO GO SAYS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX**

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### **Human development index:**

Begun in 1990, the HDI, calculated by the UNDP, is an average measure of basic human development achievements of a country. It ranks countries into four tiers of human development on the basis of indicators of life expectancy, education and per capita income. Thus higher life span, level of education and higher GDP per capita results in a country scoring higher HDI. India's HDI value for 2015 is 0.624—which puts the country in the medium human development category but behind fellow South Asian countries like Sri Lanka and the Maldives. India's 2015 score is up from 0.428 in 1990, i.e. an increase of 45.8% between 1990-2015. India's improved HDI value is second among BRICS countries, with China recording the highest improvement—48%. Since the HDI is an average measure of basic human development achievements in a country, it “masks inequality in the distribution of human development across the population at the country level,” the HDI report points out. “The ‘loss’ in human development due to inequality is given by the difference between the HDI and inequality adjusted HDI, or IHDI,” says the report. “As the inequality in a country increases, the loss in human development also increases,”

**HUMAN DEVELOPMENT ;** A Process of enlarging people's freedoms and opportunities and improving their well-being, enabling them to lead long, healthy lives; to have access to knowledge; to enjoy a decent standard of living; and to participate in the decisions that affect them.

### **Calculation of Human Development Index :**

As Stated , above, HDI is summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievement in a country in 3 basic dimension of human development.

- ❖ A long and healthy life, as a measured by life expectancy at birth
- ❖ Knowledge as a measured by the adult literacy education rate and the primary, secondary and Higher education gross enrollment ratio.
- ❖ A decent standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms in US \$ (American dollars)

### **Goalposts for Calculating the HDI**

Sr.no.	Indicator	Maximum Value	Minimum Value
1.	Life expectancy at birth (year)	85	25
2.	Adult literacy rate ( % )	100	0
3.	Combined gross enrollment ratio ( % )	100	0
4.	GDP per capita ( PPP US \$ )	40,000	100

Performance in each dimension is expressed as a value between 0 and 1 by applying the following general formula;

$$\text{Dimension index} = \frac{\text{Actual value} - \text{minimum value}}{\text{Maximum value} - \text{minimum value}}$$

**Trends in the Human Development Index of BRICS Countries 1990- 2015**

BRICS	Year	Brazil	Russia	India	China	South Africa
<b>Value of Human Development Index</b>	1990	0.611	0.733	0.428	0.499	0.621
	2000	0.685	0.720	0.494	0.592	0.629
	2010	0.724	0.785	0.580	0.700	0.638
	2011	0.730	0.792	0.590	0.703	0.644
	2012	0.734	0.799	0.599	0.713	0.652
	2013	0.747	0.803	0.607	0.723	0.660
	2014	0.754	0.805	0.615	0.734	0.665
<b>Average Annual HDI Growth of Percentage</b>	1990-2000	1.15	0.18	1.45	1.72	0.13
	2000-2010	0.55	0.87	1.62	1.7	0.14
	2010-2015	0.83	0.48	1.46	1.05	0.89
	1990-2015	0.85	0.37	1.52	1.57	0.28
<b>Rank</b>	2013	79	57	135	91	118

**Analysis of the table ;** India's HDI value for 2013 is 0.586 which falls in the medium Human Development category positioning the country at 135 out of 187 countries. Between 1980 to 2013. Indian's HDI value increased from 0.369 to 0.586 "said the UNDP report India is the lowest performing Country among the BRICS Nations in all Categories of the HDI with the exception of life expectancy, which is lower in South Africa. Among the BRICS countries, Russia, Brazil & China are in the high HDI Category with Russia seaming the highest rank at 57, followed by Brazil at 79 & China at 91. As per as report south Africa & India rank in the middle category, securing 118<sup>th</sup> & 135<sup>th</sup> position respectively.

**Significant findings in the report:-**

1.5 million people worldwide still live in multidimensional poverty half of them concentrated in South Asia

- South Asia also had the highest levels of malnutrition in the world and the lowest public health expenditure as a percentage of the GDP
- India's public health expenditure was even lower than the South Asian average
- Report emphasized on the positive role played by reservation policy in India though it has not been able to end caste based exclusions
- The HDR also praised the National Rural Employment Guarantee programme, as it combined social protection with appropriate employment strategies
- Indian grass root group Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sanghatan was commended for popularizing social audits of government schemes
- The largest gender disparity in development was in South Asia, where the female HDI value is almost 20% lower
- Gender gaps in entrepreneurship and labour force participation resulted in an estimated income loss of 19%

**India's comparison with BRICS Nations**



Some photos reflecting the poverty of India

Following photos indeed reflect the division of the Indian society into have and have nots

Dark India



India shinning



Education standards

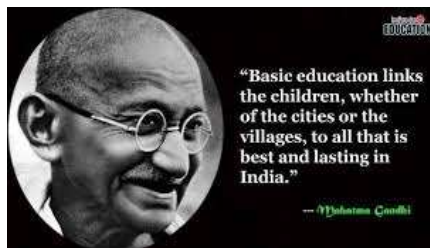
Dark India



India shinnin



Bapuji's View on Primary education



Where does India stand in the HDI index?

- India is in the medium category, in terms of human development index (HDI) with an HDI value of **0.624**, alongside countries such as Congo, Namibia and Pakistan
- It is ranked third among the SAARC countries, behind Sri Lanka (73) and the Maldives (105), both of which figure among the countries with high human development indicators
- The world's **top three countries** in HDI are Norway, Australia, and Switzerland
- While India's HDI value increased from 0.428 in 1990 to 0.624 in 2015, it still had the lowest rank among BRIC nations.

**Suggestions:-**

- 1) India should increase their spending on the health sector in Rural and Urban area.
- 2) The quality of education should increase rapidly atleast at primary, secondary, higher education level.
- 3) India should focus on regional development and should take steps for developing those regions which are very very backward in case of economic development.
- 4) India should focus on Major problems e.g. regional Unbalances, Economic Inequality of Wealth, Explosion of Population etc.

**Conclusions:-** Although India is the fastest growing economy of the world and It could be reflected through the economic growth of India But this growth seems to be unevenly distributed and still lot more to be done to improve the life expectancy and educational standards of India. India is still a developing country but however statistics put India even behind the Srilanka and Maldives. Rising inequality and low human development cannot bring about a harmonious and peaceful society where there is 'sab ka vikas' (development of all)

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## GOODS & SERVICE TAX

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### INTRODUCTION :-

In the year 2000 for the first time the idea of initiating the GST was made by BJP Government under the leadership of Atal Bihari Vajpeyee. An empowered committee was also formed for that, headed by Asim Dasgupta ( the then Finance Minister of the West Bengal Government). The committee formed to design the model of the GST and at the same time inspect the preparation of the IT department for its rollout . In 2011 the previous united progressive alliance (UPA) Government also introduced a Constitution Amendment Bill to facilitate the introduction of the GST in the Lok Sabha but it was rejected by many States . The Constitution Amendment Bil for Good and Service Tax (GST) has been approved by the President of India post its passage in the parliament (Rajya Sabha on 3 August 2016 and Lok Sabha on 8 August 2016) and ratification by more than 50 percent of state legislatures. The Government of India is committed to replace all the indirect taxes levied on good and service tax by the center and States implement GST by April 2017. With GST , it is anticipated that the tax base will be comprehensive , as virtually all good and service will be taxable, with minimum exemption . GST will be a game changing reform for the Indian economy by creating a common Indian market and reducing the cascading effect of tax on the cost of goods and service . computation , tax payment , compliance , credit utilization and reporting , leading to a complete overhaul of the current indirect tax system . GST will have a farreaching impact on almost all the aspect of the business operations in the country , for instance, pricing of products and services, supply chain optimization, IT, accounting, and tax compliance system.

### *Object of study*

To know the GST in detail and find out advantages and disadvantages of it.

### **What is GST??**

The GST is basically an indirect tax that brings most of the taxes imposed on most goods and services manufacture , sale and consumption of goods and services. Under a single domain at the national level . In the present system the taxes are levied separately on goods and services. The GST is a consolidated tax based on a uniform rate of tax fixed for both goods and services and it is payable at the final point of consumption . at each stage of sale or purchase in the supply chain ,this tax is collected on value-added goods and services ,through a tax credit mechanism .

The proposed model of GST and the rate

A dual GST system is planned to be implemented in India as proposed by the Empowered committee Under which the GST will be divided into two parts :

- State Goods And Services tax (SGST)
- Central Goods And Services Tax (CGST)

Both SGST And CGST will be levied on the taxable value of transaction . All Goods And services, leaving aside a few will be brought into the GST and there will be no difference between goods and services . the GST system will combine Central excise duty , additional excise duty, services tax , State VAT entertainment tax etc. under one banner.

The GST rate is expected to be around 14-16 per cent . After the combined GST rate is fixed, the states and the Center will decide on the SGST and CGST rates . At present, 10 per cent is levied on services and the indirect taxes on most goods is around 20 per cent . Status of implementation of GST

To be fully viable by law in all the states, the GST Bill need to be passed by a two-thirds majority in both House of Parliament and by the legislatures of half of the 29 states . In December 2014 , finance Minister Arun Jaitley introduced the constitutional amendment bill of the GST in the Lok Sabha . he announced that the GST would be a major reform in India's taxation system since 1947, which would reduce transaction costs for business and boost the economy .

Earlier, the Bill was rejected by a few States saying that it does not include the issues of compensation , entry tax and the tax on petroleum products . Jaitley while introducing the bill said that all efforts have been taken to make sure that the States do not suffer any loss of revenue with the implementation of the GST. THE States will receive Rs 11000 crore this fiscal year so that it would compensate the losses suffered by them for decline in Central sales tax (CST) and subsequently financial assistance would be provided for a five-year period .

All said and done , the GST Bill which was conceived way back in the year 2000 has not seen the light of the day as yet . if everything goes well , most likely the Bill will be legislated by April 2016 . According to a study by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCEAR) , full implementation of the GST could expand India's growth of gross domestic product by 0.9-1.7 percentage points .by removing the system of multiple Central the State taxes , the GST can help in reducing taxation and filing costs and expand business profitability , thereby attracting investments and promoting GDP growth . Simplification of tax norms can help in improving tax compliance and increasing tax revenues .

#### ***Advantages of GST Bill***

Introduction of a GST is very much essential in the emerging environment of the Indian economy .

- There is no doubt that in production and distribution of goods, services are increasingly used or consumed and vice versa . separated taxes for goods and services, which is the present taxation system , requires division of transaction values into value of goods and services for taxation , leading to greater complication , administration , including compliance costs . in the GST system when all the taxes are integrated , it would make possible the taxation burden to be split equitably between manufacturing and services .
- GST will be levied only at the final destination of consumption based on VAT principle and not at various points (from manufacturing to retail outlets ) this will help in removing economic distortion and bring about development of a common national market.
- It will also help to build a transparent and corruption –free tax administration . Presently, a tax is levied on when a finished product moves out from a factory , which is paid by the manufacturer , and it is again levied at the retail outlet when sold . Apart from full allowance of credit , there are several other advantages of introducing a GST in India.
- ***Possible reduction in prices :***

Due to full and seamless credit ,manufacturing or traders do not have to include taxes as a part of their cost of production ,which is a very big reason to say that we can see a reduction in prices . However ,if the government seeks to introduce GST with a higher rate this might be lost.

- ***Increase in Government Revenues :***

This might seem to be a vague .However ,even at the time of introduction of VAT ,the public revenues actually went up instead of falling because many people resorted to paying taxes rather than evading the same .However ,the government may wish to introduce GST at a Revenue neutral rate ,in which case the revenues might not see a significant increase in the short run.

- **Less Compliance and Procedural Cost :**

Instead of maintaining big records , return and reporting under Various different statues, all assesses Will find comfortable under GST as the compliance cost will be reduced .it should be noted that the assesses are , nevertheless ,required to keep record of CGST ,SGST and IGST separately

- **Benefits Of GST Bill :**

- **For The Centre and the states :** According to experts ,by implementing the GST ,India Will gain \$ 15 billion a year .this is because ,it will promote more exports , create more employment opportunities and boost growth .it will divide the burden of tax between manufacturing and services .
- **For individuals and Companies :** In the GST system ,taxes for both center and state will be collected at the point of sale .both will be charged on the manufacturing cost. Individuals will be benefited by this as prices are likely to come down and lower prices mean more consumption, and more consumption means more production , thereby helping in the growth of the companies .

- **Items not under GST :**

Alcohol, tobacco, petroleum products

- **Disadvantages of GST Bill in India**
- The service tax in India is now 15% but the proposed GST is about 18-20% .All the services will be costlier and this one of the Disadvantages of GST Bill on Common persons.
- There are some retail products where the tax rate is only 4 percent but with GST it will be costlier like garments and cloths.
- The control on business will be of state and central government so it may be some complex for businessman.
- All credits will be online and some penalties are like criminal activity .so it is threatening for small businessman who is now free from taxes.
- GST is also having there types of taxes and all have to be maintained and this not going too easy for small Businessman.

Above are the advantages and disadvantages of GST Bill in India and as per me it will be more comfortable them the existing tax process in India.

**@ Conclusion @**

In the GST system, when all the taxes are integrated, it would make possible the taxation burden to be split equitable between manufacturing and services. This will help in removing economic distortions and bring about development of a common national market. GST at a revenue neutral rate, in which case the revenues might not see a significant increase in the short run. Instead of maintaining big record, returns and reporting under various different statues, all assesses will find comfortable under GST as the compliance cost will be reduced.

- Reduce the cascading effect of taxes on the final price of the product. Eliminate tax –on – tax effects .....Moderate prices and increase consumption.
- Moderate prices and increase consumption.
- Uniform and stable tax regime. One – country –one tax.

- Simplify tax Structure .....
- Increase GDP, tax- GDP ratio revenue surplus.
- Will reduce logistics cost for firms.
- Would reduce black money; need for financial documentation will increase.

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Sandip B. Ramteke (1077-1079)

## NET BANKING, MOBILE BANKING & FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

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### **Introduction : -**

The technology has changed the nature of the business transactions in miraculous manner. The technology we are using today was just beyond the thinking of the common man before several years . Now-a-days technology becomes the part of our day-today life . We can purchase a paper pin and even a car with the help of technology. The technology has transformed the whole world in a super market. Now-a-days, computers and internet are the basic components for business transaction. All the transactions can be performed in electronic mode through telecommunication channels. India has the third largest telecommunication network in the world. The transactions like payment if electricity bills, transfer of funds , cheque book request , bank statement, online shopping, bus and lots of other transactions can easily performed through the computers and internet. We do not need to wait in a bank queue, not to go to shopping mall, even need not to carry a single rupee in your pocket for such transactions. Really, technology has changed the life style of the common man.

**E-commerce:-** The process of buying and selling the good and services through the internet and other computer networks is called as e-commerce. The data is changed interchangeably in the electronic form. It is the revolutionary change in the field of business transaction. It has opened the door of international market for domestic and foreign companies They can spread their business world wide even sitting in a very small office. With the help of internet and computer the whole world is connected and become a global hub. Now, the question arises that what is Net Banking and what is Mobile banking? What are the differences in those?

A short snapshot is given below :-

**Net banking :-** Net banking is a facility given by a financial institution to its customers to perform financial transaction in a secure manner. Bank provides the Login ID, Login password and Transaction password to its customers to make the financial transactions secure. An account in the electronic form is opened by using login ID and password. The above said transactions can easily be made through it.

**Mobile Banking:-** Another part that is Mobile Banking means all the financial transactions can be performed by using mobile It is a recent development in this sector. One need not to visit to the cyber café or internet connected computer for making transactions. He can make all the transactions even he is in journey by using his mobile phone without the internet connectivity.

**Role of financial Institution:-** Financial institutions are the institutions which provide financial services to its members and clients. Those are institutions that accept the deposits and provide the loan, e.g. bank, credit societies, building societies, trust etc. also there are insurance companies, brokers, investment funds and underwriters are there who provides the financial services They work like blood vessels in the economy of the nation. They have tremendous importance in the economy.

**Net Banking, Mobile Banking and Financial Institution:-** This is the era of computerization. Every field is associated with the computers and internet. Even from a general store to the space station, the use of computer and internet is become so common. Then, how the financial institutions can be an exception to it ? use of computer and internet has drastically changed the working environment of the financial institutions. The transactions are performed at a very high speed. A fund can be transferred any where in the world within the amazingly short period. Money can be withdraw from anywhere financial

institutions have to upgrade themselves to cope-up with the speed of the economy and advancement in technological sector. Now-a-days almost all the nationalized and private sector banks are interconnected with core banking facilities. The banks have to invest huge capital for such up gradation. It is the need of the time to get computerized and be global. The banks have to mould themselves into new shape. They have to train and develop their employees even by accepting their oppose to it. Banks have successfully implemented the core banking system, mobile banking system also internet banking system very effectively. According to a survey it is found that 7%, of the bank account holder are using the internet banking. The ration in the year 2007 was just 1% a very short period, it has reached up to 7% in the year 2011. At the end of 2010, only 1% of the bank account holder were registered as a mobile banking customer. The growth is quiet good but not best. It has huge opportunities to increase the number of customers and the use of Internet Banking and Mobile Banking. Banks have to promote the people to use the internet and mobile banking. We will see ahead the benefits of using Net Banking and Mobile Banking in deep.

**Benefits of Net Banking and Mobile Banking:-**

01. Reduced Load to financial institutions :- The employees of the financial institution need not to work hard and not to maintain all the record manually. All the transactions performed through the net and mobile banking are recorded in electronic form loads for deposit and withdrawal customers. As the ATMs are available very easily, most of the withdrawals are done through ATM and fund can be transferred through net banking.
02. Credit money creation: - Net banking helps to create credit money. As the cash is transferred electronically, there is no need to carry the currency of the nation. Therefore currency can be used for long time.
03. Faster Transactions: - As the transactions are done through internet, the speed of the transaction is very high. There is no need to maintain hard copy of each transaction. All the information is saved in electronic form in the computer database.
04. Huge collection of funds: - By providing the mobile banking services, bank can earn a handsome amount. As the number of customers increase, the income will also increase.
05. Better services :- By using secure sites and providing high level of security, bank can ensure the customer about the services of the bank. Also they can make aggressive advertisement of their product on internet.
06. Broader Market: - A survey that due to increase in use of internet banking users, there is sudden decrease in the number of branch banking. By using internet banking, any one can transfer the fund therefore, no need to open the branch physically everywhere.
07. Cost saving :- Due to limited expansion of the branches, it is also a cost savings for the banks. The need not to appoint the new staff for that branch even not to spent the huge amount on infrastructure. Also, there is less rush in the bank as the transactions are through the internet, requirement of staff will be lower. In short, it is very cost effective for the financial institutions.
08. Incentives: - Banks can attract the customers by giving some incentive on use of mobile and internet banking. It will increase the number of transaction through internet banking and mobile banking as well as the income of the financial institution.
09. Security :- The transactions are performed through secure websites and highly confidential login and passwords. Therefore, the transactions through Net banking are getting more popular.
10. Easy to access :- India has the third largest telecommunication network in the world. The user of Net Banking and Mobile banking can access the internet and telephone from any where and perform their transactions.

**Limitation of Net Banking and mobile Banking :-**

01. Huge Investment :- The bank has to invest huge amount to provide the facility of Internet Banking and mobile Banking. It is very costly to update and manage the web site and transactions thereon.
02. Security :- All the transaction are done by using the internet. It is so risk because the website can be hack by the hackers and data can be misused. Though the Login ID and passwords are provided to the users, those may be bank or even get lost by the user and in such case it is very risky, hacker misuse that.
03. Training and Development of Employees :- The employee sometime are not giving positive response to the change in the organization and sometimes conflict can be happen between staff and management. The banks have to update their employees about the regular technological changes and orientation programmes training and development seminars workshops have to arrange regularly, and it proves and sometimes costly also.
04. Technological Advancement :- The bank has to transform itself into changing technological environment, proves so costly and time consuming.
05. Technical Expert Team :- for maintenance of the internet and mobile banking services, the banks have to appoint technical expert team. As the experts are rare charge high cost to retain in the industry. So, it also becomes costly.

**Suggestion :-** Every coin has two sides, but we have to accept the changes considering the advantages progress of the economy The effects of above limitation can be minimized by using some effective tools.

1. Though the investment is high but it is for one time. Once the investment is made, it need not to do repeatedly. The expenditure are for one time only and can give benefit for long time, it is a capital Expenditure.
2. By using cryptography application like encryption and decryption and different algorithm, the security threat can be minimised. Also the customer awareness must be increased about using the Net and mobile Banking facilities.
3. Training and development expenditure should not be treat a expenditure whereas it is to be treated as investment for the development of the organization. Skilled employees are the real asset of the organization. Organization should motivate their employees to get trained and should provide opportunities to get promoted or even getting bonus.
4. Technological advancement and technical experts expenses are the expenses of “Capital” in nature. The bust staff appointed for maintenance, will provide best output and superb services and ultimately it results in increase in the customers and the deposit of the bank.

**Conclusion :-**Technology has opened the doors of the progress of the economy. We have to cope with the speed of the world economy. If we want our country to be called as “Developed Country” then we will have to implement the facilities like Net and Mobile Banking. Though they look very small but they are the symbol of progressing nation. The Government of the India should have to take the initiative to promote these schemes as the credit money creation is The main advantage for economy as well as the currency of the nation will retain for ling time.

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## IMPORTANCE OF E-COMMERCE AT PRESENT TIME

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### INTRODUCTION:

Electronic commerce refers to a wide range of online business activities for produced products and services . it also means to any form of business transaction in which the parties indirect electrically rather than by physical exchanges . e-commerce is generally associated with buying and selling over the internet , or conducting any form of transactions involving the transfer of ownership or rights to use goods or services through a computer mediated network . Although it is popular , this definition is not comprehensive enough to capture recent developments in this new and revolutionary business phenomenon . more popular and digital information processing technology in business transaction to create , transform , and redefine relationship for value creation between or among organizations, and between organizations and individuals.

**Significance of E-Commerce:** Electronic Commerce (or e-commerce ) encompasses all business conducted by means of computer networks. Advanced in telecommunications and computer technologies in recent year have made computer networks and integral part of the economic infrastructure. More and more companies are facilitating transactions over web . there has been tremendous competition to target each and every computer owner who is connected to the web. Although business to business transactions play an important part in e-commerce market a share of e-commerce revenues in developed countries generated from business to consumer transactions . E-Commerce provides multiple benefits to the consumers in form of availability of goods at lower cost, wider choice and saves time, people can buy goods with a click of mouse button without moving out of their house or office. Similarly online services such as banking, ticketing (including airlines, bus, railways ), bill payments hotel booking etc. have been of tremendous benefit for the customers. Most experts believe that overall e-commerce will increase exponentially in coming years. Business to business transactions will represent the largest revenue but online retailing will also enjoy a drastic growth. Online businesses like financial services, travel, entertainment, and groceries are all likely to grow. For developing countries like India, e-commerce offers considerable opportunity, E-commerce in India is still in nascent stage, but even the most-pessimistic projections indicate a boom. It is believed that low cost of personal computers, a growing installed base for Internet use, and an increasingly competitive Internet service provider (ISP)market will help fuel e-commerce growth in Asia's second most populous nation. Amongst the Asian nation, the growth of e-commerce in India between 1997 and 2003 was highest in India. Credit Lyonnais forecasts that India will have 30 million Internet users by 2004 and that the potential Internet market will reach 47 million households in 2005. Indian middle class of 288 million people is equal to the entire U.S. consumer base This makes India a real attractive market for e-commerce. to make a successful e-commerce transaction both the payment and delivery services must be made efficient. There has been a rise in the number of companies' taking up e-commerce in the recent past major India portal sites have also shifted towards e-commerce instead of depending on advertising revenue. many sites are now selling a diverse range of products and services from flowers, greeting cards, and movie tickets to groceries, electronic gadgets, and computers. with stock ex-changes coming online the time for true e-commerce in India has finally arrived. on the negative side there are many challenges faced by e-commerce sites in India. The relatively small credit card population and



lack of uniform credit agencies create a variety of payment challenges unknown in the united states and western Europe. Delivery of good to consumer by couriers and postal services is not very reliable in smaller cities, towns and rural areas. However, many Indian Banks have put the Internet banking facilities in place for the up coming e-commerce market The speed post and courier system has also improved tremendously in recent years. modern computer technology like secured socket layer (SSL)helps to protect against payment fraud, and to share information with suppliers and business partners. with further improvement in payment and delivery system it is expected that India will soon become a major player in the e-commerce market. while many companies, organizations, and communities in India are beginning to take advantage of the potential of e-commerce, critical challenges remain to be overcome before e-commerce would become an asset for common people.

Scope International Date Corp estimates the value of it by 2000 at US\$350.38 billion. This is projected to reach to as high as US\$3.14trillion by 2004. IDC also predicts an increase for the Asian's percentage share in worldwide e-commerce revenue from 5% in 2000 to 10% in 2004. while some people use e-commerce and e-business interchangeably, they have distinct concepts about that. Information and communications technology is used in e-commerce in inter-business or inter-organizational transaction and in business-to-consumer. It includes any types of process that a business organization conducts over a computer-mediated network. A more popular definition of e-business is The transformation of an organization's processes to deliver additional customer value through the application of technologies, philosophies and computing paradigm of the new economy.

#### **Primary processes enhanced in e-business:**

There are three primary processes enhanced in e-business.

1. production processes :- It is a process which include procurement, ordering and replenishment of stocks, processing of payments, electronic links with suppliers and production control processes, among others.
2. customer-focused processes :-this process includes promotional and marketing of-product, selling over the Internet, processing of customers purchase orders and payment, and customer support among others. And
3. Internal management processes :- this is a process in which include employee services, training, internal information sharing video conferencing, and recruiting.

Electronic applications increase information flow between production and sales forces to improve sales force productivity. workgroup communications and electronic publishing as internal business information are likewise made more efficient.

#### **Importance:**

- 1) Electronic commerce or ecommerce can be said as set of well-defined commercial process related to internet for easy online business transactions. Ecommerce is a novel concept used worldwide for making best use of technologies related to electronic data exchange that can be done electronically for faster and easy access. In case of electronic transactions there is transfer of ownership rights for better usage. Ecommerce stores can be termed as virtual stores-showing entire range of concerned products through websites.
- 2) According to recent market surveys it has been found that the total profit earned through physical stores is lower than the overall revenue they have to bear to sustain their existence. In difficult times of global economic recession more companies are experimenting with ecommerce for promotion of their products/services. Here they also get the opportunity to directly get connected to the customers.

- 3) The fast paced life of modern time has restricted people of wasting time in activities like shopping. With the advent of plastic money and internet people are turning towards websites for purchasing many products they need. To fulfil it the best option is definitely ecommerce websites.
- 4) Keeping in consideration the present market situation ecommerce solutions has proves to be a boon for many sinking businesses giving them ideal place to showcase their range of products/services and explore new markets spread worldwide. The procedure of buying and selling of goods online has been totally undergone transformation and changed the method of online business conduction. Now people can purchase, sell, advertise, make online payments, accept payments through plastic money, etc with ecommerce solutions.
- 5) Many small scale as well as big companies have realized the potential of ecommerce solutions and have started exploring newer global markets through it. It is one of the cheapest medium for online business conduction and its further expansion. Customers just by a click of the mouse experience enhanced technology and get virtual exposure to various types and forms of products. According to net experts the field of ecommerce is going to get more exposure in the coming years. These websites have become major source of earning profits. One can also find many reputed banks having websites from where we can access our bank accounts very easily.
- 6) Internet has become integral and one of the most important parts of any county's economic set-up infrastructure. Several ecommerce service providers are available online that provide professional customized designing services that suit their client's needs.
- 7) E-commerce is touted as one of the most viable online business opportunities on the web today. In comparison to traditional brick and mortar businesses, e-commerce site requires minimal start-up cost and is relatively low-risk. However that does not imply creating an e-commerce site is a simple process, neither does it guarantee our future success.

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## **E-COMMERCE**

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### **Introduction:**

E-commerce has so many advantages in our life because it makes convenient in daily life of the people. Several explanations have been proposed for e-commerce that most of them are based on past experiences in the use of e-commerce. As with e-commerce, e-business also has a number of different definitions and is used in a number of different contexts. One of the first to use the term was IBM, in October 1997, when it launched a campaign built around e-business. Today, major corporations are rethinking their businesses in terms of the Internet and its new culture and capabilities and this is what some see as e-business. There is no one commonly agreed definition of e-commerce or e-business. Thus, there is a need to clarify terms being used and explain the context in which they are being applied. E-commerce has an impact on three major stakeholders, namely society, organizations and customers. There are a number of advantages, which include cost savings, increased efficiency, customization and global marketplaces. There are also limitations arising from e-commerce which apply to each of the stakeholders. In order to understand electronic commerce it is important to identify the different terms that are used, and to assess their origin and usage. These include information overload, reliability and security issues, and cost of access, social divisions and difficulties in policing the Internet.

### **Objectives:**

- 1) Provide detail of virtual storefront on websites with online catalogs, sometimes gathered into a "virtual mall"
- 2) Buy or sell on online marketplaces.
- 3) Gather and use demographic data through web contacts and social media.
- 4) Use electronic data interchange, the business-to-business exchange of data.
- 5) Use business-to-business buying and selling.

**2) WHAT IS THE E-COMMERCE?** Electronic commerce, commonly known as E-commerce, is trading in products or services using computer networks, such as the Internet. Electronic commerce draws on technologies such as mobile commerce, electronic funds transfer, supply chain management, Internet marketing, online transaction processing, electronic data interchange (EDI), inventory management systems, and automated data collection systems. Modern electronic commerce typically uses the World Wide Web for at least one part of the transaction's life cycle, although it may also use other technologies such as e-mail. In the simplest case, it can be defined as doing business transactions in an electronic format. The European Commission has defined the e-commerce in 1977 as follow: The April 1997 edition (ERCIM News No. 29) reported that "Europe has been lagging with respect to the rest of the world in its way towards the information society". As far as electronic commerce is concerned there is strong activity developing and a focus that is specifically European is certainly arising. This is happening on three fronts - firstly there is serious use of electronic commerce in many European countries, including France, The Netherlands, Sweden and the UK; secondly, these national activities are being brought together through a new user body, Electronic Commerce Europe (ECE); thirdly the European Commission is bringing together its various actions under a co-operative umbrella and calling for serious implementation initiatives under the latest ESPRIT Thematic Calls.

**3) IMPACT ON MARKETS AND RETAILERS:** Economists have theorized that e-commerce ought to lead to intensified price competition, as it increases consumers' ability to gather information about products and prices. Research by four economists at the University of Chicago has found that the growth of online shopping has also affected industry structure in two areas that have seen significant growth in e-commerce, bookshops and travel agencies. Generally, larger firms are able to use economies of scale and offer lower prices. The lone exception to this pattern has been the very smallest category of bookseller, shops with between one and four employees, which appear to have withstood the trend. Individual or business involved in e-commerce whether buyers or sellers rely on Internet-based technology in order to accomplish their transactions. E-commerce is recognized for its ability to allow business to communicate and to form transaction anytime and anyplace. Whether an individual is in the US or overseas, business can be conducted through the internet. The power of e-commerce allows geophysical barriers to disappear, making all consumers and businesses on earth potential customers and suppliers.

**4) BENEFIT OF ELECTRONIC COMMERCE:** The benefits of e-commerce include it's the speed of access, a wider selection of goods and services, accessibility, and international reach. It's perceived downsides include sometimes-limited customer service, not being able to see or touch a product prior to purchase, and the necessitated wait time for product shipping. To ensure the security, privacy and effectiveness of e-commerce, businesses should authenticate business transactions, control access to resources such as webpages for registered or selected users, encrypt communications and implement security technologies such as the Secure Sockets Layer.

#### **5) BENEFITS TO ORGANIZATIONS.**

**E-commerce has many advantages for organizations which some of them are as follows:**

Expands the marketplace to national and international markets, Decreases the cost of creating, processing, distributing, storing and retrieving paper-based information, allows reduced inventories and overhead by facilitating "pull" type supply chain management , the pull type processing allows for customization of products and services which provides competitive advantage to its implementers, Reduces the time between the outlay of capital and the receipt of products and services, Supports business processes reengineering (BPR) efforts, Lowers telecommunications cost the Internet is much cheaper than value added networks .

**6) Ecommerce can be divided into four main categories: B2B, B2C, C2B, and C2C.**

**1) B2B (BUSINESS-TO-BUSINESS):** Business-to-business (B2B) is commerce transactions between businesses, such as between a manufacturer and a wholesaler, or between a wholesaler and a retailer. Pricing is based on quantity of order and is often negotiable.

**2) B2C (BUSINESS-TO-CONSUMER):** Business or transactions conducted directly between a company and consumers who are the end-users of its products or services. Business to consumer as a business model differs significantly from the business to business model, which refers to commerce between two or more businesses.

**3) C2B (CONSUMER-TO-BUSINESS):** Consumer-to-business (C2B) is a business model in which consumers individuals create value and businesses consume that value. C2B model, also called a reverse auction or demand collection model, enables buyers to name or demand their own price, which is often binding, for a specific good or service. The website collects the demand bids then offers the bids to participating sellers.

**4) C2C (CONSUMER-TO-CONSUMER):** Customer to Customer (C2C) markets are innovative ways to allow customers to interact with each other. While traditional markets require business to customer relationships, in which a customer goes to the business in order to purchase a product or service. In

customer to customer markets the business facilitates an environment where customers can sell these goods and or services to each other.

**7) CONCLUSION:** E-commerce has undeniably become an important part of our society. The World Wide Web is and will have a large part in our daily lives. It is therefore critical that small businesses have their own to keep in competition with the larger websites. Since web developers have lowered down the prices for their services, it has become more affordable for small businesses to use the World Wide Web to sell their products. E-commerce can conduct any business online and via the Internet to express. Many techniques have been developed in recent years and are expected to grow more than this. By e-commerce, the exchange of information related to the purchase and sale, required information for the transport of goods with less effort, exchange between banks and customers will be faster. Companies to communicate with each other haven't restriction and their relation to each other can be done easier and faster.

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*Dr. R. D. Jadhavar (1086-1090)*

## **NABARD SCHEMES: FINANCIAL INCLUSION**

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### **Introduction:**

Self Help Group (SHG) is a small, economically homogeneous, voluntarily formed group of unreached rural poor, who save and mutually agree to contribute to a common fund to be lent to its members as per group decision. NABARD started the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme (SHG-BLP) in 1992 for providing the SHGs with Bank credit. NABARD sees the SHG-BLP as part of an overall arrangement for providing financial services to the poor in a sustainable manner and also as an empowerment process for the members of these SHGs. NABARD has instituted dedicated Funds as also Departments at Head Office and Regional Offices to pursue various developmental initiatives in micro finance related activities,

**Keywords-** *Self Help Group, NABARD, SHG-BLP, Empowerment, Sustainable, Developmental.*

*the details of which are furnished below:*

### **Assistance to Self Help Promoting Institutions (SHPIs) for promotion and linkage of SHGs**

Formation, Linkage & Nurturing of SHGs

**Salient features:** Formation of SHGs having membership of 15-20, credit linkage of those groups with Banks and extending handholding support to the groups through capacity building training programmes on SHG concept, book writing etc., besides monitoring those groups over a period of 03 years.

**Partner Agencies:** NGOs, RRBs, Cooperative banks, Urban Cooperative Banks, Farmers' Clubs, Village Watershed Committees and other Community Based Organizations

### **Eligibility norms for NGOs**

- (i) Experienced in community based activities.
- (ii) To be in existence for at least 3 years and not black listed by any Central /State Govt. agency.
- (iii) Office bearers of NGOs should not hold any public office and should not be office bearers of any political party.

### **Financial Assistance**

₹ 4500 per SHG for a period of 3 years in case of NGOs

₹ 2500 per SHG for a period of 3 years in case of Banks

₹ 800 for promotion, ₹ 200 for stationery and ₹ 300 for monitoring per SHG. (Total ₹ 1300 per SHG) for a period of 3 years in case of Farmers' Clubs.

### **1. Support under Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF)**

**Objective:** To meet developmental and promotional interventions

**Partner Agencies:** Banks, insurance companies, Post Offices, Railways, NGOs, MFIs, SHGs, Farmers' Clubs, training and research organizations etc.

### **Activities**

- (i) Training of Business Correspondents/ Branch Managers
- (ii) Capacity building of stake holders
- (iii) promotional support to institutions like Resource Centres, Farmers Service Centres, RUDSETI etc.
- (iv) Promotion and nurturing of SHGs
- (v) Support for setting up of Rural Credit Bureaus
- (vi) Any innovative products, processes and prototype for FI

**Assistance**

For training and capacity building, the quantum of assistance per member is as stipulated by NABARD. However, for banks the maximum assistance is as under:

- (i) 60% for Commercial Banks
- (ii) 80% for RRBs
- (iii) 90% for Cooperatives.

For other organizations the percentage of assistance is as decided by NABARD from time to time. The support for setting up of resource centres, Farmers' Service Centre, Credit Bureau etc. is as decided by NABARD.

**2. Support under Financial Inclusion Technology Fund (FITF)**

**Objectives:** Enhance investment in Information Communication Technology (ICT), stimulate transfer of technology, increase the technological absorption capacity of financial service providers, encourage an environment of innovation and cooperation among stakeholders for promoting financial inclusion.

**Partner Agencies:** Banks, insurance companies, Post Offices, Railways, NGOs, MFIs, SHGs, Farmers' Clubs, technology service providers, etc.

**Activities**

- (i) Encourage user friendly technology
- (ii) Funding support to technological solutions aimed at providing affordable financial services to the disadvantaged sections of the society
- (iii) Conduct of studies, seminars etc. relating to technological interventions.

**Support for implementing the Financial Inclusion Project through ICT solution for:**

- (i) **Commercial Banks:** Support based on viability gap for 2 years' subject to a maximum of 60% of the viability gap.
- (ii) **For RRBs** - support based on cost of smart cards and POS devices subject to a maximum of 80% of the cost. The support for other purposes would be decided by NABARD.

**3. Farmers' Club as Business Facilitators (BFs)**

**Objective:** For extending financial services and strengthening Farmers' Club

**Partner Agency**

RRBs

**Support for capacity building of FCs members and payment of commission to FCs functioning as BFs.**

80% of the cost of capacity building subject to a maximum of ₹1600 per candidate for 3 days. Support for commission as per actual business subject to the limit fixed by NABARD.

**4. Establishing Web enabled Financial Services Cell at RUDSETI****Objective**

To provide information on credit services available from financial institutions along with comparative analysis of interest rates, EMIs, processing fees etc.

**Partner Agencies**

Training Institutes/ RUDSETI

**Activities/Assistance**

For purchase of computer, printer UPS, equipment required for BC/ BF, faculty support etc can be supported. Maximum assistance of ₹3.25 lakh

**5. Support for certificate course for Business Correspondents (BCs) and Business Facilitators (BFs) conducted by Indian Institute of Banking and**

**Finance (IIBF) / conducted by FINO Fintech Foundation (FFF)**

**Objective:** To create a pool of competent and trained persons who could be employed as BCs/ BF by banks

**Partner agency:** Banks

**Activities:** Support to meet the cost of certification course of IIBF / FFF by candidates who have successfully completed.

**Assistance:** 75% of the course fees `4000 per candidate (IIBF) `2250/- per candidate (FFF)

**6. Authorized Functionaries of well-run SHGs as BC/ BF**

**Objective:** To enable SHGs to function as BC/BF and strengthen the SHG movement.

**Partner agency:** RRBs

**Activities/Assistance:** Support for capacity building of SHG members acting as BC/ BF 80% of the cost of capacity building subject to a maximum @ `1600 per candidate for 3 days.

**7. Financial Literacy**

**Objective:** To educate rural masses on the financial products and services to enhance the demand side of financial inclusion programmes.

**Partnership agency:** NGOs implementing various promotional programmes of NABARD.

**Assistance:** As would be decided by NABARD.

**8. Scheme for strengthening of Rural Haats - Financing through Panchayat****Raj Institutions (PRIs)**

Envisages financial assistance to PRIs like Grama or Taluk panchayats to develop a new rural haat or improve an existing rural haat in their jurisdiction on pieces of land clearly owned or being transferred to them for the said development.

Assistance of a maximum of `5 lakh in the form of a grant is towards meeting of cost towards infrastructure / amenities in the haat like open retail platforms, open shelter against sun and rain over these platforms, power, drinking water and sanitation facilities and fencing of the premises.

Assistance is to cover 90% of the total estimated expenses, balance being met by the concerned PR institution.

The clearance for the Panchayat's proposal from higher PR authorities including the enabling provision in the PR Act is compulsory.

Panchayat can mobilize additional sources for its proposals from Zilla Panchayat, State Government etc.

Panchayat to commit itself to complete any pending works after the grant assistance from NABARD is utilized from its own or other sources and manage the day-to-day affairs including revenue income from the haat by forming Rural Haat Management Committee consisting of representative of NABARD, concerned PR institutions, local entrepreneurs etc.

An important criterion for extending the assistance from NABARD is that the land owned and proposed to be developed by the concerned Panchayat as a new Rural Haat should **at least be 1000 Sq. m** in area. For improving an existing rural haat, the said criteria are not insisted upon.

The release of the assistance will be in installments based on progress of the work and the verification of the same by NABARD.

**9. Farm Innovation & Promotion Fund (FIPF)****Eligible Activities**

i. Should be in the context of economic and financial sector reforms and their orientation.

ii. May fall within the domain of agriculture and allied sectors only.

iii. Be innovative, experimental and demonstrative in nature leading to commercial viability.



- iv. May involve development of new products, prototypes/ technology/ patenting/ extension support for technology, knowledge, information, marketing, etc.
- v. Should result in improvement or increase in farm productivity and or simplification in agricultural processes and practices. However, the same will not cover or include fundamental research.
- vi. The proposals to lead to creation of sustainable employment opportunities(direct/ indirect) in agriculture and allied sector.

#### **10. Broad Objectives - FIPF:**

- i. To demonstrate bankability of new concepts in agriculture and farm sector.
- ii. To extend support for developing proto-types and for further development to make it commercial.
- iii. To support activities connected with market survey for potential assessment/market acceptability for new agricultural products.
- iv. To provide support for acquiring innovative technology from reputed research institutions and also for obtaining patents
- v. To provide extension support for marketing/ dissemination of knowledge relating to new products.
- vi. To support innovations in IT to take knowledge in different spheres to the rural areas.
- vii. To provide support on the analogy of venture capital for innovative ideas - technological and managerial (like supply chain management) in farm sector for further development.
- viii. To support any activity which will further increase productivity, flow of credit, making knowledge available to the villages which could result in improved living standards for the rural poor.

#### **11. Farmers' Technology Transfer Fund (FTTF)**

##### **Farmers' Club:**

##### **Objectives of Farmers' club**

- To take innovative initiatives to bring about an attitudinal change amongst borrowers in their outlook towards the concept of credit by propagating the five principles of "Development through Credit".
- To develop rural areas through credit, technology transfer, market awareness and capacity building.
- To organize farmers to facilitate access to credit, technology, markets and extension services.
- In order to capitalize on the emerging agro business opportunities, Farmers' Clubs (FCs) need to be upgraded as Federations of Farmers' Clubs or Producers' Companies.

##### **Support**

- ₹10,000/- per annum for three years to each FC promoted by commercial banks, RRBs, cooperative banks and grass root level organizations (NGOs, PRIs, KVKs, Post Offices, etc.) for promoting and nurturing of FCs.
- The FC promoting agencies other than banks are also granted promotional incentives @ ₹2,000/- or ₹3,000/- depending upon the area for facilitating promotion of FCs.

**Conclusion:** The assistance will be available to individuals, groups of farmers/growers/ consumers, partnership/ proprietary firms, Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Self Help Groups (SHGs), companies, corporations, cooperatives, Cooperative Marketing Federations, local bodies, Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) & Marketing Boards in the entire country. Bank assisted projects of State agencies, including projects refinanced/ co-financed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for strengthening/ modernization of existing marketing infrastructure would also be eligible for assistance under the ssschem. NABARD will provide refinance assistance to commercial banks, RRBs, SCBs, SCARDBs and other such eligible institutions at the rate of 100% of the amount financed by the banks as term loan. Rate of interest on refinance will be as decided by NABARD from time to time.

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## **THE IMPACT OF NEW ECONOMIC POLICY ON SCHEDULE CASTE**

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India began new economic policy in 1991. There were Two reforms in this policy. In the first type, reforms were brought by IMF .for example Inflation and economic deficit were controlled and flexible exchange rate system was accepted instead of fix exchange rate system .Because of this, the foreign currency that India posses can be developed and economic stability can be established in India. In the second reform transformation is possible in structural program suggested by World Bank which includes economical management Industrial ownership, foreign capital, multinational industry, technology , agriculture, health, education etc. Characteristics of this economic reformation policy are given below

- 1) Massive liberalization of industrial licensing policy
- 2) Cancellation of laws regarding monopoly of MRTP
- 3) Cancellation of law regarding foreign exchange
- 4) Free entry of multination companies in internal industry flexible entry for foreign investment & technology ,100% foreign investment was allowed in export industries
- 5) Forceful competition created for national industry with international market due to reduction in import fax and removal of restriction in import tax
- 6) Privatization of public sector was done with disinvestment
- 7) Entrance of foreign insurance industry in Indian insurance industry and structural changes in economic and banking sector
- 8) Deduction in income tax & corporate tax

Due to this economic transformation fundamental changes occurred in national economy. Because of this economic system dependant on planning transformed into economic system dependent on market. Due to direct competition with other nations we had to use productive factors and resources more effectively. We (Indians ) had an expectation that foreign capital investment will increase and progress will be done in productive sector so national economy will progress .

### **The Effects on Scheduled Caste:-**

While contemplating on effects of new economic policy on scheduled caste, it is found that common men belonging to any caste have been badly affected by this new economic policy. At first between 1991 to 2001 If we measure the rate of economic growth on the basis of GDP we come to Know that annual rate of economic growth was 5.6%. In the same period par capita income was 3.6% . Following points can be considered as effects of new economic policy on schedule caste.

**1) Deduction in generating employment :** 60% Population of India is dependant on agriculture sector . In the same period vast deduction in employment was seen. Employment percentage in 1996 was up to 5.62%. It came up to 2.04% in 1997. In the public sector employment percentage declined to 1.52%. It was minus 0.67% in 1996, in 1997 it was 0.67% In this period employment creation reduced to 0.67%. Due to all these things employment creation in this particular era was so disappointing .On the contrary planning commission simply neglected the small scale industry. But small scale industry contributed to employment creation in this period. Some products of small scale industry were reserved. Due to inclusion of reserve products from small scale industry into free trade, small scale industry had to compete in technology.

Foreign multinational companies gave priorities to the productions related to higher class and all these companies are based on capitalism so the outcome of this is employment deduction. Though there are some opportunities in employment sector but it is insufficient in employment creation when we take into consideration the population of India. Another important issue is that skill based labour will get job but skill based labour are not seen in schedule caste. Youth from schedule cast is unable to have traditional education , getting skill based education is far away .This is the reality in India.

**2) Employment Deduction in agriculture sector:-** Schedule Caste in India do not possess land to form so they have to work in other's farm. As per the data of Government of India between 1991 to 1999 deduction was seen in production related to agriculture sector in the following states West Bengal Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Andrapradesh , Asam, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamilnadu. In rural area farming was and is only medium of employment, so after the execution of new economic policy in these two decades migration happened towards some major cities therefore basic problems increased in cities. In cities as well there is no assurance of employment. People of schedule caste had to and have to suffer from various problems such as problems regarding accommodation, lack of opportunities in education, caste based problems, social, cultural, religious and problems etc.

**3) Risk before feed security:-**

When we study about feed security we concentrate on following points

- i) Production of feed
- ii) Authority on food

iii) Public transportation According to study done by George in 1999 deduction can be seen in the production of Ragbi and kharip food. In 1990 the rate of demography was 1.77% .It was 2.11% in 1980. Having this positive demography rate, the per capital income was only 0.16% .Earlier it was 0.69% that means deduction in demography rate can be seen but food production rate came to more lower level. Commercialization in agriculture sector was major reason behind this deduction. From 1991 to 1999 food productive land was reduced to 3 million hector. In this era everyone was trying to earn more money for that people were giving preference to Cash crop. Cash crop was produced either for export or for established people that is why malnutrition was seen in schedule caste and schedule tribe. New economic policy was responsible for this dangerous situation. Rich and established farmers did new experiments in farming .They produced Cash crop. Therefore development can be seen the income of rich farmer but the issue of food security of schedule caste and marginal farmers increased and became critical. So the outcome of this is decrease in human index as compared to other nations.

**4) Inflation and decreasing Rights :-** When we study inflation rate of any nation we find that people under lower income are affected badly. In organized sector employees get dearness allowance and these employees have more job availability. On the contrary 90% people from schedule caste do not have assurance in job availability and due to poor income rate their purchasing power is less. Being the upholder of through interest of downtrodden Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has contribute in economics by writing. "The problem of rupee- its origin and its solution" In this thesis Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar expresses anxiety about internal price stability. Many a times it is said that inflation has been controlled by new economic policy. This kind of conclusion is drawn by taking domestic price in centre. Which is hundred percent incorrect. If food and other necessary things in daily life are taken into consideration, there is no value of deduction in domestic prices because weaker section of nation spend bigger share of expenditure on necessary daily food only. Generally the era of deflation is divided into two period. In this division 1981 to 1991 is pre-development period and 1991 to 2000 is post development period. Conclusion can be drawn that prices of Cereal increased at greater level as compared to earlier period.

Price of Dal is exception to this. In some part of our nation prices of cereal like Jvani & Bajari increased at double and triple level

**5) Effect on Public Transportation :-** Public Transportation is important tool in providing Cereal to weaker section of society. From June 1997 central Government has decided to provide cereal to people under below poverty line. Antyodaya scheme by Government provides cereal to people of lower income but due to inefficient public transportation needy weaker section is unable to take benefits of Antyodaya. Unwanted growth in the price of cereal was seen. In 1994 to 1995 price of cereal ( Gahu ) increased from 234 rupees to 402 means it was increased by 58%. The price of Rice increased from 289 to 537 means it was increased by 86%. A continuous growth in basic value given to farmers was responsible for growth of prices of cereal. The expenditure of food corporation, inefficiency and other expenditure of food corporation, inefficiency and other expenditure were responsible for the failure of Antyodaya.

**6) The failure of concept of welfare state :-** When we think about welfare state, it is expected that welfare state should provide some basic amenities. Basic amenities include Education, health cleanness, Drinking water, Roads and Transportation. This kind of expenditure by Government is investment in capital which is important factor in productive of labour. In some respect Government has succeeded in eradication of poverty but, Government has not succeeded in human development. Between 1993 to 1994 near about 291 million people were illiterate. 45 million people were underprivileged from basic health amenities. Drinking water was not available for 226 million people. Women under 15 to 49 year age group were suffering from Pandurog. 62 million children under 5 year age group were suffering from malnutrition. 1/3 children under 16 year age group were made child labour. 45 population of our nation means 1/3 part world population which was living in india was under poverty. There is no doubt that major part of this population was from Schedule caste In the pressure of World Bank, Government is decreasing expenditure on Government Employed. Government is deduction employment in Health, Education and public sector. Due to this deduction the primary amenities in public sector are getting weaker. Many sectors have been deteriorated because of privatization of education. The education provides labour to almost all fields. Due to privatization of education, inefficient doctors have been produced and they are playing with the health of nation. Privatization is producing inefficient teachers and this inefficiency is playing with the future of our nation. If Government does not come up with proper economic policy then anarchy can happen in our nation. The concept of welfare state will lose its significance. In privatization there is no welfare of common people because government is retreating from responsibility of providing basic things and implementing policy to handover everything to privatization. Because of all these things inflation is growing and things are going out of economic capacity of schedule caste. Common people are being thrown out of the centre of so call development. People those who talk against reservation and show concern for quality are deliberately neglecting the disadvantages of privatization. If government really wants to get success in the formation of welfare state then it must retreat in the privatization of education. Education must be the responsibility of government. How can we expect quality when we are giving education on the basis of money and selecting teachers on the basis of donation (corruption) so the failure of welfare state is being seen.

**7) Deduction in Reservation Policy :-** In order to secure employment for SC and ST India has accepted the policy of reservation. Reservation is being implemented only in public sector.

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*Mr. Prashant R. Kashid & Mr. Dattatraya C. Tambe (1094-1097)*

## **IMPACT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON HOTEL INDUSTRIES WITH REFERENCE TO PUNE CITY**

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### **Introduction:**

Pune is an ancient city in the northwest region of Maharashtra at India. Famous the world over for its fresh agricultural produce namely table and wine grapes besides vegetables. Purportedly has the best year around weather amongst Indian cities. Situated at the foothills of the Western Ghats on the banks of the river Mula and Mutha which originates nearby at Jejuri. Pune is located approximately 240 km from Mumbai, capital of Maharashtra. It is called the Land of the great Maratha and Peshve., closest and highly connected city from Maharashtra. Pune District is being a pilgrimage centre; it also has a large amount of floating population. On any given day some 30,000 tourists and devotees visited. On holidays the number reaches to about half a million people and it will put the pressure on lodging, and all other hotels. Hotels need a good system to manage their customer, inventory, budget, rates, and status of all rooms' reservations, as well the guest's charges. Maximum hotels have widely adopted computers and the Internet for the internal processes as well as in their relationships with their providers and customers. While some IT solutions are common in hotels regardless of their category, others may allow differentiating across upscale hotels and those of inferior level. This study identifies the most discriminating IT solutions across 2, 3, 4 Star hotels from City and discusses their potential for improving efficiency and service quality. The most differentiating technologies, which are implemented by 3 and 4 star hotels in city to improve the perceived quality of their processes and services.

**2.0. Review of Literature:** Information systems form a fascinating and rapidly expanding field of study. Hospitality traditionally lags other sectors in adopting Information Technology (Buick, 2013) but this has changed in recent years and research into its application has followed suit. The hotel industry is adopting the Web to sell directly to the customer. Garcés et al. (2014) show that the majority of new hotels have adopted Information and Communication Technology, use the Internet to advertise their services and garner between 2% and 5% of their revenues online. Similarly, Buick (2013) found high levels of both computer use and use of the Web for marketing purposes in small hotels from India. Vich-i-Martorell (2014) examined the potential of Internet to compete with tour operators. In Pune the hotel industry recorded healthy growth in early-2010, leading to a rise in occupancy rate during 2015/16 and 2016/17. Consequently, average rates for hotel rooms also increased in 2016/17. The rise in average rates was also a result of the demand-supply gap for hotel rooms, especially in summer and Christmas holidays. Hotels were charging higher rates, at times much higher than that those charged by them in other days. Pune now became one of the most attractive destinations for such investments. Hotel industry reported domestic tourist movement in the country being at a high. While average rates remained lower, occupancy rates rose, supported by surge in domestic tourist movement. Industry is expected to report healthy growth in next few years with expected increase in domestic tourist movement and rise in international tourist arrivals.

**3. Importance of the Study:** The aim of this research was to explore the way IT affects business processes and service delivery along with the interaction with strategic issues. The impact of IT on the daily operations of a hotel is difficult to measure directly. In this research the impact of IT was

examined from the perspective of the hotels' Owner, General Managers, Staff members and Customer etc. It has led to new information economy which is digital in nature. IT is a broad terminology referring to multiple communication technologies which range from simple and complex namely Cell Phone applications Digital Cameras, Internet, Wireless, GIS, Convergence (data, media), Digital radio, technologies are creating a new global market place, which is more competitive.

#### 4. Statement of the Problem

**What does the future hold for IT in hotel management? How price, convenience, website design, and website content encourage consumers to change from lookers into bookers?**

#### 5. Aim and Objectives

The Prime aim is to study the changing role of IT in hotel Industries from Pune city the other objectives are as follows.

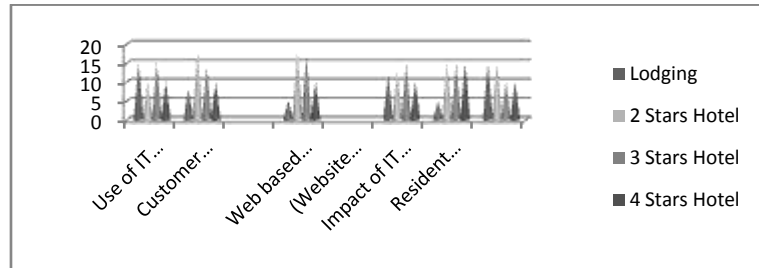
- To identify the effects of IT on hotel management and its operations.
- To analyze current key issues associated with IT & their implications for hotel industry.
- To study the use of Information and Communication Technology within the hotel sector.

**6. Research Methodology and Sample Selection:** Primary and secondary methods are used to collect the data, the primary method being a series of structured interviews and questionnaire. Secondary data for Research Paper is accumulated through Manuals, Journals, Reference Books, Reports, Research papers, websites and other documentations. The 50 different lodging and hotels of different grades (stars) and sizes from surrounding the Pune are randomly selected. The questionnaire was directly administered to the owners, executives, staff members and customers of the hotels. 25% hotels were small hotel; 50% hotels were medium scale hotels and remaining 25% hotels were large hotels. As room rent is concerned: 20% hotels less than or equal to Rs. 1000 per night, 50% hotels Rs. 1000-1500, and 30% hotels above Rs. 1500 per night.

**7. Analysis of Data:** The 50 hotels are grouped into four categories the first category is lodging the second category is 2 stars hotels with less than 100 rooms; the third category is 3 stars hotels with 100 to 300 rooms and the fourth one is 4 stars hotels more than 300 rooms. The collected data was summaries and tabulated as per the questions and answer was noted. All the findings are interpreted. Table 1 is a summarization for the Implication and penetration of IT tools for all 50 hotels.

Sr.No.	IT Implication	Lodging	2 Stars	3 Stars	4 Stars
1.	Use of IT for Internal Processing. (Accounting Billing, Inventory and Property Management, etc.)	15	10	15	10
2.	Customer ship Relational management ( Data Interchange and use of database etc.)	08	18	14	10
3.	Web based Tools and online facilities. (Website and e-Businesses-commerce Utilities)	05	18	17	10
4.	Impact of IT on efficiency and effectiveness.(Customer, cost, Atomization etc.)	12	13	15	10
5.	Resident H/W and S/W Engineer.	05	15	15	15
6.	Customer benefits and satisfaction.	15	15	10	10

**Table 1.** Implication and penetration of IT tools for hotel management (source: Primary data)



Graph 1. Implication and penetration of IT (source: Primary data)

**Interpretation:-** Among the 50 hotels it is found that basic operation such as billing, property management is implemented in each group and category. 3 and 4 stars hotels are effectively implemented advanced Internet based IT tools for customer satisfaction, retention and e-services. Web based tools, customer relation management are the lacuna for lower categories and lodging.

**8. Findings:** Hotels with a larger scope of activities would probably find IT based technologies more useful since they need to integrate their activities more efficiently. Further, IT facilities like Internet in all rooms; Wi-Fi, etc. are demanded mostly by visitors who stay in hotels of higher grade. The scope of activities of the hotel has a positive impact on the hotel's growth, efficiency and effectiveness. This indicates that hotels with a larger scope of activities have more propensities to adopt IT than with a relatively lesser scope of activities. The findings are summaries as follows. Software requirement for each Categories and groups are differs and the main aim is the cost effective solution, atomization and fast response. It is found that basic operation such as customer registration, billing, inventory management etc. are installed and used effectively in each group and category. Use of ASP and other basic application software having the greatest impact on the internal process management. Neither hotel used the great mantra for Customer Relation Management (CRM) by data interchange. The advanced tools to attract and sustain the customer that is Customer Relational Management with data interchange is not yet implemented by any group and categories among the 40 hotels. The findings indicate that among all types of hotel groups and hotels categories IT adoption has a significant positive relationship with hotel performance, influences operational productivity and internal process management. IT availability and IT integration have a significant positive relationship with customer satisfaction.

**9. Suggestion:** As far as the hotel sector is concerned, IT has lead to greater efficiencies in the service delivery. When the occupancy rate is lower, there will be increased competition between hotels to both attract customers & serve them better. Few suggestions to make it more effective and efficient. Only 25 hotels have their own updated websites with optimum web tools and services so it is more scope for other hotels to integrate and adopt IT based initiatives like updated website with sufficient web tools and web services such as e-mail based and on-line time booking, e-payment facilities. IT's measurable impact should on productivity, employee satisfaction, service quality and innovation. New technology should get adopted by lodging and other hotels for effective future CRM All hotels installed application software for basic operation such as billing, property management, accounting, store management etc. But the computer operator are not well trained to handle the web based tools and e-services so optimum training programme should arrange.

**10. Conclusions:** Hotel industry in Pune has recorded healthy growth fuelled by robust inflow of tourists and pilgrims as well as increased tourist movement within the country and IT has become one of the leading players in the hotel industry. Hotels face similar IT issues, including: allocating resources; evaluating projects; and measuring how the adoption of enterprise-wide information systems affects the



management and structure of hotel industry. Customer's technology and markets are changing, and the Internet will be critical for the competitiveness of small and large scale hotels in the future. Overall IT is the best machinery and has a potential to pull the benefits and challenges in hotel management. Our conclusion is research in this field is currently focused much too narrow and that a broader research agenda would make our work more relevant for hotel management.

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## **CHALLENGES BEFORE COOPERATIVE FARMING IN INDIA**

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### **Introduction:**

Agriculture sector plays very important role in Indian economy because more than 54.6% population of India is dependent on agriculture and allied sector. As per the geographical record published in the year 2013-14 by government, out of total area of country 328.7 million hectares 200.9 million hectares is the gross crop area and net irrigated area is 68.2 million hectares. Availability of per capita agricultural land is 0.32 hectares in the year 2001 and it is projected to slip down to 0.20 hectares per capita in 2035. First national policy on cooperatives was recommended by NDC (National Development Council) in the year 1958. Cooperative farming is implementing in the India using the process of farmer members pooling their land, manpower and other resources at one place to cultivate land systematically. It is voluntary process to the member farmers and ownership of the land remains same in the process of cooperative farming as well as member have the freedom to leave the firm when he want. Member also entitled to receive the remuneration according to the work accomplished and his contribution.

### **Objective:**

To overview of Cooperative farming in India.

To study of challenges before cooperative farming in India.

**Research Methodology:** This Research Paper is completely constructed on the basis of secondary data which is collected from various sources which include different books on cooperative sector, web sites of government of India for cooperative farming, Reference Books, Journals, Article, Magazines, Periodicals, Research Works, News Papers and All the research related Web sites.

**Role of E-Governance in Rural Development:** Government of India has been adapted five year development plan for achieving desired economical goal. As per the first five year plan 1951 to 1957 more than 2000 cooperative farming were formed and intended to grow up to 5000 farming in next five year plan 1956 to 1961 in whole India but after 1961 more than 40% farming not worked well. During Third Five Year Plan 1961 to 1966 almost 300 pilot project were implemented in different districts of the country but it is found that cooperative farming have not achieved satisfactory progress as per the initiatives taken by the government. After fifth five year plan government have not given traced on cooperative farming, today more than 200 cooperative farming societies are functioning in India. Government of Andra Pradesh, Kerala and Maharashtra states are trying to promote cooperative farming with implementing different projects. India is developing country and more than 54% population are economically dependent on the agriculture sector and average size of operational holdings declining from 1.55 per capita hectares in (1990-1991) to 1.16 per capita hectares(2010-2011). There has been a continuous reduction in the share of agriculture and allied sector in the India's gross value added (GVA) from 18.2% in 2012-2013 to 17% in 2015-2016 at current prices.

**Challenges before Cooperative Farming:** Cooperative farming is successful in many countries but in India it is found made unsatisfactory performance. India is a one of the big developing nation which includes 29 economically, geographically, socially different states has different challenges for every segment of the economy of county. If cooperative farming will have to be progressive and satisfactory following are the challenges before this segment.

**1. Government Policies:** Introduction of new policies by the government and implementation procedure are being vary state wise it is a big challenge in the country. Many times it is found that different state have different political power that also impact on the implementation of cooperative policies framed by government. Opposition of the another political parties are adversely affects on the progress of the performance of cooperative farming

**2. Impracticability:** Implementation of cooperative policies by the central government is not successful due to different socio economical state variation. There is less practical implementation found among the farmers to organize such type of farming. Cooperative farming is found in some states of the India like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra ect. But many states are not practically implementing and generally capable farmers are also not taking initiatives among such activity.

**3. Untrained Person:** Literacy rate in rural area is only 68.9% and many times it is found that people who are cultivating agricultural land in India those are illiterate or less literate. It is also seen that people who are good educated they are not interested to agriculture sector therefore untrained peoples are working in the agriculture sector that also affect on the performance of the cooperative farming in India.

**4. Individual Liberty:** Members of organization of the cooperative farming are disseminating that they will lose their individual liberty of the cultivation of farming hence hefty farmers are stay aside from the gathering for cooperative farming.

**5. Cost Controlling:** Only 40% success ratio of cooperative farming is achieved in India due to the less economical issues of these activities. Cost controlling was the basic reason behind the less success. There is need of establishment of good accounting and cost accounting systems in agriculture farming for future desire growth.

**6. Leadership:** The organization of cooperatives in village has not only facilitated the practice the values of democracy at the micro level but also ensured the decentralization of leadership amongst the members regardless of their socio-economic status. Unspoken rule 'Every successful organization happens only due to Good Leadership' is not found in the process of cooperative farming. Lack of good leadership also a reason of unsuccessful cooperative farming in India. For this purpose government are trying to arraign the training program to the member farmers of this cooperation.

**7. Financial Facility:** Many times it is found that lack of financial requirement for specific activity are not complete at proper time due to that some activities has been went in to deficit. Availability of funds for the require activity at the proper time is very important thing and it is a big challenge in the success of every organization.

**8. Administration:** Effective and proper administration of cooperative farming is found poor due to literacy of the organizing members that effect is the unsuccessful of cooperative farming in India. Trained administration shall require to strengthening the cooperative farming in India and for that purpose government has to be require to establish the grass rout level facility to develop the require training centers.

**9. Coordination:** Government of India is need to development the good coordination chain among central and every state government also require the proper chain to coordinate with rural-urban farmers. Separate department shall be developing by government at different stages for smooth functioning and coordinating among the all related parties of cooperative farming.

**10. Technology:** Use of new technologies is also important in every sector but in India there is lack of technological use in agricultural sector that also affect on the performance of the cooperative farming. Government is also requiring planning to adopt new technology in the agriculture sector in India.

**Conclusion:** Cooperative farming in India is beneficial to many segment of Indian economy like serves as an instrument for planning of agriculture sector, development of democratic spirit among the rural

and urban farmers, cost reduction of production of farming, increases per capita and per hectare agriculture production, to achieve the economies of scale and accessibility of services and technology. Natural resources of countries agricultural land are shrinking in terms of per capita availability year after year and the population growth is increasing. Organization of the cooperative farming are becomes the more important now than earlier. Therefore research scholars are require to work on this issue with major focus on interdisciplinary approach of cooperative farming and their allied sectors.

**Suggestion:** For the achievement of successful cooperative farming in India government require to make and set up a Strong Central and State Level Policy back up. Efforts require to Establishment of societies in the areas which offer potential for growth and establish the training program to skill development of cooperative farming. Government are require to make the separate financial provision for the cooperative farming societies and their allied sector.

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*Mr. Abasaheb L. Pokale & Dr. Shivajirao K. Bachchhavpatil (1101-1104)*

## **ROLE OF PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES IN MARKETING OF COURIER SERVICES WITH RESPECT TO PUNE CITY**

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**Introduction:** The doorbell rang as the much awaited courier boy appeared on opening the door. Though the weather outside was bad, the boy dressed in his courier outfit looked unaffected with the incessant rain and picked up the parcel, noted down the details of the delivery and fled like a shot in the rain. Mary Breckinridge started the courier program during World War I when she was employed with the American Committee for Devastated France (CARD). During her service with CARD, non-medical personnel were taken into the courier program that assisted nurses by delivering supplies to remote outpost clinics, grooming and caring for the clinics' horses, assisting the nurse midwife in home visits and occasionally lending a helping hand with home deliveries. Thus, courier program was all started in 1928. Internet and e-commerce activities specifically the Business-to- Business (B2B) and Business to Consumer (B2C) models have generated immense business potential helping the courier companies in saving cost and managing inventory more efficiently. There are various factors like the growth of the industrial segment, growth in export and import and overall economic scenario of the country, which have contributed to the growth of the courier industry. The courier industry has world over been recognized as an essential and indispensable part of any economy. Various international companies have marked their presence the world over with their specialized features and customized value-added services.

- **Literature Review:**

Indian courier industry with a combined turnover in excess of Rs 20 billion is still in its blossoming stage. Even the courier industry of China is 5 or 6 times greater than ours. India has more than 2300 courier companies. The courier industry in India is disintegrated with nearly 20 in the organized sector, 2000 in the semi organized sector and the rest in the unorganized sector. There are a few major players in the organized sector who have a combined market share close to 90%. Though, many courier companies are emerging in the organized sector, four major players Dominating the Indian market today are Blue Dart Express, AFL, First Flight and Gati etc

Indian courier industry started with the growing resentment for the postal services during the seventies. The origin especially in Pune offer point-to-point overnight courier services to destinations in Maharashtra at attractive rates. In 1979, DHL entered the Indian market primarily for handling international courier shipments out of India. In course of time, they also started providing domestic courier services in partnership with domestic players. These courier companies focused on the domestic business opportunities. This period also saw the growth and consolidation by domestic majors like Blue Dart and Elbee both of whom acquired freighter aircrafts for quicker services and made in-roads in the well entrenched traditional postal services

- **Significance of the study:** The couriers are not limited to delivery of documents or parcels but they also transport temperature sensitive bio-medical products and infectious diagnostic samples with a promise of same day delivery to any destination in the world. Courier industry is not regulated and the entry barriers are not high. However, it is a manpower intensive service requiring a pool of trained manpower to provide seamless service and sustain in the market.

In Pune City there is bright future for promotion and marketing advertising in courier services. Most of the large courier companies of today have had international alliances in the past that have helped in enhancing its manpower skills and deploy contemporary technological setup.

- **Origin of research problem:** The courier service industry is rapidly increasing day by day but still there are some challenges and problems for which the growths of courier services slow down at certain level Brand awareness, Promotional activity, Shipping charges, Marketing strategy, Innovative techniques are some of the issues and problems in courier industries.

**Following are the Statement of the Problem.**

**I. How promotional activities impact on courier services?**

**II. What is the future for promotion and marketing advertising in courier services?**

- **Relevance:** The future is likely to be more alarming in the sense that competition will be committed without the knowledge and cooperation of the customer. For marketing of courier services more advertising and promotional scheme will require in future business. Promotion activity is the key role player in bringing the whole world of choice of goods and services in the society. In the cut throat Competition Company should focus on brand awareness and advertising.

- **Objectives:**

- **The objectives of our study are as follows.**

- To study courier services in Pune City.
- To understand the role of promotional activities in marketing for courier services.
- To study brand awareness of customers in courier services

- **Research Methodology and sample selection :**

To have an accurate data, this study has to rely on two different sources of data. These sources of data are Primary Data Collection and Secondary Data Collection

- **Primary Data Collection**

- Questionnaire
- Survey and Observations
- Informal Communication

- **Secondary Data Collection:**

- Books, Manuals.
- Research Journals

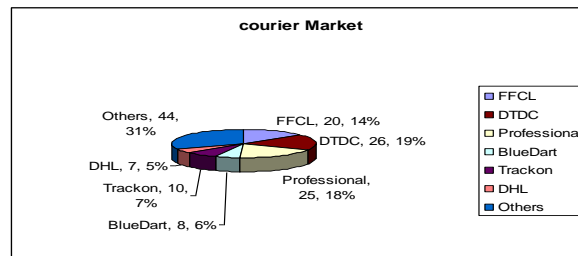
Different websites

The questionnaire is qualitative and focused on use of courier services, service marketing management process, customer services and level client satisfaction among the target population of the business. The 140 business transactions are grouped into different categories. The collected data summaries and tabulated as per the questions and answer was noted

- **Data Analysis :** The questionnaire is qualitative and focused on use of courier services, Brand Management, Nature of courier business & customer services among the target population of the society. 140 different industrial customer transactions from selected Pune city from the Maharashtra are randomly selected. The questionnaire was directly administered to the owners, executives, staff members and customers. Out of the 140 organization surveyed, 14% are using First Flight Courier Ltd, 19 % are using DTDC courier, 18% are using Professional courier, 6% are using Bluedart courier, 7% are using Trackon Courier, 5% are DHL Courier and 31% are using Local courier companies for transaction document and heavy materials load.

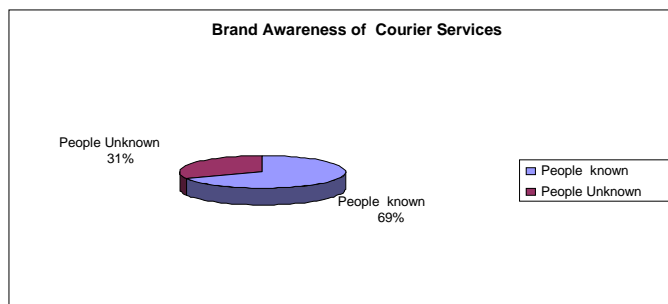
Following graph shows the market share of courier companies in Pune.

**1) Market Share of Courier Companies :-**Area is Pimpri , Chinchwad , Bhosari (MIDC) and Sample Size is 140



**Interpretation:** - Out of 140 selected total companies from Pune, it is observed that 20 companies using First Flight Courier, 26 companies using DTDC , 25 Companies using Professional courier, 8 companies using Blue Dart courier ,10 companies using Track on courier & 44 companies using local courier.

**2) Brand Awareness: -** Sample size = 140



**Interpretation:** - Among 140 companies in couriers industries from Pune, it is found out that 96 companies known about courier companies and 44 companies are unknown about courier companies i.e. 69 % people are known about brand awareness of courier services and 31 % people are unknown about brand awareness of courier services.

**• Findings:-**

In Pune city couriers industries is becoming integral part of society. After data analysis it is find that more advertising and promotional scheme will require for marketing of courier services more in future. Promotion activity is the key role player in bringing the whole world of choice of goods and services. As per data analysis there is positive and direct relationship between promotional activities and growth courier services. Following are various findings.

- Courier service marketing is different from product marketing.
- Role of promotional activities play significant role in marketing of courier services
- Advertising play an important role in marketing of courier services.
- 69 % industrial customers are brand awareness about courier business companies.
- Different courier companies capture industrial courier business in Pune city.

**• Suggestion:-**

- In Courier industries different promotions activity are the main role players in bringing the marketing and awareness in the society. In the cut throat competition Company should also focus on brand awareness and advertising. To uplift the courier services in Pune city constant focus on

advertising and promotional things are crucial one. Following are the key suggestions for businesses in corporate Companies create a reasonable pricing for local couriers to capture them.

- Companies increase pick up timing and gives better service.
- Companies should solve proof of delivery (POD) problem of customers.
- Companies need to increase efficiency of the customer care department.

For attracting world to sustain and to have systematic growth.

- new industrial customer there is needed to give different offers in pricing.

**Conclusions:-** Courier services are intangible in nature. So company should give more importance on customer satisfaction. Courier services should provide the best quality product (service) to the customers but the organization suffering due to the cutthroat competition but the service of the existing companies company is good and provides the different facility to the customer. Courier companies provide the qualified employees to communicate the information and knowledge about the product to the industrial customers. In Pune there is large potential growth for local courier business and promotional activities plays major role in marketing of courier services. In this Competition courier company must focus on marketing, awareness and advertising.

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*Dr. Shivajirao .K.Bachchhavpatil & Mr. Mahendra .V. Thakare (1105-1108)*

## **CYBER SECURITY AND CYBER CRIME IN E-COMMERCE WITH REFERENCE TO STATE OF MAHARASHTRA**

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**Introduction:** In Maharashtra State the growth of E-Commerce in terms of business technology has created a ground for buying-selling of goods and services and it is driving key business processes inside the organization. The growth of E-commerce as a business technology is the result of Internet driven initiative, it has created a platform for buying, selling goods and services and driving important business process. In Maharashtra E-commerce offers business opportunities from small scale to large scale industries, many organizations now want to host their business on the web to reach the new market as they are not reach effectively with its sales force or advertising campaigns. Cybercrime has become a rapidly growing underground business built by savvy criminals, who buy and sell valuable stolen financial information from millions of unsuspecting internet users every year in an on online black market. Cyber criminals are so skilled at hacking into thousands of computers every day, the crime is potentially a billion-dollar business. In Maharashtra Cyber attacks mostly come from malware, or malicious software, that handles control of our computer, and anything on it or entered into it, over to the cyber criminals without even knowing it.

- **Literature Review:**

Today online shopping has increased to a greater extent in Maharashtra. As per the data available: E-commerce has emerged as India's new sun-rise industry and is set to cross business worth 1140 billion by the end of 2019., the Times of India report. The business like travel tours, railways, online selling, online purchasing, online shopping made an immense contribution towards E-commerce business. The future of E-commerce reveals that the digital commerce market in Maharashtra has grown steadily from 2010 to 2017, on the back of growing internet population and increased online shoppers. It is clear that the crime rate has increased exponentially, in last two years the crimes has increased 100% to the previous year.

Cyber threats can be disaggregated, based on the perpetrators and their motives, into four baskets: cyber espionage, cyber warfare, cyber terrorism, and cyber crime. Cyber attackers use numerous vulnerabilities in cyberspace to commit these acts. DOSS attacks are used to overwhelm the targeted websites. Hacking is a common way of piercing the defenses of protected computer and interfering with their functioning.

**Significance of the study:** The last few years, India has registered 107% Of common annual growth rate in the number of cyber crime cases registered. Cyber crime cases are growing every year which shows the seriousness of increased misuse of computer resources and internet. E- Commerce security is a major concern and better security can be provided, only if we know threats and frauds better.

- **Origin of research problem:** In Maharashtra E-commerce facing challenges and problems for which growth of E-commerce slow down at certain level. Following are some of the issues and problems:

- Privacy and Security issues

Cybercrime

- **Following are the Statement of the Problem.**

### III. How cyber crime, cyber security impact on E-commerce?

### IV. What does the future hold for Privacy and Security issues in E-commerce?

- **Relevance:**

In Maharashtra future is likely to be more alarming in the sense that crimes will be committed without the knowledge and cooperation of the victim. Cybercrime threat is becoming a most damaging act to E-commerce which needs to be controlled by strong cyber laws. In Maharashtra stronger provisions will enable the society to bring crimes under control.

- **Objectives:**

The Prime aim of this paper is to study the role of ICT in E-commerce from Maharashtra State.

1. To study cyber security and cyber crime in E-commerce.

2. To have awareness of global cyber security and it's standard.

To have a platform for cyber security and defensive measures for cyber crime.

- **Hypotheses:**

**Two hypotheses are generated for the study:**

- **H<sub>01</sub>: There is no correlation between cyber security and cyber crime in E-commerce. Activity.**

**H<sub>02</sub>: There is no significant relationship between cyber security and the future Hold in E-Commerce.**

- **Research Methodology and sample selection :**

To have an accurate data, this study has to rely on two different sources of data.

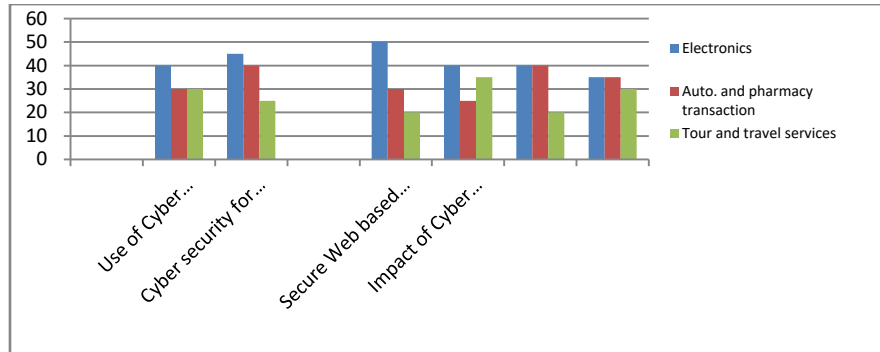
- **Primary Data Collection**
  - Questionnaire , Observations
  - Informal Communication
- **Secondary Data Collection**
  - Books, Manuals.
  - Research Journals ,Different websites

Sr. No.	Security Implication	Electronics Goods Transaction	Auto. and pharmacy transaction	Tour and travel services
1.	Use of Cyber security for Internal Processing. (Accounting Billing, Inventory and Property Management, etc.)	40	30	30
2.	Cyber security for Customer ship Relational management ( Data Interchange and use of database etc.)	45	40	15
3.	Secure Web based Tools and online facilities. (Website and E-Businesses-commerce Utilities)	50	30	20
4.	Impact of Cyber security on efficiency and effectiveness.(Customer growth, cost cutting, Atomization etc.)	40	25	35
5.	Cyber security in Resident H/W and S/W	40	40	20
6.	Cyber security in customer benefits and satisfaction.	35	35	30

Approximately 100 different online business transactions randomly selected from the Maharashtra. Questionnaire was directly administered to the owners, executives, staff members and customers. 25% are from automobile and pharmacy transaction 50% are from electronics and general online business transaction remaining 25% transactions are from tour and travel services.

**7. Analysis of Data:** As far as the business transactions are concerned: 50% business transactions are from customer review and 50% business transactions are from industries review. Table 1 is the Implication of ICT tools for cyber security in 100 business transactions.

**Table 1.** Implication of Security tools for e-commerce management (source: Primary data)



Graph 1. Implication and penetration of ICT (source: Primary data)

- Interpretation: - Among the 100 Transaction, Cyber securities is found for Internal Processing. Accounting Billing, Inventory and Property Management. Automobile and pharmacy transaction are effectively implemented advanced Internet based ICT tools for Cyber security for Customer ship Relational management. Impact of Cyber security on efficiency and effectiveness in Tour and travel services.

#### Findings:

- In Maharashtra E-commerce is becoming integral part of society, it is suffering from cybercrime, involves transaction of Money and Information. Both of these things are of great importance for the businesses. As per data analysis there is positive and direct relationship between cyber securities in Maharashtra state and there is bright future in E-commerce.

Various mechanisms used for securing internet based transactions or communication

- **E-commerce Security Tools:**
  - Public Key Infrastructure.
  - Passwords.
  - Encryption Software.
  - Biometrics: Retinal/scan/finger print etc.
  - Firewalls: Software/ Hardware.
  - Locks and Bars
    - Digital Signatures
  - Digital Certificates

Cyber security brings commercial advantages to the businesses freeing from huge investment on business space, traveling and investing time. The digital buyers will become double in 3 years from approx. 616 Millions in 2016 to approx. 1140 million in 2019. From Data interpretation it is summarized that in Maharashtra there is positive correlation between cyber security and cyber crime in E-com.

**10. Suggestion:** Cybercrime is rapidly growing under covered business operated by criminals, who trade valuable stolen financial information from millions of innocent internet users every year, in online black

market. In more simple words, cyber-crime is the use of computer resources to involve in unofficial or illegal acts. Following are the crucial suggestions to protect cyber crime.

- Need for Cyber Security Policy.
- Need For a Nodal Authority.
- Espionage.
- Vandalism.
- Sabotage.
- Coordination.
- Proactive Cyber Defense.
- Testing and Certification.
- It brings serious threats to the integrity and existence of the businesses and thus makes the need of strong security methods and laws, a top most priority.

**11. Conclusions:** In Maharashtra state there is correlation between cyber security and cyber crime in E-commerce. Activity and also there is significant relationship between cyber security and the future in E-Commerce. But still E-Commerce is in nascent stage; even the most pessimistic projections indicate a boom. People can buy goods with a click of mouse button without moving out of their house or office. Similarly online services such as banking, ticketing (including airlines, bus, railways), bill payments, hotel booking etc. have been of tremendous benefit for the customers. Though there are tough provisions in Maharashtra state bring the criminals to the justice. Criminals are so sharp to catch them. Day by day research and technology in cybercrime world is becoming more and more advance.

The need is to develop techniques to first protect the system and then catch the cyber criminals. There is a continuous need of research to develop technologies which is cybercrime immune. While many companies, organizations, and communities in Maharashtra state are beginning to take advantage of the potential of e-commerce, critical challenges remain to be overcome before E-commerce would become an asset for common people.

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N. G. Shinde (1109-1112)

## **ELECTRONIC BANKING: - CUSTOMERS NEED AND SATISFICATION**

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### **INTRODUCTION:-**

**What is E-banking? :-** Electronic banking, also known as electronic funds transfer (EFT), is simply the use of electronic means to transfer funds directly from one account to another, rather than by cheque or cash. E-banking is a safe, fast, easy and efficient electronic service that enables you access to bank account and to carry out online banking services, 24 hours a day, and 7 days a week. Online banking allows a user to execute financial transactions via the internet. Online banking is also known as "internet banking" or "web banking". An online bank offers customers just about every service traditionally available through a local branch, including deposit, which is done online or through the mail, and online bill payment.

**Data Collection:-** The data for present study have been obtained from secondary sources and reference book. The Secondary data were obtained from various available journals on internet banking.

### **Objective of the study:-**

- What is online banking?
- To study and analyze various advantages and limitations of E-BANKING.
- To identify need of E-BANKING.

### **Need of E-Banking:-**

**1. Manage your cash flow more effectively:** Our Internet Banking Solutions make it easier to control your payables and receivables. For instance, you can arrange to receive alerts when payments are due or pending your approval.

**2. Simplify your government remittances:** Filing tax returns and remitting tax payments can be very time consuming. With our Internet Banking Solutions, you can complete the forms online and schedule the payments to be made on the due date and thereby avoid costly late payment charges. Once you've paid your government remittances online, you won't want to go back to the manual method.

**3. Take full advantage of discounted payment terms:** If you have 30 or 60 days to pay your bills, you can hold on to your money longer—up until the payment due date know that your payment will be processed on time.

**4. Allow your employees to prepare the transactions:** Your business will have total control over the access privileges granted to employees who use the service.

**5. Access all your accounts at any time, even outside office hours:** Check on your accounts and carry out transactions whenever it suits you, including evenings and weekends. That way, you can focus on what matters most during the day.

### **6. Simplify your payroll and business-to-business (B2B) payables**

It's easy to pay your employees via the Internet. You can also send funds directly to other businesses: transactions are settled on the spot. This web-based business-to-business payment feature is unique to National Bank.

### **7. Take advantage of all the services you need, no matter how big or small your business**

Whether small, medium or large, all businesses access the same platform and can use the functions that correspond to their needs.

### **8. Reduce administrative overhead**

By offering fast and efficient Internet services, National Bank allows you to reduce the time and resources dedicated to managing several transactions. There's less paperwork and company personnel can be utilized more efficiently.

#### **9. Carry out your foreign currency transactions**

Our Internet Banking Solutions for businesses facilitate account management and foreign currency transactions.

#### **10. Simplify your account reconciliation and make investments**

The Internet platform makes it easier for you to keep an eye on all your company accounts and banking activity. You can also submit investment orders.

#### **E-Banking Services:-**

- Automated teller machines (ATMs)
- Internet banking
- Mobile banking
- Phone banking
- Telebanking
- Electronic clearing services
- Electronic clearing cards
- Smart cards
- Door step banking
- Electronic fund transfer

Three broadcast facilities that e-banking offers are-

1. Complete your banking at your convenience in the comfort of your home. There are no queues at an online bank.
2. 24x7 service.
3. Scope of E-Banking.

#### **Advantages of E-Banking:-**

1. **Paper Work Reduced:-** The traditional procedure of banking is manual and paper based. Electronic banking is gradually replacing the paper transactions in the banks which has reduced the paper work.
2. **Easy Transactions:-** Electronic banking has reduced the problems of the customers like writing cheques, filing taxes, and transforming of cash. Now in ATM facility there is no need of cheque book.
3. **Security:-** Electronic banking provides the safe system of payment. Now transactions are made in the accounts through internet.
4. **Saving Of Time:-** Electronic banking has saved the time and money of the customers and also the bank. Now burden of work on bank employees has been also reduced. Now by using electronic banking the number of employees has been reduced.
5. **Reduction in Cost:-** In case of manual banking, large number of employees were hired at higher wages, so operating cost was very high. Now by using electronic banking the number of employees has been reduced.
6. **Market Expanded:-** Due to electronic banking, national international market of various goods and services has been expanded. Now we can purchases and make payment in any place in the world.
7. **Increase in Customers:-** As the banking industry is expanding due the modern facilities, it is attracting more and more customers. So number of customers are increasing day by day.

**8. Branches Reduced:-** Now there is no need to open the branches on every place in the city because due to electronic banking facilities, there is no rush of customers in the banks. Because there is no need to visit the bank physically. So heavy cost of opening the new branches has been reduced and facilities are provided at low cost.

**9. Checking of Account:-** Every customer can check his balance of account sitting at home and makes the payments without traveling. It saves his time and expenses.

**10. Utility Bills Payment:-** Bills, like telephone, gas, electricity and water can be easily paid to the concerned departments without going to the bank physically. Even he is sitting in any other country, he can make the payment.

**11. Transferring of Money:-** There is no need of writing the deposit slip cheques and drafts. By using the electronic banking money can be transferred easily.

**12. Credit Cards:-** It is also very important facility for the customers that he can purchase the goods and can make the payment by using the credit cards.

**13. Easy Transaction:-** Saves a lot transaction cost, Transaction is efficient, It has lower transaction fees, It allows speedy transfer, It allows easy access to transaction data both recent and historical, I can check my transaction details and statement regularly, It gives facility of fund transfer to third party.

**14. Convenient and flexibility:-**

Convenient way of operating banking transactions, a very flexible virtual banking system, saves time as compared to conventional banking, No queuing in bank branches, Easy to use, User friendly, anytime and anywhere banking facility

**CHALLENGES OF E-BANKING:-**

- 1. Problems of security-** Security and privacy aspects are major issue in case of E-Banking transaction. Various sites are not properly locked at to ensure whether customer's money is safe in cyber world or not.
- 2. High cost-** The infrastructural cost of providing E-Banking facility is very high. The banks not only have to automate front-end services but also back office services, which involve high cost.
- 3. Lack of awareness-** Another great hindrance is lack of awareness because effective and wide media efforts in publishing Internet banking need to be emphasized.
- 4. Lack of computerization-** Lack of computerization and low density of telephone lines is also a bottleneck for online banking. In India, out of 65000 bank branches, only 5000 branches are computerized.
- 5. Wrong assumption by people-** Many people are away from net banking on the assumption that it is more expensive than the traditional method of dealing with bank transactions. They still prefer going to bank to perform transactions.

**Understanding Customer's Satisfaction of Internet Banking:-** Internet banking has gained higher acceptance from the customers who are highly supportive of new technology. Internet banking acts as a kind of financial intermediation which makes transaction through Internet. In the banking industry, Internet banking is the industry which uses computer technology to provide better services to customers and help in the development of banking practices. Technological innovations are one of the effective ways to increase the level of service quality to satisfy customer needs. In addition, Internet banking can help customers to manage their finances more efficiently.

**Service Quality:-** Service quality is formed when customers make a comparison between before-service expectations with their actual-service expectations and with their actual-service experience. In Internet banking, e-service quality is important to the banks because it will affect customer satisfaction.

**Web Design and Content:-** Web design is an important elements to attract the usage of Internet banking and the importance of web design will be reflected in the customers' satisfaction level. Thus, it will pose a positive significant impact on customer satisfaction. Furthermore, the basic requirements for a good web design should include a good screen layout and design, clear graphics and vibrant color configuration. Websites are an important factor in a bank's marketing and communications activities with customers. Hence, the content in the website is indeed important because it will affect the customer satisfaction.

**Security and Privacy:-** Security can be defined as a form of protection to ensure the customers' safety and to prevent hackers from invading the customers' privacy. Privacy is another importance element which always concerns customers. It is always the customers hope that the banks can protect their personal and financial information especially when they do transactions via Internet banking.

**Convenience:-** Convenience is the main attraction and focus of the customers who use Internet banking. Previous research showed that most of the customers focused on the convenience of using Internet banking. It is found that ease of use was positively related to customer satisfaction. Customers who used Internet banking were more focused on the easier ways to conduct banking transactions.

**Speed:-** Speed can be defined as the frequency of network connection breakdown, the time to navigate the Internet banking website, the amount of time that the customer spend for page response, and the rate that banks response to the complaint of customers. Usually, the speed of Internet banking was affected by the wide-ranging and high-resolution graphics. Speed was an important factor to achieve the successful for e-banking. Speed had a positive significant impact on customer satisfaction. Speed has a relationship on customer satisfaction toward Internet banking.

**Customer Satisfaction:-** Customer satisfaction was related to people who paid for a products or services and used the products and services. Customer satisfaction was known as user satisfaction whereas buyer satisfaction was the individual who buy the products or services but he/she may non-users of the products and services. Customer satisfaction was a major outcome of marketing activity whereby it needed to fulfill the different phase of consumer buying behavior.

**Recommendation:-** E-banking service should expand as much as possible in order to reduce the visits of bank hall for customers and to get investment cost advantage than opening bank hall as the current rent price per year for opening bank hall is much greater than buying an ATM machine. All Customers should be awaked to know the existence of e-banking service charge; official trainings should be organized by the banks for customers in order to increase customers' awareness about e-banking rather than providing the card only. Current account holders should be encouraged to use e-banking service. The types of service provided by e-banking should be increased for instance to accept the deposits and the banks should exploit the opportunities in expanding e-banking by mitigating the challenges.

**CONCLUSION: -** Many banks have begun to offer customers the option of online-internet banking, a practice that has advantages for both all parties involved. The convenience of being able to access accounts at any time as well as the ability to perform transactions without visiting a local branch. Real-time account balances and information are available at the touch of a few buttons thus, making banking faster, easier and more efficient.

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N. S. Harer (1113-1116)

## **ELECTRONIC HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: ACTIVITIES & IMPLEMENTATION**

**N. S. Harer**

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### **INTRODUCTION:**

When department makes use of internet and related technology to support their activities the process becomes e-HRM. e-HRM has potential to change all traditional HRM functions and employees in different geographic locations can work together. Use of internet enables companies to search for talent cutting across time & distance constraints. In e-HRM it includes the recruiting firm such as monster.com, naukri.com & cickjobs.com

The e-HRM can contribute to enhanced the performance HR in four ways-

- 1. Self Service:-** Employees can self serviced many of their personal transactions such as updating personal information and changing benefits allocation.
- 2. Call Centers:-** It can be created within organization. Hence, HR specialist can answer questions from far flung's employees.
- 3. Productivity Improvement:-** As number of organization installing internet and computer base system leads into improved productivity.
- 4. Outsourcing:-** e-HRM makes easier to outsource HR-activities to specialist service providers by giving vendors real time, internet based access to employers HR information database.

### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:**

To study what is e-HRM (it's activities, Implementation and benefits).

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**Design :** I did descriptive study .

**Tools:** I did secondary research. I Collect the data from internet (various websites), reference books.

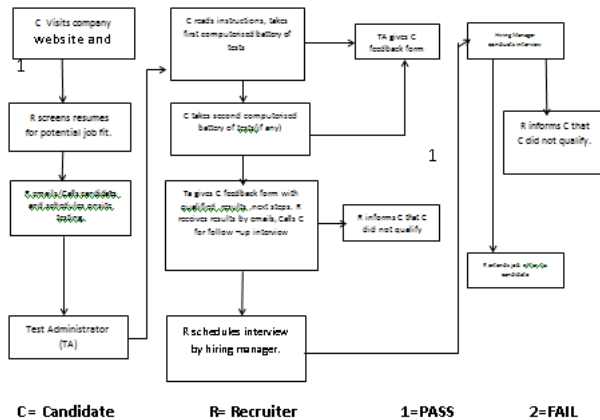
### **OBJECTIVE OF E-HRM**

- 1.** To offer an adequate, comprehensive and ongoing information system about people and jobs at reasonable cost.
- 2.** Monitoring of human resources and support in supply imbalance.
- 3.** To enable fast response to employees services and HR related decisions.
- 4.** Automated employee information.
- 5.** Data security and personal privacy.

### **E-HRM ACTIVITIES**

**1. e-RECRUITMENT-** Online recruiting. According to survey 70% to 90% of large firms use e-recruiting systems & about 95% of organization plan to use them in future. The Cisco System recruit employees only through e-recruiting, It is helpful across national borders, reduced cost, decrease cycle time and reduced burdensome administrative processes. Most common activities in this are-  
1) Adding recruitment to existing organizational websites. 2) Using special recruitment websites 3) Developing Interactive tools for processing applications and 4) using software for online screening of applications.

**2. e-SELECTION-**It includes activities such as 800 number scheduling , web-based testing , face to face interviewing and job offering. The purpose of e-Selection are-1)achieving cost reduction 2)maximum utilization of human capital 3)Sustainability.



**e-Selection Decision points**

Considerations	Technology Alternatives		
	PC-based	Intranet(Internal Company)	Application service provider (By Vendor)
Cost	Low	Moderate	High
Centralized databasing	Low	High	High
Ease Of Updating	Difficult	Easy	Easy
Support	Difficult	Moderate	Easy
Implementation Timeline	Moderate	Moderate	Fast
Integration with other HT Systems	Difficult	Moderate-Easy	Moderate-Easy
Demands on internal IT resources	Moderate-High	High	Low

**3. e-PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT** :- e-HRM technology in performance management tends to increase productivity , enhance ,competitiveness & motivate employees. It can be achieved by 1) measuring individuals performance via computer monitoring activities. 2)Tool to facilitate the process of writing reviews or generating performance feedback. Routines or discretion jobs can be subject to computerized performance monitoring( CPM) system that helps to generate performance data. ERP softwares are available for the performance and appraisal forms. As e-HRM increasing online performance activities are increased and some things should be considered in mind such as Scalability , Employee Self-Service ,Integration.

- a) **Scalability**:- ability to deploy on large scale with solid security.
- b) **Employee Self-Service**:- Managers and employees are able to access system anytime anyplace on demand.
- c) **Integration**:-Ability to connect with other HR Systems.

**4. e-LEARNING**:- It includes use of internet or an organizational internet to conduct training online. WIPRO out of its 17,500 employees 2500 are on site and 15000 employees are in off-shore centers at Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Pune and Delhi. So, Question arise How Wipro does this?

- They have a policy of subjecting any employee for 2 week training every year.Hence,e-Learning helps Wipro considerably.
- Satyam nearly 80% of 9000 employees are logged into in-house learning management system for various courses.
- Infosys has almost 10% of its total training through e-Learning

- As e-learning used extensively for technical education lot of firms are introducing soft skill as well as to introduce new language and familiarization with new technologies.
- 5. e-COMPENSATION:-** It represents a web-enabled approach to an array of compensation tool that enable an organization to gather ,store, manipulate , analyze, Improves utilize and distribute compensational data and information. Using an internet browser the internet and world wide web individual access electronically distributed compensation software , database and analytic tools from anywhere their home , on vacations and on the other side of globe. It enables HR Professionals ability to distribute this key information and compensation metrics to employees and managers for critical decision making.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF e-HRM**

There are five main phases.

**1. Analysis(Infrastructure)**

Finding the infrastructure in terms of quantity of data and description or functionality of business.

**2. Business process in the company**

After the analysis ,the options for automating these processes in client environment.

Hence a project plan is developed.

**3. Implementation**

Individual modules are deployed in client environment with modular design. company specific functionalities are discussed with the client and built upon request.

**4. Training**

A complete knowledge of the components of the solution is a key factor for successful implementation. The entire team of project managers, information technology professionals and human resources specialist and thus involved in user training and implementation.

**5. Maintenance**

- Technical support experts available by phone ,e-mail or on-site
- Adaption of existing modules or development of new ones.
- Application software adjustments to changes in system environment.
- Operating system.
- Consultation about further development of the system.

**Implications of e-HRM**

<b>HRM Practices</b>	<b>Implications e-HRM</b>
Analysis and design of work	Employees in geographically dispersed locations can work together in virtual terms using video, e-mail and the internet.
Recruiting Selection	Post job openings online, candidates can apply for jobs online.
Selection	Online simulations ,including tests, videos and e-mail can measure candidates abilities to deal with real –life business challenges.
Training	Online learning can bring training to employees anywhere , anytime.
Compensation and Benefits	Employees can review salary and bonus details and seek information about and enroll in benefit plans.

**ADVANTAGES OF E-HRM:-**

- Improves accuracy and reduces human bias.
- Prompt insight into reporting and analysis.
- Paperless Office.
- Activities like recruitment, Selection , training and development could be carried out using web based technologies.
- It facilitate globalization.
- Good for routine task like record keeping , maintaining portfolio , collection and store of relevant information regarding work force.
- since it helps in reduction of cost, time and labour.

**CONCLUSION:**

e-HRM is an increasing phenomenon. More than one fifth of large companies have made considerable steps to support HR practices & policies through web technology. e-HRM has the potential to change all traditional HR activities. e-HRM provides a way to enhance performance of employees and provide lot of opportunities to employees from geographic locations through the network.

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Sharada Balasaheb Pawase & Dr. Bhausahab Deshmukh (1117-1120)

## **E-COMMERCE IN INDIA : NATURE & SCOPE**

**Sharada Balasaheb Pawase**(*Research Scholar*) & **Dr. Bhausahab Deshmukh**(*Associate Professor*)

### **INTRODUCTION:**

One of the most important issues to be addressed in the area of Services is that of electronic commerce. In order to begin a policy dispute on the subject, it would be useful to present some of the key questions and emerging issues in this area. The WTO associated issues for electronic commerce require be spelling out and investigative from the viewpoint of rising countries in general and India in scrupulous. For an India country policy and plan point of view, it is also significant to focus on some of the key policy frame work proposal that require being intense upon for e-commerce to be useful and winning. This paper seeks to position these for discussion and debate. Globalization and the new „digital economy“ jointly are having a major crash on the global economy. National markets, including in mounting countries, have been exaggerated by changes in the global economic environment, and further such changes will carry on affecting enterprises and citizens during the world. The impact of e-commerce for increasing countries is at present mainly in the international trade sector. Studies designate that over the past few years the import and export [1] industries have grown considerably, and, so, the impact of e-commerce would be important. E-commerce will also have an important impact on the services sector as not only is this the greatest growing sector today; it is also the sector with the maximum impending for offering digitized service and transactions. For several countries this is of particular significance as the greater part of their workers are employed in the services sector.[1] Electronic commerce is currently a crucial component of India“s trade facilitation policy. Since 1991,after economic modification unequivocally took place in India as a result of aperture of the economy with a vision to incorporate itself with the global economy, the require to facilitate international trade both through policy and procedure reforms has become the foundation stone of India“s trade and fiscal policies. Resultantly, last few years have witness a industrial revolution accompanied by the wide spread use of the Internet, web technologies and their applications. Electronic commerce (e-commerce) as part of the information technology revolution became widely used in the world trade in general and Indian economy in particular.[2] As a representation of globalization, e-commerce symbolizes the cutting edge of success in this digital age and it has changed and is still changing the way business is conducted around the world. The commercialization of the Internet has driven electronic commerce to become one of the most competent channels for interorganizational business processes. As a result, Internet growth has led to a host of new growth, such as reduce margins for companies as consumers turn more and more to the internet to buy goods and demand the best prices. The internet supplements the conventional businesses to be distorted because „incumbents (in markets) and large firms do not have the advantage „just by asset of being there first or by being of big“.[2] The insinuation of perfectly competitive market as the world will watch is that market will create a competent allocation of resources. Internet has precisely been an effective device in changing the simple ways of doing business. In any market with no entry barriers – the „Net“ is biggest of them, the continuous arrival of competition will, routinely, drive down the prices.

### **2. The New Inclination in E-Commerce:**

- 1) Online travel industry contributes 76% of total net commerce.
- 2) Online book buying is back with a leading retailer selling a book a minute online.

- 3) There is customer delight with prompt delivery and flawless payment mechanisms building trust in consumers.
- 4) Online travel ticketing has gotten mature with more and more Indians making their travel plans online – be it on third party websites or airline sites.
- 5) Classifieds have made a successful transition online with jobs and matrimonial taking the lead.
- 6) Online retailers are now pushing a larger number of categories such as electronics and white goods.
- 7) Innovative models like group buying are being tested and launched in the market.
- 8) Currently, online retail's major categories include cameras, computers, home and kitchen appliances, flowers, toys, and gifts.
- 9) The growing impact of internet is also felt on the pattern of advertisement spend by the corporate world, as depicted in the following table the share of internet is growing consistently. Companies are capitalizing on the social networking sites also for their recruitment, selection and for product promotion and survey among customers. According to wirefoot, a consulting firm on e-commerce transactions, by 2015 India will have 30 million online buyers and consumers adapting to ecommerce sites, compared with the 2.5 million online buyers at present.
- 10) China Internet Network Information Center (CINIC) showed that China's online trade in 2009 reached 248.35 billion yuan (US\$36.38 billion), up 93.7% from 2008, and is expected to reach 1 trillion yuan in 2013.
- 11) China has shown that there is a high positive correlation between broadband penetration and growth of e-commerce. The no. of internet users in China is greater than the entire population of U.S. Average annual growth in B2C e-commerce sales registered 64% growth during 2006-2010.[3]

### **2.1 Role of Government:**

Government can, however, play an important role in examining the economic and social impact of ecommerce technologies and in promoting understanding and application of these technologies throughout Indian industries and communities.

- 1) Facilitating market access and business opportunities, especially for small, medium, and microenterprises (SMMEs), on a national and global scale
- 2) . 2) Providing educational and skills development resources.
- 3) 3) Supporting the rapid deployment of necessary infrastructure.[3]

**2.2 Advantages of E-Commerce to Businesses in India:** There is a growing consciousness among the business community in India about the opportunities obtainable by e-commerce. Ease of Internet access and navigation are the critical factors that will result in quick implementation of Net commerce. Safe and secure payment modes are vital also along with the need to discover and popularize innovations such as Mobile Commerce. India Reports provide correct and easy to understand India exact reports that capture trends, map business landscapes and custom-made reports for specific needs. The other reports available on India Reports are on retail, outsourcing, tourism, food and other emerging sectors in India. Ecommerce provides a new venue for connecting with consumers and conducting transactions. Virtual stores operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Many practical retailers represent a single company while others, such as Top Online Shopping (toponlineshopping.com), represent a consortium of companies.

**2.2.1 Worldwide Trade:** E-commerce is one of the most important factors in the globalization of business. Other factors comprise reduce in trade barriers, globalization of capital markets, the movement toward International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and Internet financial reporting. Internet financial reporting has been predominantly helpful to ecommerce companies (Hunter and Smith 2008). IFRS is a global standard for accounting and financial reporting (Smith 2008). The annual growth rate of ecommerce globally has been predictable as high as 28 percent, while some individual countries have

much higher growth rates. For example, in India, which has a younger than average market, the e-commerce growth rate has been projected as high as 51 percent.

**2.2.2 Practical Businesses:** As a result of e-commerce, business firms now have the capability to happen to virtual businesses. A virtual business is a modular organization of multiple individual business rigid connected via online computer technology. The entity firms making up the virtual business are networked, which enables sharing of skills, costs, and access to markets. An individual business firm contributes only its core competencies. The value of a virtual business is that they have the flexibility required to seize new opportunities and be competitive in a complex market.

**2.2.3 Inferior search costs:** The Internet is likely to carry about low search costs and high price transparency. When participant simply publish their prices on the Internet, it is possible to design search engines that will monitor prices across different websites and this will be further facilitate by the growth of protocols such as XML. Such price transparency may make easy collusion. Internet technology could potentially offer an ideal microclimate for Collusion, due to augmented communication and transparency in the market, as well as the possible for more frequent market connections. In particular, collusion concerns may arise with deference to market intend and possession within both online marketplaces and joint Internet sales ventures.[4]

**2.2.4 Amplified power of downstream players:** The growth of e-commerce may further strengthen the market position of downstream buyers relative to suppliers. Firstly, lower search and switching costs will increase the credibility of buyers' threats to switch supplier, and thus boost their negotiate power. Secondly, trade clubs and careful market intend may also pick up their buying power. Thirdly, the widen of geographic retail markets may make easy the development of global retailers. These will be apt to have far greater bargaining power with suppliers than Traditional local or national retailers.[5]

**2.3 Role of Government:** Government can, however, play an important role in examining the economic and social impact of ecommerce technologies and in promoting understanding and application of these technologies throughout Indian industries and communities.[4]

- 1) Facilitating market access and business opportunities, especially for small, medium, and micro enterprises (SMMEs), on a national and global scale.
- 2) Providing educational and skills development resources
- 3) Supporting the rapid deployment of necessary infrastructure.
- 4) Facilitating the development of MPCCs as vibrant seeding points for community knowledge and wealth creation, above and beyond the provision of the latest ICTs.
- 5) Developing "model use" programmers for the dissemination of government information and services using e-commerce platforms, e.g., for electronic tender processes.
- 6) Supporting necessary transitions in the labor force due to technological and industrial transformation.
- 7) Ensuring equity in the availability of opportunities and benefits, in the context of the overall development of Indian rural community.

#### **2.4 Economic impact:**

- 1) Governments and particularly businesses are confronted with an "adapt or die" scenario, mainly in developing countries, to fall following in technology and innovation could increase the gap with wealthier, more advanced economies.[4]
- 2) E-commerce presents exclusive occasion for less developed countries to greatly expand their markets, both internally and externally. Externally, the Internet and other technologies may allow for low-cost international trade, even for small, local businesses. Internally, many groups of citizens who had been considered "marginalized" and "unbanked" may gain reasonable access to financial services, and may thus contribute more readily in all aspects of the economy.

3) Rural areas considered too costly or unprofitable for business development might increasingly become a focus for investment and market expansion, and also for relocating corporate offices.

4) Development of microfinance institutions to provide financial services to the semi urban and rural Areas

**Conclusion:** E-commerce is promising as a significant instrument to make sure comprehensive growth. The conventional model of business is undergoing a aquatic change to reduce the fame of physical infrastructure of big cities as an necessary state for the smooth performance of business. Emergence of international shipping options creates the occasion to reach online consumers around the globe. Increasing economies with rapidly rising internet diffusion offers an attractive option for the retailers to expand

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*Varpe Asha Bhausaheb (1121-1125)*

## **AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS**

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**Introduction:** "Agronomics" redirects here. It is not to be confused with Agronomy. **Agricultural economics** or **agronomics** is an applied field of economics concerned with the application of economic theory in optimizing the production and distribution of food and fibre—a discipline known as agronomics. Agronomics was a branch of economics that specifically dealt with land usage. It focused on maximizing the crop yield while maintaining a good soil ecosystem. Throughout the 20th century the discipline expanded and the current scope of the discipline is much broader. Agricultural economics today includes a variety of applied areas, having considerable overlap with conventional economics.<sup>[1][2][3][4]</sup> Agricultural economists have made substantial contributions to research in economics, econometrics, development economics, and environmental economics. Agricultural economics influences food policy, agricultural policy, and environmental policy.

**The Definitions of Agricultural Economics:** Agricultural economics began as a way to study the allocation of scarce resources in a farming context. Over time, however, the discipline grew in scope to encompass issues of natural resource use, and rural and international development. Today, agricultural economics is a branch of the larger field of economics, and is studied in many U.S. universities

### **Objectives:**

To study of concept and structure of agricultural economics

To study of important agricultural economics

### **Contents**

1 Origins

2 Major topics in agricultural economics :

2.1 Agricultural environment and natural resources

2.2 Food and consumer economics

2.3 Production economics and farm management

2.4 Development economics

3 Professional associations

4 Careers in agricultural economics

5 Literature

6 See also

7 References

8 External links

**Origins:** Economics has been defined as the study of resource allocation under scarcity. Agronomics, or the application of economic methods to optimizing the decisions made by agricultural producers, grew to prominence around the turn of the 20th century. The field of agricultural economics can be traced out to works on land economics. Henry Charles Taylor was the greatest contributor with the establishment of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Wisconsin in 1909.<sup>[5]</sup> Another contributor, 1979 Nobel Economics Prize winner Theodore Schultz, was among the first to examine development economics as a problem related directly to agriculture.<sup>[6]</sup> Schultz was also instrumental in establishing econometrics as a tool for use in analyzing agricultural economics empirically; he noted in his landmark 1956 article that

agricultural supply analysis is rooted in "shifting sand", implying that it was and is simply not being done correctly.<sup>[7]</sup> One scholar summarizes the development of agricultural economics as follows:

"Agricultural economics arose in the late 19th century, combined the theory of the firm with marketing and organization theory, and developed throughout the 20th century largely as an empirical branch of general economics. The discipline was closely linked to empirical applications of mathematical statistics and made early and significant contributions to econometric methods. In the 1960s and afterwards, as agricultural sectors in the OECD countries contracted, agricultural economists were drawn to the development problems of poor countries, to the trade and macroeconomic policy implications of agriculture in rich countries, and to a variety of production, consumption, and environmental and resource problems."<sup>[8]</sup> Agricultural economists have made many well-known contributions to the economics field with such models as the cobweb model,<sup>[9]</sup> hedonic regression pricing models,<sup>[10]</sup> new technology and diffusion models (Zvi Griliches),<sup>[11]</sup> multifactor productivity and efficiency theory and measurement,<sup>[12][13]</sup> and the random coefficients regression.<sup>[14]</sup> The farm sector is frequently cited as a prime example of the perfect competition economic paradigm. In Asia, agricultural economics was offered first by the University of the Philippines Los Baños Department of Agricultural Economics in 1919. Today, the field of agricultural economics has transformed into a more integrative discipline which covers farm management and production economics, rural finance and institutions, agricultural marketing and prices, agricultural policy and development, food and nutrition economics, and environmental and natural resource economics. Since the 1970s, agricultural economics has primarily focused on seven main topics, according to a scholar in the field: agricultural environment and resources; risk and uncertainty; food and consumer economics; prices and incomes; market structures; trade and development; and technical change and human capital.<sup>[15]</sup>

#### **Major topics in agricultural economics**

**Agricultural environment and natural resources:** In the field of environmental economics, agricultural economists have contributed in three main areas: designing incentives to control environmental externalities (such as water pollution due to agricultural production), estimating the value of non-market benefits from natural resources and environmental amenities (such as an appealing rural landscape), and the complex interrelationship between economic activities and environmental consequences.<sup>[16]</sup> With regard to natural resources, agricultural economists have developed quantitative tools for improving land management, preventing erosion, managing pests, protecting biodiversity, and preventing livestock diseases.<sup>[17]</sup>

**Food and consumer economics:** While at one time, the field of agricultural economics was focused primarily on farm-level issues, in recent years agricultural economists have studied diverse topics related to the economics of food consumption. In addition to economists' long-standing emphasis on the effects of prices and incomes, researchers in this field have studied how information and quality attributes influence consumer behavior. Agricultural economists have contributed to understanding how households make choices between purchasing food or preparing it at home, how food prices are determined, definitions of poverty thresholds, how consumers respond to price and income changes in a consistent way, and survey and experimental tools for understanding consumer preferences.<sup>[18]</sup>

**Production economics and farm management:** Agricultural economics research has addressed diminishing returns in agricultural production, as well as farmers' costs and supply responses. Much research has applied economic theory to farm-level decisions. Studies of risk and decision-making under uncertainty have real-world applications to crop insurance policies and to understanding how farmers in developing countries make choices about technology adoption. These topics are important for

understanding prospects for producing sufficient food for a growing world population, subject to new resource and environmental challenges such as water scarcity and global climate change.<sup>[19]</sup>

**Development economics:** Development economics is broadly concerned with the improvement of living conditions in low-income countries, and the improvement of economic performance in low-income settings. Because agriculture is a large part of most developing economies, both in terms of employment and share of GDP, agricultural economists have been at the forefront of empirical research on development economics, contributing to our understanding of agriculture's role in economic development, economic growth and structural transformation. Many agricultural economists are interested in the food systems of developing economies, the linkages between agriculture and nutrition, and the ways in which agriculture interact with other domains, such as the natural environment.<sup>[20][21]</sup>

**Professional associations:** The International Association of Agricultural Economists (IAAE) is a worldwide professional association, which holds its major conference once every three years. The association publishes the journal *Agricultural Economics*. There also is a European Association of Agricultural Economists (EAAE), an African Association of Agricultural Economists [AAAE] and an Australian Agricultural and Resource Economics Society. Substantial work in agricultural economics internationally is conducted by the International Food Policy Research Institute. In the United States, the primary professional association is the Agricultural & Applied Economics Association (AAEA), which holds its own annual conference and also co-sponsors the annual meetings of the Allied Social Sciences Association (ASSA). The AAEA publishes the American Journal of Agricultural Economics and Applied Economic Perspectives and Policy.

**Careers in agricultural economics:** Graduates from agricultural and applied economics departments find jobs in many sectors of the economy: agricultural management, agribusiness, commodities markets, education, the financial sector, government, natural resource and environmental management, real estate, and public relations. Careers in agricultural economics require at least a bachelor's degree, and research careers in the field require graduate-level training.<sup>[22]</sup> A 2011 study by the Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce rated agricultural economics tied for 8th out of 171 fields in terms of employability.<sup>[23][24]</sup> Food crises, commodity price booms and busts, environmental concerns and trade tensions are just some of the focuses of the analysis undertaken in agricultural economics. Agricultural economics concerns itself with the study of the production and consumption of food in both developed and developing countries along with analysis of the policies that shape the world's largest industry.

Professor **Wyn Morgan**, University of Nottingham

Agricultural economics is a branch of applied economics that takes the tools of both micro and macroeconomics and uses them to solve problems in a specific area. With food inflation soaring and agricultural disputes at the heart of the collapse of the latest round of world trade talks, the subject has seldom been so topical. At the micro level, we need to understand the relevant production functions and the relationship between labour and capital. When is it worthwhile to employ labour-saving, 'lumpy' capital? And most courses will also look at the by-products (externalities) of some types of agricultural production, such as the effect of increased nitrogen fertiliser use. Equally, we can use consumer theory to understand how shoppers make choices about the food they buy (including diets and fads). Many courses will also look at the food sector more generally, and ask whether there is excessive market power in the hands of supermarkets. At the macro level, the subject studies the way governments decide how to support farmers. In developed economies, policy has tended to be devised so as to support and protect farmers – subsidies for prices and agricultural import tariffs under the European Union's Common Agricultural Policy for example – often with significant effects on trade flows and trading relations. In contrast, developing nations seek ways to ensure adequacy of supply of food for their

people and to gain access to world markets to earn export revenue. Both are difficult tasks and both can be informed by the agricultural economist. The skills of graduates with training in agricultural economics make them especially attractive to agricultural/environmental-based employers, such as government ministries, lobby groups and non-governmental organisations. A good knowledge of agricultural economics can prove particularly helpful to those intending to work in the developing countries

**The Importance of Agricultural :** for decades, agriculture has been associated with the production of essential food crops. At present, agriculture above and beyond farming includes forestry, dairy, fruit cultivation, poultry, bee keeping, mushroom, arbitrary, etc. Today, processing, marketing, and distribution of crops and livestock products etc. are all acknowledged as part of current agriculture. Thus, agriculture could be referred to as the production, processing, promotion and distribution agricultural products. Agriculture plays a critical role in the entire life of a given economy. Agriculture is the backbone of the economic system of a given country. In addition to providing food and raw material, agriculture also provides employment opportunities to very large percentage of the population. Below are the importances of agriculture:

**Source of Livelihood:** The main source livelihood of many people is agriculture. Approximately 70 % of the people directly rely on agriculture as a mean of living. This high percentage in agriculture is as a result of none development of non-agricultural activities to absorb the fast-growing population. However, most people in developed countries do not engage in agriculture.

**Contribution to National revenue:** Agriculture is the main source of national income for most developing countries. However, for the developed countries, agriculture contributes a smaller per cent age to their national income.

**Supply of Food as well as Fodder:** Agricultural sector provides fodder for domestic animals. Cow provides people with milk which is a form of protective food. Moreover, livestock also meets people's food requirements.

**Significance to the International Trade:** Agricultural products like sugar, tea, rice, spices, tobacco, coffee etc. constitute the major items of exports of countries that rely on agriculture. If there is smooth development practice of agriculture, imports are reduced while export increases considerably. This helps to reduce countries unfavorable balance of payments as well as saving foreign exchange. This amount may be well used to import other essential inputs, machinery, raw-material, and other infrastructure that is helpful for the support of country's economic development.

**Marketable Surplus:** The growth of agricultural sector contributes to marketable surplus. Many people engage in manufacturing, mining as well as other non- agricultural sector as the nation develops. All these individuals rely on food production that they might meet from the nation's marketable surplus. As agricultural sector development takes place, production increases and this leads to expansion of marketable surplus. This may be exported to other nations.

**Source of Raw Material:** The main source of raw materials to major industries such as cotton and jute fabric, sugar, tobacco, edible as well as non-edible oils is agriculture. Moreover, many other industries such as processing of fruits as well as vegetables and rice husking get their raw material mainly from agriculture.

**Significance in Transport:** Bulks of agricultural products are transported by railways and roadways from farm to factories. Mostly, internal trade is in agricultural products. Moreover, the revenue of the government, to a larger extent, relies on the success of agricultural sector.

Foreign Exchange Resources

The nation's export trade depends largely on agricultural sector. For example, agricultural commodities such as jute, tobacco, spices, oilseeds, raw cotton, tea as well as coffee accounts for approximately 18 % of the entire value of exports of a country. This demonstrates that agriculture products also continue to be important source of earning a country foreign exchange.

**Great Employment Opportunities:** Construction of irrigation schemes, drainage system as well as other such activities in the agricultural sector is important as it provides larger employment opportunities. Agriculture sector provides more employment opportunities to the labor force that reduce the high rate of unemployment in developing countries caused by the fast growing population.

**Economic Development:** Since agriculture employs many people it contributes to economic development. As a result, the national income level as well as people's standard of living is improved. The fast rate of development in agriculture sector offers progressive outlook as well as increased motivation for development. Hence, it aids to create good atmosphere for overall economic development of a country. Therefore, economic development relies on the agricultural growth rate.

**Source of Saving:** Development in agriculture may also increase savings. The rich farmers we see today started saving particularly after green revolution. This surplus quantity may be invested further in the agriculture sector to develop the sector.

**Food Security:** A stable agricultural sector ensures a nation of food security. The main requirement of any country is food security. Food security prevents malnourishment that has traditionally been believed to be one of the major problems faced by the developing countries. Most countries rely on agricultural products as well as associated industries for their main source of income.

, and environmental policy.

#### **Finding:**

Economic development relies on the agricultural growth rate .also itself with the study of the production and consumption of food in both .economic development relies on the agricultural growth rate. agricultural economics finding aut agricultural environment and natural resources also. agricultural is very important economic. Agricultural economics influences food policy, agricultural policy, and environmental policy.

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*Mr. Navnath B. waghchaure (1126-1129)*

## **SANITATION: A NEED FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**Mr. Navnath B. waghchaure** (*Research Scholar*)

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### **Introduction:**

Sanitation includes management of human excreta, solid waste and drainage. Sanitation generally refers to the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine and feces. Inadequate sanitation is a major cause of disease world-wide, on the other hand improving sanitation is known to have a significant beneficial impact on health both in households and across communities. The word 'sanitation' also refers to the maintenance of hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection and wastewater disposal. The UN-WHO Joint Monitoring Programme for Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation (JMPDWSS, 2008, 2010) defines an "improved" sanitation facility as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. These include facilities that flush or pour-flush into a piped sewer system, septic tanks, or pit latrines, as well as ventilated improved pit latrines (also known as VIP latrines) and pit latrines with slab or composting toilets. "Unimproved" sanitation facilities include defecation in the open, bucket or hanging latrines, open pit latrines or those without a slab, and facilities flushing or pour-flushing into open drains or open areas (that is, not into a piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine). Shared toilets are also considered unimproved facilities. It is not only a deficit of sanitary toilets that constitutes inadequate sanitation, but also the unsafe disposal of human excreta and, most important, the whole range of unhygienic practices that break down the separation of human excreta from human contact and thus expose people to fecal-oral pathogens. The main objective of a sanitation system is to protect and promote human health by providing a clean environment and breaking the cycle of disease. Most Indian's still do not have access of basic sanitation facilities. Rural sanitation coverage was only 21% in 2008 according to UN-WHO joint monitoring program. According to researchers research in rural area of Nashik district sanitation coverage is only 38% in 2016. Sanitation is not a new concept for India, from ancient period cleanliness has got importance. The Indus valley is an example of system for sanitation and drainage. Also in the Chanakya's "Arthshastra" mention the contents in detail of hygiene and cleanliness. The Message of cleanliness has been carried forward from year by year. The first five year plan includes the policy for water supply and sanitation. Since 1951 rural sanitation were added to the national agenda for human development. Indian government was focused most to the sanitation between periods of world water decade 1980. The government of India started Central rural sanitation programme (CRSP) in 1986 to provide sanitation facilities in rural areas. The program was supply driven, which provides infrastructural facilities. But this approach was criticized due to very slow growth of sanitation facilities in 1990 to 2000. So that the supply driven central rural sanitation programme replaced by Total Sanitation campaign in 1999, which is based on demand driven approach. Total sanitation campaign emphasized more on information, Education and Communication, human resource development, capacity development activities to increase awareness among the rural people and generation of demand for sanitary facilities. Nirmal Gram puskar was introduced in October 2003, for the purpose of promoting collective community action through sanitation. NGP awards were given to districts, blocks and village panchayat those have achieved 100% sanitation coverage of individual households, 100% school sanitation coverage and free from open defecation and clean environment. The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan was launched from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2012 with the objectives of accelerate sanitary coverage in the rural areas.

NBA were covered the comprehensively rural community through renewed strategies and sanitation approach. The prime minister of India launched ‘Swachh Bharat Mission’ on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2014 to accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on sanitation. All the above stated sanitation programs of Indian government still didn’t remove the practice of open defecation. A direct link exists between water, sanitation, health, Nutrition and human wellbeing. So that sanitation is the most important for sustainable development. The following point shows the economic impact of inadequate sanitation, which implies the need of sanitation for human wellbeing...

**1) Impacts on Health:** Unimproved sanitation adversely affects to human health. The health impact has includes premature mortality, economic and monetary cost of treatment, loss of productivity and welfare due to illness and mortality. Inadequate sanitation is the cause of diarrhea, ALRI, malaria, measles, intestinal worms, trachoma etc. following table and pie chart shows the economic impact of inadequate sanitation on health in India.

**Table No.1 Distribution of health impacts of inadequate sanitation by Disease**

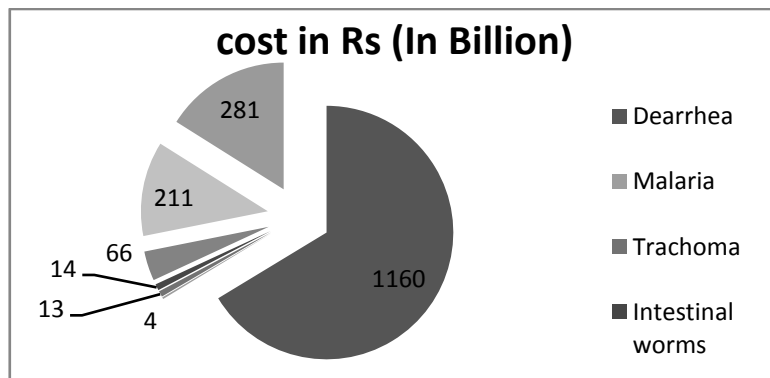
Disease	cost in Rs. (In Billion)	Cost in \$ (In Billion)	%
Diarrhea	1160	25.5	66
Malaria	4	0.088	0.2
Trachoma	13	0.287	1
Intestinal worms	14	0.3	1
Measles	66	1.45	4
ALRI	211	4.6	12
Others	281	6.2	16

(Source: Flagship report, (2011), WSP)

The above shows the health impact of inadequate sanitation. According to the data shows in above table every year cost on disease is Rs. 1749 billion due to inadequate sanitation. The main cause of diarrhea is inadequate sanitation. The cost only for diarrhea is Rs. 1160 billion. The data shows in above table have been explained more with the help of following pie chart.

**Figure 1**

**Distribution of health impacts of inadequate sanitation by Disease**



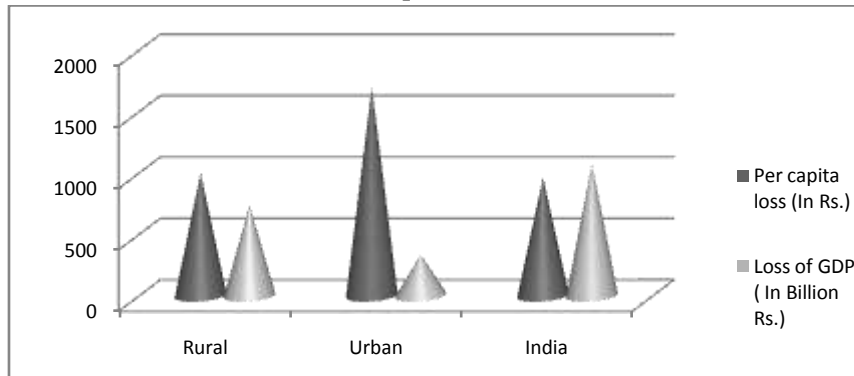
(Source: Flagship report, (2011), WSP)

Thus, above table and pie charts shows the highly need of appropriate sanitation facility for avoid the cost on various disease and to become a sustainable developed nation.

**2. Per capita losses:** Poor household bear the highest per capita economic losses due to inadequate sanitation. The Total annual economic impact of inadequate sanitation in India amounted to a loss of Rs. 2.4 trillion (\$ 53.8 billion). This implies a per capita annual loss of Rs. 2180 (\$ 48). In purchasing power parity terms, the adverse economic impact of inadequate sanitation in India was \$ 161 billion or \$ 144 per person. The economic impacts were equivalent of about 6.4% of India’s GDP in 2006. Following graph shows the economic impact of inadequate sanitation in India.

**Figure 2**

**Per capita and GDP loss in India due to inadequate sanitation**

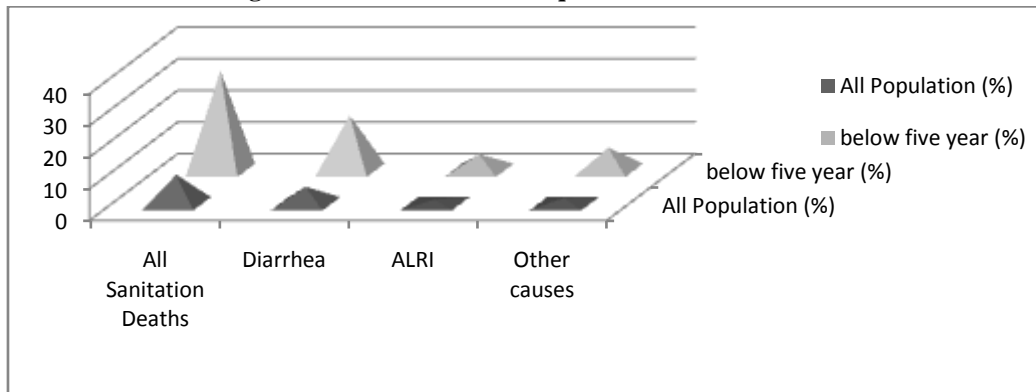


(Source: Flagship report, (2011), WSP)

Thus, the above graph shows the per capita & GDP loss of India due to inadequate sanitation. So the improvement of sanitation facilities is highly recommended for sustainable development.

**3. Poor sanitation kills:** About one in every ten deaths in India is from causes related to inadequate sanitation and hygiene. Deaths from diarrhea alone accounted for every 20<sup>th</sup> death. Diarrhea induced by inadequate sanitation is estimated to have caused 450000 deaths in 2006, of which 395000 were among children below age five. Deaths caused by malnutrition induced by inadequate sanitation –related dieses in children fewer than five numbered 315000, and that number, ALRI deaths numbered 115000. Among the children under five, inadequate sanitation causes more than 30 % of all deaths. Diarrhea alone accounts more than 17 percent of all deaths in this age group and more than half of all sanitation and hygiene related deaths in this age class. The following graph shows the deaths in India due to inadequate sanitation under the group of below five year and from all population.

**Figure 3 Deaths due to inadequate sanitation in India**





(Source: *Flagship report, (2011), WSP*)

Thus, the above table shows the deaths due to inadequate sanitation in India. It shows that availability of sanitation facilities is important for sustainable development.

**4. Inadequate sanitation impacts water:** Water is polluted by the release of human excreta into it. This leads to costly avoidance behaviors and resulting increase in cost on various methods of water treatment or purchase bottled water. UNICEF's multidistrict assessment of water safety report shows that 40% of Indian water sources suffered bacteriological contamination attributable to poor sanitation. According to the central pollution control board, organic matter and bacterial population of fecal origin continue to dominate the water pollution problem. The mean levels of biological oxygen demand have increased in 6 of the 18 major rivers, Accounting for 46% of the total river length nationally. Groundwater is also polluted due to discharge of untreated sewage.

**5. Inadequate sanitation harms Tourism:** Inadequate sanitation impacts tourist visits and cause illness among tourists. Over one third of tourist visiting India suffers from gastrointestinal illness linked to lack of sanitation. Tourists are also at risk of getting malaria, which is partly attributable to lack of sanitation and prevalent standing water. Tourists also mention the poor quality of toilets as a reason for their dissatisfactory tourism experience. Inadequate sanitation discourages tourist and lowering potential tourist inflows. The revenue from tourist decreases Due to inadequate sanitation. If tourists are dissatisfied with sanitation, they may not visit again or may discourage other potential tourist from visiting.

**6. Impact on Education:** Inadequate sanitation adversely affects the involvement of students in schools and colleges. According to UNICEF in 70 developing countries more than 15% of girls are so often absent to schools due to lack sanitation facilities. Many girls due to lack of privacy, safety, and proper facilities of sanitation are barring them from an education.

**Conclusion:** Thus here are shows the impact of inadequate sanitation on sustainable economic development. Lack of sanitation facilities adversely affects the economic development. So that sanitation is the most important facility to obtain sustainable economic development.

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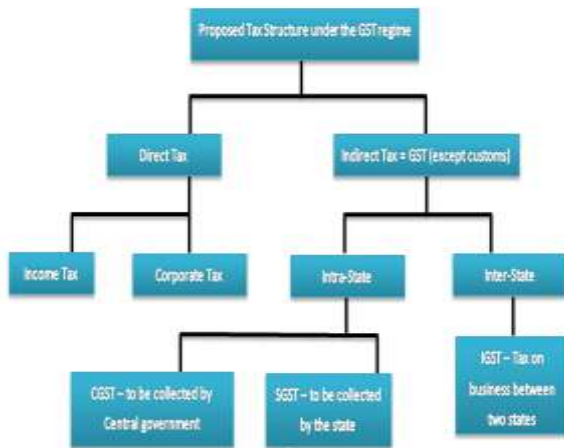
Jayraj Bhiku Javheri (1130-1132)

**GST: STRUCTURE, IMPACT AND FUTURE**

**Jayraj Bhiku Javheri**

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**Structure of GST in India.** The GST tax structure will comprise of the **Central** Goods and Services Tax (**CGST**), State Goods and Services Tax (**SGST**) and Integrated Goods and Service Tax (**IGST**). The four **slab tiers** of the GST tax structure will be 5 per cent, 12 per cent, 18 per cent and 28 per cent.

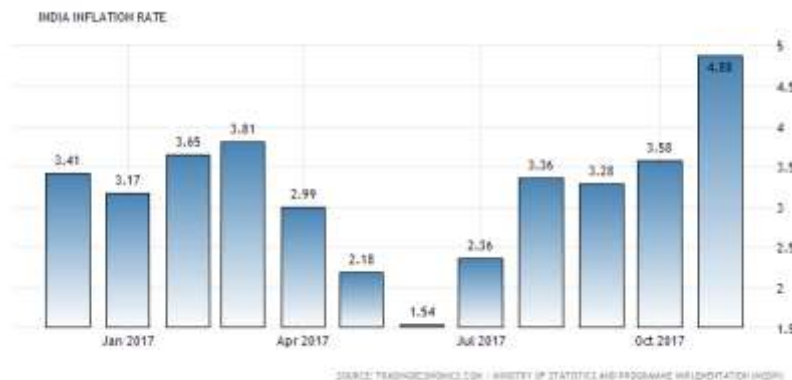


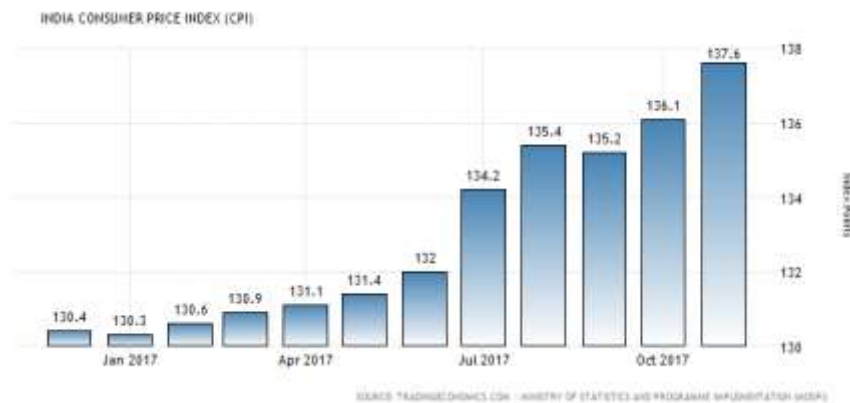
**Impact of GST on the Indian Economy:-** Before going for the Impact of GST It is important to know the objectives of GST.

**Objectives of GST**

1. One Country – One Tax
2. Consumption based tax instead of Manufacturing
3. Uniform GST Registration, payment and Input tax Credit
4. To eliminate the cascading effect of Indirect taxes on single transaction
5. Subsume all indirect taxes at Centre and State Level under corruption
6. Reduce tax evasion and
7. Increase productivity
8. Increase Tax to GDP Ratio and revenue surplus
9. Increase Compliance
10. Reducing economic distortions.

Now it's almost 6 months from implementing GST and many reforms has been taking place after its implementation.





**GST and GDP:** India's GDP has been recorded at 6.3 percent in the quarter of July-September, with a fast approach towards better number than 5.7 in the previous quarter. With some expectations for 6.7 percent in the financial year 2018, to the 7.3 percent and 7.5 percent in the FY 19 and FY 20 respectively. There is some hindrance to the GDP number due to GST as speculated by the experts but still, many economists are likely to maintain around 6.5 percent.

**Impact of GDP on SME:** The combining of Central (CGST) and state (SGST) taxes in the new tax regime, enterprises who annual turnover of Rs 20 lakh or above (10 lakhs in some specific states) will have to follow all the GST provisions. The new GST rule will adversely influence the SMEs working capital. Under the previous tax regime, the exemption limit for SMEs was Rs. 5 lakhs, whereas in the new tax regime the exemption limit is enhanced to Rs. 20 lakhs (10 lakhs in some specific states) which have a positive impact. Ease of doing business removes cascading effect (double taxation), reduces the tax burden on new businesses, improved logistics and faster delivery of services are some of the positive points of the newly implemented of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

**Impact of GST on Real estate industry:** The real estate is one of the important sectors which play the significant role in generating employment in India. Under the Goods and Services Tax Regime, all under- construction houses or properties imposed **12 percent on property value** (excepting stamp duty and registration charges). It must be noted that 12 percent tax rate will not be applicable to ready-to-move-in houses and completed projects, as such no indirect taxes applied in the sale of under constructed properties. Stamp- duty and registration charges will bear by the buyer in case of uncompleted projects or under-construction projects.

The **GST rate on under-constructed houses** or projects increased from 6.5 percent previous regime to 12 percent in the new regime. The actual GST rate on real- estate sector is 18 percent. A total cost of building charged by the developer, out of them one- third of the tax to be deducted from the land value.

**Increase in Fiscal Deficit:** India's fiscal deficit has reached 96.1 per cent of the budget target of 3.2 per cent of GDP, or Rs 5.46 lakh crore, due to lower revenue realisation after GST implementation.

**Impact on Manufacturing sector:** "The implementation of the GST so far also appears to have had an adverse impact, rendering prospects for the manufacturing sector uncertain in the short term. This may further delay the revival of investment activity, which is already hampered by stressed balance sheets of banks and corporates, Industrial production grew a meagre 1.2 per cent in July from 4.5 per cent a year ago, as manufacturing sector, especially capital goods, put up a dismal performance.

**Future of GST in India:** Once GST is fully applicable to taxation reform, it will flatten economic barriers that slow down the growth while benefiting government, across states, which included local

taxes, multiple tariffs, limitation of transportation which is a waste of time. If we see, at transportation in India, Trucks have to be in a queue to cross state borders and various checkpoints and they have to pay municipal entry tax and it is wastage of time. And in near future, with **GST** regime, no entry tax, which will allow more manufacturers to send their goods to final users of products/ services. Post **GST**, it will be easier for small entrepreneurs' to set up business in India and they need not to think for dozen of taxes to pay for their resources, which in return will be benefited to economy. Most important element of **GST model** is that: there should be single low rate; there will be seamless flow of tax through the stages of distribution channel, no paperwork as all the things will be done computerized which will benefit to administrative system, As mentioned above, **GST** will work effectively and efficiently, which will enhance production and it will increase country's GDP. It will be a game changer for nation and all the stakeholders will unite and develop something which beneficial to Indian Industry.

**Conclusions:-** GST in real sense from its implementation in July has impacted positively on Indian economy. Post GST there would be one nation one tax and it would be ease of doing business in India. Reducing the multiple taxes and replacing it with GST at a nominal rate will definitely help consumers as the prices of many products are likely to go down. As More and More traders would be brought under the ambit of GST, India's Revenue is likely to grow in future. GST attempt to formalize economy which in turn will check the black money in our country.

Yes, GST has adversely impacted certain sectors such as handicrafts industries, IT industries but government is taking the corrective steps to mitigate its adverse impacts.

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## **THE NEW EVOLVING DIGITAL ERA AND CHANGING CONSUMER**

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### **INTRODUCTION:**

Consumer behaviour will change world over and more so in developing countries like India where social behaviour and literacy levels too are changing the main objective of the paper is to provide a real image of the Indian world, in the digital era. The changing Indian consumer behaviour are due to increasing incomes, increasing education, the younger profile of consumers and growing access to the internet. According to the FICCI-PwC report, the greatly increased use of smartphones, consciousness concerns about health and the environment, technological innovations and the rising complexity of decision-making due to the proliferation of products are the main reasons for this impact on the buying's of the consumers. Today's consumers are more enlightened and empowered. They have more digital content than ever before. Consumers have become more demanding as they know more about what they want and the ways to acquire it. Buying behavior of consumers in India has changed, and education, age, income, economic scenario, media and technology play a predominant role in shaping the way people shop, according to a report by the Retailers Association of India (RAI) and consultancy firm The new age consumers is spending much of his time on surfing social media and his decision about purchasing a particular products is effected by internet, and friends. The digital world has made consumers quite impatient, impulsive as they need immediate services of the product they demand, hence quick supply of the delivery is the next most important way of attracting the digital consumer.

### **Objectives of the study:**

- 1) To know about the reasons responsible for changing consumer behaviour.
- 2) To study about different strategies adopted by industries.
- 3) To know latest changing consumer trends evolving in the economy.

### **REASONS RESPONSIBLE FOR CHANGING CONSUMER BEHAVIOR:**

- 1) **Online spending is taking off.** The number of online buyers has increased sevenfold to 80 million to 90 million in the last three years. The International Trade Centre predicts that e-commerce activity in India will rise from US\$ 0.10 million in 2000-2001 to US\$ 5.8 billion in 2008-09, of which the business to business segment will account for US\$ 5.41 billion. On the basis of these and other factors, it is expected that the number of consumers buying online in India will climb to 300 million to 350 million by 2025. With the increase in online buyers, we expect the total value of e-retail to reach \$130 billion to \$150 billion, or 8% to 10% of total sales, by 2025. (See Exhibit 5.)
- 2) **Digital's influence on broader consumer spending is significant and growing rapidly.** Digitally influenced spending is currently about \$45 billion to \$50 billion a year, and that figure is projected to increase more than tenfold to \$500 billion to \$550 billion—and to account for 30% to 35% of all retail sales—by 2025.
- 3) **Celebrity Influence:** In India, celebrities endorsement is playing a very important role in influencing the purchasing of the consumers because when a consumer likes a celebrity in the advertisement, he or she likes to accept what the celebrity is saying about the product and purchase

the same and also end up in developing more positive feelings toward the advertisement and the brand itself.

- 4) **Freebies:** Freebies means consumer products above a certain value given free of cost as gifts to purchaser for increasing sales. TVs, washing machines, refrigerators, and readymade clothes are some of the product categories in which freebies are given to Indian consumers. Freebies generally comprise tooth paste, soaps, detergent, cooking oil etc.
- 5) **Women Taking Their Rightful Place.** ‘The She economy’ Women in India both in urban and rural are playing a very important role in decision-making and influencing their families and society in purchasing. Factors such as education, empowerment, new electoral rules, better health care, and greater media focus—are behind this change. Young women have bridged the gap in secondary and higher education, their enrollment rate now stands at almost 20% while that of young men is 22%. This shift will not only result in increasing overall literacy levels but will also have a broad impact on such societal factors as workforce demographics and economic independence for women.
- 6) **Time Compression.** A combination of factors such as shrinking family support structures and fast-paced work have combined to create a heightened sense of time compression—thereby increasing the markets for ready-to-cook or ready-to-eat products. This ready-meal market in India has been growing at rate of 30% annually for several years, more than tripling from \$35 million in 2010 to more than \$120 million in 2015.
- 7) **The (Almost) Me, Myself, and I Generation.** While the nuclear family system in India is fast increasing leading to further shift in household composition—from nuclear-family to singles households. This change in family structure is having far-reaching implications for income and spending as young single men and women base their consumption decisions more on lifestyle considerations than on functional needs.

#### **DIFFERENT STRATEGIES ADOPTED BY INDUSTRIES:**

With change in consumer buying behavior the companies also made necessary changes in their marketing strategies. The changes include:

- 1) Launching of premium products by companies to fulfill requirements of high class consumers.
- 2) Since purchasing power of rural India has increased, the companies have started shifting their focus towards rural India to capture untapped rural market. E.g. PepsiCo, Coca Cola India and other FMCG companies are focusing their attention of rural markets.
- 3) Companies not only aim to sell their products but also aim to provide better after sales services to its consumers. This improves the company’s credibility and helps to build its customer base and thereby increase their sales.
- 4) Companies design their products on the basis of market segmentation so that they have products to suit every pocket and requirement.
- 5) Due to sharp growth in the communication sector, companies are providing many schemes and plans to attract customers.
- 6) Indian consumers have developed a liking for foreign tours and holidays. This has led to development of many travel agencies that provide a planned foreign tour at a reasonable price.
- 7) Consumers of India have developed a tendency to save travel time. For such consumers low fare carriers are available that provide air travel facility at a very affordable price.
- 8) Indian consumers are increasingly becoming aware of the importance of health and hygiene. As far as hygiene is concerned companies have fully mechanized their plants to maintain hygiene and pack the food in such a way that it remains fresh for longer period of time and does not lose its nutritive value before consumption.

9) Internet is fast growing, mobile manufacturing companies are providing internet access facility on mobile phones at very concessional rates to attract consumers and thereby leading to increase in change in consumer behaviour.

10. Banks and many financial institutions are becoming liberal and easy in their loan and credit policies, leading to consumer credit on increasing levels, which ultimately more income in hands of consumer for spending.

#### **CHANGING TRENDS IN INDIAN CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR:**

The key business trends that are visibly unfolding and creating a large number of opportunities for consumer-driven companies are:

- 1) **Changing purchase patterns:** The shift in purchase behaviour towards online buying, dominated by mobile phones, has been very evident over the last few years. Preferences are now clearly extending beyond the original product categories of electronics and fashion to include food and grocery as well as local origin products.
- 2) **Evolving desire for service:** Consumers are now seeking a clutter and trouble-free experience, enabled by technology and better quality sales people.
- 3) **Switch to health and wellness-driven choices:** There is a marked consumer shift towards products and services that are perceived to be relatively healthy and less harmful or enhance people's sense of physical and mental wellness and the environment.
- 4) **Rise of convenience:** Cash-rich and time-starved consumers are seeking a new dimension in 'convenience by knowledge' to help them navigate to the right products and services that are relevant for them.
- 5) **Growing social networks:** The concept of 'crowd clout' is gaining significance as consumers realize that their collective networks are enabling them to demand improved products and services from companies.
- 6) **Quality Oriented Outlets:** Indian consumers are looking for quality choose expensive brands as they feel that price is an indicator of quality. However, in the absence of well-known brands in selected product range, consumers are likely to take cues from well-established retail outlets hoping that these outlets carry quality products.
- 7) **Eco-Friendly Products:** Today's Indian consumers are more environmentally responsible, thus balancing environmental concerns with commercial considerations. Consumers in India are taking lead in prompting manufacturers to adopt technologies to produce eco-friendly products.
- 8) **Bulk Purchasing:** Urbanization is taking place in India at a dramatic pace, who are working urbanites and depending more on fast and ready-to-serve food, they take less pain in traditional method of cooking and cleaning. The popular growing shopping trend among urbanities is purchasing from super markets to hyper stores.
- 9) **Rural entrepreneurship:** With rural entrepreneurs on the rise, MNCs should partner with them and leverage their skills to promote their brands and enhance distribution of their brand in rural India

#### **FINDINGS ABOUT TODAY'S DIGITAL CONSUMER:**

The Indian consumers of today are unique in the following aspects:

- 1) Indian consumers have become value sensitive and are not much price sensitive as was the case earlier. If they feel that a particular product offers them more value and its price is high, even then they are willing to buy the product.
- 2) The Indian consumers strictly follow their culture, tradition and values, as a result of which foreign companies were forced to give an Indian touch to them in order to succeed in India. McDonalds, MTV,

Pepsi, Star TV, Coca Cola India and many more had to Indian is themselves to flourish in India. Karva Chauth is celebrated with more zeal and enthusiasm than the despite many foreign brands being sold in India, Raymond is still India's largest textile company and Haldiram is doing well despite the presence of McDonalds and Pizza Hut.

3) The consumers today are not confined to a single brand and prefer change rather than sticking to the same brand. Not often do we see any home with cars of the same brand or household products of the same brand.

4) The use of credit card for shopping is a new emerging trend in India. Also consumers are availing credit or loan from banks and other financial institutions to fulfil their needs and wants.

5) The Indian consumers have shown another major change in their buying behaviour. They just don't want availability of products; they also want better experience, services and ambience. This has led to the growth of shopping malls where a shopping, entertainment and better facility is all available under one roof.

6) The rural Indian consumers are also showing signs of change. They have all the modern amenities at their home and their standard of living is fast improving. The rural households have earned huge money due to price rise in real estate. They are also shifting towards industrial and services sector; hence their purchasing power is increasing. It is reflected in their living standard and possession of all electronic gadgets and luxury cars.

7) There is a stiff competition in the Indian market today and it has become a buyer's market from seller's market. Customers are the ultimate beneficiary of the fierce competition in the market. Competition has reduced prices to a great extent and has forced the manufacturer to maintain product quality to sustain in the highly competitive market.

8) Today's consumer is lot more sharing information and experience on social media than ever before, leading to fast and easy communication about everything easily and fast among them and changing behaviour.

**Conclusion:** Indian consumers buying behaviour and their attitude have changed drastically in the recent past due the developing digital change in the country. Today's consumer wants everything fast and brand conscious. The influence of internet has made him aware about the products available in the market. He or she is able to compare the products easy and choose the best for him. Digital world has made him tecy-savy and is making best use of for his benefit With changing economic situation of India, it's not that only the rich people are spending more and more but in fact it's the great Indian middle class that's thrown caution to the winds and enjoying themselves like never before and are on a spending juggernaut. Today Indian consumer is riding high with a large demand in the market. It's a new mindset at play. Living for the day is the new motto among the young consumer in market. This translates into spending on a new home, a new car, the latest digital camera, appliances for the kitchen, home decor etc. more easily as compare to traditional days. The change is drastic compared to a generation back where saving for a rainy day was the usual practice. There was a clear distinguishing between necessities and luxuries of life which could be counted on the fingertips of one hand. Loans were not forthcoming. Never borrow, never lend was the favorite theme among people. But on contrary, today Banks and credit card companies are vying with each other in offering loans to customers, which is making the consumer more easily using the credit and loan facility for satisfying their dreams. The face of changing India is reflected as Airlines, hotels, FMCG companies, auto giants, retail chains, mobile phone companies are all reworking strategies and slashing prices to reach the low-end consumer in rural areas



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## **RECENT TRENDS IN INSURANCE INDUSTRY**

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### **INTRODUCTION:**

Risk is inherent part and parcel of our lives. None of us know what is going to happen to us in the future but what we do know is that accidents happen. This is the simple idea that the insurance industry is founded on. The insurance industry in India has changed swiftly in the turbulent economic environment throughout the world. Indian insurance companies have become competitive in nature and are undoubtedly serving customers in manifold ways. One of the important contractual savings institutions is life insurance which provides multi dimensional services having a significant impact on economic growth. Insurance is one of the demanding financial products in India. Its basic motto is to protect the family from any uncertainty in life. So it is long term investment and need knowledge about that. Indian life insurance is too old. It is there from British Period and after nationalization; it has come fully under Government. In the post liberalization era, insurance has attracted any private players from different parts of the country to start business India. India as a country has potential for growth of this business. With the upcoming of IRDA in the year 2000, the business in India became more streamlined. Many private life insurance companies (most of them are joint ventures ) have emerged significantly in India. Product innovation, profitable growth, multi channel distribution and ethical practices in business are few factors to be considered.

### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

1. To study the recent trends in Indian insurance industry
2. To suggest measures for improving the scenario of insurance industry in India.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :** The research design is of Descriptive in nature & Secondary data is collected from different published reports and document, IRDA Annual Reports and relevant online sources.

**MAIN BODY:** Indian Life insurance sector is growing at a faster rate. This sun rising industry has given a platform for economic growth and employment. The great extent of importance realized after it has opened to the private players in the post liberalization period. With many players in business, the insurance regulatory and development authority came with innovative and constructive guidelines for both products and services. The Indian insurance industry has undergone transformational changes since 2000 when the industry was liberalized. With a one player market to 24 players in 13 years, the industry has witnessed phases of rapid growth along with extent of growth moderation and intensifying competition. There have also been number of product and operational innovations necessitated by consumer need and increased competition among the players. Changes in the regulatory environment also had path-breaking impact on the development of the industry. While the insurance industry still struggles to move out of the shadows cast by the challenges posed by economic uncertainties of the last few years, the strong fundamentals of the industry augur well for a roadmap to be drawn for sustainable long-term growth. Between 2001-10, the phase was characterized by a period of high growth (CAGR of 31 percent in new business premium between 2001-10) and a flat growth (CAGR of around 2 percent in new business premium between 2010- 12) (**source: KPMG**). There was exponential growth in the first decade of insurance industry liberalization the back of innovative products and aggressive expansion of distribution, the life insurance industry grew at jet speed. However, this frenzied growth also brought in

its wake issues related to product design, market conduct, complaints management and the necessity to make course correction for the long term health of the industry. Several regulatory changes were introduced during the past two years and life insurance companies adopted many new customer centric practices in this period. Product related changes, first in ULIPs in September 2011 and now in traditional products will have the biggest impact on the industry. The new guidelines for both linked and non-linked products will come into force from the beginning of year 2014, an extension of three months from earlier specified date. This additional period will ensure that life insurers enter the crucial quarter of Jan-Mar with a full bouquet of products and the sellers are well trained in the nuances of all these new products. These product guidelines are in line with the IRDA's regulatory theme of customer orientation and long-term nature of the life insurance business. The guidelines follow two overarching themes of providing Guarantee and enhancing Transparency. The major changes introduced include - Higher Death Benefit, Guaranteed Surrender Value and mandatory Benefit Illustration for all life insurance products. These changes related to death benefit and surrender value may marginally reduce the customers' overall maturity benefit i.e. policy IRR, especially at higher ages but will ensure that life insurance serves the purpose of providing life cover which no other financial instrument offers. All ULIPs are currently sold mandatorily with a personalized benefit Illustration. This requirement is now being extended to other product forms.

**Some of the key trends in the industry emerging after the regulatory changes are as follows :-**

1. India with about 200 million middle class household shows a huge untapped potential for players in the insurance industry. Saturation of markets in many developed economies has made the Indian market even more attractive for global insurance majors. The insurance sector in India has come to a position of very high potential and competitiveness in the market. Indians, have always seen life insurance as a tax saving device, are now suddenly turning to the private sector that are providing them new products and variety for their choice.
2. Consumers remain the most important centre of the insurance sector. After the entry of the foreign players the industry is seeing a lot of competition and thus improvement of the customer service in the industry. Computerization of operations and updating of technology has become imperative in the current scenario. Foreign players are bringing in international best practices in service through use of latest technologies.
3. The insurance agents still remain the main source through which insurance products are sold. The concept is very well established in the country like India but still the increasing use of other sources is imperative. At present the distribution channels that are available in the market are listed below.
  - Direct selling
  - Corporate agents
  - Group selling
  - Brokers and cooperative societies
  - Banc assurance
4. Customers have tremendous choice from a large variety of products from pure term (risk) insurance to unit-linked investment products. Customers are offered unbundled products with a variety of benefits as riders from which they can choose. More customers are buying products and services based on their true needs and not just traditional money back policies, which is not considered very appropriate for long-term protection and savings. There is lots of saving and investment plans in the market.

5. Internet and technology has helped a lot to insurer. Now policy procuring through online is economical than buying the same plan from agent. The major problem is not getting the support from the agent for that policy, if there is a claim or maturity. The person has to keep direct contact with the company.
  6. From 2010, the no of advisors have decreased in the industry. The no of agents declined by 29% from March 2010 to March 2013. Also it is expected that more agents will leave the industry. Under this situation, Claim management will be tougher for the companies. As people buy insurance because of the face value of agents, assistance of them is highly essential for good business.
  7. From the year 2013, it is very clear that traditional plans have gained more weightage over ULIP. As traditional plans are long term products, insurer need to focus more on this. Customer retention and servicing is the key to remain in business. Even if in new pension plan, the capital protection features demands more policy servicing. Here investment and servicing are important for the companies. Above all, Policy administration is the most difficulty area to provide customer servicing.
  8. Customer satisfaction on service levels of life insurers has improved on several counts, positively impacting insurers' customer loyalty scores, a study by conducted by market research firm IMRB International has found. A slew of customer-friendly guidelines issued by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India ( IRDAI) over the years has resulted in better turnaround time ( TAT) perception, among other things. "Customer perceptions on TATs (Thematic Apperception Test ) with respect to issue of policy, acknowledging and resolving grievances have improved significantly," the 2015 Insurance India report stated. Policyholders are also happier with regard to services like timeliness of the alerts or reminders for premium due dates and receiving the premium receipts for payments made etc. As a result, customer loyalty scores have improved in terms of services as well as product-related aspects. "The study shows that close to 60% of the customers are 'truly loyal' to their insurance providers, which is significantly better than 2014," the survey noted.
- The following diagram shows the SWOT Analysis of Insurance Industry.

**Figure 1 : SWOT Analysis of Insurance Industry**



**Insurance growth drivers in India**

The demand for insurance products is likely to increase due to the exponential growth of household savings, purchasing power, the middle class and the country's working population. Listed below, are the various underlying growth drivers for India's insurance industry:

- Growing of the financial industry as a whole
- Growth of life and non-life industry

- Promoting innovation and removing inefficiency
- Competition and orderly growth
- Growth of specific insurance segments such as motor insurance

The seven over-arching trends most relevant to insurers seeking to understand the world of the 2020s are:

1. The digital revolution & the capacity of the technologies which connect us.
2. Global convergence; an increasingly interconnected and balanced global economy.
3. The development of Western economies post the financial crisis
4. Global ageing
5. Political challenges
6. Interventionist regulation.
7. The continued impact of climate change on our environment.

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

It is very vital for the insurance companies to survive in the globally competitive scenario. They have to adapt themselves with the turbulent environment. This industry is going to face more challenges due to change in economy and employment. More no of players around the world have planned to enter into India looking to the potential available here. Probably understanding the customer expectation and attitude for this product is the important. There is time to re-engineer the business model.

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## **EMERGING TRENDS IN INDIAN RURAL MARKETING**

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### **Introduction:-**

Rural India is a real India. Bulk of India's population live in villages. In terms of the number of people, the Indian rural market is almost twice as large as the entire market of U.S.A or U.S.S.R.

### **CHARACTERISTICS :-**

- i) Besides being large, the rural market is geographically scattered.
- ii) Shows linguistic, religious and cultural diversities and economic disparities.
- iii) Market is undeveloped as the people who constitute it lack adequate purchasing power.
- iv) Rural market is largely agriculture oriented with poor standard of living. Low- Per capita income and socio- cultural backwardness.
- v) Exhibits sharper and varied regional preferences with district predilections, habit patterns and behavioral characteristics.

The rural marketing is an integral part of the rural development process. This process mainly consists of two phases.

i) First phase is characterized by the concerted efforts of Government to build up the social infrastructure through development projects, as well as to adopt promotional measures to effect economic change through the preparation of modern methods of cultivation. This also includes the programmes of rural industrialization as a supplementary source of income for the dis-guised unemployed rural population. All these rural development programmes have been dominant development priorities in the developing countries.

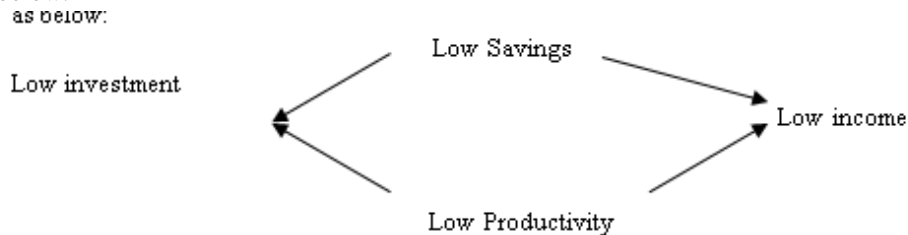
The difference has been only in the approach. Some countries resort to a method of implementation product-wise, some area-wise and some cluster-wise. But as has also been advocated by the World Bank, the consensus is an integrated rural development, which would cover all aspects of socio-economic change anticipated in a particular area. The objective of the first phase is to generate income and in turn to place purchasing power in the hands of the rural people.

ii) In the second phase the surplus income in the rural areas is used to improve the populations' standard of living and quality of life.

Above two phases constitute the rural marketing process in the first phase; the rural people are oriented to the process of buying agricultural and industrial inputs and selling that outputs. This in a way is a planned way due to the governmental efforts to motivate the rural people through subsidies and methods of subventions. On the other hand, the second phase is the more crucial phase, in which the rural people with additional income are suddenly exposed to the urban oriented marketing systems. This system includes not only transactions of productive goods and services but also unproductive means of wasting one's resources, such as conspicuous consumption in containment, alcoholism and gambling etc. A rural marketing system which has only a commercial objective and which only aims at mopping-up the surplus income in the rural people in self-defeating nationally and it is myopic.

Their synthesis in a meaningful developmental activity and society at large is the case of the rural marketing process. Rural environment in a developing country is generally discussed in terms of socio-

economic parameters the essence of which is summarized. In the concept of the circular chain reaction as below:



Above chain term adversely affects social factors such as education, health, housing and sanitation. Marketing as a process is aptly defined as a means to deliver a better "Standard of living" and more than a mere exchange of goods and services to satisfy human needs and wants. While the latter is more a functional and product oriented concept, the former is a far more comprehensive socio-economic concept.

**NECESSITIES IN RURAL MARKETING :-** There are about 6,05,627 villages in India, 28 percent of total population lived in these villages; 80 percent villages do not have all weather roads, having population less than 1000. Rural consumers are also far less homogenous than their urban counterpart and they differ from region to region. It is therefore not possible to extend urban products to rural markets. The low density of population makes the problem of servicing these villages difficult and often un-economical. Direct delivery of goods to even the top one percent of villages costs twice as much as servicing urban markets. Therefore, it is better for distention to concentrate only on the larger villages, mandi-towns. The semi-wholesalers and retailers can obtain stocks from these places or the villagers themselves can buy the necessary items. The level of literacy in rural areas in 1996 was 52.5%, but in the year 2001, it was 78.4%. It means that during the last decade "between" 1997 to 2006, the growth of literacy was 15.9%. Growth of literacy level is expected to continue and this in turn will lead to greater awareness of products. When we are seeking to develop rural markets, a lot of problems arise. One cannot under-estimate the several cluttering problems in planning for growth. The marketing effort for manufactured consumer goods as well as agricultural inputs in rural areas have the following necessities.

- High distribution cost.
- Inadequate credit facility for small retailers.
- High marketing development expenditure.
- In adequate infrastructure facility i.e. connecting roads, warehouse, media available etc.

The development of rural market involves additional cost, both in terms of promotion and distribution. In rural marketing, often it is not the promotion of a brand that is crucial but creating and awareness concerning a particular "Product filed". In such a situation, syndicated advertising may bring down the market development expenditure. Less traditional forms of communication might also be considered. Banks can play a very significant role in the context of credit to the villagers or agricultural stockiest, so that they are able to service higher volume of trade at lower margins.

**RURAL MARKETING STRATEGY :-** Rural marketing as a long term process, should be considered with the framework of strategic marketing programmes which should aim at canalizing the surplus income generated in the rural areas to protective use such as: - Investment in shares and savings certificates which inculcate the skills of assessing the financial implications of the capital and the savings market.

- a) Investment in governmental projects carried out on a contract or sub contract basis.

- b) Pooling of resources for further development and maintenance of infrastructure supported financially or otherwise by the external participants, either on a commercial or co-operative basis.
- c) Development of planned and organized consent behavior by identifying and defining needs independently of the urban impact, so that the prevailing social and cultural values in the rural areas are not disturbed erratically. This is basically a product management strategy.
- d) Motivation of the rich segment to take up productive activities in the local areas, which would help to generate income to upgrade the other strata of low-income earners in the rural areas.

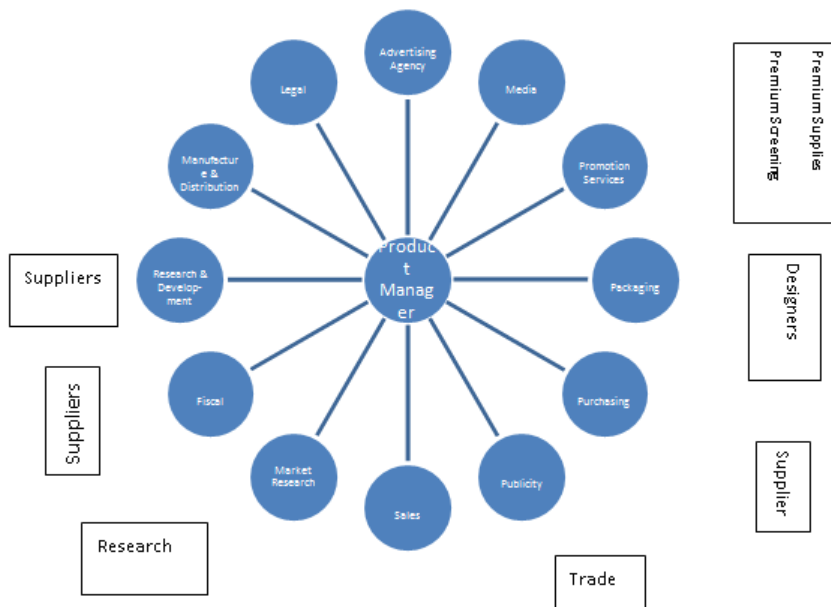
Widespread areas, bottlenecks of transport facilities, low literacy, exorbitant costs etc. pose difficulties in knowing the market. All these factors make imaginative marketing most important for rural areas also. As per the marketing concept some suitable strategy should be adopted.

The first consideration about rural marketing is to plan the products for rural areas. On account of striking disparity, the approach to the rural marketing has to be selective and not mere extensive of products available to urban consumers. The modified product for the rural market should confirm to the regional tastes.

The name of the product made for rural sector should be easy to remember and easy to pronounce. The village folk can never retain tropical name, but will remember simple and easy name i.e. Usha fans, Hero Cycles, Dalda.

- 1) The buying power of villagers is not likely to be much more than urban people. Hence necessities of life as well as other products must be low-priced. In the context of growing prosperity of the rural population in India one expert said the new situation demands the festering of an entirely new mass market for a wide spectrum of consumer goods and a revolution in marketing for low priced manufactured articles.
- 2) The colour of the product should keep the consideration of eye appeal uppermost. Generally, the villagers will prefer dark colour instead of light colour.
- 3) On account of illiteracy and lack of persistent publicity, branding carries little importance in the villages. The rural consumers do not make brand discrimination but once induced to buy and use a product, he becomes loyal to the brand.
- 4) The package of the product shall have the aspects of publicity as well as protection. The package itself should be strong and able to sustain rough handling and dusty environment. The affix label is likely to be more useful than insert.
- 5) Guarantee has to be a good promotion as well as protection device. The manufacture of consumer durables should not over look this aspect of service. In this regard, an integrated and comprehensive strategy is required for obtaining fruitful result.
- 6) Advertising, the propelling power to business must be tremendously effective in rural distribution system. For communicating the message of the rural products to the rural population, advertisements should be well designed and should suit the rural needs. To be effective, advertising will have to incorporate cultural nuances of rural India. Because of religious and cultural pressures advertisement with seminude figures, under the grab of modernity, are bound to prove in- effective. Whatever media is used printed, or audio/visual, the message to be conveyed must be in the language understood by the village folk.
- 7) The puppet shows at the time of village fairs and festivals may also be effective means of communication.

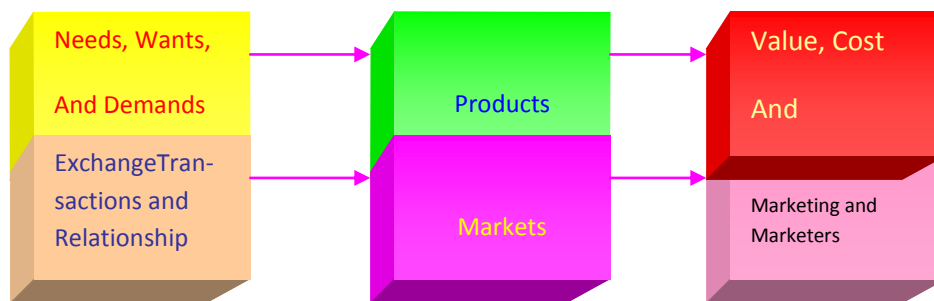
- 8) Personal selling is the most effective method for products requiring pre-sale and post-sale advice. This is so because certain products are more amenable to demand creation through personal selling (oral presentation of product and information.)
- 9) Creation of new marketing organization assisted by the State governments is necessary to provide assistance to the manufacturer for rural marketing.
- 10) For planning a strategy, the most important factor is the determination of demand and the changing pattern of customer choice. The researchers must be provided with necessary assistance to innovate and create attractive products with new design, maintain good quality standard and have better utility and increased production.
- 11) A conveniently located shopping area developed in a village is obviously conducive to the development of rural shops. Any plan of this nature could come about in conjunction with the provision of other facilities such as the village Panchayat, building, dispensary etc. At the same time basic infrastructure facilities like transport, electrification of rural areas should be necessary.
- 12) Open more and more shops in the village, which have an important role to play from the point of view of making goods of frequent requirements available to the rural consumers.
- 13) Strengthening of transportation, especially road network and improving their condition would help the viable operations of rural marketing.
- 14) The distribution facility may be extended beyond the cities to the village either directly by manufacturers or their agents. Such a step will ensure the availability of goods in village shops at the same price as in the town. The product availability will improve and this will help rise the turnover of small village shops and in providing better services to consumers.





**The Product Manager's Instructions:** Marketing occupies a very important place among various aspects contributing towards a successful venture in rural areas. This is more so because of the different environment in rural areas, which need a marketing approach that is very different from the urban marketing. In this context some body feels that any one interested in marketing has for long been conscious of vast potential that lies in rural India. The change is that this potential is now beginning to be seen not as a remote promise but perhaps a more immediate opportunity. It is true that the modern marketing movement has made its progress felt in the rural world of India too. Rural India now is the salesmen's dreamland. The rural marketing strategy has to be different from urban marketing, because of different environment. A uniform marketing strategy for the total Indian rural market is difficult as well as unprofitable. Market strategy as indicated above can light on some fruitful areas to be concentrated upon to create demand. Appropriate advertising and personal selling, and to meet demand, integrated outlets, became case of the marketing strategy for rural India. It becomes the onerous responsibility of the Government to frame rational fiscal, financial and procurement policies to give a fillip to rural marketing. The success of marketing in rural areas depends on how effectively the various marketing skills are used in the number of complex activities beginning with the assessment of the need of the consumer, organizing the production to meet the demand, pricing, advertising and publicity, culminating in the sale of the product at a profit.

The core concepts of marketing: -

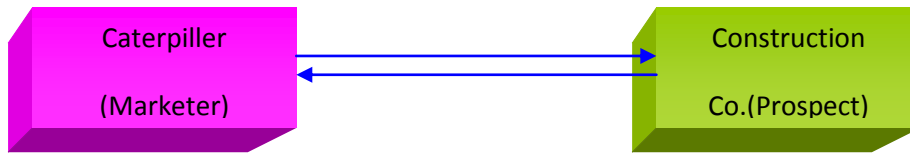


- i) **Needs, Wants and Demands:**-the starting point for the discipline of marketing lies in human needs and wants. People need food, air, water, clothing and shelter to survive. Beyond this, people have a strong desire for recreation, education and other services. They have strong preferences for particular versions and brands of basic goods and services.
- ii) **Products:**-People satisfy their needs and wants with products. Products broadly to cover anything that can be offered to someone to satisfy a need or want. Normally the word product brings to mind a physical object, such as and automobile, a television set or a soft drink.
- iii) **Value, Cost and Satisfaction:**- The guiding concept is value. Value is the consumer's estimate of the products overall capacity to satisfy his or her needs. Today's consumer behavior theorists have gone beyond narrow economic assumptions of how consumers from value in their mind and make product choices. Therefore, the concepts of value, cost and satisfaction are crucial to the discipline of marketing.
- iv) **Exchange, Transactions and Relationships:**- The fact that people have needs and wants and can place value on products, does not fully define marketing. Marketing emerges when people decide to satisfy needs and wants through exchange. Exchange is one of four ways people can

obtain products they want. The first way is self-production, the second way is coercion, the third way is beginning and fourth way is exchange.

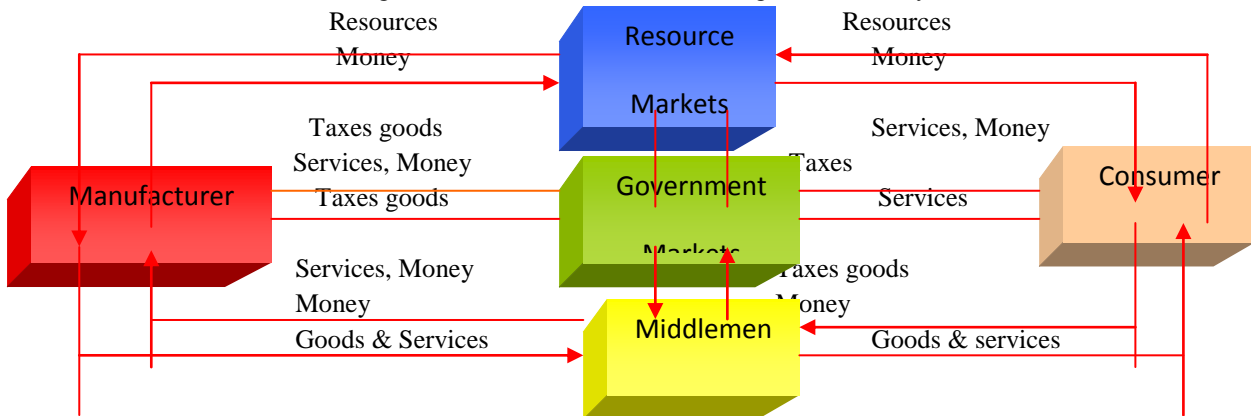
**Two Party Exchange Map Showing Wants Lists of Both Parties**

- i) High- quality, durable equipment
- ii) Fair price for the value
- iii) On- time delivery of equipment
- iv) Good Financing Terms
- v) Good parts and service



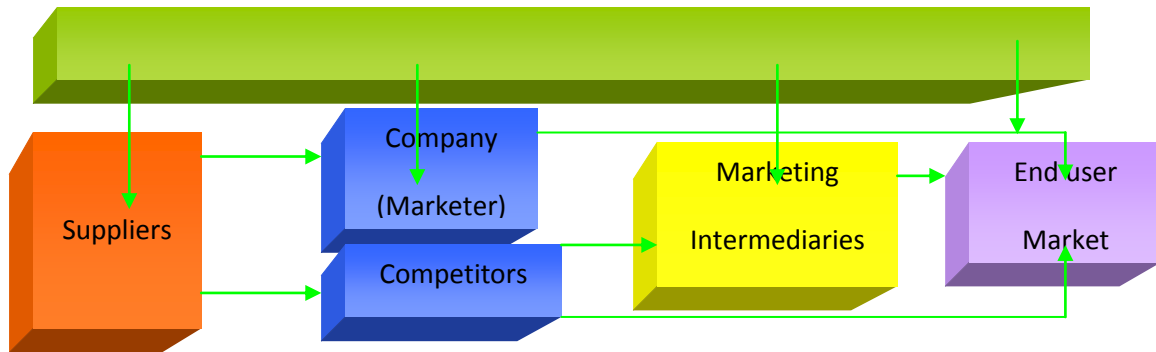
- i) Good price for equipment
- ii) On- time payment
- iii) Good word of mouth

v) **Markets** :- The concept of exchange leads to the concept of the market. The size of the markets depends upon the number of persons who exhibit the need, have resources that interest others and willing to offer these resources in exchange for what they want



**VI) Marketing and Marketers** :- Marketing means human activity taking place in relation to marketers. It means working with marketers to actualize potential exchanges the purpose of satisfying human needs and wants. In the normal situation, the marketer is a company serving a market of end users in the face of competitors.

**Main Actors and Forces in a Modern Marketing System**



**Examples of Some Marketers in Rural Areas**

S.No	Product	Company Philosophy to make the product popular	Sales in Rural Marets	Dealers Engaged
1.	Lifebuoy of Hindusthan Lever (A Pioneer in Rural Marketing)	A Carbolic Soap touted as the Red Soap to catch the Fanly of the rural Consumer	72%	35 Lakhs
2.	Nirma Washing Powder with Karshanbhai Patel as Chairman	Low value High volume	69%	21 Lakhs
3.	Anacin (Geoffrey Manners)	Harri Patti	70%	12 Lakhs
4.	Vicks Richardson Hindustan (Now Procter and Gamble)	An Ayurvedic Medicine	42%	8 Lakhs

**CONCLUSION-** It is seen that gradually many multinational and other marketing organization are showing consciousness towards rural markets. It is also true that, the fast moving consumer goods (FMCG) marketers can hardly ignore the rural market. They believe that the semi-urban and rural centers are mainly responsible for the bulk growth of FMCG categories. Last but not list, the company has to think a lot for the selection of transport and channel members. Any hoarding by the middleman has to be controlled very carefully. To facilitate easy sales in the rural areas, the marketer may capitalized on the "small is beautiful" strategy because studies have shown that rural buyers prefer to by smaller units sizes rather than big economy packs.

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## **BALANCE OF PAYMENT AND THEIR CURRENT ACCOUNT PROBLEM**

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### **Introduction –**

Balance of Payment of a country is defined as systematic record of all economic transactions between the residents of a foreign country. Thus BOP includes all visible and non-visible transactions of a country during a given period usually a year. It represents a summation of country's current demand and supply of the claims on foreign currencies and of foreign on its currency. Balance of payments accounts are an accounting record of all monetary transactions between a country and the rest of the world. These transactions include payments for the country's exports and imports of goods, services, financial capital and financial transfer. The BOP accounts summarize international transactions for a specific period, usually a year, and are prepared in a single currency, typically the domestic currency for the country concerned. Source of funds for a nation, such as exports or the receipts of loans and investments, are recorded as positive or surplus items. Uses of funds, such as for imports or to invest in foreign countries, are recorded as negative or deficit items.

**Definition – “The difference between a nation's payments to foreign countries and its receipts from foreign countries”**

### **Objectives of Research –**

1. Creating stability in exchange rate.
2. Removal of current account deficit.

### **Hypothesis of Research –**

1. This research can be helpful for countries like India.
2. It cannot be helpful for other countries having different economic conditions than India.

### **Basic concept concerning Balance of payment –**

**The current account** - Current account is one of the two component accounts of the balance of payments of a nation. It records the trade of goods and service of an economy with other countries of the world.

The current account is made up of the following payments:

- I. Trade in goods**
- II. Trade in services**
- III. Transfers**
- IV. Investment Income**

### **The Problem of Current Account**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Current account balance</b>	<b>Capital account balance</b>	<b>Overall balance</b>
1990-91	-9680	7188	-2492
1991-92	-1178	3777	2599
1992-93	-3526	2936	-590
1993-94	-1159	9694	8535
1994-95	-3369	9156	5787
1995-96	-5912	4690	-1222
1996-97	-4619	11412	6793
1997-98	-5499	10010	4511
1998-99	-4038	8260	4222
1999-00	-4698	11100	6402
2000-01	-2666	8535	5868

2001-02	<b>3400*</b>	8357	11757
2002-03	<b>6345*</b>	10640	16985
2003-04	<b>14083*</b>	17338	31421
2004-05	-2470	28629	26159
2005-06	-9902	24954	15052
2006-07	-9565	46171	36606
2007-08	-15737	107901	92164
2008-09	-27915	7835	-20079
2009-10	-38180	51622	13441
2010-11	-45945	58996	13050
2011-12	-78155	65324	-12832

[(\*) sign showing surplus]

The role of BOP is important for economy. Because it plays an important role in a development of country. From the study of BOP of India it can be observed that India's current account is continuously deficit and its main reason is visible account. Visible account is having relation with only export of goods. India is a country which imports goods more than exports. (Visible account). The main reason behind the deficit is India exports those products which mostly contain agricultural products and imports those products which mostly contain industrial products, and whose prices are more than agricultural products. Therefore India's current account is having more deficits. But still in 2001-02, 02-03, 03-04 current account was in surplus. How it could be possible? A country which exports more agricultural products can keep its current account in surplus is an important to understand. In actual, during this period visible account was also in deficit. But invisible account has covered the deficit of visible account. I.e. though India had a loss in exports of goods (visible account), India had a profit in export of services. (Invisible account) and which is the reason of profit of current account during this period.

Current account = visible account + invisible account

#### General Example of Current account

Year	Visible account	Invisible account	Current account
2001-02	-11574	+14974	+3400
2002-03	-10690	+173035	+6345
2003-04	-13718	+27801	+14083

**Source: Indian economy, Ranajan Kolambe, Bhgirath Publication, Page no. 101.**

From above table is observing that though visible account is in deficit, current account is in surplus. The main reason behind it is the surplus in invisible account. In this account India has surplus in large scale.

**Source - www.rbi.org (for following information)**

During 2009-10 visible account has -560746 crore deficit. From this we can say that visible account is a important obstacle in the development of India. During same period invisible account has 380120 crore surplus. To have surplus in invisible account service plays an important role. In India service are imported more than export. Services include travel, transport, banking, insurance etc. while miscellaneous services includes software services, business financial and communication services etc. In this software services have large portion of surplus than other services. In 2010-11 visible account has -595029 crore deficit while current account has -202532 crore deficit. Which is nothing but current account is continuously in deficit. During same time software services played an important role because it has 258538 crore surplus. During 2011-12 we can see the same situation. During first quarter visible account has -45009 million USD deficits. While invisible account is 27468 million USD in surplus. If

you think about current account, it is in -17541 million USD in deficit during the same tenure software services are again in surplus. It has 14647 million USD surpluses while other are having deficit. During 2013-14 current account played same role. Which means in the first quarter 2013-14 current accounts is in deficit by -21772 million USD, visible account is in deficit by -50484 million USD while current account is in surplus by 767 million USD. In this way we can see the progress of India's BOP. If we implement the solution to reduce the deficit in current account, we will surely achieve the objective of this research. During this period incident of crisis of Rs is an important thing. Earlier exchange rate of 1 USD = 45 Rs, Which is now around 60 Rs. Whose most important is deficit in current account. Deficit in current account is nothing but our import is more than is export, due to more import value of foreign currency increases. Therefore value of dollar increase as compare to Rs. And therefore we could see crisis of RS. And in this way it can prove. Sometime ago a exchange reserve of India could fill the deficit in current account by 37.5 times. But now a day's deficit in current account can be filled by just 3 times through exchange rate. Which is nothing but India's import on current account has increased too much.

**Conclusion –**

1. Crisis of Rs creating pressure on balance of payment.
2. Current account deficit is increasing the demand of foreign currency. I.e. value of domestic currency is decreased.
3. Current account deficit is creating crisis of rupees. I.e. devalue the domestic currency.

**Recommendation –**

1. Reduce the dependency on developed countries.
2. Need of sufficient expenditure on research and development.
3. Special attention must be given in crisis of rupees.
4. Using import substitution policy, the goods those are imported should be produced in domestic country.
5. To improve export, export motivation policies should be implemented.

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*Prof. A. L. Gaikwad (1151- 1154)*

## **IMPACT OF GOODS AND SERVICE TAX (GST) IN INDIA**

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### **Introduction:**

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is an important tax for developing Indian economy it had introduced by BJP government for supporting and enhancing the economic growth of a country. GST is a comprehensive tax levy on manufacturing, sale and consumption of goods and services at a national level of india. GST stands for "Goods and Services Tax", and is proposed to be a comprehensive indirect tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods as well as services at the national level. It is important about GST policy that it will replace all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Indian Central and State governments. France was the first country to introduce this system in 1954. But the situation of India with the comparison of France is not possible when France introduced this tax system. Presently, one hundred forty countries are following this tax system in the world. GST could be the next biggest tax reform in India. It can facilitate seamless movement of goods across states and reduce the transaction costs of businesses and it can also dangerous for state government for funding. This research paper shows the impact of GST on different sectors in Indian economy. GST is one indirect tax for the whole nation, which will make India one unified common market. GST is a single tax on the supply of goods and services, right from the manufacturer to the consumer. Credits of input taxes paid at each stage will be available in the subsequent stage of value addition, which makes GST essentially a tax only on value addition at each stage. The final consumer will thus bear only the GST charged by the last dealer in the supply chain, with set-off benefits at all the previous stages.

### **Purpose of the study:**

The main purpose of present study is investigating the impact of Goods and Service Tax on the economy.

### **Objectives:**

1. To study about Goods and Service Tax and its impact on the economy.
2. To examine benefits and opportunities of Goods and Service tax

**Methodology:** The study was designed to investigate the impact of Goods and Service Tax on the economy and examine benefits and opportunities of Goods and Service tax. With the help of secondary concrete tools and reference books used for try to reach towards the conclusion. The study is based on secondary data and it is of descriptive type.

### **Analysis of Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) in India**

**Historical background of GST:** In India, Firstly GST was discussed in 2004 by Kelkar Committee while analyzing prevailing indirect tax system both at Central and State level in Indian federalism. The Kelkar Committee observed that a tax reform of nationwide dual GST which would comprehensively tax the consumption of almost all goods and services in the economy would be able to achieve 'a common market, widen the tax base, improve the revenue productivity of domestic indirect taxes and enhance welfare through efficient resource allocation'. After that discussion presented by the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers in November 2009. In 2011, the Constitution (115th Amendment) Bill, 2011 was introduced in Parliament to enable the levy of GST. However, the Bill lapsed with the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha Subsequently, in December 2014, the Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill, 2014 was introduced in Lok Sabha. The Bill was passed by Lok Sabha in May

2015 and referred to a Select Committee of Rajya Sabha for examination. GST Bill Passed in Rajya Sabha on 3rd August 2016. This tax system implemented in India from 1 July 2017.

#### **Objectives of GST**

- Reduce corruption
- Consumption based tax instead of Manufacturing
- One Country – One Tax
- Increase Compliance
- Reducing economic distortions
- Increase productivity of all sectors.
- Uniform GST Registration, payment and Input tax Credit
- Subsume all indirect taxes at Centre and State Level under
- To eliminate the cascading effect of Indirect taxes on single transaction
- Increase Tax to GDP Ratio and revenue surplus
- It will Improve people's Participation in economy process.

**Definition of GST:** "GST is a tax on goods and services with value addition at each stage having comprehensive and continuous chain of set of benefits from the producer's / service provider's point up to the retailer's level where only the final consumer should bear the tax."

**Impact of GST in Indian Economy:** GST is big reform in Indian tax system after independence. India has posed as a beacon of hope with ambitious growth targets and achievements, supported by slew of strategic missions like 'Make in India', 'Digital India', etc. by proposed BJP government. Goods and Services Tax (GST) is expected to provide the much needed stimulant for economic growth in India by transforming the existing basis of indirect taxation towards free flow of goods and services within the economy and also eliminating the cascading effect of tax on tax. In view of the important role that India is expected to play in the world economy in the years to come, the expectation of GST being introduced is high not only within the country, but also in neighboring countries and in developed economies of the world. Reduce tax burden on producers and foster growth through more production. This double taxation prevents manufacturers from producing to their optimum capacity and retards growth. GST would take care of this problem by providing tax credit to the manufacturer.

- It is very useful for removes the custom duties applicable on exports.
- There will be more transparency in the system as the customers would know exactly how much taxes they are being charged and on what base.
- GST is helpful for improve revenue of state and central government. Increased Revenue Collection: The evasion of tax will decrease and the input tax credit will encourage the suppliers to pay their fair share of taxes.
- GST provides credits for the taxes paid by producers earlier in the goods/services chain. This would encourage these producers to buy raw material from different registered dealers and would bring in more and more vendors and suppliers under the purview of taxation.
- The proposed GST regime, which will subsume most central and state-level taxes, is expected to have a single unified list of concessions/exemptions as against the current mammoth exemptions and concessions available across goods and services
- Various tax barriers such as check posts and toll plazas lead to a lot of wastage for perishable items being transported, a loss that translated into major costs through higher need of buffer stocks and warehousing costs as well. A single taxation system could eliminate this roadblock for them.



- A Simple life for Indian Taxpayer: There are a total of 17 indirect taxes levied on the Goods and Services sector of India and thus the tax collection system is also complex. It has sample procedure for tax payers.
- Opportunity for less and underdeveloped states: A current rate of 2% inter-state is levied for all the production and thus, the produce is kept within the state itself. The levy of GST bill will provide a national market and thus it can be dispersed. It will create opportunities for others as well.
- It will help to E-Marketing and Commerce Industry: The several E-Commerce companies were not even able to ship to some states due to state restrictions and levies. They have basically complicated the e-commerce activity. Now, the levy of GST Bill will convert India into one uniform market.

**GST and its possible impact on sectors:**

GST forced many impacts on various sectors of economy.

1. Media Multiplexes pay a multitude of taxes in the form of entertainment tax, service tax and VAT. All these will now be subsumed if GST is implemented.
2. Auto Sector, In the case of two wheelers, if the current taxes at 24% fall to 18%, manufacturers will likely pass on at least a part of such reduction to customers. This could spur demand for two wheelers and entry level passenger vehicles thus increasing sales volume for companies. It is negative impact on the commercial vehicle space.
3. Consumer goods Sector, Tobacco and precious metals will be impacted negatively; as an expected increase in price of the final product will be borne by the consumer, which can result in lower demand.
4. Capital Goods Sector, in the industrial capital goods segment, lower cost of capex can be a driving factor to revive investments by companies, provided a low interest rate scenario prevails due to GST is implemented. the benefit for this metal sector will accrue from the various taxes such as entry tax, octroi and CST on their inputs getting subsumed.
5. Telecom sector it is noteworthy that the government wants to ensure that the end consumer is not overwhelmingly burdened with tax hikes. To this extent, sectors that have higher rates may find it hard to pass it on to the consumer immediately.
6. Banking: This tax reform also impacted on banking will result in increase in loan processing cost, insurance premium, and credit card charges as the banks pass it on to the consumers. Hence while it may be neutral for the sector, consumers may feel the pinch here.
7. Information technology sector The Indian IT industry derives 74% of its revenues from exports which is currently exempt from service tax. This will continue under GST as well. Of the total revenue negligible amount of it is derived from hardware sales and hence its impact will be neutral.
8. Infrastructure sector: the indirect tax levy is different and unique for each of them, and this is complex in nature. Although this sector enjoys different exemptions and concessions as it is important on national front. With the implication of GST the multiplicity of taxes will be removed and it would increase the tax base with continuation of exemptions and concessions for national interest and growth.

**Conclusion:** In the present research paper it can be concluded from the above discussion that GST will provide relief to producers and consumers by providing wide and comprehensive coverage of input tax credit set-off, service tax set off and subsuming the several taxes. It is observed that GST is changed tax structure of Indian economy. The introduction of GST is thus likely to improve the tax collections and boost India's economic development by breaking the tax barriers between the states and integrating India through a uniform tax rate. It is also helpful for state and center government relation. Efficient

formulation of GST will lead to resource and revenue gain for both Centre and States majorly through widening of tax base and improvement in tax compliance. It can be further concluded that GST have a positive impact on various sectors and industry. Although implementation of GST requires concentrated efforts of all stake holders namely, Central and State Government, trade and industry. And it is responsibility of every citizen for transparency of implementation process.

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*Prof. Dr. Mrs. Gujar Pornima Sachin (1155-1156)*

## **GST A BOON OR BANE FOR A COMMON CITIZEN**

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### **INTRODUCTION:-**

India has observed historical financial restructuring earlier in the year 1991. The policy changes in the year 1991 has given a tremendous shift to Indian economy in developing direction. After 1991 and after independence, the next biggest Tax restructuring policy by Indian Government is GST policy i.e. Goods and Services Tax Policy. The resolution for GST policy having major effects on Indian economy got the acceptance by both the houses in 2014 through 122<sup>nd</sup> amendment. On 6<sup>th</sup> May, 2015, it was passed in Lok Sabha by majority voting but BJP Government has to wait to get it passed in Rajyasabha. Finally on 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 2016, 20 States has accepted the GST resolution and Hon. President Pranav Mukharjee signed it on 8<sup>th</sup> September, 2016. Government has declared the implementation of GST policy from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2017. GST is the only one indirect tax for the whole country. This tax policy is definitely going to be helpful to smoothen the transactions between states and also among other nations. This tax is applied on supply of Goods and Services. And GST is applicable on value additions on further levels. This is going to avoid the Cascading Effect. As before GST, tax was separately implied on taxable prices of goods and services. GST policy has abolished various taxes in India such as Central Excise Duty, Sales Tax, Additional Custom Duty, Service Tax, VAT, Purchase Tax, Advertisement Tax and Octroi etc. GST board in India is designed as follows: Chairman of the board would be the Union Finance Minister. State Finance Minister would be the member of the board. One Nominated minister from each State would be the central secretary. The whole board would run the policy under the Government's Rules and regulations.

### **GST as a Boon:**

- The main objective of GST is **One India, One Tax and One Market**.
- With the help of IT infrastructure, it would be easier for the tax payers to file IT returns and payments with online system.
- It would help to achieve transparency in transactions and would help to control malpractices.
- GST would completely abolish the Cascading Effect.
- GST policy would simplify the tax structure though not immediately but it will show effect in upcoming years. It will take time to change the habitual tax structure policy which was running in Indian Economy since last so many decades.
- It would minimize the documentation and filling procedure for businessmen.
- It would reduce problems faced in Import and Export Policies of India.
- The last but not the least, it would abolish the faulty tax payers from the system.

**GST as a Bane:** Every coin has two sides. It is not easy to face the change in tax structure policy due to habitual practice of old tax policies running in the country since last so many decades. While facing the GST policy, following are the disadvantages at the initial stages faced by the common people.

- GST policy is Customer Centralized Policy. So the States having their share in tax income through old tax structure may face a risk of losing their share of income at a sudden. For ex. Maharashtra being the largest productive state, it has to leave its right on 14000 crores of tax income. But for this aspect, GST board has already included the rule of paying compensation to the states for their lost income through taxes.
- All Petro Chemical products are excluded from the GST policy. Petro Chemical products are the products having major share for the common peoples' utilization. Even Agricultural market Committees' Market Tax has also been excluded from GST. For ex. A State like Punjab has got relieved from their half share of income to be covered under GST policy.

- Last but not the least; the State Government is going to lose the independence in tax policies and income share from that. Up till now Sales Tax Inspectors has the right to sort out the tax related disputes but from this change in policy, they will lose this right. All the GST matters will be under the jurisdiction of the GST Board which will be time consuming process.

Implementation of the GST in the near term could bring some uptick in inflation, but growth and public finances to be affected positively. Moreover, inflationary impact, if any, should be transitory. Consumption, logistics, house building materials and industrial manufacturing would likely experience a positive impact. Oil and gas could see a negative impact, while cigarettes could see a negative impact only if overall tax incidence goes up, which may be a low-probability event. The remaining sectors would likely see a neutral impact.

**Example of change in cost factor before and after introducing GST:**

<b>MATH of GST: An Example of a Car -Maruti Swift LXI</b>	<b>Current – Before GST</b>	<b>Expected – After GST @ 18%</b>
Manufacturer's Price	2,72,375	2,72,375
Total Taxes at manufacturer stage	1,28,657*	49,028 (18% GST)
Cost to dealer	4,01,032	3,21,403
Margin @ 10%	40,103	32,140
Sale Price for dealer	4,41,135	3,53,543
VAT / GST	55,142 (12.5%)	63,638 (18%)
Net VAT / GST (after claiming credit)	12,502	14,610
Price to Customer	<b>4,96,277</b>	<b>4,17,180</b>
*includes excise duty, infrastructure cess, VAT and Octroi. Example uses Maruti Swift LXI with retail price of Rs. 4,96,277.		<b>16% LOWER</b>

**Source: Times Of India, dated August 04, 2016.**

From the above example, it is observed that if GST would be implemented upto 18%, it would show the positive impact on the Indian Economy. But it's too early to count its benefits as GST tax rates are not yet fixed, they will be decided by the GST council. The council will have to be set up in the next 60 days. A finance ministry panel has suggested the standard GST rate of 18%, with a 12% lower and a 40% higher rate.

**Conclusion:** In this way, GST policy is going to have a though change in the Indian economy and the common citizen will need time to adjust for the upcoming changes in future. But as the main objective of GST is **One India, One Tax and One Market**, it is going to show the positive results in future.

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*Dr. Pulate S. K. (1157-1159)*

## **PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL KEY TO SUCCESS**

**Dr. Pulate S. K.**

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**Introduction:** An annual review of an employee's overall contributions to the company by his/her manager. Performance appraisals, also called annual reviews, evaluate an employee's skills, achievements and growth, or lack thereof. Companies use performance appraisals to give employees big-picture feedback on their work and to justify pay increases and bonuses, as well as termination decisions. The performance appraisal is the process of assessing employee performance by way of comparing present performance with already established standards which have been already communicated to employees, subsequently providing feedback to employees about their performance level for the purpose of improving their performance as needed by the organisation. As said above the very purpose of performance appraisal is to know performance of employee, subsequently to decide whether training is needed to particular employee or to give promotion with additional pay hike. performance appraisal is the tool for determining whether employee is to be promoted, demoted or sacked ( remove ) in case of very poor performance and no scope for improvement. Every corporate sector uses performance appraisal as a tool for knowing about the employee and take decisions about particular employee. for the purpose of performance appraisal of employees there are different methods under the category of traditional methods and modern methods which are discussed in following chapters.

### **Performance appraisal methods**

**Assessment Centre Method:** The purpose of this method is to test candidates in social situations. It can be used by startups for evaluating employees serving at senior level. This method of evaluation is helpful for assessing managers, who have to deal with their subordinate, peers and supervisors for day-to-day business. It helps employers understand the capacity and the capability of the individual in social settings. It involves using situational exercises like an in-basket exercise, role-playing incident, business game and many other similar exercises. It gives the employer an insight to the personality of the employee like openness, tolerance, introversion/extroversion, acceptability, etc.

**Behaviourally Anchored Rating Scale** This is latest a modern appraisal technique, which has been developed recently. It is claimed that the Behaviourally Anchored Rating Scale method is one of the most equitable technique compared to other methods of appraisals. It is a combination of narrative techniques like essay evaluation and quantifiable techniques like rating scale. It is comparatively more expensive than other techniques, but it usually guarantees precision and effectiveness.

**Critical Incident Technique:** This technique is similar to the essay evaluation method. It involves making statements that describes both the positive and the negative reactions to stimulus by the employee at his work place. The statements are recorded cumulatively in a given period of time, so that one can evaluate how good the employee is at his job. His proficiency will be determined by how he deals with his day-to-day activities. The appraiser in this method is usually the direct supervisor or manager under whom the employee is serving. This technique is not only used for performance appraisals but also utilized in job interviews. The interviewer gives scenarios to the interviewee and asks them, how they would react to the given scenarios.

**Essay Evaluation:** The essay method is an affordable and effective way of appraising employees, especially in startups. This method involves writing a detailed descriptive essay of the performance by

the employee's direct supervisor or manager. The essay concentrates on describing the various strengths, weaknesses, attitude and behaviour of the individual towards job duties. This method is less structured and thus gives the appraiser an opportunity to explore and describe niche qualities or shortcomings of the employee that need to be worked on. It is far less complicated to execute compared to the other methods, only if biases could be kept at bay.

**Human Asset Accounting Method:** This is a very commercial and practical performance appraisal method for organisations. In this scenario, the human capital is associated with the amount of revenue that individual generates, or the number of happy customers, or the number of leads generated in sales. It is a fair process from the point of view of the organisation and the employee, because it directly indicates the profitability of the company. This method is adopted by most startups, since it is easy to execute and track. Therefore, the amount of business generated by an employee determines whether he deserves to be promoted or terminated.

**Management By Objective:** A rather interactive and fair form of appraisal, the Management By Objective method is less time consuming and of course cost effective. The technique involves setting up of objectives and goals for the employee either by the employer, or his manager, or both employee and employer. This performance appraisal method helps the employee to perform better, because he is well aware of his goals and already knows the quality and quantity that needs to be delivered. It has been observed that when both employee and employer together decide the objectives, the probability of the individual meeting the goal is much higher. This is a fair method of evaluating because the employee knows the odds that he is measured against. It doesn't involve giving constant feedback to the employee, because he is being constantly self introspective, thereby saving time and efforts of the employer.

**Paired Comparison Method:** This method bears more relevance and importance in startups/SMBs, which have small teams. It compares each employee with every individual present in the same team and depending on their comparative performance to the employee who has performed the best, appraisals are given. It is considered reliable because it follows a systematic method of comparative evaluation. This technique is most apt when, the organisation plans on giving appraisal only to the best employee in the team.

**Rating Scale:** This performance appraisal method can be used by startups and small businesses that are scaling and are trying to set up processes in place. It is process-based and involves the organisation to set pre-determined objectives that employees are expected to meet. Individuals are then rated by their supervisors or managers. It is similar to the grading system that is usually followed in schools, but is effective and systematic. Employees are evaluated for their skills, teamwork, communication skills, precision, etc. And they are expected to meet a basic score. If they do not meet the score then they are sent for performance improvement training which would help them cope up with their shortcomings.

**Trait Focussed Appraisals:** This technique is useful for reinforcing positive work ethics and culture in the organisation. It considers attributes like helpfulness, dependability, punctuality, etc for being appraised by the organisation. It motivates employees to be competitive in a fair manner and yet be available for helping out colleagues if need be. Startups should consider giving their employees trait focussed appraisals once in a while, because it reinforces positive culture in the organisation.

**360 Degree Feedback:** This method involves getting a feedback about the employee from every individual who interacts with him during his working hours. They can be his peers, his subordinates, his superiors, customers who have interacted with him and even he himself would be interviewed about his perception of himself and his duties at the workplace. This performance appraisal method would be very useful for startups, because the best way to review an employee's overall performance and get an insight about his behaviour, personality and attitude this is the best method to follow. Although it is a little time

consuming, but it is cost effective and precise. It keeps biases out of play due to multiple opinions, so that the review isn't affected by biases of one person.

**Conclusion:** Appraisals are the means to an employee's career development. Therefore, effective performance appraisal methods not only help the employee grow, but also the organisation. If the employee is given feedback regularly and frequently, the organisation will be at the receiving end of the profit too. Performance reviews are important because they help identify and set goals for the employee, recognize performance over time, guide progress, identify the problem areas or weaknesses, improve performance and discuss career development in the company. Companies should give promotions and appraisals frequently because it keeps the employees motivated to perform better, thereby maximizing the efficiency of the employee, and the productivity of the company.

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- [https://www.cfa.harvard.edu/hr/pdf/pas\\_slide\\_pres.ppt](https://www.cfa.harvard.edu/hr/pdf/pas_slide_pres.ppt)
- <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/p/performance-appraisal.asp-0>
- <https://www.scribd.com/.../PERFORMANCE-APPRAISAL-METHODS-TRADITION..>
- [www.whatishumanresource.com/traditional-methods-of-performance-appraisal](http://www.whatishumanresource.com/traditional-methods-of-performance-appraisal)
- <https://www.scribd.com/doc/.../METHODS-OF-PERFORMANCE-APPRAISAL-ppt>
- [https://www.shrm.org/.../Performance\\_Management\\_PPT\\_SL\\_Edit\\_BS.ppt](https://www.shrm.org/.../Performance_Management_PPT_SL_Edit_BS.ppt)
- <https://www.slideshare.net/9052467066/methods-of-performance-appraisal-72439495>
- <https://www.slideshare.net/angel01021990/performance-appraisal-ppt-hrm>
- <https://www.slideshare.net/angel01021990/performance-appraisal-ppt-hrm>
- <https://www.slideshare.net/bindmadhuri/performance-appraisal-23010631>
- <https://www.slideshare.net/Dr.Rajesh/performance-appraisal-presentation>
- <https://www.sumhr.com/top-performance-appraisal-methods-startups-small-businesses/>
- [www.indiana.edu/~busx420/ppt/HRM/08PerformanceAppraisals.ppt](http://www.indiana.edu/~busx420/ppt/HRM/08PerformanceAppraisals.ppt)
- [www.swlearning.com/bcomm/penrose/penrose\\_5e/ppt/emp\\_perf\\_app.ppt](http://www.swlearning.com/bcomm/penrose/penrose_5e/ppt/emp_perf_app.ppt)
- [www.uky.edu/~kbrad2/EPE620/Notes/PowerPoint/AppraisalTypes.ppt](http://www.uky.edu/~kbrad2/EPE620/Notes/PowerPoint/AppraisalTypes.ppt)
- [www.whatishumanresource.com/modern-methods-of-performance-appraisal](http://www.whatishumanresource.com/modern-methods-of-performance-appraisal)
- [www.yourarticlelibrary.com › Performance Appraisal](http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com › Performance Appraisal)

Sarita Bista (1160-1165)

## **IMPACT OF CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION IN NEPALESE COMMERCIAL BANKS**

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### **1. Introduction**

According to Fornell (1992), customer satisfaction is defined as the number of customers, or percentage of total customers, whose reported experience with a firm, its products, or its services (ratings) exceeds specified satisfaction goals. Customer satisfaction is an ambiguous and abstract concept and the actual manifestation of the state of satisfaction will vary from person to person and product/service to product/service. The state of satisfaction depends on a number of both psychological and physical variables which correlate with satisfaction behaviors such as return and recommend rate. Bank provides various services to fulfill the demand of customers like saving accounts, loan facilities, remittance facilities etc. (Woodruff and Gardial, 1996). According to Shanka (2012), service quality is an important tool to measure customer satisfaction. Service quality is particularly essential in the banking services context because it provides high level of customer satisfaction, and hence it becomes a key to competitive advantage. Cronin et al. (2000) examined on the effects of quality, value, and customer satisfaction on consumer behavioral intentions in service environments. The study found that recent advances in services marketing theory and assesses the relationships between the identified constructs across multiple service industries. Tepper et al. (2004) investigated on moderators of the relationships between coworkers' organizational citizenship behavior and fellow employees' attitudes. The study found that coworkers' OCB was positively related to fellow employees' job satisfaction and affective commitment when abusive supervision was low. However, when abusive supervision was high, coworkers' OCB was negatively related to job satisfaction and was unrelated to organizational commitment. Guanglin (2011) examined on relationship between employees' sense of organizational justice and organizational citizenship behavior in private enterprises. The result found that sense of organizational justice has a positive prediction role on employees' organizational identification; organizational identification positively promotes employees' organizational citizenship behavior and the organizational identification plays an intermediary role on relationship between organizational justice and organizational citizenship behavior. The study found that the most customers were not satisfied with the service provided by the Ethiopian companies and ranked its service quality as poor. The results also showed the evidence of basic competency deficiencies of Ethiopian employees in handling customers' (Potluri & Zeleke, 2009). Rust & Zahorik (1993) studied on customer satisfaction, customer retention, and market share. The study found that service quality as an issue is seriously overrated. Service certainly is not as important as the mythic proportions it has taken on in industry trade publications and conferences. Sekaran and Bougie (2013) stated that there is positive relationship between customers handling and customers' satisfaction. Likewise, the correlation coefficient between customers satisfaction with that behavior of the employee is positive. Further, the result indicates that there is positive relationship between customers satisfaction with that of service quality. Similarly, the relationship between customers satisfaction with that of online media is positive. Siu et al. (2001) revealed that the most important factors in classifying online media are the economic benefits that derive from online shopping, the product availability, the security dangers, their monthly income, the product technology opinion leaders and their attitude towards technological development.



Xu and Walton (2005) found that the factors affecting customers' satisfaction which binds their clients towards their bank and avoids switching the bank. This study provides a more useful and practical information for managers in improving service quality and delivering superior customer value to achieve high customer satisfaction over the service delivered. Feinberg and Kadam (2002) examined on E-CRM web service attributes as determinants of customer satisfaction with retail web sites. The study found that retailers differ in the presence of the 42 different e- CRM features; that there is a positive relationship between the amount of e- CRM on a web site and customer satisfaction with the web site; and that not all e- CRM attributes are equal – some are related to satisfaction and some are not. There was no relationship between the level of e- CRM on a retail web site and sales and profit. Hamid & McGrath (2005) investigated on the diffusion of internet interactivity on retail web sites. The findings revealed that firms should focus on ten relationship marketing measures in order to build enduring consumer relationships. Further, this study provides evidence that the implementation of E-CRM on firm's web site does influence consumer satisfaction leading to loyalty. Finally, managerial implications and limitations of this study are discussed. Doherty & Lockett (2007) examined on losing the gap between the expectations of relationship marketing and the reality of E-CRM. The results showed that the relationship between RM and e-CRM suggests that there are many organizational and technological challenges that will need to be addressed before organizations can reap the full potential of e-CRM initiatives. Arash and Payam (2008) studied on integration of CRM, A novel model for enhancing customer participation in design and delivery. The findings showed that CRM is complementary approaches and once they are combined, their capabilities are enhanced and managing customer relationship is empowered. In the context of Nepal, Pradhananga (2014) examined a study on impact of service quality on customer satisfaction in Nepalese commercial banks. The study concluded that the related dimensional service quality and the tangible dimensional service quality have a very low relationship with customer's satisfaction in the Nepalese commercial banking sector. Bhattacharya (2011) investigated on the effect customer relationship management on customer satisfaction and its impact towards customer loyalty. The result showed that significant and direct effect between customer relationship management factors towards customer satisfaction. There is a significant and indirect effect between customer relationship management factors toward customer loyalty. The above discussion reveals that there is no consistency in the findings of various studies concerning the studies on impact of customer relationship management on customer satisfaction.

The major objective of the study is to analyze the impact of customer relationship management on customer satisfaction in Nepalese commercial banks. More specifically, it examines the impact of service quality, behavior of the employee, complain handling, customer convenience and online media on customer satisfaction in Nepalese commercial banks.

The remainder of this study is organized as follows: Section two describes the sample, data and methodology. Section three presents the empirical results and the final section draws conclusion and discuss the implications of the study findings.

**2. The Model:** As a first approximation, this study assumes that customer satisfaction depends on several dimensions (service quality, behavior of the employee, complaint handling, customer convenience and online media). Therefore, the regression model used in this study takes the following form:

Customer satisfaction (CS) =  $f$  (SQ, BE, CH, CC, OM)

More specifically,

$CS = \beta_0 + \beta_1 SQ + \beta_2 BE + \beta_3 CH + \beta_4 CC + \beta_5 OM + e_t$

Where,

SQ=Service quality

BE= Behavior of the employee

CH= Complaint handling

CC= Customer convenience

OM= Online media

$e_t$  = error term.

**Service quality:** Service quality, in its contemporary conceptualization, is a comparison of perceived expectation of a service with perceived performance. Sureshchandar et al. (2002) found that there is positive relationship between service quality and customer satisfaction. Likewise, Iacobucci et al. (1994) revealed that service quality has positive impact on the customer satisfaction. Based on it, this study develops following hypothesis:

**H<sub>1</sub>:** *There is a positive relationship between customer satisfaction and service quality.*

**Behaviors of the employee:** Behavior of the employees play significant role in increasing customer satisfaction. Azzam (2014) found that there is positive relationship between behavior of the employees and customer satisfaction and loyalty. Likewise, Bose (2002) revealed that behavior of the employee has positive impact on the customer satisfaction. Based on it, this study develops following hypothesis:

**H<sub>2</sub>:** *There is a positive relationship between customer satisfaction and behavior of employees.*

**Complaint handling:** Solving customer problem and complaints responsible for creating customer satisfaction. According to Azzam (2014), complaint handling is positively related to customer satisfaction. Shammout and Haddad (2014) revealed that there is positive impact of complaint handling on the customer satisfaction. Based on it, this study develops following hypothesis:

**H<sub>3</sub>:** *There is a positive relationship between complaint handling and customer satisfaction*

**Customer convenience:** Customer convenience increased with the services which are provided to the customers. Faed (2010) found that customer convenience positively influences on customer satisfaction. Likewise, there is positive relationship between customer convenience and customer satisfaction (Shah, 2012). Based on it, this study develops following hypothesis:

**H<sub>4</sub>:** *There is positive relationship between customer convenience and customer satisfaction.*

**Online media:** Online media helps to build relationship with customers. Online media increases interaction with customer which brings customer satisfaction. According to Lindgreen et al. (2006) and Peppers et al. (1999), online media is positively related to customer satisfaction. Likewise, Azzam (2014) stated that online media has positive impact on the customer satisfaction. Based on it, this study develops following hypothesis:

**H<sub>5</sub>:** *There is a positive relationship between online media and customer satisfaction.*

### 3. Results and discussion

#### Correlation analysis

**Table 3.1: Pearson's correlation matrix for the impact of customer management on customer satisfaction in Nepalese commercial banks**

The table reveals the Pearson's correlation coefficients between dependent and independent variables. Customer satisfaction is the dependent variable and service quality (SQ), behavior of the employee (BE), Complaint handling (CH), customer convenience (CC), online media (OM) are the independent variables.

Variables	Mean	S.D	SQ	BE	CH	CC	OM	CS
SQ	2.02	0.54	1					
BE	1.68	0.42	0.307**	1				
CH	2.00	0.50	0.459**	0.460**	1			

<b>CC</b>	2.03	0.49	0.371**	0.477**	0.512**	1		
<b>OM</b>	1.80	0.57	0.362**	0.467**	0.454**	0.472**	1	
<b>CS</b>	2.02	0.64	0.438**	0.390**	0.448**	0.437**	0.394**	1

The asterisk signs (\*\*) indicates that correlation is significant at 1 percent level of significance.

Table 3.1 shows that the average value of service quality is 2.02. Likewise, average value of behavior of employee is 1.69. Similarly, average value of complaint handling is 2.00. Similarly, average value of customer convenience is 2.04 and 1.80 is of online media. Similarly, average value of customer satisfaction is 2.

The result shows that there is positive relationship of service quality with customer satisfaction which indicates that higher the service quality, higher would be the customer satisfaction. Likewise, the study observed positive relationship between behavior of the employee and customer satisfaction. This means that better the behavior of the employee, higher would be customer satisfaction.

Similarly, the study found positive correlation of complaint handling with customer satisfaction. It means that higher the complaint handling, higher would be the customer satisfaction. Likewise, there is positive relationship between customer convenience and customer satisfaction which indicates that higher the customer convenience, higher would be the customer satisfaction. Likewise, the result shows that there is positive relationship between online media and customer satisfaction which indicates higher the use of online media, higher would be the customer satisfaction.

**Regression analysis:** The estimated regression result shows the relationship between the dependent variables i.e. customer satisfaction and independent variables i.e. service quality, behavior of the employee, complaint handling, customer convenience and online media. The estimated regression results is shown in Table 3.2.

**Table 3.2: Estimated regression results of SQ, BE, CH, CC and OM on impact of customer management on customer satisfaction in Nepalese commercial banks**

The result are based on pooled cross sectional data and women's economic empowerment with 100 observations of 2017 survey using linear regression model. The model is  $CS = \text{Where, dependent variable is CS (customer satisfaction) and independent variables are SQ (service quality), BE (behavior of the employee), CH (complaint handling), CC (customer convenience) and OM (online media)}$ .

Model	Intercept	SQ	BE	CH	CC	OM	Adj.R <sup>2</sup>	SEE	F
1	0.96 (4.36)	0.51 (4.82)*					0.18	0.58	23.23
2	1.06 (4.12)		0.59 (4.19)*				0.14	0.59	6.14
3	0.848 (3.54)			0.58 (4.95)*			0.192	0.57	24.58
4	0.84 (3.38)				0.57 (4.81)*		0.18	0.58	23.15
5	1.21 (6.13)					0.44 (4.24)*	0.15	0.59	18.03
6	0.25 (0.91)		0.30 (2.07)*				0.28	0.54	13.72
7	0.501 (1.95)			0.40 (3.20)*	.31 (2.34)*		0.192	0.57	17.83
8	.234 (.85)						0.254	0.55	14.27

Note:

1. Figures in parentheses are t-values.

2. The asterisk (\*), (\*\*) sign indicates that the results are significant at 1 and 5 percent level of significance respectively.

The study indicates that the service quality has positive and significant impact on customer satisfaction in Nepalese commercial banks. It reveals that better the service quality, higher would be the customer satisfaction in Nepalese commercial banks. This finding is consistent with the findings of Long et al. (2013). Similarly, the beta coefficient for the behavior of employee is positive and significant. It means that better the behavior of employee, higher would be the level of customer satisfaction. This finding is similar to the findings of Azam (2014). Likewise, the finding shows that coefficient is positive for complaint handling indicating increase in complaint handling results in the increase in customer satisfaction in Nepalese commercial banks. This finding is consistent with the findings of Bose and Sugumaran (2003). Similarly, beta coefficient for customer convenience is positive. This means that better the customer convenience, higher would be the customer satisfaction. This finding is consistent with the findings of Bose (2002). Similarly, coefficient is positive and significant for online media. It indicates that better the online media, higher would be the customer satisfaction in Nepalese commercial bank. Thus finding is consistent with the findings of Xu and Walton (2005).

**4. Summary and conclusion:** Customer satisfaction is defined as the number of customers, or percentage of total customers, whose reported experience with a firm, its products, or its services (ratings) exceeds specified satisfaction goals. Customer satisfaction is an ambiguous and abstract concept and the actual manifestation of the state of satisfaction will vary from person to person and product/service to product/service. The state of satisfaction depends on a number of both psychological and physical variables which correlate with satisfaction behaviors such as return and recommend rate. Bank provides various services to fulfill the demand of customers like saving accounts, loan facilities, remittance facilities etc. This study attempts at determining the factors affecting customers' relationship management on customer satisfaction in Nepalese commercial banks. This study is primarily based on primary sources of data collected from the 100 respondents. This study hypothesizes that the customer satisfaction depends on several factors such as service quality, behavior of the employee, complaint handling, customer convenience and online media. The correlation analysis shows that service quality, behavior of the employee, complaint handling, customer convenience and online media are positively related to customer satisfaction. It reveals that better the service quality and behavior of the employee, higher would be the customer satisfaction. This also indicates that better the complaint handling and customer conveniences, higher would be the customer satisfaction. This also indicates that higher the use of online media, higher would be the customer satisfaction. The regression analysis shows that service quality and behavior of the employee have positive impact on customer satisfaction. Similarly, complain handling and customer conveniences also have positive impact on customer satisfaction. Likewise, online media also have positive impact on customer satisfaction. This indicates that increase in the level of service quality and betterment in the behavior of the employee leads to increase in the customer satisfaction. It also reveals that increase in the customer convenience and use of online media lead to increase in the level of customer satisfaction.

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Dr. Parag P. Kadam (1166-1172)

## **A STEP AHEAD: ONE NATION ONE TAX; GOODS AND SERVICE TAX (GST)**

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### **Introduction-**

Next steps of the process of the economic reforms and mostly needed for the betterment and a single unitary tax system for a whole country merging most of the existing taxes into single system of taxation. It was introduced by The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016. The Constitution Amendment Bill for Goods and Services Tax (GST) has been approved by The President of India post its passage in the Parliament (Rajya Sabha on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2016 and Lok Sabha on 8<sup>th</sup> August 2016) and ratification by more than 50 percent of state legislatures. The Government of India is committed to replace all the indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Centre and States and implement GST by April 2017. The GST is a Value added Tax (VAT) and is proposed to be a comprehensive indirect tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods as well as services at the national level. It will replace all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Indian Central and State governments. It is aimed at being comprehensive for most goods and services.<sup>1</sup> The biggest indirect tax reform since 1947, GST bill is expected to bring about an economic integration of the Indian economy. GST will help consolidate and streamline the process of indirect taxation and make it easier and more effective. The tax payers will pay one consolidated tax instead of the plethora of taxes including State Value-Added Tax (VAT), Central Excise, Service Tax, Entry Tax or Octroi and a few other indirect taxes.<sup>2</sup> It is expected that the tax base will be widespread, as virtually all goods and services will be taxable, with minimum exemptions. Now GST is going to change the situation of Indian economy through this new system of indirect tax on Indian market with simplifying and reducing the pressure of tax on the cost of goods and services. GST will make change in overall situation in the tax structure, tax incidence, tax computation, tax payment, compliance, credit utilization and reporting, leading to a complete renovate of the current indirect tax system. It's a long time waiting decision which came into existence with the implementation of this tax. Therefore, the actual working and co-operation through the seller and buyer with getting the importance and acceptance of this tax is also very important.

1. *"GST Journey So Far, Know GST history - GST India- gstseva.com. 22 May 2015.* And *"Goods and Service Tax - JBGST.in". jbgst.in.*

2. How will the GST impact your startup business?

[Nupur Parik, https://m.yourstory.com/2016/07/gst-impact-startup-business/](https://m.yourstory.com/2016/07/gst-impact-startup-business/) 4 July 2016.

As before India follow Value-Added Tax (VAT) system both at the central and state levels. Central VAT or CENVAT system extends tax set-offs only against central excise duty and service tax paid up the level of production. CENVAT restrain to value addition by the distributive trade below the stage of manufacturing as well as manufactures have limitations to claim set-off against central taxes such as additional excise duty and surcharge. Similarly, State VATs cover only sales. Credit claim was possible for credit only against VAT paid on previous purchase. It not includes a massive amount of other taxes imposed within state such as luxury and entertainment tax, octroi, etc. Naturally, GST is the one simple tax system only on value addition at each stage, which will subsumed all central and state level taxes and levies on all goods and services within an integrated tax, having two components; a central GST and a state GST. Producer/ seller are able to set of taxes against paid it before on purchase. Burden shifted to every stage of production and the final consumer have to bear only tax charged by the

last dealer in this supply chain by set-off benefits at all the previous stages. Total tax collection in India (direct & indirect), currently stands at Rs 14.6 lakh crore, of which almost 34 per cent comprises indirect taxes, with Rs 2.8 lakh crore coming from excise and Rs 2.1 lakh crore from [service tax](#). With the implementation of the GST (Goods and Services Tax), the entire indirect tax system in India (excise, state-level [VAT](#), service tax) is expected to evolve. In developing countries, indirect taxes comprise a higher share of total taxes; in developed countries, their contribution is significantly lower. For example in Australia, indirect tax contributes just 13 per cent of total tax collection. After GST, the percentage of indirect tax is expected to increase in India.<sup>1</sup>

**GST objectives<sup>2</sup>:-**

1. Incensement in the tax base and raising compliance.
2. Minimize tax rate to collect more tax.
3. Prevention of unhealthy competition among states.
4. Simplification of tax administration and compliance.
5. Minimizing cascading effect of taxation.
6. Coordination of tax base, laws, and administration procedures across the country.
7. Ensuring availability of input credit across the value chain.

1. & 2. “GST will change the way India does business: Who will win, who will lose”, **By Anand Laddha & Sahil Kapoor** ; The Economic Times, ETMARKETS, Dated: Aug 03, 2016. Originated from- [www.etmarkets.com](http://www.etmarkets.com) GST will touch every aspects of the chain comes through a raw material to final consumable goods and services, naturally, costing, pricing, accounting, tax compliance, etc. which will make a comprehensive effect on taxation system. GST ensures a complete, comprehensive and continuous system of tax credits. Most of the developed countries use this form of taxation for ease and convenience, and to avoid double taxation.

**Gains from GST-** It will discourage tax avoidance. A tax charge comes through chain it make compulsory on every stage of production and tax avoidance will be more difficult. Getting acclaim for taxes on inputs is also not possible if someone avoid taxes. Amalgamation of multiple taxes into single GST will significantly reduce cost of tax compliances and transaction cost. As a result every business comes on record and the lot of currently underground business transactions will come on record. Lower prices of goods and services lead to consumption. GST will cover complete supply chain covering all goods and services which will be charged only on value addition and set-offs against taxes on inputs or raw material for next producer allow to keep lower tax rates. Definitely, transparent market activities will raise the confidence of consumer and increase the total tax amount for government though charging at low rate without imposing burden on customer now it is nearly 25-30 per cent.

**Impact of GST on Trade and Business-** GST provide to do trouble-free business in India. Electronic processing of tax returns, refunds and tax payments through ‘GSTNET’ without human intervention, will reduce corruption and tax evasion. Built-in check on business transactions through seamless credit and return processing will increase the business level. Stable, transparent and predictable tax regime will encourage local and foreign investment in India creating significant job opportunities.<sup>1</sup> Productions are having a long value adding chain at various stages and spread in multiple states i.e. engineering goods, pharmaceuticals, consumer durables and automobiles will be major beneficiaries of GST.

**Not covered under the GST purview:**

1. Petroleum products.
2. Entertainment and amusement tax levied and collected by panchayat / municipality.
3. Tax on alcohol/liquor consumption.
4. Stamp duty, customs duty.
5. Tax on consumption and sale of electricity.

1.<http://www.vccircle.com/byinvitation/2016/07/25/impact-gst-indian-economy>.

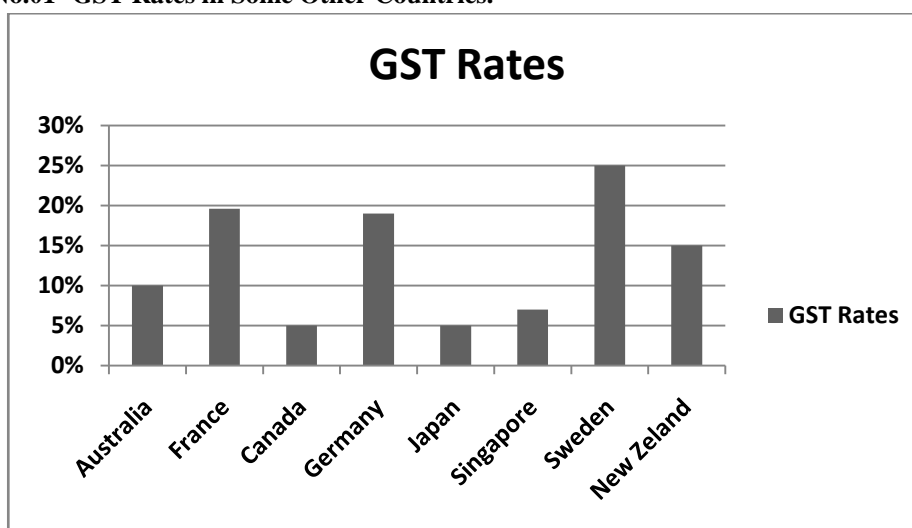
**GST Rates in Some Other Countries-** GST is implemented in nearly 160 nations in worldwide. Following table No.01 shows the GST rates in some other countries rather than India. This comparative study shows that how we are lacking behind in the reform process to overcome on the developmental race from developing to developed nation.

**Table No.1: GST Rates in Some Other Countries.**

Country	GST Rates
Australia	10%
France	19.6%
Canada	5%
Germany	19%
Japan	5%
Singapore	7%
Sweden	25%
New Zeland	15%

Ref- Akanksha Khurana, Aastha Sharma, "Goods and Service Tax in India- A Positive Reform for Indirect Tax System", International Journal of Advanced Research (2016), vol.4, issue-3, Pg.no-501, ISSN-2320-5407.

**Graph No.01- GST Rates in Some Other Countries.**



Above Table No.01 and Graph No.01 shows that there is some variations in the rate of GST in above mentioned countries. Difference varies from 5% to 25%. Canada charges only 5% GST as compare to Sweden charges highest rate of GST as 25%. Compare India to these nations it seems that the GST rate adopted by the India is comes in same range giving justice to poor.

**Table No.2- List of Asian Countries Implementing VAT/GST**

Sr.No.	Country	GDP Per Capita (World Bank, 2011, USD)	Year of Implementation	Current Rate (%)
1.	Bangladesh	743	1991	15.0
2.	China	5,445	1994	17.0
3.	India	1,509	2005	12.5



4.	Iran	NA	2008	5.0
5.	Japan	45,904	1989	5.0
6.	Jordan	4,666	2001	16.0
7.	Kazakhstan	11,357	1991	12.0
8.	Kyrgyzstan	1,124	1999	20.0
9.	Lebanon	9,413	2002	10.0
10.	Mongolia	3,129	1998	10.0
11.	Nepal	619	1997	13.0
12.	Pakistan	1,189	1990	16.0
13.	Papua New Guinea	1,845	2004	10.0
14.	South Korea	22,424	1977	10.0
15.	Sri Lanka	2,835	2002	12.0
16.	Taiwan	NA	1986	5.0
17.	Tajikistan	935	2007	20.0
18.	Turkmenistan	5,497	1993	15.0
19.	Uzbekistan	1,546	1992	20.0

Ref- Lourdunathan F. & Xavier P., "A Study on implementation of goods and services tax (GST) in India: Prospectus and Challenges", International Journal of Applied Research, 2017;3(1): P.No.627. ISSN-2394-7500. [www.allresearchjournal.com](http://www.allresearchjournal.com)

**Graph No.02- List of Asian Countries Implementing VAT/GST.**

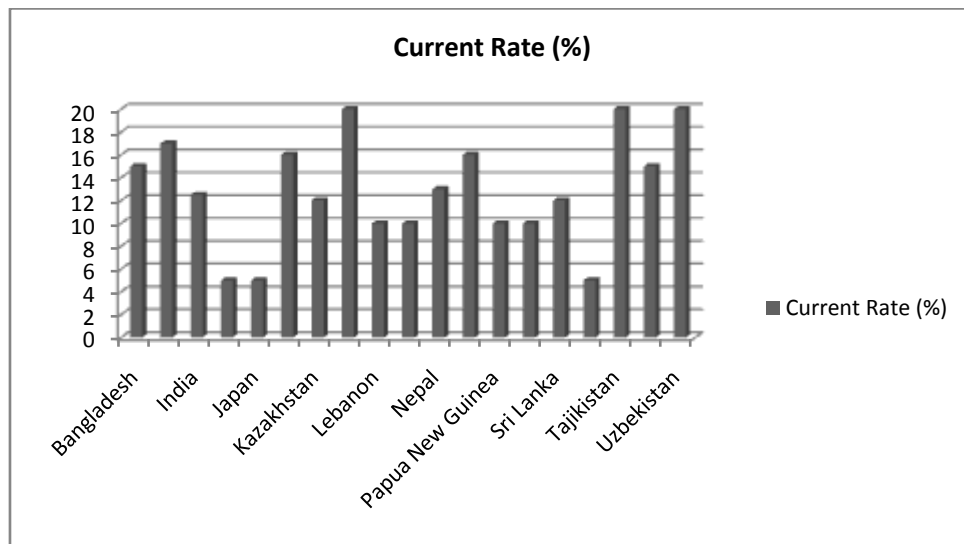


Table No.2 shows the list of Asian countries implementing VAT/GST. It is also observed that the current rate of taxes varies from 5.0% to 20%. Presently India is planning to charge GST rate at 5%, 12%, 18%. This is the unique tax which is implemented to all over the economy in same rate for the same product. This reform will surely make market more consumers oriented and confirming positive revenue to the government.

#### **Benefits-**

1. GST is a single, transparent and uniform tax system. GST will ease to starting business as GST provides higher exemptions to new business. Most of the developed countries use this form of taxation for ease and convenience and to avoid double taxation.
2. GST simplifies the process by integrating all taxes, making the process simpler; on the contrary, current process is complex and waste of time and energy.

3. GST will not distinguish between sales and services, and thus the tax calculation will be done on total. The distinction between Goods and Services will be reduced gradually, thereby making tax compliances easier.
4. Reduction in logistics cost and time across States. GST is considered to benefit all the businesses in India.
5. GST is expected to bring economic integration in the country and a boost in GDP growth, bringing down the fiscal deficit.
6. GST would reduce the cost of doing business and increase profitability, which in turn, would attract investments and ultimately help GDP growth, there are various other taxes levied by the Central and State government on production, manufacture and distributive trade, where no set-off is available in the form of input tax credit. These taxes accumulate and lead to increasing the cost of final product which the consumer has to bear. GST subsumes all these taxes which are set off at each stage starting from producer and ending at the retailer, thus easing the burden on final consumer.
7. GST will assist in bringing down fiscal deficit by boosting tax collection and simplifying the tax regime, which is expected to bring about better compliance.
8. GST will also help manufacturing companies in other ways that the dependency of manufacturing locations based on tax benefits will be now gone and they may focus on other benefits which will be more resourceful to their business.

**Implementation challenges:** - Tax payer's general awareness and lack of adjustment make difficult to implement system smoothly. Double registration can increase compliances and cost. Lack of trained staff and administration with proper infrastructure facilities like Net & Digital payments system is very necessary. Double registration can increase compliances and cost. Need of strong and developed mechanism to control tax avoidance.

**Sector wise impact of GST<sup>1</sup>:** - **Automobiles:** The effective tax rate in the sector currently ranges between 30% and 47%. On implementation of GST the tax rate is expected to oscillate between 20 to 22%. It is expected to drive overall demand and reduce cost for the end user by about 10%. The transportation time and the overall cost will be reduced as the goods will be transferred from one state to another. In addition to this, the cost for the logistics and supply chain inventory will be curtailed by almost 30-40%. **Impact:** In a long run, GST is expected to remain positive for automobile sector. **Consumer durables-** The current tax rate for the sector ranges between 7 per cent and 30 per cent. It will lead to the reduction of the price gap between the organized and unorganized sector. **Impact:** The impact may remain neutral or negative, specifically for companies which either enjoy tax exemptions or fall under the concessional tax bracket. **Key beneficiaries:** CGCE, Havells, Voltas, Blue Star, Bajaj Electricals, Symphony, Hitachi.

**FMCG-** The impact may remain neutral or negative, specifically for companies which either enjoy tax exemptions or fall under the concessional tax bracket. **Key beneficiaries:** CGCE, Havells, Voltas, Blue Star, Bajaj Electricals, Symphony. **Furnishing and home décor-** Currently, the effective tax rate for the sector ranges above 20 per cent. After the implementation of GST, paints and other construction chemicals companies will benefit from lower tax rate. At present, the market share for the organized sector is about 65-70 per cent. **Impact:** - Implementation of GST is expected to bring the unorganized sector under a uniform tax base and improve growth opportunities for the organized sector. **Key beneficiaries:** Asian, Berger Paints, Nerolac, Pidilite, etc. **Logistics-** The implementation of GST will lead to lower transit time and thereby generate higher truck utilization. This will boost demand for high tonnage trucks and lead to overall reduction in transportation costs. The logistics sector is largely

fragmented and comprises many unorganized players. Several players in the unorganized sector avoid tax which generates a cost gap between them and the organized players. GATI, Blue Dart, etc.

1. "GST will change the way India does business: Who will win, who will lose", **By Anand Laddha & Sahil Kapoor** ; The Economic Times, ETMARKETS, Dated: Aug 03, 2016. Originated from- www.etmarkets.com

**Cement-** Currently, the tax on cement ranges between 27% and 32%. The tax rate for the cement sector is expected to decline to 18-20 per cent under the GST regime. The impact of GST will be positive, as the companies will also be able to save on their logistic costs, due to rationalization of warehouses and lower transportation costs. ACC, Ultratech, JK Cement. **Entertainment** –We have divided in two main categories i.e. Multiplexes and Media. We expect a significant impact on both the sectors after implementation of GST. Multiplexes: This category attracts different taxes such as service tax, entertainment tax and VAT among others. Currently, the effective tax ranges between 22-24%. It is expected GST tax rate will trickle down to 18-20%. Reduction in taxes will lead to an increase in average ticket price (ATP) and higher revenue. The overall impact is expected to be positive. **Media-** Currently, the effective tax rate for the DTH providers ranges between 20-21 per cent (is includes service tax of 14 % and entertainment tax of around 5-7 %). The effective tax range for the broadcasters is around 14-15 per cent. On implementation of GST, a blanket rate of around 18-20 per cent will apply, which is lower than current tax rate for the DTH provider and higher for the broadcaster. Currently the news and print sector is exempted from all indirect taxes. Post GST, we expect concessional rates to be introduced in this sector. **Impact:-** Implementation of GST will be healthy for the DTH providers and downbeat for broadcasters. Marginally negative: Zee, Sun, HT Media, etc. **Textiles/garments-** The effective tax rate for the sector currently ranges between 6-7%. Under the GST regime, there is no clarity whether a lower rate will continue for the readymade garments. Arvind, Raymond, Page Industries **Pharma-** Currently, the sector enjoys various location-based tax incentives. The effective tax rate (excise duty) for most companies is much below the statutory tax rate (6 per cent). The concessional tax bracket for the sector is expected to continue. **Impact:** It is expected remain neutral for the pharmaceutical sector. **IT & ITeS** – Currently, the IT industry is subject to an effective tax rate of 14%. The tax rate under GST is expected to increase to 18-20 per cent. The industry earns a large part of its revenue from exports, which will continue to be exempt under GST. **Impact:** It is expected to range from being neutral to slightly negative. **Telecom-** Currently, telecommunication services are subject to service tax of 14%. The tax rate is expected to increase to 18 % under GST. Increase in effective tax rate may be marginally negative for the sector. The telecommunication companies may not be able to pass on all the increase in taxes to all the end consumers. **Metal** - Currently, the effective tax rate for base metal products is 19-21%. VAT ranges from 4-5% depending on the state. Excise 12.5%, CST 2% and entry taxes in respective states. Under GST, it is not known whether metal products will attract a special rate that is lower than the standard GST rate. **Banking and financial services** - Currently the effective tax rate is 14 per cent, which is levied only on fee component (and not interest) of the transaction. Under GST, effective tax rate on fee-based transactions is expected to increase to 18-20%. With the implementation of GST a moderate increase in the cost of financial services such as loan processing fees, debit/credit card charges, insurance premiums, etc. is expected.

**Challenges-** Implementation of dual GST system made the entire structure more complicated. But the share of revenue between central and state is still controversy. GST rates should be less as compare to present; it should not harmful to the production and consumption activity.

**Conclusion-** There is the great impact of GST on almost all Sectors of Economy. Introduction of a GST is very much essential in the emerging environment of the Indian economy. According to experts, by implementing the GST, India will gain \$15 billion a year. This is because; it will promote more exports, create more employment opportunities and boost growth. It will divide the burden of tax between manufacturing and services. Therefore, a developing country like India needs the GST for its rapid growth with a systematic way.

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## भारतीय शेतीची आधुनिकता आणि सद्यस्थिती

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भारत देश कृषीप्रधान आहे. भारतातील जवळपास 60 टक्के लोक हे शेती व्यवसाय करतात. म्हणजेच त्यांच्या उपजिवीकेचे साधन शेती हे आहे. भारतीय शेतीत हंगामी पिकांचे प्रमाण मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहे. शेतीमध्ये काही प्रमाणात नगदी पिकांचे उत्पादन देखील घेतले जाते. भारतीय शेतीत प्रामुख्याने गहू, कापूस, उस, तांदुळ इत्यादींसारखे पिके भरपूर प्रमाणात घेतले जातात. या मालाची लागवड, त्यांचे संगोपन, माल बाजारात येण्यापर्यंत अनेक अडचणींना सामोरे जावे लागते. त्यात प्रामुख्याने मालाची साठवणूक, मालाचे व्यवस्थापन, वाहतुक, माल विक्रीसाठी उपलब्ध बाजारपेठेचा शोध, मालाचे विपणन, नैसर्गिक व मानवनिर्मित आपत्ती यांना उत्पादकाला सामोरे जावे लागते. तसेच भारताच्या आर्थिक नियोजनाचे यक्ष हे शेती क्षेत्राच्या विकासावर अवलंबून असतल्याचे आतापर्यंतच्या योजनांचा विचार केल्यानंतर निदर्शनास आले. भारतीय शेतीच्या उत्पादनावर आनी उत्पादकतेवर लक्ष केंद्रीत केल्या शिवाय शेती विकास जलदगतीने होणार नाही हे सत्य आता स्वीकारले पाहिजे. भारतीय शेतीही परंपरागत समजली जाते. शेतीमध्ये परंपरागत साधनांचा अवलंब करून शेती करण्याचा प्रकार केला जातो शेती व्यवसायात वेगवेगळ्या कार्यासाठी पशुधनाचा मानवी पारंपारीक मंत्र समजले जाते बहुतांश शेतीही परंपरागत साधनाच्या सहायाने केली जाते. शेतीच्या वेगवेगळ्या कार्यामध्ये बदल करून यंत्राचा उपयोग करण्यास शेतीचे यांत्रिकीकरण म्हणतात. शेतीच्या एकुण उत्पादनात आणि उत्पादकतेत वाढ झाल्यामुळे उत्पादन खर्च कमी होवून शेती व्यवसायाचा विकास होतो.भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था ही कृषी प्रधान व सहाकारातुन पुढे आलेली अर्थव्यवस्था आहे. शेती क्षेत्र हे महत्वाचे आहे. रोजगारात शेतीचा वाटा मोठा आहे. परंतु शेतीचा वाटा त्या मानाने कमी आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील शेती क्षेत्र हे प्रामुख्याने पावसावर अवलंबून महाराष्ट्रातील एकुण भौगोलिक क्षेत्र 307.76 लाख हेक्टर असून यापैकी 307.58 लक्ष भौगोलिक क्षेत्रातील जमिनीच्या वापरासंबंधी आकडेवारी उपलब्ध आहे. या भौगोलिक क्षेत्रापैकी बराच भाग पावसावर अवलंबून आहे. तर काही प्रमाणात नदया, कालवे, तलाव, विहीरी यामार्फत शेतीला पाणीपुरवठा होतो. शेतात उत्पादित झालेला सर्वच शेतीमालाला बाजारपेठ उपलब्ध व्हावी, उत्पादक व ग्राहक यांच्यात भेट मालाची खरेदी-विक्री व्हावी, शेतक-यांचे शोषण करणारे घाउक व्यापारी, किरकोळ व्यापारी दलाल यापासून व ग्राहकांचे शोषण थांबावे, ग्राहकांना मालाविषयी माहिती व्हावी यासाठी मालाचे विपणन होणे महत्वाचे आहे.

**अध्ययन पध्दती :-**प्रस्तुत षोधनिबंधासाठी माहिती संकलनाच्या व्दितीय स्त्रोतांचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे. तसेच यासंबंधी प्रसारीत लेख, संषोधन पेपरचा, प्रसार माध्यमे यांचा संदर्भस्त्रोत म्हणून वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

**शेतीमाल विपणन :-**उत्पादकाकडून उपभोक्त्यांना पर्यायी वस्तु व सेवांचा प्रवास संचलित करण्यास व्यावसायिक कार्ये म्हणजे विपणन होय.विपणन हे एक व्यावसायिक कार्य आहे. अनेक प्रकारचे टिकाउ व नाषवंत मालाचे उत्पादन होत असते. नाषवंत मालाचा ठराविक कालावधीत वापर होणे महत्वाचे असते, नाही तर मोठया प्रमाणात नुकसान होते. परंतु ज्या षेतीत उत्पादित होणा-या काही वस्तु जास्त कालावधीसाठी टिकून राहतात अषा उत्पादनाचे एकत्रीकरण होणे, खरेदी-विक्री व्यवस्थापन, संग्रहण, वाहतुक, प्रमाणीकरण, बांधणी, चिन्हांकण, विमा इत्यादी महत्वाचे आहे. यासाठी षेतक-यांच्या सहकार्यातुन षेतक-यांसाठी पणन सहकारी संस्था प्रामुख्याने महत्वाची आहे. या संस्था षेतक-यांकडून उत्पादित झालेल्या मालाच्या खरेदी-विक्री बरोबरच षेतक-यांसाठी खते, किटकनाषके, षेतीसाठी आवश्यक असणारी यंत्रसामुग्री उपलब्ध करुन देण्याचे कार्य करीत असते.

शेतमालाची व्यवस्था व विपणन -अनेक अडचणींवर मात करुन शेतक-यांने उत्पादित केलेला माल योग्य त्या किंमतीला जाहीरपणे लिलाव होउन विकलाजावा म्हणून महाराष्ट सरकार व केंद्र शासनाद्वारे कृषी उत्पन्न विक्री अधिनियम या सारख्या कायदयान्वये अधिनियम 1963 व 1967 या कायदयाखाली कृषी उत्पन्न बाजार समित्यांची स्थापना करण्यात आली. अशा कृषी उत्पन्न बाजार समित्यांची स्थापना सरकार द्वारे प्रत्येक तालुका जिल्हा पातळीवर करण्यात आली आजच्या स्थितीला सध्या महाराष्ट राज्यात 272 बाजार समित्या आणि 600 ते 650 उपबाजार आहेत. या शिवाय 3700 गावांमध्ये आढवडे बाजार सारख्या बाजार पेठा भरत आहेत त्या द्वारे शेतक-यांना पैशाची गरज भागवता येते व आपल्या मालाला योग्य बाजार पेठ उपलब्ध करुन देता येते. या आढवडे बाजाराशी बाजार समित्यांचा काहीही संबंध नाही ते स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांचे अपत्य आहेत.31 मार्च 2001 पर्यंत देशात असे 7161 नियंत्रित बाजार उभे राहिले फक्त 15 टक्के 27,294 ठिकाणी आढवडे बाजार सारखे बाजार भरत आहे.आता कृषी बाजार समिती इंटरनेट द्वारे ऑनलाईन झाल्या आहेत.प्रत्येक शेतक-यांचे स्वप्न आसते कि आपल्या शेत मालास दोन पैसे जास्त भाव मिळावा यासाठी शेतकरी कायम प्रत्यनशील आसतात. शेतक-यांच्या हमी भावातून नेहमी दलाली हंमाली आडत्यांचे कमिशन व काटा माडने वारई मापाडी हुंडेकरी या सारख्या चार्जेस कपात केली जातात. वाहतुक घट यासारख्या असंख्य गोष्टीमुळे त्यांच्यावर जी भार पडला जातो तो 25 ते 30 टक्के इतका आहे. या परिस्थितीत बदल करण्याकरिता आणि ग्राहकांनाही रास्त किंमत दयायला लागावी म्हणून केंद्र सरकारणे एक पाउल उचलुन 1995 मध्ये बंगलोर, मद्रास, मुंबई, कलकत्ता, व दिल्ली या सारख्या मोठया पाच शहरांमध्ये फळे व भाजीपाल्याच्या विक्रीसाठी अदयावत बाजारांची उभारणी व पाहणी करण्याचे काम नॅशनल डेअरी डेव्हलपमेंट बोर्डावर सोपविली. त्यात प्रामुख्याने उत्पादित झालेला माल त्यांनी या कंद्रावर आणावा

तिथे त्यांची प्रतवारी, बांधणी हाताळणी व स्वच्छता व्हावी सर्वोत्कृष्ट प्रतीचा माल जागतीक पातळीवरील आंतरराष्ट्रीय मार्केट प्राप्त करुण देणे. सेंटल ऑक्शन हॉलमध्ये संगणकाच्या मदतीने अत्यंत पारदर्शकपणे त्याची खुली विक्री व्हावी. भारत हा शेती प्रधान देश असल्याने ग्रामीण भागातील लोक प्रामुख्याने शेती हा व्यवसाय करतात. पावसावर अवलंबून असणा-या महाराष्ट्रात सर्वात जास्त प्रमाण हे पावसाच्या शेतीचे आहे. या पावसाच्या पाण्यावर शेती करणा-या शेतक-यांच्या ब-याच प्रमाणावर नुकसान करते.

पिकांचे होणारे नुकसान -महाराष्ट्रात सर्व साधारण पणे कांदे, गहु, टमाटे, बटाटे, ज्वारी, बाजरी, कापूस या वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारच्या पिके घेतली जातात. तसेच या पिकांना पाण्याची खूप गरज असते. त्यांना योग्य तेवढेच पाणी द्यावे लागते. अवेळी पडणारा पाउस आणि पाण्या अभावी गहु, ज्वारी, बाजरी यांचे मोठया प्रमाणावर नुकसान होते.

1. गारांचा पाउस -भारत हा कृषी प्रधान देश असल्याने त्या ठिकाणी खूप मोठया प्रमाणावर शेती हा व्यवसाय करत असतात. गारांचे प्राण वाढल्याने ज्वारी, बाजरी कांदे, उस, गहु या पिकांचे खूप मोठया प्रमाणावर परिणाम होतो.
2. अतिवृष्टी -अतिवृष्टीमुळे खूप मोठया प्रमाणावर शेतीचे नुकसान होत असतो त्यामुळे अर्थ व्यवस्थेवर खूप मोठया प्रमाणावर परिणाम होत असतो. उदयोग धंदयासाठी लागणारा कच्चा माल हा देखील शेती व्यवसायातून मिळत असतो. होणा-या पिकांच्या नुकसानीमुळे शेतकरी आत्महत्याच्या प्रवृत्तीस कारणीभूत ठरला जातो.

**विपणन संस्थांचे कार्ये:** शेतीमालाची खरेदी :-षेतक-यांनी उत्पादित केलेल्या टिकाउ माल ;गहु, बाजरी, कापूस, तांदुळ कडधान्येद्ध यांची विपणन संस्थांकडून खरेदी होणे महत्वाचे आहे. यामुळे शेतक-यांची घाउक, किरकोळ व्यापारी, दलाल यांच्याकडून होणा-या लुटीपासुन संरक्षण होवून शेतक-यांना संरक्षण मिळेल. त्याचबरोबर शेतक-यांना किमान मोबदला मिळेल व त्यामुळे शेतक-याला फारसे नुकसान सहन करावे लागणार नाही.

**शेतीमालाचे एकत्रीकरण :-**शेतक-यांनी उत्पादित केलेल्या मालाची खरेदी करुन या सर्व मालाचे एकत्रीकरण करणे हे विपणन संस्थांचे महत्वाचे कार्ये आहे. शेतक-यांना त्यांच्या मालाचा योग्य मोबदला देवून त्यांच्या मालाची खरेदी करुन त्या मालाचे एकत्रीकरण करणे महत्वाचे आहे.

**जाहीरात :-**शेतक-यांकडून उत्पादित झालेल्या मालाची योग्य प्रकारे जाहीरात झाल्यास त्या मालाला त्याच्या योग्यतेने त्याची किंमत मिळण्यास मदत होते. त्याचबरोबर ग्राहकांच्या मनात त्या वस्तु/उत्पादनाबद्दलची सर्तकता निर्माण होते. जाहीरातींमुळे त्या उत्पादनाचे उपयोग, फायदे, तोटे यांचे ज्ञान ग्राहकांना होते.

**विक्री क्षेत्राचा षोध :-** उत्पादित झालेला माल विक्री ही ग्राहक व विक्रेता या दोन्हींच्याही दृष्टीने महत्वाचे आहे. कोणत्या ठिकाणी त्या उत्पादनाची गरज आहे. हे शोधून त्या ठिकाणी उत्पादित मालाची विक्री करणे अधिक फायदेषीर असते.

**साठवणुक/संग्रहण :-** सध्याच्या गुंतागुंतीच्या अर्थरचनेत साधारणतः मागणी पूर्व उत्पादन केले जाते. मागणी येईपर्यंत ते साठवून ठेवण्यात येते. उत्पादक, घाउक, किरकोळ व्यापारी बरोबरच विपणन संस्थांनाही काही प्रमाणात मालाची साठवणूक करणे आवश्यक आहे.

**प्रमाणीकरण :-** विपणन संस्थांनी चांगल्या प्रतिच्या उत्पादनाचे संग्रहण करून त्यांचे प्रमाणीकरण करणे गरजेचे आहे. प्रमाणीकरण हा विपणनाचा भौतिक आधार आहे. प्रमाणीकरण केलेल्या षेतीमालास 'दउंता हा छाप देण्यात येतो. यामुळे उपभोक्त्याच्या मनात त्या मालाविषयी चांगुलपणाची भावना निर्माण होवून तो त्याचा उपभोग घेतो.

**बाजारपेठांची माहिती :-** विपणन संस्थांनी संग्रहित केलेल्या मालाला विक्रीसाठी देशांतर्गत व आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर बाजारपेठा षोधणे महत्वाचे आहे. त्या बाजारपेठांची माहिती मिळवणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यामुळे मालाची विक्री करणे विपणन संस्थांना सोपे जाते.

**विपणन संस्थांतील उणीवा :-** षेतक-यांषी दुरावा :- षेतकरी आणि विपणन संस्था यांच्यात प्रामुख्याने जास्तीत जास्त दुरावा असल्याचे निदर्शनास येते. यामुळे षेतक-यांना अनेक अडचणींना सामोरे जावे लागते. त्यांना बाजारपेठांची माहिती होत नाही.

**प्रत्यक्ष सहभागाचा अभाव :-** विपणन संस्थांनी प्रत्यक्षात माल खरेदी, जाहीरात करणे आवश्यक असते परंतु असे न होता ते इतर साधनांचा व इतर व्यक्तींच्या साहायाने आपले ध्येय प्राप्त करते. नफयाला जास्त प्राधान्य :- घाउक व किरकोळ व्यापा-यांसारखेच विपणन संस्था देखील जास्तीत जास्त नफा मिळावा या हेतुने आपले कार्य करतात. त्यामुळे षेतक-यांच्या हिताकडे दुर्लक्ष होते.

**ग्रामीण भागाकडे दुर्लक्ष :-** प्रामुख्याने ग्रामीण भागामध्ये अषा संस्थांची आवश्यकता असते. परंतु असे न होता या संस्था प्रामुख्याने षहरी भागात कार्यरत असतात. त्यामुळे या संस्थांचा व ग्रामीण उत्पादकांचा जास्त संबंध येत नाही.

**साठवणुक क्षमता व जाहीरातबाजी कमी :-** विपणन संस्थांची उत्पादित माल साठवण्याची क्षमता ही कमी आहे. त्याचबरोबर त्यांच्याकडे असणा-या मालाची जाहीरात करणे, विक्री करणे यात त्या फारषा प्रमाणात सक्षम दिसत नाही. भारतातील षेतीमालात महाराश्ट्राचा मोठया प्रमाणात वाटा आहे. षेतीमालाच्या किंमती हया उत्पादकाने ठरविणे आवश्यक आहे. परंतु असे होत नाही. षेतीत उत्पादक त्याच्या मालाच्या किंमत ठरवत नसून व्यापारी, खरेदीदार त्यांच्या मालाची किंमती ठरवतो. उत्पादक हा अषिक्षित अडाणी असल्यामुळे त्याला त्याच्या मालाचे विपणन करता येत नाही म्हणून त्यास विपणन संस्थांची मदत घेणे आवश्यक आहे. विपणन संस्थांच्या माध्यमातून तो आपल्या मालाची जास्त प्रमाणात विक्री करून जास्त नफा मिळवू षकतो. शेतीव्यवसायातील वेगवेगळया कार्यासाठी पशुधन आणि मानवी शक्ती ऐवजी यंत्राचा वापर करणे म्हणजे शेती व्यवसायाचे यांत्रिकीकरण होय. शेती व्यवसायामध्ये पेरणी, नांगरणी, पानी पुरवठा, शेतमालाची कापणी, शेतमालाची वाहतुक, शेतीला पानीपुरवठा, विद्ध्युत मोटार, किंवा डीझलपंप, ट्रॅक्टर इ. चा उपयोग यांत्रिकीकरणाने केला जाते. भारतात अचुनही मोठया प्रमाणात पशुधन, मानवी शक्ती,



लाकडी किंवा लोखंडी नांगर, बैलगाडी, पानी पुरवठ्यासाठी बेलजोडी द्वारे ओढली जानारी मोट, शेतामध्ये विळे आणि कोयत्याचा वापरकेला जातो. शेतीच्या या तंत्रास पारंपारीक तंत्र असेही म्हणतात या तंत्रात बदल करुन त्यामध्ये नवीन तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करुन शेती क्षेत्रातील एकुन उत्पादनात आणि उत्पादकतेत वाढ झाल्यामुळे उत्पादन खर्च कमी होवुन शेती व्यवसायाचा विकास होतो.

#### शेती क्षेत्रातील यांत्रिकीकरण –

**आंशीक यांत्रिकीकरण** –जेव्हा शेतीच्या काही कामासाठी मानवी शक्ती आणि पशुंचा उपयोग केला जातो. आणि काही कामेयांत्रिक पध्दतीने केली जातात अशा यांत्रिकी करणास आंशीक यांत्रिकी करण म्हणतात.

**पूर्ण यांत्रिकीकरण** –जेव्हा शेतीचे भौगोलीक क्षेत्रफळ जास्त असेल मानवी बळ आनी पशुबळ कमी असेल शेतीसाठी आवश्यक यंत्रसामग्री उपलब्ध असेल शेतीची सर्वच कामे यंत्राच्या सहायाने केली जातात. तर त्यास शेतीचे पूर्ण यांत्रिकीकरण म्हणतात. भारतात पूर्ण यांत्रिकीकरण झाल्याचे दिसून येत नाही.

#### यांत्रिकीकरणाचे फायदे –

##### यांत्रिकी शेतीचे किंवा यांत्रिकीकरणाचे वेगवेगळे फायदे

1. मोठया प्रमानावर शेती करता येते.
2. शेतीमध्ये यांत्रिकीकरणामुळे अनेक प्रकारची पीके घेता येतात.
3. एकुण उत्पादनातवाढ होवुन अन्नधान्याची समस्या सोडवीण्यास मदत होते.
4. यांत्रिकी शेती मुळे ग्रामीन भागाचा आर्थिक विकास होतो.
5. शेतक-यांच्या कार्यक्षमतेत आणि कामकरण्याच्या गतीमध्ये वाढ होते.
6. यांत्रिकीरणामुळे एकुण उत्पादनखर्च कमी येतो.
7. यांत्रिकीरणामुळे शेतक-यांकडुन वेळेची बचत होते आणि अनावश्यक खर्च टाळला जातो.
8. शेती व्यवसायाचे व्यापारी करण होवुन शेती व्यवसायाच्या एकुण उत्पान्नात वाढ होते.
9. शेतीशी संबंधीत वेगवेगळया कार्यासाठी पशुधनाचा उपयोग मी होतो त्यामुळे त्याच्यावरील खर्चात बचत होते. शेती व्यवसायाशी संबंधीत नैसर्गिक जबाबदारी कमी होण्यास मदत होते.

#### यांत्रिकी करणाचे तोटे / प्रतीकुल परीणाम –

शेतीच्या यांत्रिकीकरणाच्या संदर्भात भारतामध्ये शेतीचा असलेला लहान आकार भांडवल प्रधान तंत्रामुळे बेरोजगारीत होनारी वाढ ग्रामीन भागातील विधुती करणाचा अभाव किंवा विजेचा अनीयंत्रित पुरवठा यंत्रचालवीण्यास तांत्रिक कामगारांचा अभाव भांडवलाची कमतरता भारतातील पशुधनाची एकुन संख्या, यंत्रासाठी लागणारे वेगवेगळे सुटे भाग देशांतर्गत बाजार पेठेत यंत्राची उपलब्धता, विदेशी बनावटी यंत्र व वहातुकीच्या सोईचा अभाव इ. कारणांमुळे भारतीय शेतीमध्ये यांत्रिकीकरण यशस्वी होवु शकले नाही. काही शेतीक्षेत्रामध्ये यांत्रिकी करणामुळे होणारे तोटे पुढील प्रमाणे –

1. रासायनिक खते औषधांच्या वापरामुळे शेतीची उत्पादनक्षमता कमी होते.
2. हायब्रेड बी. बीयाने व रासायनिक खतांद्वारे जमीनीतील दुर्मीळ घटक नाश पावतात त्याच प्रमाणे अती रासायनिक खतांमुळे जमीन नापीक होण्याचा धोका संभावतो.
3. शेती क्षेत्रामध्ये वाढत्या यांत्रिकी करणामुळे उदा. नांगरनीसाठी लागणारे बेलजोडी व मानवी शक्ती नवापरता ट्रॅक्टर चा उपयोग केल्याने शेती क्षेत्रावरील मजुरीचे प्रमाण कमी होवून बेकारीत वाढ होत आहे.

4. पर्यावरणीय बदलामुळे शेती क्षेत्रावर व पर्यावरणावर अणीष्ट परिणाम होत आहे. अवेळी पडणारा पावुस, अतीवृष्टी, भुकंप, आम्ल पर्जन्य यामुळे शेतीची उत्पादकता घटत आहे.

**शेती क्षेत्रावरील यांत्रिकी करणामुळे होणारे तोटे / प्रतीकुलता यावरील उपाय योजना** शेती विषयक नवनवीन धोरणाच्या अम्मल बजावणीमुळे किंवा नवनवीन यंत्रांच्या वापरामुळे व नवीन तंत्रज्ञानामुळे शेतीवर ब-याच प्रकारची हानी व अतीक्रमनागत काही परिणाम प्रतीकुल प्रकारचे होतात. त्याच प्रमाणे आजच्या स्थितीला वापरण्यात येना-या रासायनीय खते औषधे केमीकल्स इ. अशा अनेक प्रकारच्या वस्तुमुळे शेतीवर व शेतीच्या उत्पादनावरील खर्च कमी करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो. त्याचबरोबर शेतीची उत्पादन क्षमता वाढवीण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो. परंतु त्या प्रयत्नातून काही रासायनिक तंत्रज्ञाना मुळे व रासायनिकतेमुळे जमीनीवर काही प्रतीकुल स्वरूपाचे परिणाम होतात.

1. शेतीमध्ये वापरण्यात येना-या यांत्रिकीसाधना मुळे उदा. ट्रॅक्टर, हरवेस्टर, यासारख्या अनेक अवजड वस्तुमुळे जमीन ओली असता त्यामध्ये या सामग्रीने काम केल्यास मुद्रेश टनक पनायेतो काही मजुराद्वारे, बैलाजोडीद्वारे हे दुरकरता येते.
2. शेतीमध्ये बदलत्या हवामानामुळे पीकाची योग्य वेळेत योग्य वाढनझाल्यास त्यावर्ती रासायनिक खते, औषधे यांचा वापर करण्यात येतो. त्याच प्रमाणे या उदा. कीटकनाशके, पोषके तननाशके, यांचा वापर केल्यास जमीनीतील काही पीकास पोषक असलेल्या घटकांचा नाश होतो. त्याच प्रमाणे काही सेन्दीय खतांचा वापर करावा, तननाशकाचा वापर करू नये. पोषके देखील कमी प्रमाणात वापरावी. भारतातील शेती क्षेत्रामध्ये वापरण्यात येना-या यांत्रिकीकरणामुळे होणारे फायदे वाढते उत्पादन त्याच प्रमाणे उत्पादनासाठी कमी येणारा खर्च या सा-या गोष्टींचा विचार करता. त्या यांत्रिकी करणाचा त्या शेतीवर / जमीनीवर होणारे प्रतीकुल परिणाम पर्यावरणीय होणारे दुष्परीणाम यांचा विचार करता त्यावर काही उपाय योजना द्वारे ते होणारे दुष्परीणाम दुर करून शेतीची उत्पादन क्षमता टिकून ठेवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो. हे वरून स्पष्ट होते. भारत हा कृषी प्रधान देश असून भारतात मोठया प्रमाणात रोजगार व व्यवसाय उदयोग धंदे व दळण - वळण क्षेत्र व विकास कृषी क्षेत्राशी निगडित आहे. कृषी क्षेत्र हा भारताचा अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा समझला जातो. भारताचा विकास म्हणजे पहिले कृषी क्षेत्रास प्राधान्य देणे गरजेचे वाटते कारण छोटया उदयोगाचे व व्यवसायाचे मोठया उदयोगात रुपांतरण होते तसेच कृषी क्षेत्रा बाबत दिसते. आपल्या देशात आनेक वर्षापासून जसे देश स्वातंत्र होण्यापुर्वी व त्या नंतर देखील कृषी क्षेत्राचा फारसा

विकास झालेला दिसत नाही. आनेक सरकारी योजना जाहिर हाता परंतु काही कारण अभावी त्या पुर्णत्वात जात नाही याचा परिणाम देशातील कृषी क्षेत्रात आसणा'—या लोकांवर किंवा देशातील जनतेवर होते. व त्यातुन आनेक समस्याचा जन्म होतो. त्याच समस्याचे अध्ययन करणे आम्ही ठरवले कारण समस्यांवर उपाय शोधण्यास त्यास योग्य दिशेने नेण्यास योग्य ठरते व आर्थिक स्थितीत सुधारणा घडते. भारता सारख्या कृषी प्रधान देशात समस्या हा एक मोठा कर्जाचा डोंगर आहे. ज्यात भारत सरकार वारंवार अपयशी ठरत आहे. परंतु समस्यांचे निवारण केल्या शिवाय आर्थिक विकास साध्य होणे कठिण आहे. यासाठी सरकार व राज्य सरकार व स्थानिक प्रशासनाद्वारे योग्य निवारण महत्वाचे आहे. भारता सारख्या देशात प्रथम समस्या म्हणजे ती सरकार द्वारे प्रकाशित केल्या जाणा—या योजनांची पुर्णतह अवलंबून होणे. सरकार द्वारे देशात आनेक प्रकल्प, प्रोजेक्ट, यांची योजना घोषित होतात व त्या अपुर्ण असतात त्याची अनेक वर्ष पुर्णत्वाकडे नेल्या जात नाही.जलसिंचन, टिंबक व हरितक्रांती सारख्या योजना व कृषीसाठी कोटयावधी रुपयात तिली निधी हा भारतातील भ्रष्टाचार सारखा भस्मासुर शेतक—या पर्यंत येण्याच्या आत संपुष्टांत येतो. आनेक शेतक—यांचे कर्जाची समस्या हि पहिली पण होती व आतापण उगम करण्यात आल्या परंतु सरकारी धोरणातील कमतरते मुळे त्या कागदात व सरकारी ज्ञायालयाच्या आकडेवारी व कलमात गुंतलेल्या आहेत.

#### शेतक—यांच्या शेती उत्पादनातील समस्या —

1. कर्जाचा पुरवठा न होणे.
2. शेत कर्जावरील व्याजाचा दर आधिक
3. अपुरा विज पुरवठा
4. शासनाकडुन बाजारपेठांना मिळाणा—या निधी हा अपुरा असल्याने शेतक—यांसाठी निर्माण करावयांच्या सुविधा अपु—या आहेत. त्यामुळे शेतक—यांना बाजारपेठेत अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागते.
5. बाजारपेठेत पारंपारिक वजन — मापांचा उपयोग केला जात असल्याने शेतक—यांना तोटा होतो.
6. बाजारपेठेत पारंपारिक पध्दतीचा वापर जास्त.
7. आधुनिक तांत्रिक सामग्रीचा वापर कमी केला जातो.
8. बाजारपेठ व्यवस्थापकाचा अभाव असल्याने शेतक—यांना अनेक समस्या भेडसावतात.

#### शिफारशी —

1. शेतीमालातील भेसळ तपासणीसाठी प्रयोगशाळा शेतक—यांना उपलब्ध करुन देणे.
2. शेतक—यांसाठी शेतीमाला माती, पाणी परीक्षण प्रयोगशाळा स्थापन करावी
3. शेतकरी ते थेट ग्राहक शेतीमाल विक्री व्यवस्था उपलब्ध व्हावी
4. शेतकरी ते थेट ग्राहक संद्रिय शेतीमाल, विक्रीसाठी व्यवस्था तयार करुन दयावी.
5. राज्यातील प्रमुख बाजार समित्यामधील शेतीमालाचे भाव इंटरनेटवर उपलब्ध करुन दयावे.

6. फळे भाजीपाला विभागात अंतर्गत ऐकरी वाहतुक व्यवस्था निर्माण करून छयावी.
7. बाजार घटकांसाठी बाजार आवारात मोफत प्रथमोपाचा केंद्र स्थापन शेतक-यांसाठी करावी.
8. कृषी विषयक माहितीसाठी ग्रंथालय सुविधा उपलब्ध करून दयावी.
9. प्रोजेक्शन टिळ्ही यांचा विपनात वापर करावा.
10. महिला शेतकरी निवास सुविधा बाजारपेठांनी करून दयावी.

#### जल व्यवस्थापन उपाय योजना –

1. जल सिंचनाचा वापर करणे –विकास पावसापासून मिळणा-या पाण्याव्यक्तीरिक्त पुरक म्हणून दिलेल्या पाण्यास सिंचन असे म्हणतात.

सिंचनाचे दोन प्रकार –

अ. टिंबक सिंचनब. तुषार किंवा फवारा सिंचन

अ. टिंबक सिंचन – सिंचनामुळे जमिनीतील पाण्याची पातळी कायम स्वरूपी वापरण्यास ठेवण्यासाठी टिंबक सिंचनाचा उपयोग होतो. टिंबक सिंचनाद्वारे शेती केल्यास पाण्याचा योग्य वापर होवून कमी पाण्यात जास्त क्षेत्र ओलीताखाली आणता येते.

ब. तुषार किंवा फवारा सिंचन – आवश्यक तेवढे पाणी योग्य वेळी देण्यासाठी तुषार सिंचनाचा वापर करता येतो.

या पध्दतीत पाण्याच्या साठ्यापासून इलेक्टोक मोटार आणि पंपाच्या साहाय्याने उचललेले पाणी अॅल्युमिनीयम किंवा एच. डी. पी. इ. प्लॅस्टिक पाईपाद्वारे शेतात पसरले जाते.

निष्कर्ष –टिंबक सिंचनाद्वारे शेती केल्यास कमी पाण्यात जास्त क्षेत्र ओलीता खाली आणता येते तसेच शेतीत पिकविलेल्या झाडांना व फळ बांगाना प्रमाणशीर पाणी पुरवठा होवुन चांगले उत्पन्न मिळते. व पाण्याची मोठ्या प्रमाणात बचत होते.शेत तळ्याचा वापर हा वाया जाणा-या पावसाचे पाण्याचे साठवणूक करण्यासाठी करण्यात येतो. जेणे करुन उन्हाळ्यात होणा-या पाणी टंचाई समस्या समोरेजाता येते नाही. शेतळ्यांचा वापर कुकूट पालन, तत्सपालन, शेती, गोठापालन यासाठी फार फायदेशीर आहे.

निष्कर्ष –आजही भारतामध्ये बाजारपेठा शेतमाल विक्रीसाठी उपलब्ध असल्या तरी त्याचा फायदा शेतक-यांना होतो आहे असे म्हणता येत नाही. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान आणि बाजारपेठा मधील उपलब्ध सुविधा यांचा विचार करता आजही तफावत दिसून येते. इतर देशांच्या शेतमाल विक्रीव्यवस्थेच्या तुलनेत आजही भारत आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान वापराच्या बाबतीत मागासलेला आहे. अजुनही बाजारपेठातील व्यापा-यांची मक्तेदारी मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहे अनेक प्रकारच्या पारंपारिक प्रथा अजुनही बाजारपेठांमध्ये दिसून येतात. त्याचा प्रत्यक्ष तोटा शेतक-यांनाच सहन करावा लागतो. म्हणून सदर विषयाची अध्ययन या लेखत केलेले आहे. शेती विकासात पाणी हा घटक अत्यंत महत्वाचा आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्य उष्ण कटिबंधात मोडते. त्यामुळे राज्यातील हवामान बहुतांशी समशितोष्ण कोरडे आहे. राज्यात सर्वसाधारण पणे वार्षिक पावसाचे प्रमाण 500 ते 6000 मि. मी. पर्यंत आहे. तर वार्षिक सरासरी 752 मि. मी. आहे. मुख्यतः पाउस नैतृत्व मान्सुन वा-यांपासून 60 ते 70 दिवसात पडतो.

कृषी प्रधान अर्थव्यवस्थेत देशाची प्रगती दडलेली आहे. याचा कारणामुळे भारतात पाणी किंवा जलव्यवस्थापनाला अनन्यसाधारण महत्त्व आहे. शेतीसाठी पाणी आणि त्यातून कृषी उत्पादनावर आधी उदयोग आणि कृषी मालाची बाजार पेठ यांच्यात असणारी तफावत सदर लेखात घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील पूर्व भागातील ईशान्य मान्सून वा-यापासुन सप्टेंबर – ऑक्टोबर महिन्यात पाउस पडतो उन्हाळ्यात तापमान जास्तीत जास्त 450 अंश सेल्सीअस पर्यंत वाढते तर हिवाळ्यात ते पाच अंश से. कमी होते. हवेतील सकाळचे आद्रतेचे प्रमाण 20 ते 60 टक्के असते. महाराष्ट्रात पावसाचे प्रमाण हे आवकाळी दुष्काळी, अतिवृष्टी केंद्रीत सारखे पडते यामुळे महाराष्ट्रात शेती करणा-या शेतक-यांचे खुप मोठया प्रमाणात नुकसान होते. या दुष्काळाचे निवारण करण्यासाठी पुढील प्रमाणे पर्याय व उपाययोजना मांडले आहे.

संदर्भ –

शेतीचे अर्थशास्त्र – ले. डॉ. गंगाधर वि कायंदे पाटील, चेतन्य पब्लीकेशन नाशिक

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वृत्तपत्रे

अँगोवन

कृषी दर्शनी – 2016

डॉ. जी.एस. पाटील (1182-1188)

## मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापन :- श्रमशक्तीचा आदर्श स्रोत

प्राचार्य- डॉ. जी.एस. पाटील

ट्रायबल एज्युकेशन सोसायटीचे, महिला महाविद्यालय नंदुरबार

**प्रास्ताविक-** मानव हा घटक उत्पादन प्रक्रियेतील एक महत्वाचा घटक आहे. त्यामुळे त्याच्या विकासासाठी सातत्याने प्रयत्न केले जातात. कोणत्याही व्यवसायाच्या प्रगतीमध्ये किंवा अधोगतीमध्ये मानव ह्या घटकाची भूमिका महत्वाची असते. व्यवसायात कार्यरत कर्मचार्यांचे ज्ञान, कौशल्य, क्षमता, हुशारी, कल्पकता, संशोधकता इ मध्ये वाढ करण्यासाठी औद्योगिक क्षेत्राचे व्यवस्थापन व्यवस्थापकांकडून केले जाते. या व्यवस्थापकांचे उत्पादनात वाढ करण्याचे लक्ष्य असते की, जे मानवी संसाधना शिवाय पूर्ण होवू शकत नाही. उत्पादकता आणि मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापन यांचा जवळच्या संबंध आहे.

**मानव संसाधन:-** प्रत्येक व्यक्ती समाजातील एक घटक म्हणून अनेक प्रकारची कार्ये विशिष्ट हेतुने करित असतो. व्यक्तीला उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी स्वतःजवळील विविध संसाधनाचा वापर करणे आवश्यक असते. परंतु प्रत्येका कडे असलेल्या भौतिक, आर्थिक, शारिरीक आणि मानसिक क्षमतांना विशिष्ट मर्यादा येतात. त्यामुळे व्यक्तीला आपले उद्दिष्ट प्राप्तीसाठी इतरांची मदत घ्यावी लागते. वैयक्तिक विकासासाठी, सर्वांगीण प्रगतीसाठी प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला इतरांवर अवलंबून राहावे लागते. “अशा व्यक्तींची श्रमशक्ती, ज्ञानाची पातळी, व्यक्तीगत कौशल्य, गुणवत्ता, प्रवृत्ती, मुल्ये, कार्यक्षमता, उत्पादकता यांचा समुच्चय म्हणजे मानव संसाधन होय.” मानव संसाधनास मनुष्य बळ, मानवीशक्ती, मानवी श्रमाचे उगमस्थान मानले जाते.

**व्याख्या-** 1) डेल योडर यांच्यामते “शक्तीच्या अन्य स्रोतांपैकी भिन्न असणार्या मानवी शक्तीचे वस्तूनिष्ठ नियंत्रण आणि उपयोग यांच्याशी संबंधित असणारी व्यवस्थापनाची अवस्था म्हणजे कर्मचारी किंवा मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापन होय ”

2) सी.एच. नॉर्थ कॉड यांच्या मते “व्यवसायाच्या उद्दिष्टांच्या पूर्ततेसाठी प्रत्येक कर्मचार्यांचे योगदान महत्तम असावे यासाठी कर्मचार्यांना प्रेरित करण्यासाठी केला जाणारा व्यवस्थापनाचा विस्तार म्हणजे कर्मचारी व्यवस्थापन होय.”

**मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापनाचे उद्दिष्टे-** मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापन हे कर्मचार्यांशी संबंधित असणार्या उद्दिष्टांच्या पूर्णतेसाठी केले जाते. त्यातील ठळक उद्दिष्टे पुढील प्रमाणे सांगता येतील

1) **मानव संसाधनाच्या यथा योग्य उपयोग करणे-** कोणत्याही संस्थेच्या किंवा उपक्रमाच्या पूर्वनिर्धारित उद्दिष्टांची पूर्तता करण्यासाठी विकेंद्रीत झालेले कार्यक्षम मानव संसाधने एकत्रित

करुन त्यांचा योग्य प्रकारे उपयोग करणे आवश्यक असते. व्यवस्थापन विभागाकडून नियोजनबद्ध कार्यक्रम तयार करुन उपक्रमात उपलब्ध मानव संसाधनाचे योगदान उपयुक्त राहावे व त्यांचा यथायोग्य उपयोग व्हावा हे कर्मचारी व्यवस्थापनाचे प्रमुख उद्दिष्टे आहे.

**2) कर्मचार्यांमध्ये बांधिलकी निर्माण करणे-** उपक्रमात काम करणारे कर्मचारी व त्यांचे समुहात सहभागी होणे व्यवस्थापनाच्या दृष्टीने आवश्यक असते. प्रत्येक कर्मचार्यांच्या मनात संस्थेविषयी निष्ठा, आस्था, बांधिलकी, आपूलकी व आपलेपणाची भावना निर्माण करुन त्याची जपणूक करणे अत्यंत महत्वाचे समजले जाते. त्यामुळे आपसातील समन्वय टिकुन सलोख्याचे संबंध प्रस्थापित होतात असे संबंध विधायक परिणाम घडवुन आणतात.

**3) प्रभावी संघटन रचना निर्माण करणे-** उपक्रमाच्या यशस्वीपूर्ण संचलनासाठी उपक्रमात प्रभावी संघटन रचना निर्माण करणे आवश्यक असते. तसेच संघटनेत कार्ये करणाऱ्या कर्मचार्यांमध्ये उदग्र (उभे) आणि क्षैतिज (आडवे) असे दोन्ही प्रकारचे औपचारिक आणि सुदृढ संबंध प्रस्थापित करणे तसेच ते टिकवुन ठेवणे आवश्यक असते. प्रभावी संघटन रचना ही उपक्रम आणि कर्मचारी यांच्यातील महत्वाचा दुवा मानला जातो.

**4) कर्मचार्यांचे मनोबल उंचावणे-** उपक्रमातील कर्मचार्यांचे मनोबल उच्च पातळीवर टिकवुन ठेवण्यासाठी आणि सर्व कर्मचार्यांच्या विकासासाठी योग्य संधी निर्माण करण्यासाठी विविध कार्यक्रमांची अंमलबजावणी करणे महत्वपूर्ण समजले जाते ज्या कर्मचार्यांचे मनोबल उच्च दर्जाचे असते त्यांचे कार्य-कौशल्य देखील उच्चदर्जाचे असते त्यामुळे उपक्रमातील उत्पादकता देखील उच्च दर्जाची राहते. मनोबल वृद्धीसाठी कर्मचारी व्यवस्थापन मोलाचे आहे.

**5) कार्याचा वाजवी मोबदला देणे-** कोणत्याही कर्मचार्यांच्या दृष्टीने मोबदला हा कार्याचा प्राण समजला जातो. प्रत्येक कर्मचार्याला त्याने प्रदान केलेल्या सेवेचा नियमानुसार किफायतशीर आर्थिक आणि अनार्थिक मोबदला देणे आवश्यक असते. बहुसंख्य कर्मचार्यांच्या संदर्भात कार्याचा मोबदला नसणे तसेच तो अपूरा असणे म्हणजे ते कार्यच मृतवत होण्यासारखे असते. समाजात कर्मचार्यांना प्रतिष्ठा आणि सुरक्षितता प्राप्त होईल असे पोषक वातावरण उपक्रमामध्ये निर्माण करणे ही बाबत आवश्यक समजली जाते.

**6) प्रशिक्षण देणे-** उपक्रमातील कर्मचार्यांना आवश्यकतेनुसार विविध प्रकारचे प्रशिक्षण देऊन त्यांच्या ज्ञानात आणि कौशल्यात वाढ करणे ही बाब महत्वपूर्ण समजली जाते. कर्मचार्यांचे ज्ञान व कौशल्य अद्ययावत करण्यासाठी प्रशिक्षणाची आवश्यकता असते. पदोन्नतीची संधी उपलब्ध करुन देऊन त्यांना अधिक जबाबदारीची कार्ये करण्याची संधी देणे, त्यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा विकास करणे या सर्व बाबी कूशल व्यवस्थापनासाठी आवश्यक समजल्या जातात.

**7) अनुकूल वातावरणाची निर्मिती करणे-** उपक्रमातील आपली कार्याची जबाबदारी पार पाडण्यासाठी कर्मचार्यांना उत्साहीत करणारी परिस्थिती आणि अनुकूल वातावरणाची निर्मिती करण्यासाठी विविध प्रकारच्या योजना राबविल्या जातात. त्यामुळे कर्मचार्यांची अभिप्रेरणा जागृत

होवून अधिक कार्यक्षमतेने आणि मन लावून ते काम करण्याचा प्रयत्न करतात. त्यांच्या मनात उपक्रमाविषयी आपुलकी आणि निष्ठा जागृत होवून श्रम परिवर्तनांची प्रक्रिया खंडीत होते.

**मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापनाची कार्ये**— मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापन ही एक व्यापक व सर्वसमावेशक अशी संकल्पना आहे. उपक्रमातील उत्पादन, वित्त, सामग्री, विपणन, गुंतवणूक, वेळ इत्यादी घटकांचे योग्य नियोजन व कुशल व्यवस्थापन करून उपक्रमाच्या अंतिम उद्दिष्टांच्या पूर्ततेसाठी त्यांचा वापर करून घेणे हे सर्वस्वी मानवसंसाधन व्यवस्थापनाच्या भूमिकेवर अवलंबून असते. अनेक व्यवस्थापन तज्ञांनी काही प्रमुख कार्ये विशद केलेली आहेत. ते पुढील प्रमाणे.

### **A)व्यवस्थापकीय कार्ये (MANAGERIAL FUNCTION)**

**1) नियोजन**— उपक्रमांसाठी उद्दिष्टांचे निर्धारण करणे, धोरणे आणि कार्यपध्दती ठरवून योग्य कार्यक्रमांची निवड करणे इत्यादी विविध कार्ये व्यवस्थापकांना करावी लागतात अशी कार्ये करण्यासाठी केल्या जाणाऱ्या कार्यानांच नियोजन असे म्हणतात. नियोजन ही एक बौद्धिक प्रक्रिया आहे. एखाद्या उपक्रमाला पाहिजे त्या वेळी प्रशिक्षित, तज्ञ, कुशल, व अनुभवी कर्मचारी पाहिजे असतील तर त्या संबंधिते अचूक नियोजन करणे आवश्यक असते. व्यवसायाचे स्वरूप आणि व्याप्ती लक्षात घेवून कर्मचारी विषयक गरजांचा अंदाज घेणे, कर्मचार्यांसंबंधी विविध प्रकारची धोरणे निश्चित करणे, कर्मचारी विषयक गरजांची पूर्तता करण्यासाठी विविध पर्यायांचा शोध घेणे, पर्यायांचे मुल्यमापन करून योग्य पर्यायांची निवड करणे, प्रत्येक कार्ये करण्यासाठी योग्य कार्यपध्दती ठरवून देणे, कर्मचार्यांची जबाबदारी निश्चित करणे ही सर्व कार्ये व्यवस्थापनाला पार पाडावी लागतात. संशोधन आणि पुर्वानुभव ही नियोजनाची दोन महत्वपूर्ण तत्वे आहेत.

**2) संघटन**— पीटर ड्रगर यांच्या मते “संघटनेची सुयोग्य उभारणी करणे हा उपक्रमाचा पाया होय हा पाया जर योग्य नसेल तर व्यवस्थापनाची इतर उत्कृष्ट कार्ये ही सुध्दा परिणाम शुन्य आणि निरर्थक ठरतात” संस्था— उपक्रमातील सर्व गरजा भागविल्या जातील अशा प्रकारची संघटन रचना उभारणे ही मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापनाची महत्वाची जबाबदारी आहे. व्यवसायाची उद्दिष्टे व धोरणे निश्चित करण्याचे काम व्यवस्थापनातील विशिष्ट पातळीवरील अधिकारी करीत असतात. ही उद्दिष्टे व धोरणे कार्यान्वित करण्यासाठी व त्यांची अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी एक विशिष्ट यंत्रणा तयार करावी लागते तिलाच संघटना असे म्हटले जाते. सक्षम संघटन रचना निर्माण होण्यासाठी व्यवस्थापनाला कर्मचार्यांच्या भरती, पात्रता, जबाबदारी, अधिकार, नियंत्रण इ. महत्वाच्या बाबींशी संबंधित कार्ये करावे लागतात तरच व्यावसायिक उपक्रमाचे योग्य संचालन होण्यासाठी योग्य आणि कार्यक्षम संघटन रचना निर्माण करता येते.

**3) निर्देशन**— निर्देशन म्हणजे वरिष्ठ आधिकार्यांने त्यांच्या सहाय्यकांना आदेश देणे आणि त्यांच्याकडून निर्धारित कामे करवून घेणे होय. निर्देशन हे सहाय्यकांना मार्गदर्शन करण्यासाठी आणि त्यांच्या कार्याचे निरीक्षण करण्यासाठी केले जाणारे कार्य आहे. श्री. डिमॉक यांच्या मते



“निर्देशन हे प्रशासनाचे हृदय असते” मार्ग निर्धारण करणे, आदेश आणि सूचना देणे आणि गतिशिल स्वरूपाचे नेतृत्व करणे ह्या क्रियांचा त्यात समावेश होतो. निर्देशन हे कर्मचारी व्यवस्थापनाचे एक प्रभावी व पारदर्शी साधन आहे. निर्देशनात व्यवस्थापकाने कनिष्ठ अधिकार्यांना व कर्मचार्यांना कामासंबंधी सूचना व आदेश देणे, त्यांना मार्गदर्शन करणे, सल्ला देणे, त्यांच्या अडचणी समजून घेणे, अडचणीचे निराकरण करणे, सहाय्यकांच्या कार्यावर देखरेख ठेवणे, सहाय्यकांच्या प्रगतीचा आढावा घेणे, कर्मचार्यांचे प्रभावी नेतृत्व करणे इ. बाबींचा समावेश होतो, सहाय्यकांना दिलेले सर्व आदेश त्यांनी आस्थेने स्वीकारून त्यांची योग्य प्रकारे अंमलबजावणी होण्यासाठी मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापनाला विशेष प्रयत्न करावे लागतात.

**4) समन्वय-** उपक्रमात विविध पातळ्यांवर अनेक कर्मचारी कार्य करीत असतात. या सर्व कर्मचार्यांची कार्ये परस्परावलंबी आणि परस्पर पूरक असतात. त्यामुळे सर्व कर्मचार्यांची कार्यक्षती विशिष्ट दिशेने वळविण्यासाठी कर्मचारी व्यवस्थापकाला विशेष प्रयत्न करावे लागतात त्यासाठी व्यवस्थापक हे समन्वयाचा आधार घेतात समन्वय म्हणजे समूहाची उद्दिष्टे पूर्ण करता यावीत या साठी सर्व व्यक्तीगत प्रयत्नांमध्ये सांगड घालण्याचा व्यवस्थापनाद्वारे करण्यात आलेला पध्दतशीर प्रयत्न होय. श्री. इ.एफ. ब्रॅच यांच्यामते “समूहाचे सभासद असलेल्या सर्व व्यक्तीमध्ये कामाची योग्य वाटणी करणे आणि नंतर त्यातील आपापली कार्ये परस्पर सामजस्याने करतात या बाबत खात्री करून घेणे या दोन्ही क्रियांचा समावेश समन्वय या कार्यामध्ये होतो.” या क्रियांच्या माध्यमातून संतुलन साधण्यासाठी आणि समूहाला टिकवून ठेवण्यासाठी करण्यात येणाऱ्या प्रयत्नांना समन्वय असे म्हणतात समन्वय प्रस्थापित होण्यासाठी नेतृत्वाचा उपयोग करणे, आदेश मार्गाचा अवलंब करणे, प्रभावी संदेशवहन यंत्रणा उपयोगात आणणे, प्रगत पर्यवेक्षण तंत्राचा वापर करणे इ. साधनांचा वापर मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापना कडून केला जातो.

**5) नियंत्रण-** कोणत्याही उपक्रमाने अंतीम उद्दिष्ट साध्य होण्यासाठी तेथे होणाऱ्या सर्व कार्यांवर नियंत्रण ठेवणे आवश्यक असते श्री. हेन्री कियोक यांच्या मते “एखाद्या उपक्रमात स्वीकृत योजना नियमित सूचना आणि प्रस्थापित तत्वे यानुसार कार्ये घडून येतात किंवा नाही हे पडताळून पाहण्यासाठी केला जाणाऱ्या सर्व क्रियांचा नियंत्रणात समावेश होतो” वेगवेगळ्या कार्यामधील दोष आणि चुका दुरुस्त करण्यासाठी आणि त्यांची पुनरावृत्ती टाळण्यासाठी निर्देशन करणे हे नियंत्रणाचे उद्दिष्ट असते नियंत्रणाचे कार्य सर्व पातळ्यांवरून सातत्याने केले जाते. कर्मचार्यांच्या कार्यावर प्रभावी नियंत्रण ठेवण्यासाठी मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापनाकडून विशिष्ट कार्यपध्दतीचा अवलंब केला जातो. त्यामध्ये कार्यप्रमाप ठरविणे, कार्याची तुलना, फरकाची कारणे, शोधणे, उपाय योजना करणे इत्यादी टप्प्यांचा समावेश होतो. विविध कार्यातील उणीवा आणि चुका दुरुस्त करण्यासाठी आणि त्यांची पुनरावृत्ती टाळण्यासाठी त्यांचा निर्देश करणे हे नियंत्रणाचे उद्दिष्टे असते. घटना, लोक आणि क्रिया या सर्वांशी नियंत्रणाचा संबंध येतो नियंत्रणाचे कार्य सर्व पातळ्यांवरून केले जाते तसेच हे कार्य सातत्याने केले जाते.

**B) संचालनात्मक कार्ये- (OPERATIVE FUNCTION'S )**

1) **भरती-** व्यवसाय कोणताही असो त्यासाठी विविध प्रकारच्या कर्मचार्यांची गरज असते. आवश्यक असलेले कर्मचारी मिळविण्यासाठी पार पाडली जाणारी प्रक्रिया म्हणजे भरती होय. भरतीचे कार्ये जाणीवपूर्वक व दूरदृष्टी ठेवून पार पाडण्यात आले तर पात्र, योग्य व कार्यक्षम कर्मचारी सहज उपलब्ध होतात.

2) **बढती, बदली व निवृत्ती-** कर्मचारी व्यवस्थापनाद्वारे कर्मचार्यांच्या बढती, बदली आणि निवृत्ती बाबत योग्य ते निकषलावून रचनात्मक कार्य केले जाते. योग्य, कार्यक्षम, पात्रता धारकांना बढती देणे, अयोग्य, अकार्यक्षम व आळशी कर्मचार्यांची पदावनती करणे, गरजेनुसार बदली करणे, योग्यवेळी कर्मचार्यांना निवृत्त करणे ही देखील कार्ये आहेत.

3) **प्रशिक्षण-** प्रशिक्षण हे कर्मचार्यांमध्ये विशिष्ट प्रकारची योग्यता निर्माण करणारी व त्यांच्या ज्ञानात भर टाकणारी प्रक्रिया आहे. प्रशिक्षणामुळे कर्मचार्यांची कार्यक्षमता वाढते. कर्मचार्यांच्या मनोबलात सुधारणा होते. व्यवसायांतील अपघातांचे प्रमाण कमी होते. कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण मोहिमही उपक्रमाच्या दृष्टीने महत्वाची ठरते. त्याद्वारे कुशलता, कार्यक्षमता व कार्यदक्षता इ. बाबी साधता येतात.

4) **मजुरी आणि प्रेरणा-** उपक्रमात काम करणाऱ्या प्रत्येक कर्मचार्यांला त्याच्या कामाचा योग्य मोबदला मिळणे आवश्यक असते तसेच त्यांच्या कार्याचा गौरव होण्यासाठी अर्थिकेतर प्रेरणा उपलब्ध करून दिल्या पाहिजेत मजुरी आणि प्रेरणांच्या संदर्भात मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापनाला मजुरी देण्याच्या पध्दती, प्रेरणात्मक योजनांची आखणी, मनोबल वृद्धी उपाययोजना इ. निकश पूर्ण करावे लागतात.

5) **सुरक्षितता आणि सेवा-** व्यवसायातील प्रत्येक कर्मचार्याला त्याचे काम सुरक्षितपणे करता आले पाहिजे अशी सुरक्षितता प्रदान करण्याची जबाबदारी व्यवस्थापनाची असते. यासाठी ठराविक क्रिया पार पाडाव्या लागतात. त्यात अपघातांची टिकाणे शोधून काढणे धोक्याच्या टिकाणी सुरक्षितता स्तर निर्धारित करणे, शिक्षण, प्रशिक्षण देणे अपघात किंवा दूर्घटना झाल्यास त्याची नोंद करणे इ. बाबी महत्वाच्या ठरतात.

6) **सामुहिक सौदेबाजी-** कर्मचारी व्यवस्थापनाद्वारे उपक्रमातील कामगारांच्या प्रतिनिधींशी विविध प्रश्नांवर चर्चा करून त्यांची मते आणि दृष्टीकोन समजावून घेतले जातात. कर्मचार्यांच्या व्यक्तीगत आणि सामूहिक तक्रारीचे निवारण करण्यासाठी योग्य ती कारवाई करण्याचे कार्य कर्मचारी व्यवस्थापनाद्वारे केले जाते. सामुहिक शक्ती ही न्याय्य हक्कांसाठी व कर्मचार्यांच्या अस्तित्वासाठी महत्वाची मानली जाते.

7) **संशोधन-** कर्मचार्यांकडून कामे करून घेतांना त्यांचे मानसशास्त्र समजून घेणे आवश्यक असते. कर्मचार्यांची संघटनेतील व्यक्तीगत तसेच सामुहिक अशा दोन्ही स्वरूपाची वर्तणूक कशी आहे या बाबत मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापना मार्फत संशोधन केले जाते. कर्मचार्यांच्या विविध

समस्यांबाबत असणार्या प्रतिक्रिया काय आहेत, संप ज्ञाल्यास त्याची कारणे काय आहेत. संपामुळे व्यवसायाचे किती आर्थिक नुकसान झाले, कामगारांचे मनोबल कोणत्या दर्जाचे आहे इ. विविध प्रश्नांबाबत मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापनाकडून संशोधनात्मक अभ्यास केला जातो.

**मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापनाचे महत्व**— प्रत्येक उपक्रमात मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापन हे एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र समजले जाते. उपक्रमासाठी उपलब्ध असलेल्या विविध साधन सामग्रीच्या उत्पादन क्षमतेचा पूर्ण उपयोग करण्याचे कार्य मानव संसाधनाद्वारेच केले जाते. त्यामुळे केवळ उच्च तंत्रज्ञान आणि आधुनिक उपकरणे उपक्रमाजवळ उपलब्ध असून उपयोग नसतो तर त्या तंत्रज्ञानाच्या आणि उपकरणांच्या योग्य प्रकारे उपयोग करणारी कार्यक्षम मानव संसाधने देखील उपक्रमासाठी अत्यावश्यक असतात. पुढील बाबींवरून मानव संसाधनाच्या व्यवस्थापनाचे महत्व स्पष्ट होते.

**1) आव्हानात्मक कार्ये**— व्यवस्थापन हा एक पेशा आहे. विविध उपक्रमात व्यावसायिक व्यवस्थापक नेमून व्यवस्थापनाचे कार्य केले जाते. व्यवस्थापनाची कौशल्य आत्मसात करून व्यवस्थापक हे व्यवस्थापनाची विविध कार्ये पार पाडीत असतात. बऱ्याचदा संघटनेतील कर्मचार्यांकडून कार्यक्षमतेने कार्ये करवून घेणे हे एक आव्हान असते. कारण उपक्रमातील उपलब्ध असणारी विविध संसाधने आपोआप कार्यरत होत नसतात. तर त्यांना हाताळणारी मानवी यंत्रणा ही त्या संसाधनाचा योग्य प्रकारे उपयोग करून उत्पादनाची कार्ये करीत असते.

**2) गुंतागुंतीची कार्ये**— उपक्रमातील मानव संसाधनाकडून आपल्या ईच्छेनुसार कार्ये करून घेणे हे जसे आव्हानात्मक कार्य आहे. तसेच ते अत्यंत गुंतागुंतीचे देखील कार्य आहे. कारण उपक्रमातील मानव संसाधने ही सजीव घटक असून त्यांना मन आणि भावना आहेत. म्हणूनच त्यांचा यंत्राप्रमाणे उपयोग करता येणार नाही. त्याच प्रमाणे अनेक कर्मचार्यांची बौद्धिक, शारिरिक, मानसिक कौशल्याची पातळी समान असते. त्यामुळे कर्मचार्यांच्या कौशल्याचा महत्तम उपयोग करून आणि त्यांच्या कार्यात उद्भवणार्या समस्यांचा त्यांना न दुखविता निपटारा करून व्यवस्थापकाला आपल्या कर्मचार्यांना विविध प्रकारे आदेश द्यावे लागतात. प्रत्येक कर्मचार्याच्या भावनांचा आणि मनाचा विचार करून व्यवस्थापन करणे अत्यंत गुंतागुंतीचे असते.

**3) श्रमशक्तीचा महत्तम उपयोग**— उत्पादन घटकापैकी ज्याची साठवणूक करता येत नाही असा श्रम हा एकमेव घटक आहे. तसेच त्याची निर्मिती देखील करता येत नाही. श्रमाचा पुरवठा देखील दिर्घकाळा पर्यंत अलवचिक असतो. आवश्यकता पडल्यास श्रमाच्या पुरवठ्यात तत्परतेने वाढ करता येत नाही. त्यामुळे उपलब्ध श्रमशक्तीचा संपूर्ण उपयोग करणे आवश्यक असते. त्यामुळेच उत्पादन कार्याचे योग्य व्यवस्थापन करून उपलब्ध श्रमशक्तीचा महत्तम उपयोग करवून घेण्याचे महत्वपूर्ण कार्य मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापनाद्वारे केले जाते.

**समारोप**— मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापन हे अलीकडे अनेक दृष्टीने उपयुक्त मानले जाते. उद्योगसंस्था, बँक व्यवसाय, विमा व्यवसाय, शैक्षणिक संस्था अशा विविध क्षेत्रात मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापनाची उपयोगिता महत्वपूर्ण मानली जाते. आज प्रत्येक विषयांतर्गत नविन संकल्पना,

नवीन दृष्टीकोण किंवा पध्दतीचे ज्या प्रमाणे अध्ययन सुरु आहे, त्याच प्रमाणे प्रत्येक विषय हा इतर विषयांशी आंतरविद्याशाखा म्हणुन ओळखला जात आहे. म्हणूनच मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापन या विषयाचा संबंध अर्थशास्त्र, मानसशास्त्र, समाजशास्त्र, गणित, संख्याशास्त्र, तर्कशास्त्र इ. विषयां बरोबर येत आहे. आज अशा महत्वपूर्ण विषयाची उपयुक्तता सर्वत्र जाणवत आहेत.

### **संदर्भ सूची**

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## भारतातील कृषि क्षेत्र आणि कर्जपुरवठा

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कृषी हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा असून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था कृषी प्रधान आहे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत कृषीची मुख्य भूमिका आहे. देशात कृषी व सलग्नीत क्षेत्रात 2011 च्या जनगणनेनुसार 56 टक्के लोकसंख्या कृषी क्षेत्रावर अवलंबून आहे. तसेच भारताच्या GDP तील कृषी क्षेत्राचा वाटा 15 टक्के आहे. जो की 1970 – 71 मध्ये 50 टक्के होता. देशाच्या निर्यातीत कृषी क्षेत्राचा वाटा 12 टक्के असून देशात उद्योग क्षेत्राला कच्चा माल पुरवठ्याचा मुख्य स्त्रोत म्हणून कृषी क्षेत्राकडे पाहिले जाते. म्हणून देशात केंद्र व राज्य पातळीवर कृषी विकासाच्या अनुषंगाने विविध योजनांची अंमलबजावणी करून कृषीने उत्पादन व उत्पादकता वाढविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो. त्यासाठी सरकारी गुंतवणूक कृषी क्षेत्रात मोठ्या प्रमाणात होत आहे. देशात सिंचनाचे प्रमाण 45 टक्के असून महाराष्ट्रात 18 टक्के आहे. यामध्ये वाढ करण्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात शासकीय गुंतवणूक होत आहे. कारण सिंचना शिवाय कृषी उत्पादन व उत्पादकता वाढू शकत नाही. सिंचना अभावी कृषी क्षेत्र निसर्गाचा जुगार बनते त्यामुळे कृषीमध्ये विविध पंचवार्षिक योजनांच्या माध्यमातून मोठी गुंतवणूक करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जात आहे. यामध्ये पहिल्या योजनेत एकूण योजनेच्या 31 टक्के कृषी क्षेत्रासाठी आर्थिक तरतूद केली होती. त्यानंतर मात्र यामध्ये सतत घट होवून ती अकराव्या योजनेत एकूण योजनेच्या 19.7 टक्के तर बाराव्या योजनेत 17.3 टक्के तरतूद केल्याचे दिसून येते देशात कृषी क्षेत्राच्या विकासासाठी विविध बँकांकडून मोठ्या प्रमाणात शेतक-यांना विविध प्रकारचे कर्ज देण्यात येतात. त्यामुळे देशातील शेतकरी या कर्जाच्या साह्याने शेतीत विविध प्रकारची पिके घेवून आपला उदरनिर्वाह करीत असतो. म्हणून देशात कृषी विकासात बँकांची भूमिका महत्वाची असल्याचे दिसून येते. त्यामुळे शेतकरी पारंपारिक पिकांपेक्षा नगदी पिकांकडे वळत आहे, तसेच शेतीचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात यांत्रिकीकरण होत आहे. परंतु देशात ग्रामिण भागात खाजगी सावकारकीचे प्रश्न मोठ्या प्रमाणात दिसून येते. देशात 1951 मध्ये संघटित क्षेत्राकडून 7.2 टक्के तर असंघटित क्षेत्राकडून 92.8 टक्के कर्ज पुरवठा होत होता. आजही संघटित क्षेत्राकडून 56 टक्के तर असंघटित क्षेत्राकडून 44 टक्के कर्ज पुरवठा होत आहे. सरकारी बँकांकडून वेळेवर व पुरेसा कर्ज पुरवठा शेतक-यांना होत नसल्यामुळे ग्रामीण शेतकरी सावकारांच्या जाळ्यात अडकला जात आहे. त्यामुळे देशात कर्जमाफी करूनही शेतक-यांच्या आत्महत्या वाढतच आहे.

➤ **संशोधनाची उद्दिष्ट्ये :**

- 1.सहकारी बँकांकडून कृषी क्षेत्राला झालेला प्रत्यक्ष कर्ज पुरवठ्याचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 2.व्यापारी बँकांकडून कृषी क्षेत्रास झालेला प्रत्यक्ष कर्ज पुरवठ्याचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 3.प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँकांकडून कृषी क्षेत्राला झालेल्या प्रत्यक्ष कर्ज पुरवठ्याचा अभ्यास करणे.

➤ **संशोधनाची उद्दिष्ट्ये :**

- 1.देशात कृषी क्षेत्राला झालेल्या कर्ज पुरवठ्यात व्यापारी बँकांच्या तुलनेत सहकारी व प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँकांकडून होणारा कर्ज पुरवठा कमी होत आहे.

➤ **संशोधन पध्दती :**

प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी द्वितीयक सामग्री संग्रह पध्दतीचा वापर केला असून त्यासाठी RBI च्या विविध वार्षिक अहवालाचा आधार घेतला आहे.

**भारतता संघटीत क्षेत्राकडून कृषी क्षेत्राला झालेला प्रत्यक्ष कर्ज पुरवठा :-**भारतीय कृषी क्षेत्र हे मागासलेले आहे. कृषीची उत्पादकता आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर विकसित देशाच्या तुलनेत फारच कमी आहे. त्यामुळे देशाच्या कृषी क्षेत्राच्या विकासासाठी मोठ्या भांडवलाची आवश्यकता आहे. आजची शेती ही भांडवली शेती झाली आहे. ज्याच्याकडे भांडवल त्यांची शेती: परंतु भारतीय शेतक-यांकडे स्वतःचे भांडवल नसल्यामुळे शेतीचे स्वरूप मागासलेले राहिले आहे. ग्रामीण शेतकरी सावकाराच्या पाशात आडकला आहे. देशात 2008-2009 ला केंद्र सरकारने कर्जमाफी केली होती. तसेच 2016-17 मध्ये महाराष्ट्र शासनाने दिड लाख रुपयापर्यंत कर्ज माफी काही अटींच्या अधिन राहून केली आहे. तरीही भारतीय शेतकरी कर्ज मुक्त होवू शकला नाही. याचे मुख्य कारण म्हणजे शेतक-यांची चोहूबाजूने होणारी लुट, कंपन्याकडून जास्त दरात बोगस बी-बियाणे, औषधी दिल्या जातात, तर व्यापा-यांकडून शेतक-यांच्या मालाला योग्य किंमत मिळत नाही. म्हणून भारतीय शेतकरी दुहेरी पिळला जात असल्यामुळे त्याची आर्थिक परिस्थिती सुधारत नाही. त्यासाठी शासनाने कृषी क्षेत्रात मोठ्या प्रमाणात गुंतवणूक करून शेतक-यांची लुट थांबवावी. शेती क्षेत्राला संघटीत क्षेत्राकडून होणारा कर्ज पुरवठा उत्पादन खर्चानुसार व्हावा व वेळेत झाला पाहिजे.

**तक्ता क. 01संघटीत क्षेत्राकडून कृषी क्षेत्राला झालेला प्रत्यक्ष कर्ज पुरवठा**

(संख्या अब्ज रुपये)

वर्ष	सहकारी बँका	व्यापारी बँका	प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँका	एकूण कर्ज पुरवठा	वाढ (%)
2000-2001	272.95 (56.64)	164.40 (34.12)	39.66 (8.23)	481.87 (100)	--
2001-2002	305.69 (56.41)	186.38 (34.39)	45.46 (8.39)	541.95 (100)	12.47
2002-2003	340.40 (52.22)	252.56 (38.75)	58.79 (9.0)	651.95 (100)	20.26

2003-2004	400.49 (48.00)	362.03 (43.39)	71.75 (8.60)	834.27 (100)	<b>28.00</b>
2004-2005	450.09 (42.74)	483.67 (45.39)	119.27 (11.33)	1053.03 (100)	<b>26.22</b>
2005-2006	481.23 (33.41)	805.99 (55.96)	153.00 (10.62)	1440.21 (100)	<b>36.77</b>
2006-2007	540.19 (28.50)	1152.66 (60.82)	202.28 (10.67)	1895.13 (100)	<b>31.58</b>
2007-2008	576.43 (29.66)	1134.72 (58.38)	238.38 (12.26)	1943.53 (100)	<b>2.55</b>
2008-2009	587.87 (23.90)	1603.90 (65.20)	264.99 (10.77)	2459.76 (100)	<b>26.56</b>
2009-2010	634.97 (22.17)	1882.53 (65.73)	346.40 (12.10)	2863.90 (100)	<b>16.43</b>
2010-2011	781.21 (22.65)	2227.92 (68.93)	439.65 (12.74)	3448.90 (100)	<b>20.42</b>
2011-2012	879.63 (19.38)	3128.77 (64.60)	544.50 (12.00)	4538.78 (100)	<b>31.61</b>
2012-2013	1112.03 (16.86)	4844.99 (73.48)	636.81 (9.66)	6593.98 (100)	<b>45.27</b>
2013-2014	1199.64 (13.65)	6761.00 (76.94)	826.52 (9.41)	8787.16 (100)	<b>33.26</b>
2014-2015	1184.69 (11.15)	8418.00 (79.23)	1024.82 (9.65)	10,623.51 (100)	<b>20.90</b>
2015-2016	1532.94 (13.03)	9043.00 (76.84)	1192.60 (10.13)	11,768.54 (100)	<b>10.77</b>
2016-2017	1427.58 (11.32)	9947.25 (78.90)	1232.16 (9.77)	12,606.99 (100)	<b>7.12</b>

स्त्रोत :- [www.rbi.org](http://www.rbi.org), टीप : कंसातील संख्या प्रतिशत प्रमाण दर्शवितात.

तक्ता क्र. 01 मध्ये भारतात संघटीत क्षेत्राकडून कृषी क्षेत्राला झालेला प्रत्यक्ष कर्ज पुरवठा दर्शविला आहे. तक्ता क्र. 01 वरून असे दिसून येते की, देशात संघटीत क्षेत्राकडून कृषी क्षेत्राला झालेला प्रत्यक्ष कर्जपुरवठा 2000-01 ला 481.87 अब्ज रुपयावरून 2016-2017 मध्ये 12,606.99 अब्ज रुपये झाला. या एकूण कालावधी मधील वाढ 26 पट झालेली आहे. कृषी क्षेत्राला होणा-या संघटीत क्षेत्राकडून कर्ज पुरवठा वार्षिक वाढीमध्ये 2012-13 मध्ये सर्वात जास्त वाढ 45.27 टक्के त्यानंतर अनुक्रमे 2005-2006 मध्ये 36.77 टक्के 2006-2007 मध्ये 31.58 टक्के 2011-12 मध्ये 31.61 असून सर्वात कमी वाढ 2007-2008 मध्ये केवळ 2.55 टक्के होती. त्यानंतर 2016-17 मध्ये 7.12 टक्के तर 2001-02 मध्ये 12.47 टक्के होती 2000-2001 मध्ये कृषी क्षेत्राला एकूण प्रत्यक्ष कर्जपुरवठा 481.87 अब्ज होता या मध्ये सर्वात जास्त कर्ज पुरवठा सहकारी बँकांकडून 272.95 अब्ज रुपये (56.64 टक्के)त्यानंतर व्यापारी बँकांकडून 164.40 अब्ज रुपये (34.12

टक्के)तर प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँकांनी 39.66 अब्ज रुपये (8.23 टक्के)प्रत्यक्ष कर्ज पुरवठा कृषी क्षेत्राला केला आहे. यामध्ये सहकारी बँकांचा वाटा कमीत-कमी होत जावून तो 2016-17 मध्ये एकूण कर्जपुरवठ्याच्या प्रत्यक्ष कर्जपुरवठा 11.32 टक्के झाला. व्यापारी बँकांच्या कृषी क्षेत्राला होणारा कर्ज पुरवठा 2000-01 ला 34.12 होता तो 2016-17 मध्ये 78.90 टक्के प्रमाण झाल्याचे दिसून येते तर प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँकांवरून क्षेत्राला होणारा कर्ज पुरवठ्यात फारशी वाढ न होता तो 2000-01 मध्ये 8.32 टक्के वरून 9.77 टक्के पर्यंत वाढला ही वाढ फारच कमी आहे. 2016-17 या वर्षात एकूण कृषी पुरवठ्यात सर्वात जास्त कर्ज पुरवठा एकूण कर्जाच्या व्यापारी बँकेने 78.90 टक्के केला असून त्या नंतर 11.32 टक्के सहकारी बँकांकडून झाला आहे त्यामध्ये सहकारी बँकांचा कृषी क्षेत्राला झालेल्या अप्रत्यक्ष कर्ज पुरवठ्याचा समावेश नाही, तर प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँकांकडून 9.77 टक्के झाला आहे. कृषी क्षेत्राला होणा-या कर्ज पुरवठ्यात वाढ होणे गरजेचे आहे.

**निष्कर्ष :-**भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत कृषी क्षेत्र महत्वाची भूमिका पार पाडते आहे. एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या 65 टक्के लोकसंख्या प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष कृषी क्षेत्रावर अवलंबून आहे: परंतु भारतीय शेतीचे स्वरूप मागासलेले असल्यामुळे त्याच्या विकासासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात भांडवलाची सवलतीच्या व्याजदरात उपलब्धता होणे गरजेचे आहे. आज शेतीचा उत्पादन खर्च मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढला आहे. त्या प्रमाणात शेतीला पुरेसा व योग्य वेळी कर्ज पुरवठा होणे आवश्यक आहे. त्या शिवाय भारतीय शेती क्षेत्र शाश्वत होणार नाही.

**संदर्भ :-**

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प्रा. डॉ. आर. डी. भोसले (1193-1196)

## औद्योगिक विकासात खाजगी क्षेत्राचे योगदान

प्रा. डॉ. आर. डी. भोसले

अर्थशास्त्र संशोधक मार्गदर्शक अर्थशास्त्र सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठ कला विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय मनमाड ता. नांदगाव जि. नाशिक

### प्रस्तावना :

आर्थिक विकासामध्ये मूलभूत सुविधाना महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. आर्थिक विकासासाठी ज्या राष्ट्राचा अर्थव्यवस्थेत या मूलभूत सुविधा पुरेशा प्रमाणात उपलब्ध असतात त्या देशाचा जलद गतीने विकास झाल्याचे दिसून येते. आर्थिक विकासामध्ये शेती उद्योग व सेवा क्षेत्राला अनन्य साधारण असे महत्व आहे. या सुविधांमध्ये वाढ करण्यासाठी इ.स.१९९१ पासून भारताने देखील नवीन आर्थिक धोरणाचा स्विकार केला आहे. त्यातून उदारीकरण खाजगीकरण जागतिकरणाचा उगम झालेला आहे. त्यामुळे खाजगी क्षेत्राला पूर्ण स्वायत्ता बहाल करण्यात आली आहे. त्यामुळे आज सर्व देशाचा औद्योगिक विकासात खाजगी क्षेत्राचे फार मोठे योगदान आहे असे आपणास म्हणावे लागेल. हे पुढीलप्रमाणे विषद करता येईल.

### संशोधनाचे उद्दिष्टे :

१. अर्थव्यवस्थेमधील अस्थिरता नष्ट करणे.
२. आर्थिक बहलशी समन्वय प्रस्थापित करणे.
३. रोजगारप्रधान अर्थव्यवस्था निर्माण करणे.
४. अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या गरजेनुसार उत्पादन घेणे.
५. औद्योगिक आर्थिक विकासाला चालना देणे.
६. समतोलित आर्थिक विकासाला हातभार लावणे.
७. दुरदुष्टी ठेवून गुंतवणूकीला चालना देणे.

### संशोधनाचे गृहिते :

१. सार्वजनिक उद्योगाला प्रोत्साहन मिळाले आहे.
२. खाजगी उद्योगामुळे आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकासाला मदत झाली आहे.
३. भांडवल गुंतवणुकीला चालना मिळाली आहे.
४. मूलभूत पायाभूत सुविधांचा विकास झाला आहे.
५. खाजगी क्षेत्राचा गुंतवणुकीमुळे अविकसित राष्ट्रांचा विकास झाला आहे.
६. आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध प्रस्थापित घेण्यास मदत झाली आहे.

संशोधनाचे महत्व : अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये आर्थिक विकासामध्ये सार्वजनिक उद्योगाची अस्थिरता निर्माण झाल्याने १९९१ पासून खाजगीकरणाचे वारे वाहू लागले त्यातून अनेक खाजगी क्षेत्रामध्ये खाजगी उद्योजकांनी विविध क्षेत्रामध्ये गुंतवणूक केली आहे . या गुंतवणूकीकडे अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विकास दर वाढलेला आहे त्यामुळे खाजगी क्षेत्राचे औद्योगिक विकासातील योगदान अतिशय महत्वाचे आहे म्हणून सदर विषय व संशोधनासाठी महत्वाचा आहे .

संशोधनाचे स्वरूप : इ . स . १९९१ औद्योगिक विकासात खाजगी क्षेत्राचे योगदान अधिक आहे कारण देशाचा आर्थिक विकास करण्यासाठी मूलभूत पायाभूत संरचनेची गरज असते . इतकेच नव्हे तर सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक विकासासाठी देखील पायाभूत संरचना महत्वाची भूमिका पार पाडतात . भारतानी सन १९४७ पासून सर्व प्रथम पायाभूत संरचनावर अधिक भर दिला होता . त्यामुळे औद्योगिक विकासामध्ये या सुविधा वाढविण्यामध्ये खाजगी क्षेत्राचे फार मोठे योगदान आहे .

औद्योगिक विकासात खाजगी क्षेत्राचे योगदान

- १ . प्राथमिक क्षेत्राचे विकास : पूर्वीपासून प्राथमिक क्षेत्राचा विकासासाठी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रानी मदत केली आहे . उदा . शेती कोळसा लोखंड व पोलाद इ . उद्योगाचा विकास केल्यामुळे औद्योगिकरणला गती मिळाली आहे . त्यामुळे परकीय चलनावर अवलंबून राहण्याची गरज राहिली नाही .
- २ . औद्योगिक व आर्थिक विकासाला गती मिळाली : देशाचा आर्थिक विकासाला खाजगी क्षेत्राचा गुंतवणुकीमुळे चालना मिळाली . वीज पुरवठा पाणी पुरवठा वाहतुकीची सोयी दळणवळण वित्तीय सेवा इ . सारख्या मूलभूत सुविधा निर्माण केल्या त्यामुळे अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विकासाला गती मिळाली आहे .
- ३ . ऊर्जा विकासाला प्राधान्य : वीज तेल व इतर अपारंपारिक स्रोतावर खाजगी क्षेत्राने भर दिला त्यामुळे छोटे लघु मोठे मध्यम उद्योग शेती तसेच घरगुती वापरासाठी वीज भरपुर प्रमाणात उपलब्ध घेण्यास मदत झाली आहे . त्यामुळे सर्व क्षेत्राची प्रगती घेण्यास मदत झाली आहे . प्रामुख्याने ऊर्जा हा विकासातील महत्वाचा घटक असून ऊर्जा विकासामुळे औद्योगिक विकासाला मोठी चालना मिळाली आहे .
- ४ . परिवहन सेवेचा विकासाला मदत : रस्ते जलवाहतुक नागरिक वाहतुक हवाई वाहतुक इ सेवांचा समावेश परिवहन सेवेमध्ये होतो जगामध्ये क्रमांक दोनचे रस्त्याचे जाळे आहे रस्ते वाहतुकीमुळे शेती कारखाने बाजारपेठा यांच्यामध्ये जलद संपर्क प्रस्थापित करता येतो . त्यातून द्वार ते द्वार सेवा म्हणजे (door to door service) उपलब्ध होते . खाजगीकरणातून रस्त्याची जलद उभारणी झाल्यामुळे नाशवंत शेतमाल उदा . भाजीपाला दुध इ मालाची दुरपर्यंत जलद गतीने वाहतुक होते .
- ५ . रेल्वे विकासाला प्राधान्य : लोहमार्ग हे भारतातील व्यक्तीच्या व मालवाहतुकीचे प्रमुख साधन आहे . रेल्वे देशाच्या सर्व ठिकाणावरील लोकांना एकत्र आणण्याचे काम करते त्यातून व्यापार पर्यटन शिक्षण मैत्रीपणा वाढीस मदत होते अनेक राज्य एकमेकांशी व देश एकमेकांशी जोडली जावू शकतात . आज भारतामध्ये खाजगी सेवांनी आर्थिक मदत केली त्यामुळे रेल्वे व्यवसायाचा विकास होण्यास मदत झाली आहे .
- ६ . खाजगी विमान वाहतुक सेवा : आर्थिक व औद्योगिक विकास प्रक्रियेमध्ये विमान वाहतुक दळणवळण सेवा अतिशय महत्वाची आहे . कारण नागरी विमान वाहतुकीमध्ये पायाभूत सुविधानिर्मिती भारतीय विमानातील निर्मि

ती विभागाकडे आहे .व्यक्ती व मालाची वाहतुक विमानाने जलद होते कमी वेळेत मिळणारी ही महत्वाची सुविधा प्राप्त होते

- ७ . स्वच्छता भारत अभियानाला चालना मिळाली :केंद्र सरकारचा ग्रामीण स्वच्छता भारत अभियानाला सन २००२ मध्ये सुरुवात झाली शहरी व ग्रामीण भागात मोकळे भुखंड व शाळा महाविद्यालयामध्ये मोफत शौचालये बांधणीसाठी खाजगी उद्योगांना आर्थिक मदत केली आहे आरोग्य व स्वच्छतेला प्रोत्साहन दिले त्यातून ग्रामीण शौचालयाची संख्या वाढीला मदत झाली आहे .
- ८ . समतोल आर्थिक विकासाला मदत झाली : आर्थिक गुंतवणुक करणारया देशातील लोक किंवा खाजगी संस्था ज्या देशामध्ये गुंतवणुक करावयाची आहे त्या देशातील स्थानिक संस्थेबरोबर सहकार्य करून गुंतवणुक करतात .त्यामुळे शहरी भागातील गुंतवणुकीबरोबर ग्रामीण अर्थकारणामध्ये खाजगी उद्योजक अधिक गुंतवणुक करताना दिसून येते .
- ९ . आंतरराष्ट्रीय संबंध प्रस्थापित होण्यास होते :अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासाच्या दृष्टीने परकीय भांडवलाची भूमिका फार महत्वाची असते विशेषतः अविकसित व विकसनशील राष्ट्रांना विकासाचा वेग वाढविण्यासाठी परकीय भांडवलाची गरज असते कारण नैसर्गिक साधनाचा पर्याप्त वापर करता येतो विदेशी उद्योजकाचा गुंतवणुकीमुळे चांगले संबंध प्रस्थापित होण्यास मदत होते .
- १० .आर्थिक भांडवल गुंतवणुकीला चालना मिळते : देशाचा अर्थव्यवस्थेमधील महत्वाचा घटक म्हणजे पायाभूत संरचना होय .याच उपक्रमामध्ये भांडवल गुंतवणुकीला प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी सार्वजनिक खाजगी भागीदारी पद्धतीला सुरुवात झाली आहे त्यातून बांधा वापरा हस्तांतरित करा (BOT) धोरणाला चालना मिळाली मुळात जे सरकारी उपक्रम सतत तोटयात जातात ते बंद करण्यात आले व खाजगी क्षेत्राला प्राधान्य दिले गेले आहे त्यामुळे भांडवल उभारणीला चालना मिळाली आहे .

खाजगी क्षेत्राची गुंतवणुक प्रमाण

क्षेत्र	संख्या को .रूपये	
अ . पायाभूत क्षेत्र एकुण भांडवल गुंतवणुक	१९९३ - १९९४	१९९७ - १९९८
ऊर्जा वायु पाणी	२३१७०	३०७५६
वाहतुक साठवण दळणवळण	२२७७०	३२१४७
रेल्वे	५५८०	५०६९
वाहतुक रस्ते पाणी	११३०४	१०४६०
साठवणूक गृहे	१३६	४५६
दुरसंचार	५७५०	१०१६२

निष्कर्ष :

- १ . खाजगी उद्योजकाकडे ग्रामीण औद्योगिकरणाला चालना मिळाली
- २ . खाजगी उद्योजकामुळे ग्रामीण गुंतवणुकीचे प्रमाण वाढले

- ३ . औद्योगिकविकासामुळे रोजगाराचे प्रमाण वाढले
  - ४ . खाजगी उद्योजकामुळे औद्योगिक विकासामधील समतोल प्रस्थापित झालेला आहे .
  - ५ . औद्योगिक विकासातील खाजगी उद्योजकामुळे आर्थिक व सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक वाढीस मदत झाली आहे
- संदर्भ :

भारतीय आणि जागतिक आर्थिक विकास

एस . व्ही डमढेरे

डॉ . संजय तुपे

डायमंड पब्लिकेशन पुणे

आर्थिक सुधारणांचे नवे पर्व

सी . प . खेर वी ७ पूर्व वृंदावन अपार्टमेंट रेजिडेंस रोड पुणे - ४११०२०

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आर्थिक विकास व नियोजन

प्रा डॉ एस के पगार

प्रशांत पब्लिकेशन जळगाव

*Industrial location An Economic Geographical Analysis Dewid. M smith*

*John wileyscons Inc New York London Sydney Toronto Agro Industrial Development a strategy R A Chavuasias Chogh Publication Allahabad India Integrated Rural Development Programme IRDPDEEP &*

प्रा. डॉ. कृष्णा शंकर शहाणे (1197-1202)

## भारतीय शेतीसमोरील आव्हाने आणि शेती विकास

प्रा.डॉ.कृष्णा शंकर शहाणे

Assistant Professor: B.Y.K.(Sinnar) College of Commerce, Nashik.

शेती हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा समजला जातो. आज भारतातील एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी सुमारे 60 टक्के लोक प्रत्यक्ष - अप्रत्यक्ष रितीने चरितार्थासाठी शेतीवर अवलंबून आहेत.त्यांचा उदरनिर्वाह हा शेती क्षेत्रावर अवलंबून आहे. भारतीय शेती समोर अनेक समस्या असून त्या समस्यांवर विविध उपाय केल्यास शेतीला सुगीचे दिवस येऊन भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था प्रगतीकडे वाटचाल करेल . त्यातील काही निवडक समस्या व त्यावरील उपाय पुढीलप्रमाणे शक्तीसाधनांचा अपुरा वापर कुठल्याही क्षेत्राच्या विकासासाठी सर्वप्रथम महत्वाचे ठरतात ते मानवी श्रम आणि बुद्धिमत्ता होय या दोन्हींचा वापर शेतीमध्ये पुरेपूर करणे महत्वाचे आहे मानव यांचा वापर शेतीमध्ये करतोच पण त्याचा वेग वाढणे महत्वाचे आहे. शक्तीसाधनांमध्ये मानवी आणि नैसर्गिक असे दोन प्रकार पडतात शक्तीसाधनांमध्ये असणा-या शक्तीचा वापर करून मानव शेती विकास साध्य करू शकतो. नैसर्गिक शक्तीसाधनांमध्ये सूर्यप्रकाश,हवा,पाणी,खनिज तेल,खनिजे,नैसर्गिक वायू, जमीन व हवामानाची खास परीस्थीती यांचा समावेश होतो.त्यांचा वापर शेती विकासासाठी करता येतो.विद्युत शक्ती, पवन उर्जा, जलविद्युत, दगडी कोळसा, रॉकेल, पेट्रोल, डीझेल,वंगण, ओइल व इतर शक्तीसाधनांचा आवश्यकतेनुसार शेतीमध्ये वापर करणे महत्वाचे आहे तर मानवनिर्मित शक्तीसाधनांमध्ये विविध शेती आदानांचा समावेश होतो त्यात नांगर, बैलगाडी, ट्रॅक्टर, ट्रक,कार,इतर वाहतुकीची साधने,विविध यंत्रे,खते,शेतघरे,इमारती यांचा समावेश होतो.मानवनिर्मित शक्तीसाधनांचा वापर केला जात असताना महत्वाची अडचण येते ती आर्थिक स्वरूपाची होय. आर्थिक स्वरूप चांगले असणा-या शेतक-यांची संख्या अतिशय कमी आहे तर मोठ्या प्रमाणावरील शेतकरी आर्थिक दृष्ट्या गरीब आहेत त्यामुळे त्यांना मोठ्या प्रमाणावर व मोठ्या खर्चाच्या शक्तीसाधनांचा वापर करता येत नाही.मानवी श्रमावर निसर्गाने काही मर्यादा घातलेल्या आहेत या मानवी शक्ती नंतर मानवनिर्मित शक्तीसाधनांचा वापर सुरु होतो आणि त्यातून मानवाची कार्यक्षमता वाढण्यास मदत होते.कमी वेळेत जास्त आणि जास्त चांगले काम मानवाला करता येते व मानवी कौशल्ये वाढण्यास देखील त्याने मदत होते. शक्तीसाधनांचा योग्य त्या वेळी आणि

योग्य त्या ठिकाणी मोठे शेतकरी उपयोग करतात,मध्यम शेतक-यांमध्ये हे प्रमाण कमी तर लहान शेतक-यांमध्ये हे प्रमाण फारच कमी दिसून येते. एकूणच शेतीमध्ये मानवी श्रम,विविध शक्तीसाधने,आदाने यांचा योग्य तो समन्वय साधला तर शेती विकासासाठी त्याची मदत होते. सर्वच शक्तीसाधनांचा पर्याप्त किंवा पुरेपूर वापर होणे ही काळाची गरज आहे. अनेक नैसर्गिक शक्तीसाधने भारताला परमेश्वराने उदारहस्ते देणगी म्हणून दिलेली आहेत.त्याचा शेतीच्या आणि देशाच्या विकासासाठी उपयोग करून घेणे महत्वाचे आहे.

माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा अपुरा वापर आजचे युग हे माहितीचे युग असून माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा चांगल्या प्रकारे वापर केल्यास ते विकासाचे गमक ठरू शकते. शहरी भागाचा विकास माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचमुळे तर होतोच पण ग्रामीण भागाचा सुद्धा विकास या तंत्रज्ञानाचमुळे होऊ शकतो ग्रामीण भागात शेती हा मुख्य व्यवसाय आहे त्यामुळे या क्षेत्राचा विकास झाला तरच ग्रामीण विकास आणि आर्थिक विकास होईल. माहिती तंत्रज्ञानात संगणक, स्मार्टफोन, इंटरनेट, अद्ययावत संपर्क यंत्रणा, दूरदर्शन, आकाशवाणी यासारख्या गोष्टींचा समावेश होतो या माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचमुळे जग खूप जवळ आले आहे याचे महत्वाचे कारण म्हणजे ताबडतोब होणारा संपर्क आणि त्वरीत मिळणारी माहिती होय.या माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापरामुळे ग्रामीण भागाचा सर्वांगीण विकास होण्यास मदत होते त्यात शेती, उद्योग, शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, आरोग्य अशा विविध क्षेत्रांचा विकास माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचमुळे साध्य होण्यास मदत होते. परंतु त्याचा चांगला वापर करायला हवा हे महत्वाचे आहे.

शेती क्षेत्राच्या विकासामध्ये या तंत्रज्ञानाचा उपयोग मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होऊ शकतो.जसे चांगल्या प्रतीची विविध खते, बी - बियाणे, स्वस्त दारात कोठे मिळतील ? शेती मशागत करित असताना किफायतशीर शेती मशागतीचे तंत्र, पूर्वमशागत, पिकावरील विविध कीड आणि रोग यांची लक्षणे आणि त्या वरील उपाय, पिकांना द्यावी लागणारी खते आणि पाणी यांचे प्रमाण,कापणीचा योग्य कालावधी व पद्धत, साठवणूकीची पद्धत व कालावधी, चालू बाजारभावाविषयी अद्ययावत माहिती या तंत्रज्ञानाचमुळे मिळते त्याचा फायदा घेऊन शेतकरी आपला शेतमाल कोणत्या बाजारात व कोणत्या वेळी विक्री साठी न्यायचा याचा निर्णय घेऊ शकतो असा निर्णय घेतल्यास ऐनवेळी शेतमाल बाजारात घेऊन गेल्यास कमी किमतीत विकण्याची नामुष्की येत नाही. शेतमाल प्रक्रिया उद्योग आणि त्या विषयी असणा-या संधी या विषयी तपशील हा माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापरामुळे मिळू शकतो. आज व्हाटस अप च्या माध्यमातून अनेक शेती समूह शेती विकासासाठी मदत करत आहेत. त्यात हंगामानुसार शेती सल्ला, मार्गदर्शन,शेती समस्यांवरील उपाययोजना, बाजारभाव,रोग व कीड नियंत्रण, शेती मशागत,या आणि इतर प्रकारे शेती साठी मार्गदर्शन केले जाते.असे शेती समूह आज

महाराष्ट्रात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर लोकप्रिय ठरत आहेत. विशेषतः तरुण शेतकरी वर्ग याचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर करत आहेत यामुळेच शेती विषयी विविध समस्या कमी होण्यास मदत होते. विभक्त कुटुंब पद्धती ग्रामीण भाग आणि एकत्र कुटुंब पद्धती हे एक समीकरणच आहे किंबहुना या एकाच नाण्याच्या दोन बाजूच आहेत. शहरी भागातही एकत्र कुटुंब पद्धती आहे परंतु त्याचे प्रमाण कमी आहे. भारतीय संस्कृतीची शान असणा-या एकत्र कुटुंब पद्धतीला आजच्या जमान्यात घरघर लागलेली असून ही पद्धती हळूहळू कमी होऊन विभक्त कुटुंब पद्धतीचा विस्तार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होत आहे. एकत्र कुटुंब पद्धतीमुळे शेतीच्या विकासाला जी मदत होत होती किंवा होत आहे त्याचे प्रमाण हळूहळू कमी होत आहे त्यामुळे शेती विकासाचा वेग अपेक्षेपेक्षा कमी दिसून येतो.आज जमिनीच्या वाढणा-या किमतीमुळे मोठी शेतकरी कुटुंबे विभक्त होत आहेत हे प्रमाण कमी करणे व थांबविणे महत्वाचे आहे.

एकत्र कुटुंब पद्धतीमध्ये शेतकरी आणि त्याचे पूर्ण कुटुंब एकत्र नांदतात त्यात चार - पाच मुले, त्याची पत्नी, सुना आणि लहान मुले अशी या पद्धतीची ढोबळमानाने रचना आहे. हे एक मोठे पण एकत्र असणारे कुटुंब शेती विकासास मोठ्या प्रमाणावर मदत करते. या पद्धतीत घरातल्या घरात जास्त श्रमिकांची उपलब्धता होते. अशा वेळी श्रमिकांवरील खर्च वाचतो. घरातील व्यक्तींनी काम केल्यामुळे एक प्रकारचा विश्वास निर्माण होऊन शेतीमालाची गुणवत्ता वाढण्यास मदत होते, मोठ्या प्रमाणावर असणारी जमीन एकत्रपणे वापरता येते, तिचे तुकडीकरण न होता एकसंघ जमिनीवर पिके घेता येतात, विनाकारण बांध बंदिस्ती खाली सुपीक जमीन वाया न जाता त्याची शेती उत्पादन वाढीसाठी मदत होते.याच पद्धतीमुळे भांडवलाची उपलब्धता किंवा पैशाची उभारणी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होते. त्याचा उपयोग शेती विकासासाठी करता येतो त्यात विहीर बांधणे, जमीन सपाटीकरण, शेततळे,पाईप लाईन,शेतीचे इतर अवजारे व यंत्रे खरेदी करणे,द्राक्षे किंवा इतर बागेची बांधणी करणे,शेतमाल साठवणूक, बैल,बैलगाडी यांची खरेदी, बियाणे,खते, कीटकनाशके यांची खरेदी करता येते तसेच इतर प्रकारचा खर्च जसे लग्नकार्य,घरबांधणी यावर देखील खर्च करता येतो. शेतीच्या विविध कामांची कुटुंबातील व्यक्तींच्या आवड आणि पात्रतेनुसार चांगल्या प्रकारे विभागणी करता येते आणि तीच कामे त्यांनी वर्षानुवर्षे केल्यामुळे त्या कामात त्यांना एक हातोटी आणि कौशल्य प्राप्त झाल्यामुळे ती कामे चांगली होण्यास मदत होते. एकत्र कुटुंब पद्धतीत घरातील मुलांना चांगल्या प्रकारे शिक्षण घेता येते त्या साठी वेळ किंवा पैसा सहजा सहजी कमी पडत नाही. अशा प्रकारे चांगल्या शिक्षणाची संधी मिळाल्यामुळे भविष्यकालीन शेती विकासाचा तो आधार ठरतो. याच मुलांना स्पर्धात्मक परीक्षांमध्ये यश मिळवता येते त्या नंतर त्यांच्या कडून परिवाराला आणि शेती विकासाला एक नवी दिशा प्राप्त होवू शकते. अशा प्रकारे एकत्र कुटुंब पद्धतीत बरेच फायदे

असताना त्यातील किरकोळ दोष आपण कमी करून किंवा दुर्लक्षित करून एकत्रीकरणाचा काय फायदा शेतीसाठी घेता येतो या कडे लक्ष केंद्रित करणे महत्वाचे आहे.

राजकीय वातावरण शेती विकासातील महत्वाचा आणि दूरगामी परिणाम करणारा एक महत्वाचा घटक म्हणून राजसत्तेकडे किंवा राजकीय वातावरणाकडे पहिले जाते. त्या राज्यातील किंवा देशातील राजकीय वातावरण हे अस्थिर असेल तर त्याचा परिणाम शेतीच्या अधोगतीवर होतो. हे वातावरण शेती विकास प्रक्रियेतील मोठी समस्या ठरते.

देशाची किंवा राज्याची मध्यवर्ती शासन यंत्रणा ही स्थिर स्वरूपाची असावी. आज आपल्याला ही यंत्रणा स्थिर स्वरूपाची मिळालेली असली तरी या पूर्वी ही यंत्रणा नेहमीच अशी होती असे नाही. अनेकदा केंद्र शासन आणि राज्य शासन यांनी सरकार चालवतांना दोन, तीन किंवा त्यापेक्षा जास्त पक्षांनी एकत्र येऊन सरकार चालवलेले होते. सरकार मध्ये एकापेक्षा अधिक पक्ष एकत्र येऊन सरकार चालवत असतील तर वैयक्तीत किंवा पक्षीय मतभेद विकोपाला जाऊ शकतात, सरकार दोलायमान होते, सरकारचा पाठींबा काढला जाऊ शकतो. याचा त्या राज्याच्या, देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर विपरीत परिणाम होतो. कृषी विकास योजनांच्या अंमलबजावणीमध्ये त्याने अडचणी येतात, कृषी विकासाच्या ध्येय-धोरणात सातत्य रहात नाही. शेती खात्याचे मंत्री बदलल्यामुळे नवीन शासनात नवीन निर्णयांची अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी जुने निर्णय बदलले जाण्याची भीती असते केवळ प्रतिष्ठा म्हणून काही नवीन निर्णय लागू केले जाण्याची भीती असते. जुन्या गोष्टी मोडीत काढून नवीन लागू केल्या जातात किंवा जुन्या गोष्टींमध्ये अमुलाग्र बदल केले जातात त्यात शेतकरी भरडला जातो.

शेती विकास हा केंद्र शासन, राज्य सरकार, महानगर पालिका, नगरपालिका, जिल्हा परिषद, पंचायत समिती, ग्रामपंचायत या विविध पातळ्यांवर महत्वाचा विषय आहे. या विविध पातळ्यांवर वेगवेगळ्या पक्षांची सरकारे असतील किंवा अनेक पक्षांनी एकत्र येऊन सरकार स्थापन केलेले असेल तर पक्ष प्रतिष्ठा सांभाळण्यासाठी अनेक आरोप - प्रत्यारोप केले जातात. अशा वातावरणात केंद्र शासनाने सुरु केलेल्या अनेक शेती विकास योजना ग्राम पातळीपर्यंत पोहोचण्यात अनेक अडचणी येतात त्यामुळे शेती विकास योजनांवरील नियंत्रण चांगल्या प्रकारे करण्यात अडचणी येतात. स्थिर शासन असूनही मंत्रिमंडळात सतत खांदेपालट होत असेल तरी देखील शेती विकासात अडचणी येतात किंवा शासन स्थिर असूनही कृषी मंत्री बदलले तर नवीन महोदयांना कामास वेग घेण्यास थोडा फार वेळ लागणारच हा साधा नियम आहे.

एकूणच राजकीय वातावरण हा शेती विकासासाठी अतिशय महत्वाचा घटक आहे त्यातील राजकारणाचा अप्रत्यक्ष परिणाम शेती विकासावर होतो. केवळ राजकारणासाठी



राजकारण न करता केवळ शेती विकास हेच ध्येय डोळ्यासमोर ठेवून विविध राजकीय पातळ्यांवर प्रयत्न होणे महत्वाचे आहे.

किमान आधार किंमत विविध पिकांसाठी शासनाकडून जाहीर केली जाणारी किमान आधार किंमत अनेकदा खूपच कमी असते त्यामुळे शेतक-याला नानाविध समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागते. भारतीय शेतीची उत्पादकता प्रगतीशील देशातील शेती उत्पादकतेपेक्षा कमी आहे. परंतु काही विशिष्ट पिकांच्या बाबतीत विविध हंगामांमध्ये पिकांचे उत्पादन जोमदार येते, परीसरीतील जवळपास सर्वच शेतक-यांनी सारख्याच पिकाचे उत्पादन घेतले तर त्या पिकाचे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर उत्पादन येते. आणि हे पिक जर नाशवंत असेल तर त्या पिकाचा बाजारात अचानक पुरवठा वाढतो आणि अल्प काळात प्रभावी मागणीच्या अभावी त्या पिकाचा बाजारभाव घसरतो त्यातून शेतक-यांचे आर्थिक नुकसान होते. अनेकदा हा बाजारभाव इतका घसरतो की त्याच्या विक्रीपासून शेतक-यांचा त्या पिकावर झालेला उत्पादन खर्च देखील भरून निघत नाही त्यामुळे शेतकरी आपला शेतमाल रस्त्याच्या कडेला, बाजार समिती मध्ये किंवा मिळेल त्या ठिकाणी अक्षरशा फेकून देतो अशा वेळेस आपण कशासाठी उत्पादन केले असा प्रश्न शेतक-यांसमोर पडतो. आणि या वेळी किमान आधार किमतीची गरज भासते. आधार किंमत याचा अर्थ सरकारने विविध पिकांची किमान किंमत जाहीर करून त्या किमतीपेक्षा जास्त किंमत खुल्या बाजारात मिळाली तर शेतक-यांनी तो शेतमाल बाजारात विकवा पण त्या किमतीपेक्षा त्या पिकाचा बाजारभाव कमी असेल तर किंवा बाजारभावातून त्या पिकावरील किमान उत्पादन खर्च भरून निघत नसेल तर तो शेतमाल शासनाला विकवा किंवा तो शासनाने खरेदी करावा ज्या योगे शेतक-यांचे आर्थिक नुकसान होणार नाही हा या योजनेमागचा व्यापक उद्देश आहे. कांदा, टोमेटो, कापूस व काही इतर पिकांच्या बाबतीत विशिष्ट हंगामांमध्ये आधार किमतीची गरज प्रकर्षाने जाणवते कारण कांदा, टोमेटो यासारखी पिके शेतकरी अनेकदा फेकून देतो असे आपण बघतो. हा प्रकार नाशवंत शेतमालाच्या बाबतीत दिसून येतो.

यावर उपाय म्हणून शासनाने पिक लागवडीच्या आगोदर किमान आणि योग्य आधार किंमत जाहीर करावी त्यासाठी ही आधार किंमत उत्पादन खर्चावर आधारित अशी असावी. आणि जर दुर्दैवाने बाजारभाव त्या पेक्षा कमी असतील तर शासनाने हा शेतमाल खरेदी करावा आणि शासन या मालाचा विनियोग निर्यातीसाठी करू शकतो. अशा मालाची निर्यात शासन नवनवीन देशांकडे करू शकते किंवा या मालावर आधारित प्रक्रिया उद्योगांचा विकास शासकीय पातळीवर होऊ शकतो. त्यातून रोजगार निर्मितीला सुद्धा चालना मिळू शकते. आणि लोककल्याणकारी राज्याचे शासनाचे उद्दिष्ट देखील साध्य होण्यास मदत होते.

अशी आधार किमत ठरवताना जास्तीत जास्त पिकांचा समावेश या योजनेत करावा तसेच अशा किमती वातानुकुलीत दालनात बसून न ठरवता प्रत्यक्ष पाहणी करून, उत्पादनाचे विविध पैलू लक्षात घेऊन, बाजारसमितीतील विविध घटकांचा अभ्यास करून ही किमत ठरवावी आणि सर्वात महत्वाचे म्हणजे या किमतीने शेतक-यांच्या तोंडाला पाने पुसली जाऊ नये तर त्यातून किमान उत्पादन खर्च भरून निघावा व थोडा फार नफा देखील मिळावा अशा प्रकारची ती किंमत असावी यासाठी शासनाचा सकारात्मक दृष्टीकोन आवश्यक आहे.

या समस्या केवळ नमुनादाखल असून शेती समोर यासारख्या अनेक समस्या आहेत या समस्यांची कौशल्यपूर्वक हाताळणी केली तर या समस्या कमी होण्यास मदत होईल त्यातून शेती विकास साध्य होऊन त्या कुटुंबाचा, समाजाचा, राज्याचा व देशाचा विकास साध्य होण्यास मदत होईल.

प्रा. डॉ. विजयकुमार वावळे, शायिन यासिन शेख (1203-1209)

मानव विकास निर्देशांक व भारतीय मुस्लिम समाज— अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यातील श्रीरामपूर तालूक्यातील शहरी भागाचा एक व्यष्टी अध्ययन

प्रा. डॉ. विजयकुमार वावळे, शायिन यासिन शेख

प्रस्तूत शोध निबंधामध्ये अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यातील श्रीरामपूर तालूक्यातील शहरी मुस्लिम समाजाचा मानव विकास निर्देशांक अभ्यासण्यात आला आहे. विश्लेषणासाठी त्यामध्ये आरोग्य, शिक्षण, जीवनमानाचा दर्जा व दरडोई उत्पन्न हे निर्देशक वापरले आहेत.

• **प्रस्तावना** :- दरवर्षी मानव विकास निर्देशांक प्रसिध्दीसाठी जगातील विकसित, विकसितशील व अविकसित देशांचे तीन भागात असे वर्गीकरण करण्यात येते. UNDP ने १९९० मध्ये पहिल्यांदा मानव विकास अहवाल जाहिर केला होता. त्यामध्ये विविध देशांचे HDI मोजण्यात आले होते. त्यामागील प्रमुख प्रेरणा होती ती मानव विकास निर्देशांकाचे जनक पाकिस्तानी अर्थतज्ञ महबूब—उल—हक आणि भारतीय अर्थतज्ञ अमर्त्य सेन यांची. आपल्या भारतामध्ये २००२ पासून मानव विकास अहवाल प्रसिध्द केला जातो. भारतात हा अहवाल योजना आयोगाद्वारे (निती आयोग) सादर करण्यात येत असे. सध्याच्या सरकारने योजना आयोग बंद केला आहे. HDI पुढील तीन निकष (dimension) व त्यांच्याशी संबंधीत चार निर्देशक (indicators) यांवरून काढला जातो. त्यामध्ये **a) आरोग्य (Health):-** जन्माच्या वेळेचे आयुर्मान ही निर्देशक वापरला जातो. **b) शिक्षण (Education):-** i) २५ वर्षांपेक्षा अधिक वयाच्या प्रौढांची सरासरी शालेय वर्षे (Mean years of schooling), आणि ii) १८ वर्षांपेक्षा कमी वयाच्या मुलांची अपेक्षित शालेय वर्षे (Expected years of schooling). शिक्षणाचा निर्देशांक या दोन्ही निर्देशकांचा भूमितीय मध्य असतो. **c) जीवनमानाचा दर्जा (Living Standerds) :-** दरडोई स्थूल राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न (Per capita GNI) हा निर्देशक वापरला जातो. प्रत्येकाचे मूल्य ० ते १ दरम्यान व्यक्त केले जाते. १ च्या जवळ असलेले मूल्य मानव विकासाचा उच्च स्तर दर्शवितो. भारताची गणना मध्यम मानव विकास (medium human development) गटात आहे. उपरोक्त विषयाचे सूक्ष्म अध्ययन करण्यासाठी अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यातील श्रीरामपूर तालूक्यातील शहरी मुस्लिम समाज नमुना म्हणून निवडला आहे. या संबंधीत खालील समस्या, उद्दिष्टे, गृहितक व संशोधन पध्दतीचा अवलंब केला आहे.

- **समस्या विधान :-** अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यातील श्रीरामपूर तालुक्यातील शहरी भागातील मुस्लिम समाजाचा मानव विकास निर्देशांकांत उच्च स्तर दर्शवितो का?
- **उद्दिष्टे :-** अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यातील श्रीरामपूर तालुक्यातील शहरी भागातील मुस्लिम समाजाच्या मानव विकास निर्देशांकांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- **गृहितक :-** अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यातील श्रीरामपूर तालुक्यातील शहरी भागातील मुस्लिम समाजाचा मानव विकास निर्देशांक उच्च स्तर दर्शवितो.
- **संशोधन पध्दती :-** या अभ्यास विषयाची माहिती मिळविण्यासाठी प्राथमिक व दुय्यम स्रोतांचा उपयोग केला गेला आहे.
- **नमुना निवड :-** अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यातील श्रीरामपूर तालुक्यातील शहरी भागातील वार्ड नं. २ या भागातील ४० कुटुंबांची साध्या यादृच्छिक नमुना निवड या पध्दतीने निवड केली आहे.
- **मर्यादा :-** श्रीरामपूर तालुक्यातील शहरी भागातील मुस्लिम समाजातील नमुना निवडलेल्या व्यक्तीच्या प्रश्नावली भरून देण्याच्या प्रतिसादावर तसेच त्यांनी दिलेल्या मुलाखतीतील उत्तरांवर त्यांचा मानव विकास निर्देशांक आधारित आहे.
- **पुर्व अभ्यास (Review of Literature):-**

१. **Sachar Rajindar Committee Report (२००६)<sup>१</sup>:-** या अहवालात असे, स्पष्ट दिसते की, भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याच्या ७० वर्षां नंतर मुस्लिमांची सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्थिती अतिशय मागासलेली आहे. तर त्यांच्या काही निष्कर्षात मुस्लिमांची स्थिती अनुसूचित जातींच्या पेक्षा खूप मागासलेली आहे.

२. **Rehman Mahmmdur Committee Report (२०१३)<sup>२</sup> :-** रेहमान समितीने महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील मुस्लिम समाजाचा अभ्यास केला आहे. त्यांच्या अध्ययनानुसार मुस्लिमांची शैक्षणिक स्थिती चांगली आहे. मात्र मुस्लिमांची आर्थिक, सामाजिक, प्रशासकिय व राजकिय स्थिती खालावलेली आहे. या समाजाचे शासकिय पातळीवर प्रतिनिधीत्व करण्यासाठी राजकिय दृष्टिकोनातून त्यांचा विकास आवश्यक असल्याचे प्रतिपादन रेहमान समितीने केले आहे.

३. **Kundu Amitabh Committee Report (२०१४)<sup>३</sup>:-** या अहवालामध्ये त्यांनी असे नमूद केले आहे की, सच्चर समितीच्या शिफारशी नंतर ही मुस्लिम समाजातील सामाजिक व आर्थिक मागासलेल्या स्थितीत लक्षणीय बदल झालेला दिसून येत नाही. याचा अर्थ मुस्लिम राजकिय नेतृत्वाचा अभाव व समाजाची इच्छाशक्तीचा अभाव कारणीभूत दिसून येतो.

४. मानव विकास अहवाल (२०१६) :- UNDP कडून “ ह्यूमन डेवलपमेंट फॉर प्रोग्राम” या शीर्षकाखाली मानवी विकास अहवाल २०१६ जाहीर करण्यात आला. HDI यासाठी १८८ देशांचे मूल्यांकन केले गेले. HDI नुसार: प्रथम पाच देशांमध्ये नॉर्वे, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, स्वित्झर्लंड, जर्मनी आणि डेन्मार्क हे आहेत. सन १९९० आणि सन २०१५ या काळात भारताची मानव विकास निर्देशांक गुणांमधील प्रगतीमध्ये सुमारे अर्ध्याने वाढ झाली आहे. भारतात सार्वजनिक आरोग्यावरील खर्च हा GDP च्या १.४ टक्के एवढा आहे. तरीही भारताने सन १९९० आणि २०१५ या काळात जन्माच्या वेळी आयुर्मान १०.४ वर्षापर्यंत वाढते केले आहे. बाल कुपोषण जवळजवळ १० टक्क्यांनी कमी झाले आहे. HDI मध्ये, भारत ०.६२४ गुणासह १८८ देशांमध्ये १३१ व्या स्थानी आहे. यामुळे भारत मध्यम मानव विकास वर्गातील देशात आला आहे. भारताची HDI (१९९०-२०१५) मधील वार्षिक सरासरी वाढ इतर मध्यम HDI देशांपेक्षा जास्त आहे.

• मानव विकास निर्देशांक संकल्पना :- जागतीक स्तरावर UNDP ने विविध निर्देशांक रचना केली आहे. त्या आधारे देशांची तुलना करणे शक्य झाले आहे. UNDP मार्फत दरवर्षी ‘मानव विकास अहवाल’ जाहीर केला जातो. या अहवालात विविध देशांसाठी पुढील ४ प्रमुख निर्देशांकांची गणना केली जाते. १. मानव विकास निर्देशांक, २. असमानता—समायोजित मानव विकास निर्देशांक, ३. जेंडर असमानता निर्देशांक आणि ४. बहुआयामी दारिद्र्य निर्देशांक. • बहुआयामी दारिद्र्य निर्देशांकाची (Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index : MPI) सुरुवात UNDP आणि ऑक्सफर्ड विद्यापीठ यांनी मिळून जुलै २०१० मध्ये केली. या निर्देशांकाने १९९७ पासून लागू करण्यात आलेल्या मानवी दारिद्र्य निर्देशांकांची (HPI) जागा घेतली. विकासा प्रमाणेच दारिद्र्य सुध्दा बहुआयामी (Multi-Dimensional) असते. हा निर्देशांक ३ निकष व १० निर्देशांकांच्या सहाय्याने काढला जातो. १. आरोग्य : i). पोषण, ii). बाल मर्त्यता २. शिक्षण : i). शालेय वर्षे ii). बालक पटसंख्या ३. जीवनमान दर्जा : i). मालमत्ता ii). वीज, iii). पाणी, iv). स्वच्छतागृह, v). स्वयंपाकाचे इंधन vi). जमीन (अस्वच्छ जमीनीवरील जगणे)

• माहितीचे विश्लेषण :- मानव विकास निर्देशांक व मुस्लिम समाज—अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यातील श्रीरामपूर तालुक्यातील शहरी भाग एक व्यष्टी अभ्यास या अभ्यासाकरिता निवड केलेल्या ४० लाभार्थी कुटूंबांकडून गोळा केलेल्या माहितीवर आधारित विश्लेषण खालील प्रमाणे आहे. श्रीरामपूर तालुक्यातील मुस्लिम समाजातील लाभार्थी कुटूंबातील आरोग्यविषयक निर्देशक (तक्ता क्र. १), शिक्षणविषयक निर्देशक (तक्ता क्र. २), दरडोई

उत्पन्न (तक्ता क्र. ३), राहणीमानाची स्थिती/जीवनमानाचा दर्जा (तक्ता क्र. ४) खालील प्रमाणे दर्शाविले आहे.

• **आरोग्य विषयक निर्देशांक :-** शिक्षणातून प्राप्त केलेली कौशल्ये वापरण्याची क्षमता आरोग्याच्या स्तरावर अवलंबून असते. दीर्घ जीवनकाल (Longevity) दर्शविणार्या निर्देशांकांमध्ये पुढील बाबींचा समावेश होतो. जन्माच्या वेळेचे आर्युमान, अर्भक मृत्यू दर, बालमृत्यूदर, माता मृत्यूदर, पोषण दर्जा, स्वच्छतेची स्थिती इत्यादी.

तक्ता क्र. १

#### आरोग्यविषयक निर्देशक

आरोग्य विषयक स्थिती	बालमृत्यू झाले आहे का?		वय				बालमृत्यूचे कारणे		कुपोषणाची स्थिती	
	होय	नाही	०-१	१-३	३-४	४-५	कुपोषण	इतर कारणे	होय	नाही
संख्या	०१	३९	००	००	००	०१	०१	००	१५	२५
टक्केवारी	२.५%	९५.५%	००%	००%	००%	२.५%	२.५%	००%	३७.५%	६२.५%

स्रोत:- क्षेत्रीय अभ्यास

• **शिक्षणविषयक निर्देशक :-** देशातील शैक्षणिक स्तर दर्शविण्यासाठी साक्षरता दर, महिलांची साक्षरता, विभिन्न वयोगटातील शाळकरी मुलांचे स्थूल व निव्वळ पटसंख्या प्रमाण (Drop out ratio) विद्यार्थी-शिक्षण प्रमाण यांसारखे सूचक वापरले जातात.

तक्ता क्र. २

#### शिक्षणविषयक निर्देशक

कौटुंबिक शैक्षणिक स्थिती	निरक्षर	प्राथमिक शिक्षण	माध्यमिक शिक्षण	उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण	पदवी	पदव्युत्तर	डिप्लोमा	अभियांत्रिकी	वैद्यकीय	आटीआय
संख्या	२१	३७	३६	१७	०७	००	००	००	००	००
टक्केवारी	५२.५%	९२.५%	९०%	४२.५%	१७.५%	००%	००%	००%	००%	००%
महिला शिक्षण										
संख्या	२१	३४	३१	१३	०३	००	००	००	००	००
टक्केवारी	५२.५%	८५%	७७.५%	३२.५%	७.५%	००%	००%	००%	००%	००%

स्रोत:- क्षेत्रीय अभ्यास

• **दरडोई उत्पन्न :-** दरडोई उत्पन्न म्हणजे राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न भागिले लोकसंख्या होय. देशाचे दरडोई उत्पन्न जास्त असले तरी मात्र त्याचे व्यक्तीनिहाय वितरण अत्यंत असमान असू शकते.

## तक्ता क्र. ३ एकुण उत्पन्न व दरडोई उत्पन्न

बाब	एकुण उत्पन्न	दरडोई उत्पन्न
संख्या	१७,१४,००० □	९०२१.०५ □

स्त्रोत:- क्षेत्रीय अभ्यास

## तक्ता क्र. ४

## राहणीमानाची स्थिती/जीवनमानाचा दर्जा

जीवन मानाचा दर्जा	घरांची स्थिती			स्वच्छ पेयजलाची स्थिती			स्वच्छता गृहे			वीज			स्वयंपाकाचे इंधन			जमीन (अस्वच्छ जमीन वरील जगणे)		
	कच चा	म पक का	पक का	सार्व जनिक	नळ	इतर	वैयक्ती क	सार्व जनिक	नाह ी	होय	नाह ी	गॅस	चूल	इतर	माती	फरश ी	इतर	
संख्या	११	१९	१०	२०	१७	०९	१८	२१	१	३४	५	३८	१०	२१	०६	२२	१२	
टक्केवारी	२७.५%	४७.५%	२५%	५०%	४२.५%	२२.५%	४५%	५२.५%	२.५%	८५%	१२.५%	९५%	२५%	५२.५%	१५%	५५%	३०%	

स्त्रोत:- क्षेत्रीय अभ्यास

## • निष्कर्ष :-

- सर्वेक्षित लाभार्थी मुस्लिम कुटूंबामध्ये सन २०१७-१८ या कालावधीत कुपोषणामुळे १. (२.५ टक्के) बालमृत्यू झाले आहे. तर ३९ (९७.५ टक्के) कुटूंबामध्ये बालमृत्यूचे प्रमाण दिसून येत नाही. तर १५ (३७.५ टक्के) सर्वेक्षित लाभार्थी मुस्लिम कुटूंबामध्ये कुपोषणाची स्थिती असून २५ (६२.५ टक्के) कुटूंबामध्ये कुपोषणाची स्थिती दिसून येत नाही. (तक्ता क्र. १)
- सन २०१७-१८ या कालावधीतील सर्वेक्षित लाभार्थी मुस्लिम कुटूंबामध्ये कौटुंबिक व महिलांची शैक्षणिक स्थिती अनुक्रमे निरक्षर ५२.५ टक्के इतकी समान आहे. प्राथमिक शिक्षण पूर्ण करणारे ९५.५ टक्के व ८५ टक्के, माध्यमिक शिक्षण घेणारे ९० टक्के व ७७.५ टक्के, उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण घेणारे ४२.५ टक्के व ३२.५ टक्के, व पदवी शिक्षण घेणारे १७.५ टक्के व ७.५ टक्के असून पदव्युत्तर शिक्षण, डिप्लोमा, अभियांत्रिकी शिक्षण, वैद्यकीय शिक्षण, आय. टी. आय. या शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात शिक्षण घेणारे मुस्लिम लाभार्थी कुटूंबे सर्वेक्षणात दिसून येत नाही. मुस्लिम समाजातील शैक्षणिक स्थिती खालावलेली असून मुस्लिम समाजातील महिलांची स्थिती अतिशय दयनीय स्वरूपाची आहे. यावरून मुस्लिम समाजातील कुटूंबामध्ये शाळा गळतीचे प्रमाण आजही मोठया प्रमाणात आहे. (तक्ता क्र. २)

३. सर्वेक्षित लाभार्थी मुस्लिम कुटूंबामध्ये सन २०१७-१८ या कालावधीतील एकूण उत्पन्न १७,१४,०००/□ इतके असून ९०२१.०५/□ इतके दरडोई उत्पन्न दिसून येते. सर्वेक्षित कुटूंबामध्ये कमी उत्पन्न व कुटूंबाचे आकारमान ही कमी दिसून आले. (तक्ता क्र. ३)
४. सन २०१७-१८ या कालावधीत सर्वेक्षित लाभार्थी मुस्लिम कुटूंबामध्ये कच्चे घरे ११ (२७.५ टक्के), सार्वजनिक नळाद्वारे पेयजल भरणारे लाभार्थी कुटूंबे ५ (१२.५ टक्के), तर चूल व गॅस व्यतिरिक्त इतर इंधनाचा स्वयंपाकासाठी वापर करणारे अनुक्रमे १० (२५ टक्के) व २१ (५२.५ टक्के) आहे. तसेच अस्वच्छ जमिनीवर जगण्यामध्ये (माती, शेण) व कच्चे किंवा मध्य सिमेंटीकरण असणारे अनुक्रमे ६ (१५ टक्के) व १२ (३० टक्के) इतके आहे. यावरून आजही मुस्लिम समाजाचा जीवनमानाचा दर्जा अजूनही खालावलेला दिसून येतो. (तक्ता क्र. ४)

• **उपाययोजना :-**

१. आरोग्यविषयक समस्या व दरडोई उत्पन्नाचे प्रमाण वाढविण्यासाठी मुस्लिम समाजातील लोकांना योग्य दरावर व दररोज कामाची हमी देण्यात यावी. त्यासाठी योजना तयार करण्यात याव्यात. तसेच रोजगारात, व्यवसाय व स्वयंरोजगारात वाढ करण्यासाठी वित्तपुरवठा कमी/विना व्याजदरात उपलब्ध करून देण्यात यावे.
२. मुस्लिम समाजातील शैक्षणिक स्थिती खालावलेली आहे. माध्यमिक शिक्षणातून शाळा गळतीचे प्रमाण अधिक असल्यामुळे प्री मॅट्रिक व पोस्ट मॅट्रिक शैक्षणिक योजना सर्व लाभार्थी कुटूंबापर्यंत पोहचण्यासाठी केंद्र व राज्य सरकारने निधीत व लाभार्थी संख्येत वाढ करावी. जेणेकरून सर्व पात्र लाभधारकास शैक्षणिक योजनेचा लाभ मिळेल व शाळा गळतीचे प्रमाण कमी होण्यास मदत होईल.
३. ज्या मुस्लिम समाजातील कुटूंबांकडे स्वच्छतागृहे नाही किंवा सार्वजनिक स्वच्छता गृहांचा वापर अधिक प्रमाणात होते. त्या क्षेत्रात स्वच्छ भारत मिशनची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी करण्यात यावी. कच्चे व मध्यम पक्के घरे असणाऱ्या लाभार्थी कुटूंबापर्यंत केंद्र व राज्य सरकारच्या आवास योजना लाभ गरजू लाभार्थ्यांना द्यावा. तसेच दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील कुटूंबांना प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजनेअंतर्गत गॅस पुरवठा करण्यात यावा. योजनांचा लाभ देताना वशिलेबाजी व भ्रष्टाचार न करता मुस्लिम समाजाच्या मानव विकास निर्देशांकात वाढ करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करण्यात यावा.

• **सारांश :-**भारताच्या मानव विकास निर्देशांकात वाढ करण्यासाठी भारतातील मुस्लिम समाजाचे आरोग्य, शिक्षण, दरडोई उत्पन्न व जीवनमानाचा/राहणीमानाचा दर्जा उंचविण्याचे प्रयत्न अल्पसंख्यांक विभागामार्फत अधिक प्रभावीपणे करण्यात यावे. ज्यामुळे मुस्लिम समाजाचाही सर्वांगीण विकास होऊन **HDI** मध्ये बदल होईल.



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अनंत श्रीराम राठोड (1210-1213)

## भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था आणि नोटबंदी एक अभ्यास

अनंत श्रीराम राठोड

संशोधक विद्यार्थी आबासाहेब गरवारे महाविद्यालय, पुणे

भारत सरकारन केलेली नोटबंदी हे एक विकासात्मक पाउल आहे, असे सरकार वारंवार म्हणत आहे. परंतू नोटबंदी आणि जीएसटीमुळे भारतातील जवळपास १३१ करोड लोकसंख्यांवर याचा दूरगामी परिणाम पडला आहे. यामध्ये व्यापारी, शेतकरी, शेतमजूर, संघटीत व असंघटीत कामगारवर्ग, लघू व मध्य उद्योग, शेअर बाजार, आरोग्य क्षेत्र, हॉटेल, पर्यटन इत्यादी क्षेत्रांवर नोटबंदीमुळे मोठा फटका बसला. या सर्वांचा परिणाम भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर होवून भारताचा विकास दरकमी झाला. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थे संबंधीतील आकडे व विदेशी कंपन्यांच्या सर्वेनुसार भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेची पोल खोल होत आहे. परंतू नोटबंदीच्या निर्णयाच्या वर्ष श्राध्दतेनंतर भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था थोड्या का होईना काही प्रमाणात सावरली आहे. जगात भारताचा लोकसंख्येच्या बाबतीत दुसरा क्रमांक लागतो. तसेच या देशातील ६८.८४ टक्के जनता ही ग्रामीण भागात राहते. या सर्व बाबींचा विचार केला तर अर्थव्यवस्था सुधारण्यासाठी अधिक वेळ लागेल यात दूमत नाही.

**१. भारतातील नोटबंदीचा इतिहास.** भारत सरकारने ८ नोव्हेंबर २०१६ रोजी कोणतीही पुर्व तयारी न करता नोटबंदीचा घेतलेला निर्णय हा खुप धाडसी निर्णय होता. भारताने नोटबंदी यापुर्वी ही केलेली होती. भारत स्वतंत्र झाल्या बरोबरच १९४६ मध्ये १४३.९७ कोटी रूपये मूल्यांच्या नोटा चलनातून काढून टाकण्यात आल्या होत्या. तर १९७८ मध्ये १०००, ५००० आणि १०,००० या उच्चमूल्यांच्या नोटा चलतातून रद्द केल्या होत्या. परंतू त्यावेळेस याचा ऐवढा मोठा परिणाम जाणवला नाही. पण भारताने २०१६ मध्ये ज्या नोटाबंद केल्या होत्या. त्याचे प्रमाण भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेत ८५ टक्के इतके होते. याचा परिणाम भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर पडेल. त्यामुळे भारताच्या दृष्टीने हे एक फार मोठे उच्चलेले पाउल होते.

**२. नोटबंदी केलेले देश.** :-नोटबंदी फक्त भारतानेच केली असे नसून इतर देशानेही नोटबंदी केलेली आहे. जागतिक महासत्ता असेलेल्या अमेरिकेने १९६९ मध्ये नोटबंदी केली होती. तसेच विकसीत व विकसनशील देशांमध्ये युनाईटेड किंगडम १९७१, नायजेरिया १९८४, घाना १९८२, म्यानमार १९८७, झैरे १९९०, ऑस्ट्रेलिया १९९६, झिम्बाब्वे २०१० आणि उत्तर कारियाने २०१० मध्ये इत्यादी देशाने नोटबंदी केलेली आहे.<sup>१</sup> या सर्व देशांनी

जरी नोटबंदी केलेली असली तरी या सर्व देशांनपेक्षा भारताची नोटबंदी ही इतर देशांच्या मानाने फार मोठी होती. कारण लोकसंख्येच्या मानाने हे देश फार छोटे आहे.

**३. भारत आणि इतर देशांचे अर्थव्यवस्थेत चलनाचे प्रमाण :-** भारताची तूलना इतर देशांशी केल्यास असे दिसून येते की, भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेत चलनाचे प्रमाण हे इतर विकसनशील आणि विकसीत देशांपेक्षा अधिक आहे. भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेत नगदी चलानाने व्यवहार करणाऱ्यांचे प्रमाण हे ७८ टक्के इतके आहे. तर इतर मार्गाने व्यवहार करणाऱ्यांचे प्रमाण हे २२ टक्के इतके आहे. तसेच भारत आणि इतर विकसित आणि विकसनशील देशात रोखीने व रोख विरहित व्यवहार करणाऱ्यांचे प्रमाण किती आहे. हे पुढील तक्त्यावरून अधिक स्पष्ट होईल.

तक्ता क्रं. १.१ जगातील अर्थव्यवस्थेत नगदी आणि नगद विरहित व्यवहार करणाऱ्या देशांची माहिती दर्शक तक्ता<sup>२</sup>

अ. क्रं.	व्यवहाराचे प्रकार	विकसीत बाजारपेठ असलेले देश					विकसनशील बाजारपेठ असलेले देश				
		ऑस्ट्रेलिया	फ्रांस	अमेरिका	जर्मनी	ब्रिटेन	ब्राझील	चीन	तुर्की	रशिया	भारत
१	नगदी टक्केवारित	९	२२	२४	२४	२५	२५	४७	६०	६९	७८
२	नगदविरहित टक्केवारित	९१	७८	७६	७६	७५	७५	५३	४०	३१	२२

स्रोत :- इंडिया टुडे, जानेवारी २०१७. तक्त्यातील आकडेवारी ही राउन्ड फिगरमध्ये घेतलेली आहे. वरिल तक्त्यामध्ये विकसित देशांमध्ये विकसनशील देशांपेक्षा जास्त व्यवहार हे नगदविरहित म्हणजेच कार्ड, डिजिटल पेमेंट, अन्य कागदीद्वारे होतात. तर विकसनशील देशांमध्ये विकसीत देशांपेक्षा जास्त व्यवहार हे नगद स्वरूपात होतात. तसचे रोखीने व्यवहार वरिल तक्त्यामधील इतर कोणत्याही देशांपेक्षा भारत पुढे आहे. तर रोखविरहित व्यवहार करणाऱ्या इतर कोणत्याही देशांपेक्षा भारत मागे आहे.

**४. भारताच्या जीडीपीमध्ये चलनाचे प्रमाण :-** भारताच्या जीडीपीमध्ये चलनाचे प्रमाण हे नोटबंदीच्या अगोदरचे सन २००९-१० मध्ये १२.३ टक्के, सन २०१०-११, २०११-१२ आणि २०१५-१६ मध्ये १२.२० टक्के, सन २०१२-१३ मध्ये १२ टक्के, सन २०१३-१४ व २०१४-१५ मध्ये ११.६० टक्के आणि सन २०१६-१७ मध्ये ८.८ टक्के इतके झाले होते. म्हणजेच नोटबंदीनंतर जीडीपीमध्ये चलनाच्या प्रमाणात मोठयाप्रमाण घट दिसून आलेली आहे. म्हणजेच नोटबंदी नंतर भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या जीडीपीमध्ये चलनाचे प्रमाण हे कमी झालेले आहे. जे २०१५-१६ मध्ये १२.२० टक्क्यावरून २०१६-१७ (ऑक्टोबर २०१७ पर्यंत) ८.८ पर्यंत कमी झालेले आहे.<sup>३</sup> हे भारतासाठी महत्वाची बाब आहे.

**५. नोटबंदीमुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर झालेले परिणाम** :—ज्या प्रमाणे नान्याला दोन बाजू असतात, त्याच प्रमाणे कोणत्याही गोष्टीला दोन बाजू असतात चांगले आणि वाईट. नोटबंदीमुळे भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर काही महत्वापुर्ण परिणाम झालेले आहे, ते पुढील प्रमाणे. जागतिक बँकेच्या अहवालानुसार 'डूविंग बीझनेस' च्या १९० देशामध्ये भारताने नोटबंदी आणि जीएसटी मुळे १३० व्या स्थानावरून १०० व्या स्थानी झेप घेतली आहे. नोटबंदी नंतर कराच्या नीधीत वाढ झाली. नोटबंदी नंतर कर भरना करणाऱ्यांची संख्या वाढून ती, ५७ लाखाच्या ही वर गेलेली आहे. आयकर विभागाच्या ई-फाइलिंग वेबसाईटवर आता पर्यंत ६.८५ करोडच्यावर लोकांनी कर भरण्यासाठी पंजीकृत करून घेतले आहे. नोटबंदीनंतर डिजिटल व्यवहार करणाऱ्यांच्या संख्येत मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ झाल्याचे दिसून आले. नगदीने व्यवहार करणाऱ्यांचे काही प्रमाणात कमी झालेले आहे. बँकांकडे मोठ्या प्रमाणात खाते उघडले गेले व पैसा ही मोठ्याप्रमाणात आला. त्यामुळे बँकिंग व्यवस्था मजबूत झाली आहे. त्याचा फायदा लोकांना होणार आहे. घरकर्जावरील व्याजदर कमी करण्यात आले. तसेच कमी व्याजदराने कर्ज दिले गेलेत. बचत करण्याची सवय लोकांना लागेल. तसेच बचतीवर व्याजादचे दर वाढले. नोटबंदीनंतर जवळपास २.२४ टक्के फर्जी कंपन्या बंद झाल्या. तसेच जवळपास ३ लाख डायरेक्टर अयोग्य ठरले आहे. तसेच देवान-घेवान करतांना आता आधारकार्ड नंबर देणे गरजेचे आहे. त्यामुळे व्यवहारात स्पष्टता निर्माण झाली आहे. भारताचा आर्थिक विकासाचा दर कमी झाला आहे. नोटबंदीनंतर विदेशी गुंतवणूकदारांनी गुंतवणूक भांडवली बाजारातून काढून घेतले. रिझर्व्ह बँकेच्या नफ्यात घट झाली. जो नफा २०१५-१६ मध्ये ६१,००० कोटी रूपयाच्या जवळपास होता. तो नोटबंदीनंतर ३१,००० कोटी रूपयावर आला आहे. तसेच नोटबंदी नंतर नव्याने नोटा छापण्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात खर्च आला. या कारणामुळे रिझर्व्ह बँकेच्या नफ्यात घट झाली. नोटबंदीनंतर रोजगारात वाढ होईल असे वाटले होते. पण रोगारात वाढ न होता घट झाली आहे. असंघटीत कामगार वर्गाला काम मिळाले नाही. तसेच शेतकरी वर्गाला ही आपल्या मालाला योग्य भाव मिळाला नाही. त्याच बरोबर शेतीसाठी लागणाऱ्या वस्तू खरिदीसाठी आणि कामगाराला नगदी पैस द्यावे लागते. नोटबंदीमुळे ते शक्य झाले नाही. त्यामुळे ही त्यांना आर्थिक नुकसान सहन करावे लागले. डिजिटल व्यवहार करतांना होणारे गुन्ह्याच्या धोक्यामुळे लोक व्यवहार करण्यास तयार नाहीत. लघू, मध्यम उद्योग करणारे, दुकानदार, भाजीपाला विकणारे इत्यादी प्रकारचे व्यापार करणाऱ्या वर्गाला अडचणी निर्माण झाल्या आहेत. भारतात नगदीने व्यवहार करण्यावर लोकांचा जास्त भरोसा आहे. यामुळे नोटबंदीने समाण्य लोकांना अडचणी येत आहे, इत्यादी परिणाम भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर झालेले आहे.

**६. निष्कर्ष व उपाययोजना** :—नोटबंदीमुळे सुरुवातील देशाला मोठ्या अडचणींचा सामोरे जावे लागले होते. नोटबंदीच्या काळात काही लोकांनी आपले जीव गमवावे लागले. तसेच काळाधन, बनावट नोटा, भ्रष्टाचार, दहशतवाद्यांना होणारा वित्तपुरवठा या सर्व बाबींवर आळा बसेल असे सरकार वारंवार म्हणत असे, परंतु या गोष्टींवर नोटबंदीच्या पाच-सहा महिने आळा बसला पण त्यानंतर या सर्व गोष्टी नव्याने सुरू झाल्या. रिझर्व्ह बँकेने सांगितले की, १.०४ टक्के नोटा जमा झाल्या नाहीत. म्हणजेच ९८.९६ पैसा परत आला. म्हणजेच

सरकारने काळापैसाचे केलेले दावे हे खोटे ठरले आहे. तसेच सरकारने ५०० व १००० रूपयाच्या जून्या नोटाबंद करून नव्या ५०० व २००० च्या नोटा बाजारात अनल्या त्यामुळे परत जैसे थी वैसे व्यवस्था निर्माण झाली आहे. कारण जेवळे उच्च चलनी नोटाबाजारात असेल तेवढे भ्रष्टाराचे प्रमाण अधिक असते. म्हणून सरकारने कमीत—कमी १०० रूपयाच्या नोटा फक्त चलनासाठी बाजारात ठेवणे. यासाठी लोकांच्या मानसिकतेत बदल घडवून आणणे गरजेचे आहे. त्यासाठी सरकारने सशक्त बँकिंग व्यवस्था उभारणे, डिजीटल व्यवहारासाठी जागृती मोहीम व प्रोत्साहन द्यावे. तसेच बँकेतील कमीत कमी डिपॉझिटचे प्रमाण कमी करणे, ऑनलाईन आणि एटीएमद्वारे ट्रांजेक्सन वरिल चार्ज न लावणे, ज्यांचे उत्पन्न ३ लाखाच्या खाली आहे, त्यांच्यावर कर न आकारणे. ग्रामीण भागात नगद विरहित व्यवहाराचे जाळे निर्माण करणे. तसेच इंटरनेटचा वापर वाढविण्यासाठी इंटरनेटवरिल रिचार्जची किंमत कमी ठेवणे जेणे करून लोक ऑप्सच्या माध्यमातून ट्रांजेक्सन करतील. तसेच ऑफलाईन ट्रांजेक्सनसाठीचे ऑप्स आणणे इत्यादी धोरणाचा वापर सरकारने करणे गरजेचे आहे. तसेच या सर्व बाबींसाठी सायबर सुरक्षा सशक्त करणे फार गरजेचे आहे.

**सारांश :-**नोटबंदीमुळे काळापैसा, बनावट नोटा, भ्रष्टाचार दहशदवादांना होणारा वित्तपुरवठा, आर्थिक विकासावर परिणाम कितपत होईल. या बाबत बुध्दीजीवी, समाजशास्त्रज्ञ, राजकारणी, सामान्य माणसे आणि अर्थतज्ञात संभ्रमात होते. कारण भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देश की, जे जास्त करून शेतीवर अवलंबून असतात, ज्यांच्या मूलभूत सोयी सुविधापूर्ण विकसीत झालेल्या नाही, देशातील ६८ टक्के लोकसंख्या ग्रामीण भागात राहते आणि ५९ टक्क्यांच्या जवळपास शेती हे व्यवसाय करतात, आज पर्यंत ७८ टक्क्यांच्या जवळपास नगदीने व्यवहार करणारे आहेत, जवळपास ३० टक्के लोकांकडे बँकेत खाते नाही, ९३ टक्के ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांकडे डिजीटल व्यवहार करण्याची क्षमता नाही, ६९ टक्क्यांच्या जवळपास असंग्रहीत क्षेत्रात कामगार वर्ग आहे, व्यापरांकडे नगदी व्यवहाराला पर्यायी व्यवस्था नाही आणि असले तरी ते स्विकारण्यास तयार नाहीत इत्यादी सर्व बाबींचा विचार केल्यास कोणत्या ही पुर्ण नियोजना शिवाय सरकारने नोटबंदी केली. हे एक धाडसी निर्णय घेऊन जगातील तमाम देशाला आणि अर्थतज्ञाला बुचकळात टाकण्याचे काम सरकारने केले आहे. आज जरी आपल्याला त्रास सोसावे लागत आसले तरी भविष्य उज्ज्वल आहे. याचे फळे एक दशकानंतर दिसण्यास सुरूवात होईल. तसेच या काळात सरकारने यासर्व गोष्टींचा विचार करून 'बिग पुश थेअरि' चा वापर करणे गरजेचे आहे.

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प्रा. डॉ. सावंत रजनी नामदेवराव (1214-1216)

## वस्तु व सेवा करांचा लघू व मध्यम उद्योगांवर पडणारा प्रभाव

प्रा. डॉ. सावंत रजनी नामदेवराव

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख श्रीमती पुष्पाताई हिरे महिला महाविद्यालय, मालेगांव कॉम्प ता. मालेगांव जि. नाशिक

**प्रस्तावना :** एक देश, एक कर असलेल्या वस्तु व सेवा कर पध्दतीमुळे उद्योग सुरु करण्यास अनुकूल वातावरण तयार होत असल्याने गुंतवणुक वाढणार आहे. भारतात १ जुलै २०१७ पासून वस्तु व सेवा कर लागू झाल्यामुळे देशाच्या इतिहासात वस्तु व सेवा कर ही प्रणाली क्रांतिकारी पाऊल म्हणून ओळखले जाणार आहे. जीएसटी हा निश्चित स्वरूपाचा वस्तु व सेवांवर आधारित उत्पादन ते ग्राहक अशा प्रवासातील एकमेव कर असून केंद्र तसेच राज्य शासनांच्या अप्रत्यक्ष करांना तो पर्याय असून देशभर एकच बाजारपेठ उभारणारा कर आहे. जीएसटीच्या अनेक फायदयापैकी एक फायदा असा की, कर संदर्भातील सुधारणा करतांना व्यवसाय करण्याची सुलभता यामुळे येणार आहे. करपध्दतीची पूर्तता होणार आहे करांवर कर मोडीत निघणार असून कराचे ओझे कमी होणार आहे. कर प्रशासनात सुधारणा होणार आहे. करचुकवेगिरीलाही आळा बसणार आहे. कर पध्दतीचा या अर्थशास्त्रीय परिभाषेत विस्तृत होणार असून कररूपी उत्पन्नामध्ये भरीव वाढ होणार आहे. मोठ्या कंपन्यांना छोट्या व्यवसायांशी स्पर्धा करतांना पूर्वी एक गोष्ट सतावायची सगळे कर भरत नसल्यामुळे छोटे उद्योग कमी किंमतीत माल देवु शकायचे मात्र आता असे कर चुकवता येणार नाहीत. पुरवठा करणाऱ्या पूर्ण साखळीलाच कर आकारणे आणि इनपुट, क्रेडिट घेणे कायदयाचे ठरणार असल्यामुळे आगामी काळात छोटे व मोठे उद्योगही कर भरण्यासाठी प्रवृत्त होतील यामध्ये जास्तीत जास्त उलाढाल वैध मार्गाने केल्यामुळे छोट्या व्यवसायाचे ताळेबंद अधिक पारदर्शक होतील. त्यामुळे आज अनेक छोटे उद्योग यासाठी पात्र ठरतील पतपूरवठा झाल्याने त्यांच्या उद्योगांच्या वाढीला मोठीच चालना मिळेल. करचुकवेगिरी अत्यंत कमी झाल्याने देशाची अर्थव्यवस्था मजबुत होईल.

### संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :

१. जीएसटी मुळे लघु व मध्यम उद्योगांवर पडणारा प्रभाव अभ्यासणे.
२. जीएसटी प्रणालीत लघु व मध्यम उद्योगांच्या समस्या दुर करण्यासाठीच्या तरतुदींचा अभ्यास करणे

**संशोधन पध्दती :** हा लेख तयार करतांना व लेखाचा आढावा घेतांना संबंधीत विषयातील दुय्यम स्रोतांचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. त्यात प्रामुख्याने विषयाशी संबंधित संदर्भ

पुस्तके, मासिके, वृत्तपत्रे, अहवाल व संकेत स्थळांचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. वस्तु व सेवा कराचा सर्वात जास्त प्रभाव लघु व मध्यम स्वरूपातील उद्योगांवर दिसून येण्याची शक्यता आहे. सध्या भारतात मोठ्या संख्येने लघु व मध्यम भांडवल असलेले उद्योग अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या मुख्यपरिघापासून दूर देशाच्या कानाकोपऱ्यात इतरत्र विखुरलेल्या आहेत, म्हणजेच अनेक लहानसहान उद्योग व्यापारी कायदे व उद्योगांवरील करनियमांना चुकवून व्यापार करीत आहेत. करचुकवेगिरीमुळे या उद्योगांना एकुण खर्च कमी लागतो पण हे कायदयाला अनुसरून ठरत नाही. एखाद्या लघु उद्योगगाने दुसऱ्या वस्तु व सेवा कराच्या नेटवक्रमध्ये नोंदणी केली व योग्य कर भरला तर वस्तु व सेवा करातील इनपुट क्रेडीट योजनेचे लाभ मिळतील व या तरतुदीमुळे ग्राहकही केवळ वस्तु व सेवा कराचा व्यापारी साखळीत नोंदणी केलेल्या व्यापाऱ्यांकडून वस्तु विकत घेण्याचे प्रमाण वाढेल यामुळे सर्वच स्तरातील व्यापाऱ्यांना वस्तु व सेवा करांच्या नेटवक्रमध्ये आपल्या उद्योगाची नोंदणी करणे अनिवार्य होईल. यातूनच करचुकवेगिरीला आळा बसून अर्थव्यवस्थेतील सर्व घटकांना नव्या करपध्दतीचे त्यांच्या वाट्याचे सर्व लाभ मिळतील. देशात बरेचसे लघु व मध्यम उद्योग असेही आहेत की जे पूर्वीपासूनची कर प्रणाली नियमितपणे पाळत आहेत. हे उद्योग जेव्हा आता वस्तु व सेवा कर प्रणालीत नोंदणी करतील तेव्हा सुरुवातीच्या काळात या उद्योगांचा एकुण खर्च अधिक राहिल परंतु असे असले तरी देखील यामुळे देशाच्या कर पध्दतीचा पाया अधिक व्यापक होवून त्यामुळे शासनाला कराच्या माध्यमातून मिळणारे उत्पन्न वाढेल ज्याप्रकारे संपूर्ण कर प्रक्रियेत मुल्यवर्धक होईल. त्यानुसार मालाच्या किंमतीही वाढतील व त्यांचे लाभ उद्योगांना मिळतील. जीएसटीच्या अंमलबजावणीमुळे उद्योगधंद्यांना एक यंत्र मिळणार असून कर पूर्ततेमध्ये सूटसूटीतपणा येणार आहे. कराचे ओझे कमी होणार आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे कर परताव्याची प्रक्रिया सोपी होणार आहे. जीएसटी ही वरवर पाहता खुप सोपी आणि सुटसुटीत कर प्रणाली वाटत असली तरीही सर्वच उद्योग आणि व्यावसायिकांना निरनिराळे रिटर्न्स भरतांना नाकी नऊ येणार आहेत. एखाद्या उत्पादकांच्या चार शाखा चार वेगवेगळ्या राज्यांत असतील आणि त्यांचे उत्पादक अनेक राज्यांत वितरित केले जात असेल तर त्याला यापूढे या सर्व ठिकाणी जीएसटी अंतर्गत स्वतंत्र्य नोंदणी करावी लागेल तसेच त्या राज्यात रिटर्न्स भरावे लागणार आहेत. बँकांना त्यांचा देशभरातून शाखांतून विविध सेवा पुरवतांना त्या राज्यातील नोंदणी आवश्यक ठरणार आहे. तसेच कर प्रणालीमुळे दर महिन्याला अनेक प्रकारची कर विवरणपत्रे भरावी लागणार आहेत. मुख्यतः असंघटीत आणि लघू व मध्यम उद्योग व्यवसाय क्षेत्रांच्या एकुण व्यवस्थापन खर्चांमध्ये यामुळे वाढ होणार आहे. आतापर्यंत ज्यांची उलाढाल दिड कोटी रुपयांच्या वर होती त्यांना एक्सईज भरावा लागत होता. यापूढे ज्यांची उलाढाल २० लाखांच्यावर आहे अशा उद्योगांना जीएसटी लागू आहे. आर्थिक वर्ष उलटल्यानंतर तीन महिन्यांनी सुरु होणाऱ्या या

नविन कर रचनेमुळे लघु उद्योजकांसाठी या सर्व कागदपत्रांची पुर्तता करण्याचा खर्च आणि त्रास त्यामुळे वाढणार आहे.

**लघु आणि मध्यम उद्योगांना संरक्षण :** जीएसटी प्रणालीत लघु आणि मध्यम उद्योगांच्या समस्या दुर करण्यासाठी अनेक तरतुदी करण्यात आल्या आहेत. आर्थिक वर्षात २० लाखांपेक्षा कमी उलाढाल असलेल्या व्यावसायिकांना जीएसटी नोंदणीतून वगळण्यात आले आहे. (काही राज्यात ही तरतुद दहा लाख आहे). लघु उद्योगांना जीएसटी नोंदणीतून वगळण्यात आले आहे. तसेच जीएसटी अंतर्गत तिमाही रुपये ७५ लाख उलाढाल असलेल्या व्यावसायिकासाठी नुकसान भरपाईची तरतुद करण्यात आली आहे. यात व्यापारी आणि उत्पादक तसेच हॉटेल व्यावसायिकांना सहभागी होता येते. या योजने अंतर्गत उत्पादकांना १ टक्के दर, हॉटेल व्यावसायिकांना २.५ टक्के दर आणि व्यापाऱ्यांना ०.५ टक्के दराने एसजीएसटी आणि सीजीएसटी अंतर्गत लाभ मिळेल मात्र या योजनेसाठी आंतरराज्य व्यापार करणारे व्यावसायिक पात्र नाहीत.

प्रस्तुत लेखात या कर पध्दतीचा लघु व मध्यम उद्योगांवर काय व कसा प्रभाव पडेल व या प्रणालीत लघु व मध्यम उद्योगांच्या समस्या दुर करण्यासाठीच्या तरतुदी मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आलेला आहे.

**सारांश :** आर्थिक पाहणी अहवाल २०१६-१७ नुसार उद्योगक्षेत्राचा राज्याचा उत्पन्नात ३४ टक्के एवढा वाटा आहे. जीएसटी मध्ये एकच प्रकारचा कर भरावा लागणार असल्यामुळे व्यापारी वर्गाला अनावश्यक त्रास होणार नाही व या क्षेत्राला चालना मिळेल उत्पादक, पुरवठादार यांच्याकडून उपभोक्ता, किरकोळ विक्रेते यांच्यामार्फत कर जमा करण्यासाठी सरळ विनाअडचणीच्या पध्दतीमुळे प्रत्येक स्तरावर कर भरावा लागणार नाही. यामुळे व्यापारी व उद्योग क्षेत्राला अधिक चालना मिळेल यामुळे पर्यायाने राज्याच्या उत्पन्नात वाढ होण्यास चालना मिळेल.

**संदर्भ :**

१. योजना ऑगस्ट २०१७.
२. व्यापारी मित्र सप्टेंबर २०१७.
३. लोकप्रभा ७ जुलै, २०१७.
४. विवके साप्ताहिक एप्रिल २०१७.
५. उद्योजक ऑगस्ट २०१७.
६. णहेजणपद
७. णहेजबवनदबपसणहवअणपद



डॉ. आर. के. दातीर & श्री. विनायक तु. खातळे (1217-1220)

### कातकरींचा सामाजिक दृष्टीकोन : एक अभ्यास

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सहकारमहर्षी भाऊसाहेब संतुजी थोरात, कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञानमहाविद्यालय संगमनेर, जि. अहमदनगर  
सहकारमहर्षी भाऊसाहेब संतुजी थोरात, कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय संगमनेर, जि. अहमदनगर

- **प्रस्तावना** : कातकरी ही महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील एक आदिम जमात आहे. कातकरी हा शब्द 'काथ किंवा कात म्हणजे खैराच्या झाडाचा रस या शब्दापासून ' आला आहे. अशा रितीने कातकरी शब्दाचा अर्थ कात बनविणारे असा आहे. या जातीचा मुळ व्यवसाय त्यांच्यापैकी काही जणांनी अद्यापही चालू ठेवला आहे. काथोडी या संज्ञेचा मागोवा घेतल्यास काथ आणि वडी या शब्दापासून काथवडीचे निर्माते असाही निष्पन्न शकतो. कातकऱ्यांची गरिबीची परिस्थिती आणि त्यांच्या कामाचा स्वरूपामुळे ते कामधंद्यासाठी व पोरंसाठी भटकी जमात बनली आहे.
- **संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे**
  १. कातकरी समाजाची ओळख अभ्यासणे
  २. कातकऱ्यांची पार्श्वभूमी अभ्यासणे
  ३. कातकरींच्या सामाजिक दृष्टीकोनांचा अभ्यास करणे
  ४. कातकरी समाजाचे वांशिक मुळ अभ्यासणे
- १. **संशोधनाचे गृहितक** कातकरी समाज आर्थिक व सामाजिक दृष्ट्या मागसलेला आहे.
- **संशोधन पध्दती** प्रस्तुत संशोधन पेपर साठी माहिती जमा करण्यासाठी दुय्यम स्त्रोताचा आधार घेण्यात आला आहे. त्यासाठी विविध संदर्भग्रंथ यांचा आधार घेण्यात आलेला आहे.
- **कातकऱ्यांची पार्श्वभूमी** : कातकऱ्यांना कातोडी, कातवडी किंवा काथोडी असेही म्हणतात. कारण कातकरी हे प्रमाण भाषेतील नाव आहे. कातकऱ्यांच्या वस्तीला 'कातवडी' असे म्हणतात. ही सगळी नावे या समुहाच्या कात तयार करण्याच्या व्यवसायावरून पडली आहेत. कात हा खैराच्या झाडापासून बनवतात. खैराचे शास्त्रीय नाव ' अकेशिया कॅटेचू ' असे आहे. कॅटेचू म्हणजेच कात. ज्यापासून कात बनतो असा अकेशिया म्हणजे खैर. खैराचे झाड भारतीय उपखंडात सर्वत्र आढळते आणि त्याच्या खोडापासून कात बनवण्याची परंपरा भारतात सर्वत्र प्रचलित आहे. पश्चिम भारतात हे लोक कात बनवत आल्याने त्यांना कातोडी अथवा काथोडी असे नाव पडले. कातकरी

नावाची वेगळी व्युत्पत्ती देण्याचा प्रयत्न इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे यांनी केला होता. त्यांनी संपादित केलेल्या महिकावतीच्या बखरीत ते कातकरी हा शब्द 'कृतिपट्टीन' या संस्कृत शब्दावरून आला आहे असे म्हणतात. कृति म्हणजे कातडे पट्ट म्हणजे वस्त्र. हे मुळ रानटी लोक. नंतर आलेल्या लोकांना वाघ, हरीण इत्यादी प्राण्यांचे कातडे पांघरलेले आढळते. म्हणून कृतिपट्टीन असे म्हटले असावे असा तर्क वि. का. राजवाडे यांनी १९९१ मध्ये केला होता. राजवाड्यांचा मराठा इतिहासंदर्भातीलच कामगिरी ही फार मोठी आहे. पण ज्यांना संस्कृत शब्दावरून व्युत्पत्ती शोधण्याची सवय होती. विशेषतः देशी किंवा प्राकृत भाषेत आलेला प्रत्येक शब्द हा संस्कृत मधून कसा आला आहे हे ते सांगत असत.

कातकऱ्यांविषयी पहिला उल्लेख १८४४ सालचा आहे. तो मेजर मैकिटॉश ह्या इंग्रज अधिकाऱ्याने केलेल्या नोंदीवरून 'ट्रॅन्झक्शन्स ऑफ बॉम्बे जिऑग्राफिकल सोसायटी' यामध्ये प्रसिध्द झाल्याची नोंद आहे. या नंतर अनुक्रमे १८५० आणि १८५४ साली रेव्हरंड जॉन विल्सन आणि डब्ल्यू. एम. हर्न यांनी कातकऱ्यांविषयी काही नोंदी प्रकाशित केल्या होत्या. रेव्हरंड जॉन विल्सन, यांनी १८७६ मध्ये प्रसिध्द केलेल्या 'ऑबॉरिजिनल ट्राइब्ज ऑफ बॉम्बे प्रेसिडेन्सी' यामध्ये कातकऱ्यांविषयी सात आठ पाने मजकुर लिहिलेला आहे. कातकऱ्यांविषयी नंतरचे सविस्तर उल्लेख १८७३ ते १९०२ ह्या काळात प्रसिध्द झालेल्या मुंबई प्रांताच्या गॅझेटियसमध्ये येतात. ही गॅझेटियर्स सर जेम्स कॅम्पबेल यांनी संपादित केली होती. त्यावेळच्या मुंबई प्रांतांत गुजरात, कोकण, पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र आणि उत्तर कर्नाटकातील बेळगाव, धारवाड आणि कन्नड हे जिल्हे सुद्धा येत असत. त्यामुळे मुंबई प्रांतात ठिकठिकाणी विखुरलेल्या कातकऱ्यांचे उल्लेख यामध्ये येतात. त्यात ठाणे जिल्ह्याच्या गॅझेटियर्समध्ये कातकऱ्यांविषयी सहा सात पाने माहिती दिलेली आहे. त्यानंतर १९०५ साली रेव्हरंड जॉन अॅवर यांनी कातकरी भाषेसंदर्भात एक लेख रॉयल एशियाटिक सोसायटीच्या विशेषांकात प्रसिध्द केला. मुंबई प्रांताचे इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल श्री. एम. केनेडी, यांनी १९०८ साली गुन्हेगार जातीसंदर्भात टिपणे प्रकाशित केली, त्यात कातकऱ्यांना एक गुन्हेगार जमात समजून त्यांची माहिती दिलेली आहे.

- **कातकरींचा सामाजिक दृष्टीकोन** जीवनाचे तत्वज्ञान म्हणजे जीवनाकडे पाहण्याचा एक दृष्टीकोन अशी साधी व्याख्या केली तर कातकऱ्यांच्या जीवनाकडे पाहण्याचा एक विशिष्ट दृष्टीकोन आहे. विशेष म्हणजे त्याबद्दलची त्यांना जाणीव आहे, पण खंत नाही किंवा न्यूनगंडही नाही. कातकरींच्या मते, माणसाने संचय करू नये. आवश्यक असेल तेवढेच कमवावे. मालमत्ता म्हणजे चोर सर्व बळकावतो आणि खातो तो चोर होय. त्यांच्या मते पैसा, संपत्ती, इ. काहीही बरोबर येत नाही. 'आजचे आज उदयाचे उद्या' हा सरळ आणि सोपा व्यवहार कातकऱ्यांना समजतो. त्यामुळे कधी कधी त्यांची

पंचाईत होते. त्यामुळे कातकरी स्वतःही आणि त्यांची मुलेही उपाशी राहतात.पण त्यांची त्यांना खंत नाही, चिंताही नसते. तो कधीही भिक मागयला बाहेर पडत नाही. फारच झाले तर कुणाच्या शेतात जाऊन तो दिवस भागवण्यापूरते काहीतरी घेऊन येईल. फक्त त्या दिवसापूरतेच. संग्रह करून ठेवण्यासाठी नाही. अशाप्रकारे कातकऱ्यांचे जीवन निकृष्ट दर्जाचे आहे. राहणीमान खाणेपिणे, मौजमजा अशा सर्व बाबतीत ग्रामीण जीवनाच्या अगदी शेवटच्या पायरीवर तो उभा आहे. पण त्याबद्दल त्याला खंत नाही व त्याला न्युनगंडही नाही. कातकऱ्याला कशाचीही भिती नाही. चिंता नाही. स्वीकारायचे ते एकदाच, क्षणक्षणाला नाही. पण हे सगळे वैयक्तिक पातळीवर. सामूहिक पातळीवरील मरण्याची कातकऱ्याला फार भिती वाटते.रोगाची साथ आली की कातकरी फार घाबरून जातात. ते अंधारात जायला घाबरणार नाही. कातकरी काटक असतो. शिकार करतांना साहस दाखवतो. धनुष्यबाण, भाला, उत्तम तऱ्हेने पेलू शकतो. नेमबाजीत तो कुशल आहे. कातकरी लोक पोलिसांना फार घाबरतात. पोलिस कधी गावात आले तर कातकरी वाडी सोडून धंदा टाकून रानात पळून जातील. कातकऱ्यांच्या मते मरण हे नैसर्गिक आले पाहिजे आणि हीच प्रत्येक कातकरी माणसाची इच्छा असते. पण प्रत्यक्षात, रोगराईत शेकडो कातकरी माणसे मरत असतात. संकुचित वृत्ती, अज्ञान, अन्नासाठी दशदिशा भटकणे, अपुरे वस्त्र व दारिद्र्य इत्यादी कारणांनी कातकरी समाज मागासलेला आहे. कमीत कमी बोलणे कातकरीच्या स्वभावाचे वैशिष्ट्ये आहे. आदिवासी समाजातील कातकरी अत्यंत मागासलेली जमात आहे. अज्ञानामुळे अस्वच्छ राहणी व प्रत्येक व्यक्तीची स्वतः पुरतेच पाहण्याची वृत्ती यामुळे सामाजिक जाणीवेचा पुर्ण अभाव त्यांच्यात दिसून येतो. सध्या बऱ्याच कातकरी पाडयावर शाळा चालविल्या जातात. पण त्यात विद्यार्थ्यांची उपस्थिती फार कमी असते. याच कारण म्हणजे पालकांची मुलांना शाळेत पाठविण्याबद्दलची उदासीनता व मुलांची दिवसभर रानात भटकण्याची प्रवृत्ती असते. कातकरी वाडीतील शिक्षकातही सामाजिक व मानसिक बंधनाचा अभाव असतो.

- **कातकारी समाजाचे वांशिक मूळ :-** कातकरी ही महाराष्ट्र व गुजरातमध्ये वास्तव्य असलेली जमात असून अनेक वर्षांपूर्वी ती महाराष्ट्र राज्यातून गुजरातमध्ये गेली असे सांगण्यात येते. कातकरी ही जमात अतिमागास म्हणून घोषित करण्यात आलेली आहेत. गुजरात राज्यातील डांग, भडोच, साबरकंठा जिल्हामध्ये कातकरींची संख्या जास्त आढळते. कातकरींना आपले पुर्वज महाराष्ट्रातून गुजरातमध्ये आले आहे याची जाणीव आहे. महाराष्ट्रात ठाणे, पालघर, रायगड, पुणे, नाशिक या जिल्यातही कातकरी लोकांचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे. तसेच काही प्रमाणात दादरा, नगरहवेली व कर्नाटक राज्यातही कातकरी लोक आढळतात. स्टिफन फॅक्सच्या मते कातकरी ही भिल्ल जमातीचीच

पोटशाखा आहे. हॅडॉन व केन यांच्या मते, कातकरी हे द्राविडीय मुळ असलेले आहे. मुळात जंगलात राहणारे व ग्रामीण भागात राहणारे आणि मजूरी करणारे हे लोक असून परंपरेने कात काढण्यात व त्यांच्या वड्या बनविण्यात ते निष्णात आहेत. ज्या अतिमागास जातीवर फारसे अभ्यास झालेले नाहीत त्यातील एक कातकरी होत. असे रॉबटे हेन गोल्डन यांनी म्हणटले आहे. वेलिंगने त्यांना मजूरी करणारे, कोळसा बनविणारे आणि जंगल वेचणारे असे म्हटले आहे. असून क्वचित शेती करताना आढळतात असे म्हटले आहे. शेरींग यांच्या मते कातकरी हे हिंदू जमातीपैकी असून उत्तर कोकणातील मूळ निवासी जमातीपैकी आहेत. व त्यांना मैला भिल्ल असेही म्हटले जाते. कातकरींचा रंग गडद तपकिरी असून मध्यम ते उंच ठेवण असते. पुरुष सामान्यतः गडद रंगाचे असतात. पण स्त्रीया मजबूत बांध्याच्या पण सडपातळ असतात. डोळे खोल व नाक मध्यभागी बसके असते. ओठ जाड असतात. स्त्री व पुरुष दोहोत केस कुरळे आतात. स्टिफन फॅक्स मते त्यांच्या शरीर यष्टीवरून ते दाक्षिणात्य जमातीपैकी वाटतात.

#### ● निष्कर्ष व शिफारशी

१. कातकरी समाज हा सामाजिक दृष्ट्या मागासलेला आहे.
२. कातकरी समाज आर्थिक दृष्ट्या मागासलेला आहे.
३. कातकरी ही महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील एक आदिम जमात आहे.
४. कातकरींचा कात बनविणे, शेतमजूरी करणे, विटा तयार करणे, बांबूपासून टोपल्या बनविणे, रेती काढणे हे प्रमुख व्यवसाय आहेत.
५. कातकरींच्या जमिनीमध्ये भुमी संधारणाची कामे करून त्या आर्थिक उपजाऊ बनविणे. धरणे, कॅनॉल व बंधान्यामधुन कातकऱ्यांच्या शेतीला पाणी देण्याची व्यवस्था करावी.
६. कातकऱ्यांसाठी जे उपक्रम आहेत त्यांची माहिती देण्यासाठी सेवाभावी संस्था स्थापन करणे व त्यांचे कार्यकर्ते तयार करणे.
७. कातकऱ्यांच्या मुलांची गळती थांबवणे, मुलांना शिकविणे, कातकरी मुलांसाठी कौशल्यबुद्धीचे उपक्रम राबविणे.

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प्रा. डी. डी. गव्हाणे & प्रा. डॉ. एस. जी. वैद्य (1221-1226)

## भारताचे विदेश व्यापार धोरण : निर्यात वद्धीतील प्रमुख अडथळा ?

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भारत हा कृषीप्रधान व विकसनशिल देश आहे. भारतातच्या व्यवहारतोलात सातत्याने तुट निर्माण होत आहे. जागतिकीकरणाचा स्विकार केल्यानंतर व्यापारातील तुटित मोठी वाढ होत आहे. विदेशी व्यापार धोरणांमुळे देशात आयात होणाऱ्या वस्तु सेवांच्या प्रमाणात वाढ झाली मात्र देशातून निर्यात होणाऱ्या वस्तुंची अपेक्षित वाढ होऊ शकली नाही. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेने जागतिक वस्तुसाठी स्वदेशी बाजारपेठेत अमुलाग्र स्वरूपाचे बदल केले. जागतिकीकरण, उदारीकरण, खाजगीकरण, आयात जकातीत सवलती, प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी गुंतवणूक, फेमा (FEMA) अशा नवनविन व्यापारी धोरणांमुळे आयातीच्या संख्येत व मुल्यात मोठी वाढ झालेली दिसून येते. मात्र कृषीप्रधान भारतातील शेतमालाला परकीय बाजार मिळण्यासाठी प्रत्येक विदेश व्यापार धोरणात टोस निर्णय झालेला दिसून येत नाही. परिणामी शेतमालाची निर्यात कमी राहिल्याने व्यापारतुटित वाढ होत राहिली. देशातील गरीब शेतकरी आपल्या शेतमालाची उत्पादनखर्चाइतकी किंमत न मिळाल्याने आत्महत्या करीत आहे. देशाची व्यापार धोरणे हे देशाच्या परिस्थितीला अनुरूप ठरणारी असली पाहिजे. त्यांमुळे आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारपेठांचा लाभ देशातील अस्तित्वात असलेल्या उद्योगव्यवसायांना होऊन निर्यातवद्धीचे उद्दिष्ट साध्य करता येते. भारताला महासत्ता होण्यासाठी जागतिक व्यापारातील आपला हिस्सा वाढविणे अत्यंत गरजेची बाब आहे. परकीय भांडवलावर उद्योग व सेवा क्षेत्राचा विकास करून भारत महासत्ता होऊ शकणार नाही. त्यासाठी स्वसामर्थ्यावर उभ्या असणाऱ्या शेती क्षेत्राकडे कानाडोळा न करता त्यातूनच निर्यातवद्धी साध्य करता आली तर देशाला महासत्ता होण्यापासून कोणताही देश थांबवू शकत नाही.

### शोधनिबंधाचा उद्दिष्ट्ये :-

१. व्यापार धोरणांचा अभ्यास करणे.
२. व्यापार धोरणांमध्ये आयात व निर्यातविषयक तरतुदि जाणून घेणे.
३. व्यापारतोलाचा प्रवृत्तीचा अभ्यास करणे.
४. निर्यात वृद्धीतील अडथळांचा शोध घेणे.
५. निर्यातवाढीसाठी उपाय सुचविणे.

### गृहितके :-

१. नविन आर्थिक धोरणाचा अवलंब केल्यापासून भारताच्या व्यापारतोलातील तुट वाढत आहे.

२. देशांतर्गत व परकिय धोरणांमुळे निर्यात वृद्धित अडथळे निर्माण होत आहे.

३. भारतातील शेतमाल निर्यात वृद्धिला मोठा वाव आहे.

### १९९१ नंतरची भारतातील आयात -निर्यात

(आकडे दशलक्ष डॉलर मध्ये)

वर्ष	निर्यात		आयात		व्यापारतोल
	मुल्य	वृद्धिदर	मुल्य	वृद्धिदर	
१९९१-९२	१७८६५	--	१९४११	--	-१५४६
१९९२-९३	१८५३७	३.७६	२१८८२	१२.७३	-३३४५
१९९३-९४	२२२३८	१९.९७	२३३०६	६.५१	-१०६८
१९९४-९५	२६३३०	१८.४०	२८६५४	२२.९५	-२३२४
१९९५-९६	३१७९७	२०.७६	३६६७८	२८.००	-४८८१
१९९६-९७	३३४७०	५.२६	३९१३३	६.६९	-५६६३
१९९७-९८	३५००६	४.५९	४१४८४	६.०१	-६४७८
१९९८-९९	३३२१८	-५.११	४२३८९	२.१८	-९१७१
१९९९-२०००	३६८२२	१०.८५	४९६७१	१७.१८	-१२८४९
२०००-०१	४४५६०	२१.०१	५०५३६	१.७४	-५९७६
२००१-०२	४३८२७	-१.६४	५१४१३	१.७४	-७५८६
२००२-०३	५२७१९	२०.२९	६१४१२	१९.४५	-८६९३
२००३-०४	६३८४३	२१.१०	७८१५०	२७.२६	-१४३०७
२००४-०५	८३५३५	३०.८४	१११५१६	४२.६९	-२७९८१
२००५-०६	१०३०९२	२३.४१	१४९१६७	३३.७६	-४६०७५
२००६-०७	१२६४१४	२२.६२	१८५७३५	२४.५१	-५९३२१
२००७-०८	१६३१३२	२९.०५	२५१६५४	३५.४९	-८८५२२
२००८-०९	१८५२९५	१३.५९	३०३६९६	२०.६८	-११८४०१
२००९-१०	१७८७५१	-३.५३	२८८३७३	-५.०५	-१०९६२२
२०१०-११	१५११३६	-१५.४५	३६९७६९	२८.२३	-२१८६३३
२०११-१२	३०४६२४	१०१.५६	४८९१८१	३२.२९	-१८४५५७
सांख्यिकीय सरासरी	८३६२९.१०	१७.०७	१२८२४८.१०	१८.२५	-४४६१९

Source : <http://commerce.gov.in>

वरील आकडेवारीवरून असे स्पष्ट येते की, १९९१-९२ या वर्षी आयात १९४११ दशलक्ष डॉलर तर निर्यात १७८६५ दशलक्ष डॉलर इतकी होती. याच काळात व्यापार तुट फक्त १५४६ दशलक्ष डॉलर इतकी होती. सन २०११-१२ मध्ये निर्यातीत वाढ होऊन ती ३०४६२४ दशलक्ष डॉलर इतकी झाली तर आयातीतसुद्धा वाढ होऊन ती ४८९१८१ दशलक्ष डॉलर इतकी झाली. या वर्षी व्यापार तुट १८४५५७ दशलक्ष डॉलर इतकी

राहिली. वर्षे १९९२-९३ ते २०११-१२ या कालावधीचा विचार करता निर्यातवृद्धीच्या दरात मोठे चढ उतार पहायला मिळतात. १९९८-९९, २००१-०२, २००९-१० व २०१०-११ या वर्षात निर्यातीत ऋणात्मक वृद्धि दिसून येते. आयातीचा विचार करता फक्त २००९-१० या वर्षी आयातीत ऋणात्मक बदल दिसून येतात. बाकी इतर सर्वे वर्षात आयातीत वाढ झाल्याचेच दिसून येते. अभ्यासकाळात देशाची सरासरी निर्यात ८३६२९.१० दशलक्ष डॉलर इतकी राहिली तर आयात १२८२४८.१० दशलक्ष डॉलर इतकी राहिलेली दिसून येते. निर्यातीपेक्षा सरासरी आयात जास्त राहिल्याने व्यापारतुट प्रतिवर्षी सरासरी ४४६१९ दशलक्ष डॉलर इतकी राहिली.

**व्यापार तुट निर्माण होण्याची कारणे :-**

**अ) निर्यात कमी असण्याची कारणे :-**

**१. कृषी क्षेत्राचा जास्त विस्तार :-**भारतात जास्तीत जास्त लोकसंख्या शेतीवर अवलंबून असल्याने निर्यातीमध्ये शेती क्षेत्राचे प्राबल्य दिसून येते. त्यामुळे या क्षेत्रातून जास्त निर्यात होत असली तरी एकुण मुल्य मात्र कमी राहते. तसेच शेती या क्षेत्रात प्रचंड अनिश्चितता असल्याने उत्पादनात मोठ्या प्रमाणात चढ उतार होत असतात. त्याचा परीणाम निर्यात घटण्यावर होत असतो.

**२.अभ्यासरहित विदेश व्यापार धोरण :-**भारताच्या विदेश व्यापार धोरणात अभ्यासाचा अभाव दिसून येतो. देशातील ज्या शेतमालाला परदेशी बाजारपेठेत मोठी मागणी असतांना केवळ राजकिय स्वार्थापोटी अशा शेतमालाच्या निर्यातील प्रोत्साहन देण्याऐवजी निर्यात शुल्क आकारले जाते. परिणामी त्या वस्तुंची निर्यात बंद होऊन उलट आयात वाढते. उदा. भारतीय कांद्याला विदेशी बाजारपेठेत मोठी मागणी आहे. मात्र त्यावर प्रतीटन १४०० डॉलरपर्यंत निर्यात शुल्क आकारले गेले होते. २०१७-१८ या वर्षातही त्यावर ८५० डॉलर निर्यातशुल्क आकारले गेले आहे.

**३. औद्योगिक उत्पादने परकीय बाजारपेठेत टिकत नाही :-**भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था ही विकसनशिल आहे. बरेच नविन उद्योग स्थापन होत आहे. अशा उद्योगातील उत्पादन हे विशेषता दर्जा बाबत परकीय बाजारपेठेत टिकत नाही. त्यामुळे उद्योगांचा विकास खुंटतो व निर्यात कमी राहते.

**४. देशांतर्गत भाववाढ :-**सध्या जिवनावश्यक वस्तु व इतर बाबतीत मोठ्या प्रमाणात भाववाढ झालेली दिसून येते. भाववाढीमुळे सर्व उत्पादने देशांतर्गत बाजारपेठेतच विक्री केली जातात.तसेच इतर देशही त्यांची उत्पादने भारतीय बाजारपेठेत विक्रीस आनतात. त्यामुळे निर्यात कमी राहुन आयात वाढते व तुट वाढत जाते.

**५. वाढावा कमी :**भारताची लोकसंख्या प्रचंड असल्याने देशातील जवळ - जवळ सर्व उत्पादन देशातच उपभोगले जाते. भारत हे कल्याणकारी राष्ट्र असल्याने देशातील उपभोगाला सर्वोच्च स्थान देण्यात आले आहे. त्यामुळे देशांतर्गत उपभोग कमी करुन अल्प उत्पादन निर्यातीसाठी शिल्लक राहते. त्यामुळे निर्यात कमी राहुन व्यापारतोलातील तुट वाढते.

**६. WTO मधिल तरतुदी :-**जागतीक व्यापार संघटनेने व्यापारामध्ये शेती क्षेत्राचा समवेश केला. त्यामुळे भारतीय शेतीवर त्याचे विपरीत परीणाम झाले. बौद्धिक संपदा हक्कामुळे भारतीय उद्योगांना उत्पादन वाढविण्यासाठी जाचक बंधने या करारामुळे आली. याउलट विकसित देशांनी मात्र व्यापार संघटनेच्या तरतुदीची अंमलबजावणी केली नाही. तसेच त्यास छुपा विरोध केला. उदा. आरोग्यास अपायकारक या नावाखाली विकसित देश भारतासारख्या देशाकडून होणाऱ्या आयातीवर बंधने लादतात. त्यामुळे निर्यात घटते.

**७. कालबाह्य उत्पादन तंत्राचा अवलंब :-**भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था विकसनशिल असल्याने आपल्याला नविन उत्पादन तंत्रासाठी परकीय देशांवर अवलंबून रहावे लागते. परकीय(विकसित) देश मात्र त्यांच्यालडे कालबाह्य झालेले तंत्रज्ञान महागड्या किमतीला विकतात. त्या तंत्राद्वारे केले जाणारे उत्पादन कमी दर्जाचे असतेच शिवाय त्यासाठी लागणारा खर्चही जास्त येतो. त्यामुळे असे उत्पादन परकिय बाजारपेठेत कमी किमतीस विकणे शक्य न झाल्याने निर्यातीत वाढ होत नाही.

**ब ) आयात जास्त असण्याची कारणे :-**

**१. लोकसंख्या वाढ :-**भारताची लोकसंख्या जास्त असून तीचा वाढीचा वेगही जास्त आहे. एवढी मोठी लोकसंख्या असलेल्या देशाचा उपभोगही प्रचंड आहे. देशांतील उत्पादन त्यापेक्षा कमी पडते. त्यामुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणात आयात परावलंबीत्व निर्माण होते. हरितक्रांतीपूर्वी PL४८० करारद्वारे अमेरीकेतुन अन्नधान्याची आयात करावी लागली होती. हरित क्रांती होऊनही आज परत आपल्याला अन्नधान्य टंचाईला सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. म्हणून आज दुसऱ्या हरित क्रांतीची गरज आहे. या वाढत्या लोकसंख्येमुळे विदेशातून फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात वस्तु भारतीय बाजारपेठेत येत आहे. परकियांच्या दृष्टीने भारत एक मोठी बाजारपेठ आहे. त्यामुळे आपली आयात वाढत आहे.

**२. भाववाढ विरोधी आयात :-**“भाववाढ म्हणजे कमी वस्तुंचा जास्त पैशाने केलेला पाठलाग ”. म्हणून भाववाढीची परीस्थिती असेल तर ती अर्थव्यवस्थेसाठी हानीकारक असते. त्यामुळे सरकार वेळीच उपाय योजते व अशा वस्तुंची परदेशांतून आयात केली जाते. त्यास भाववाढविरोधी आयात असे म्हणतात. व्यापारचक्रांमुळे ही परीस्थिती वारंवार उद्भवत असल्याने आयात जास्त राहून व्यापारतोलातील तुट वाढत जाते.

**३. विकास परीपोषक आयात :-**भारताला १९४७ मध्ये स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले. त्यानंतर विकासाचे पर्व सुरु झाले. ज्या वस्तुचे उत्पादन करणे आपल्या कुवतीबाहेर आहे असेही उत्पादन आपण सुरु केले. मात्र त्यासाठी आपल्याला खुप मोठ्या प्रमाणात आयात करावी लागली. त्यास विकास परीपोषक आयात असे म्हणतात. अशी आयात करून आपली उत्पादन क्षमता वाढविणे व त्याद्वारे निर्यातवाढ होणे गरजेचे असते. भारतात निर्यातवाढ अजून मात्र कमी आहे. मात्र मोठमोठी यंत्रसामुग्री व तंत्रज्ञान आयातीमुळे व्यापारतोलातील तुट वाढत आहे.

**४. पेट्रोलियम पदार्थांच्या वाढत्या किमती :-**आं.रा. बाजारपेठेत कच्चे तेल व इतर पेट्रोलियम पदार्थांच्या किमती दररोज वाढत आहे. परंतु यांच्या आयातीशिवाय पर्याय नाही. म्हणून वाढत्या किमतीलाही आपल्याला पेट्रोलियम पदार्थांची आयात करावीच लागते. त्यामुळे व्यापारतोल प्रतीकुल असल्याचे दिसून येते.



**५. विदेशी फॅशन :-** भारतीय लोक परदेशी राहणीमान जगण्यासाठी वेगवेगळ्या विदेशी वस्तुंची मागणी करत असतात. एखादी नविन फॅशन आली की लगेच त्यासाठी भारतासारख्या देशांतुन प्रचंड मागणी निर्माण होते. त्यामुळे आयात वाढुन व्यापारतोल प्रतीकुल बनतो.

**६. परकीय वस्तु स्वस्त :-** परदेशांत तयार होणाऱ्या वस्तु कमी किमतीत उत्पादित होतात. भारतात मात्र त्याच वस्तुंचे उत्पादनासाठी जास्त खर्च यतो. तुलनेने परकीय वस्तु स्वस्त मिळते व उपभोक्ते स्वस्त वस्तुची मागणी करतात. त्यामुळे आयात वाढत जाते.

**७. जागतीकीकरणाने आयात खुली :-** भारताने १९९१ मध्ये जागतीकीकरण, उदारीकरण, खाजगीकरण यांचा स्विकार केल्याने आयात -निर्यात खुली झाली. भारताची निर्यात वाढली मात्र आयात प्रचंड वाढली. विदेशी उत्पादकांनी भारतीय बाजापेठेत आपली उत्पादने विक्रीसाठी झेप घेतली. उत्पादकांमध्ये स्पर्धा निर्माण होउन किमंतही कमी झाली. त्यामुळे मागणी निर्माण होउन आयातीत मोठी वाढ झाली.

**८. अवपुंजन :-** परकीय देश किंवा उत्पादक भारतीय बाजारपेठ काबीज करण्याच्या दृष्टीने उत्पादन खर्चापेक्षाही कमी किमतीत वस्तु विकतात. WTO मधिल तरतुदी तसेच जागतीकीकरणाचे धोरण यामुळे त्या वस्तुंवर आयात शुल्क, जकाती, कोटा, इ. अडथळेही आणणे शक्य होत नाही. त्यामुळे आयात वाढत जावुन व्यापारतोलातील तुट वाढत जाते.

**व्यापारतोलातील तुट कमी करण्यासाठी उपाययोजना :-**

**१. शेतमाल निर्यातीवर विशेष लक्ष :-** भारतीय शेतमालाला परदेशात मागणी असुनसुध्दा सरकार देशांतील उपभोक्त्यांना कमी किमतीत असा माल मिळावा म्हणुन निर्यात बंदी करतात. सध्या कांदा या पिकाबाबत असे घडले आहे. यापुर्विही उस, कापुस, द्राक्षे, इ. बाबत सरकार उत्पादकांचे हित लक्षात घेत नाही. त्याचे २ परीणाम होतात. एक तर निर्यात कमी होते आणि दुसरे म्हणजे अशा वस्तु उत्पादीत करणाऱ्या उत्पादकांना उत्पादन वाढीची प्रेरणा राहत नाही. म्हणजे या वस्तुचे उत्पादन मुद्दाम कमी केले जाते. म्हणुन परदेशांत मागणी असणाऱ्या वस्तुंची जास्तीत जास्त निर्यात केली जावी व त्यासाठी सरकारने पुढाकार घ्यावा.

**२. आयात पर्यायीकरण :-** आयात केल्या वस्तु देशांत उत्पादीत करणे शक्य असेल तर तसे प्रयत्न करावे. त्यामुळे आयात तर कमी होइलच पण त्याचबरोबर देशांत रोजगारही उपलब्ध होईल. व व्यापारतोलातील तुट कमी करात येईल.

**३. व्यापार धोरणात बदल :-** भारतीय व्यापार धोरणे ही आयातील प्रोत्साहन देणारी व निर्यातीत घट करणारी अशी आहेत. निर्यातीसाठी परवाना, उच्च निर्यात शुल्क, कोटा तर आयातीसाठी खुली अशी विचित्र धोरणे आहे. राज्यकर्ते फक्त मतांवर डोळा ठेऊन उत्पादकांऐवजी उपभोक्त्यांचे हित जोपासण्याचा प्रयत्न कायम करते. भारताने जर आपल्या व्यापार धोरणात बदल केला तर व्यापारातील तुट कमी करता येईल.

**४. चंगळवादाला आळा बसविणे :-**चैनिच्या वस्तु तसेच फॅशन इ. मुळेही भारताची आयात वाढते आहे. यावर जर थोड्या जास्त प्रमाणात जकात व इतर कर लादले तर या वस्तुंच्या किमती वाढतील व मागणी घटण्यास मदत होईल. त्याद्वारे व्यापारतोलातील तुट कमी करात येईल.

**५. निर्यात उद्योग प्रोत्साहन :-**ज्या उद्योगातुन निर्यात वाढ होणे शक्य आहे. त्या उद्योगात मोठ्या प्रमाणात गुंवणुक करुन जास्तित जास्त उत्पादन वाढ करता येईल व निर्यात वाढुन व्यवहारतोलातील तुट कमी होईल.

**६. मुल्यघटीचा फायदा करुन घेणे :-**आज अवमुल्यनाचे हत्यार वापरता येत नसले तरी मुल्यघटीमुळे देशातुन निर्यात होणाऱ्या वस्तु आं.रा. बाजारात तुलनेने स्वस्त होऊन मागणी वाढेल व त्या वाढलेल्या मागणीचा लाभ आपल्याला करुन घेता आला पाहिजे. मुल्यघटीमुळे आयात महाग तर निर्यात स्वस्त होते.त्यामुळे आपोआप व्यापारतोल व व्यवहारतोलात समतोल प्रस्थापीत होतो. भारतीय रुपया डॉलरच्या तुलनेत गेल्या काही काळात ४५ वरुन ६२ इतका घसरलेला आहे. त्या संधीचा लाभ मिळवता येऊ शकतो.

**७.आं.रा.संस्थामार्फत करार करणे :-**जागतीक व्यापार संघटना, आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधी, जागतीक बँक इ. आ. रा. संस्था या विकसित देशांच्या मर्जिने कार्य करतात. त्यामुळे असंख्य देशांचा तोटा होतो. या संस्थामार्फत होणारे करार सर्वासाठी बंधनकारक करणे गरजेचे आहे. व्यापार संघटणेच्या करारनुसार भारताने अनुदानात कपात केली आहे. परंतु विकसित देशांनी (अमेरीका इ.) मात्र अनुदानात कपात न केल्याने भारतीय उद्योग अडचणीत येत आहे. यामुळे आं.रा.संस्थामार्फत करार करुन त्यांची योग्य अंमलबजावणी केली तर आं.रा. व्यापारातील भारताचा तसेच इतर विकसनशिल व अविकसित देशांचा हिस्सा वाढुन जगातील सर्व देशांना व्यापारापासुनचे लाभ मिळतील.वरील उपायांचा काटेकोर वापर केला तर भारताच्या व्यापारतोलातील तुट नाहीशी करता येईल व आपला व्यवहारतोल संतुलित होईल.

#### **संदर्भसुची :-**

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संगिता रामेश्वरलाल जांगीड & प्रा.डॉ.ए.एम.पवार (1227-1229)

## अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यातील नगरपालिकांच्या महिला व बालकल्याण विभागाच्या योजनांचा चिकित्सक अभ्यास

संगिता रामेश्वरलाल जांगीड संशोधक विद्यार्थी & प्रा.डॉ.ए.एम.पवार मार्गदर्शक सहयोगी प्राध्यापक सहकार महर्षी भाऊसाहेब संतुजी विभाग प्रमुख थोरात महाविद्यालय, संगमनेर हुतात्मारजगुरु महाविद्यालय, राजगुरुनगर, जि.पुणे

शासन महिला व बालकल्याणाचे विविध कार्यक्रम वेगवेगळ्या संस्थांमार्फत राबवून महिलांचा सर्वांगीण विकास करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करतांना दिसते. वेगवेगळ्या जिल्ह्यामध्ये वेगवेगळ्या योजना राबवून महिलांचे सक्षमीकरण घडवून आणण्याचे प्रयत्न केले जातात. त्याचप्रमाणे अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यात देखील वेगवेगळ्या स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांमार्फत महिलांसाठी वेगवेगळ्या कार्यक्रमांची अंमलबजावणी करून महिलांचा आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकास व्हावा यासाठी प्रयत्न केले आहे.

**संशोधन विषयाचे महत्त्व** –आज सर्वत्र शिक्षणाचा प्रसार झालेला आहे. स्त्री शिक्षणाचा देखील प्रसार झालेला आहे. त्यामुळे स्त्रीया आज सर्वच क्षेत्रामध्ये कार्यरत असल्याचे दिसते. परंतु काही भागांमध्ये स्त्रियांच्या शिक्षणाचा प्रसार झालेला नाही. त्यामुळे स्त्रियांची आर्थिक व सामाजिक स्थिती फारसी सुधारलेली दिसत नाही. शहरी भागाचा विकास झालेला असला तरी शहरी भागातील लोकांची मनोवृत्ती फारसी बदललेली दिसत नाही. घटस्फोट, दारिद्र्याचे दृष्ट चक्र, हिन सामाजिक दर्जा, स्त्रियांवरील अत्याचार इ. अनेक समस्या आढळतात. या समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी वेगवेगळ्या योजना राबवित आहे. यो योजनांचा अभ्यास संशोधकाने प्रस्तुतच्या विषयात केला आहे.

**संशोधन विषयाचे उद्दिष्टे :- प्रस्तुत अभ्यास विषयाची उद्दिष्टे पुढीलप्रमाणे –**

1. नगरपालिकेतील महिला व बालकल्याण विभागाच्या असणाऱ्या योजनांचा अभ्यास करणे.

**गृहितके :-**

1. नगरपालिका महिला व बालकल्याण विभागांतर्गत वेगवेगळ्या योजना राबविते.
2. नगरपालिकांमधील महिला व बालकल्याण विभागातील लाभार्थी संख्या वाढत आहे.

**नमुना निवड :-** अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यात एकूण 9 नगरपालिका आहे. या नगरपालिकांपैकी 5 नगरपालिकांची निवड करून या नगरपालिकांमधील महिला व बालकल्याण विभागातील एकूण लाभार्थी पैकी 5 टक्के लाभार्थ्यांची निवड करण्यात आली आहे.

नगरपालिका	एकूण लाभार्थी 2015-2016	निवडलेले लाभार्थी 5 टक्के	नगर पालिकांचा दर्जा
संगमनेर	1,364	68	ब
श्रीरामपूर	1,525	76	ब
राहाता	400	20	क
श्राहूरी	600	30	क
वेपरगाव	1,228	61	ब
एकूण	5,117	255	

स्त्रोत – क्षेत्रीय पहाणी

**अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यातील नगरपालिकांच्या प्रमुख योजना** – नमुना निवड केलेल्या नगरपालिकांच्या महिला व बालकल्याण विभागाद्वारे वेगवेगळ्या योजना राबविल्या जातात त्या योजना पुढीलप्रमाणे –

- 1. महिला व्यवसाय प्रशिक्षण** – नगरपालिकांमधील महिला व बालकल्याण विभागांतर्गत महिलांना व्यवसाय प्रशिक्षण दिले जाते. त्यात ब्युटी पार्लर कोर्स, शिवण क्लासेस, फेब्रीकेशन, कॉम्प्युटर क्लासेस, त्याच बरोबर चिक्की पापड बनविणे अशा प्रकारे प्रशिक्षण दिली जातात. त्यात प्रामुख्याने विधवा व अदिवासी महिलांना विशेष सवलती दिल्या जातात.
- 2. स्वयंरोजगार योजना :-** या योजनेअंतर्गत बचत गट चालविले जातात. बचत गटामार्फत वेगवेगळ्या वस्तू तयार करणे. उदा. लोणची, पापड, चिक्की, हस्तकलेच्या वस्तू अशा वस्तू तयार करून महिलांना रोजगार उपलब्ध करून दिले जातात. व त्या महिलांनी तयार केलेल्या वस्तूंचे स्टॉल लावले जातात. काही महिलांना विक्री परवाने दिली जातात. एखाद्या महिलेला आपल्या व्यवसायासाठी कर्ज हवे असल्यास बचत गटामार्फत कर्ज उपलब्ध करून दिले जाते.
- 3. सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम :-** यात महिलांसाठी हळदी-कुंकवाचे कार्यक्रम घेतले जातात. त्याचबरोबर रांगोळी स्पर्धा, मेहंदी स्पर्धा, वकृत्व स्पर्धा, पाककला स्पर्धा, मैदानी स्पर्धा, संगीत खुर्ची अशी वेगवेगळी कार्यक्रमे घेऊन ज्या प्रथम तीन स्पर्धक महिला असतील त्यांना रोख पारितोषिक दिले जाते. त्याची रक्कम 3 ते 5 हजार पर्यंत असते.
- 4. आरोग्य तपासणी कार्यक्रम :-** या योजने अंतर्गत महिलांची आरोग्य तपासणी केली जाते. त्यात ज्या महिलांचे हिमोग्लोबिन कमी असेल तर त्यांना औषधे व योग्य तो आहार पुरविण्याचे कार्य केले जाते.
- 5. स्त्री जन्माचे स्वागत :-**
- 6. बालवाड्या चालविणे :-** नमुना निवड केलेल्या नगरपालिकांपैकी काही नगरपालिका महिला व बालकल्याण विभागांतर्गत बालवाड्या चालवितात त्यात लहान मुलांना खाऊ वाटप करणे, पुस्तक वाटप, ड्रेस वाटप केले जाते.

7. **व्यवसायासाठी साहित्य वाटप :-** या योजनेअंतर्गत गरजू महिलांना व्यवसायासाठी वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारची साहित्य वाटप केली जातात. त्यात शिलाई मशीन, पिकोफॉल मशीन, ब्युटीपार्लरचे साहित्य, पीठाची गिरण, पापड यंत्र, शेवई यंत्र इ. दिली जातात.

8. **आर्थिक मदत :-** महिला व बालकल्याण विभागांतर्गत गरजू महिलांना आर्थिक मदत देखील दिली जाते. महिलांच्या मुलामुलींच्या लग्नासाठी आर्थिक मदत, महिलांना बचत गटामार्फत कर्ज मिळवून देणे, पॉलिसी उतरविणे अशा प्रकारच्या आर्थिक तरतूदी देखील केल्या जातात.

**सारांश :-** उपरोक्त माहितीवरून नगरपालिकांमार्फत महिला व बालकल्याण विभागांतर्गत वेगवेगळ्या योजना राबवून स्त्रीयांचा विकास घडवून आणण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केले जातात. त्याचबरोबर स्त्रिया स्वतःच्या पायावर उभ्या रहाव्या यासाठी स्वयंरोजगार मार्गदर्शन व महिला मंडळांद्वारे मदत केली जाते.

**संदर्भ सूची :-**

1. *महिला व बालकल्याण विभाग - चंद्रकांत मिसाळ*
2. *भारतीय समाज आणि सामाजिक समस्या - डॉ. भा. की. खडसे*
3. *महिला व बालकल्याण योजनेची पुस्तिका*
4. *क्षेत्रीय पहाणी*
5. *प्राथमिक माहितीच्या आधारे संकलित माहिती.*

डॉ. सुरेखा भिंगार दिवे (1230-1232)

## मानवी विकास निर्देशांक

डॉ. सुरेखा भिंगारदिवे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापिका अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख के.जे. सोमय्या कला विद्यालय व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय कोपरगाव ता. कोपरगाव जि. अहमदनगर

गोषवारा १९९० मध्ये संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्य (UNDP) ने आर्थिक विकासाचे मापक म्हणून मानवी विकास निर्देशांक तयार केला. पाकिस्तानी अर्थतज्ञ महबूब उल हक यांना मानवी विकास निर्देशांकाचे (HDI) जनक म्हटले जाते. मानवी विकास निर्देशांकामध्ये मानवी कल्याण विचारात घेतले जाते व त्यावरून देश विकसित आहे की विकसनशील हे ठरविले जाते. आरोग्य शिक्षण राहणीमान या तीनही घटकांची सरासरी म्हणजे मानवी विकास निर्देशांक होय. मानवी विकास निर्देशांकावर आधारीत विविध देशांची वर्गवारी केली जाते. मानवी विकास निर्देशांक शुन्य ते एक च्या दरम्यान असतो. शुन्य म्हणजे मानवी विकास झालेला नाही. तर एक म्हणजे पूर्ण मानव विकास झालेला आहे. भारताचे श्री विश्वजीत गुहा यांनी मानव विकास निर्देशांकावर आधारित नवीन निर्देशांक तयार केले आहेत. जीवनाची गुणवत्ता, दारिद्र्य रेषेवरील लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण आणि शहरीकरण हे आयाम विचारात घेऊन मानव विकास निर्देशांक १ मानव विकास निर्देशांक २ मानव विकास निर्देशांक ३ मानव विकास निर्देशांक ४ हे निर्देशांक तयार केले आहेत. UNDP द्वारे डिसेंबर २०१५ मध्ये टोकियो येथे मानवी विकास अहवाल जाहीर केला यामध्ये जगातील १८८ देशांच्या यादीत भारताचा मानवी विकास निर्देशांक ०.६०९ असून १३० वा क्रमांक होता. २१ मार्च २०१७ रोजी २०१६ चा मानवी विकास अहवाल जाहीर केला. जगातील १८८ देशांमध्ये भारताचा १३१ वा क्रमांक लागतो. आजचे जग विकासाच्या विविध स्तरानुसार कसे विभागले आहे हे दाखविण्याचा प्रयत्न संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या मानवी विकास अहवालामार्फत सतत केला जातो. सर्व सदस्य राष्ट्रांचे मूल्यमापण केले जाते व मानवी विकासाचे स्तर निश्चित केले जातात. भारतातील एकूण राहणीमानाच्या दर्जामध्ये दरवर्षी सुधारणा होत आहे. परंतु सुधारणेसाठी भरपूर वाव असल्याचे निरीक्षणही संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने नोंदवले आहे. प्रस्तावना मानवी विकास म्हणजे व्यक्तींना जास्तीत जास्त संधी उपलब्ध करून देणारी एक सक्षम प्रक्रिया होय. मानवी विकास मोजण्यासाठी मानवी विकास निर्देशांकाचा वापर केला जातो. सर्व निकषांच्या आकडेवारीचे रूपांतर निर्देशांकामध्ये करून त्या सर्वांची सरासरी काढल्यास मानवी निर्देशांक मिळतो. मानवाचे कल्याण किती होते हे मोजण्यासाठी निर्देशांक काढले जातात. मानवी विकास निर्देशांकाची व्याख्या ही या मान्यतेवर आधारित आहे की 'एखाद्या देशात राहणारे लोक हे त्या देशातील वास्तविक संपत्ती आहे. मानवी विकास निर्देशांकामध्ये मानव कल्याण विशेषतः बालकल्याणासाठी एक मानवीकृत आधार आहे. ज्यामध्ये निश्चित केले जाते की कोणता देश विकसित, विकसनशील किंवा अविकसित आहे. तसेच मानवी विकास निर्देशांकावर आधारीत विविध देशांची वर्गवारी केली जाते.

मानवी विकास निर्देशांकाची रचना मानवी विकास निर्देशांक तयार करण्यासाठी तीन स्वतंत्र निर्देशांक तयार केले जातात. आरोग्य शिक्षण व राहणीमान या तीन घटकांची सरासरी म्हणजे मानवी विकास निर्देशांक होय. या तीनही घटकांमधील विकास खालील पध्दतीने मोजला जातो.

१. आर्युमान कमाल आयुर्मान ८५ तर किमान आयुर्मान २० वर्षे समजले जाते.

२. शिक्षण - कमाल शिक्षण १५ वर्षे व किमान शिक्षण शुन्य वर्ष व शाळेत प्रवेश घेणा-या मुलांनी किती वर्षे शिकणे अपेक्षित आहे .

३. चांगले राहणीमान - दरडोई कयशक्ती उत्पन्न इ. घटकामधील विकास मोजला जातो व मानवी विकास निर्देशांक काढला जातो . मानवी विकास निर्देशांक तयार करण्यासाठी तीन स्वतंत्र निर्देशांक तयार केले जातात या तीन घटकांची कामाल व किमान मूल्ये मोजली जातात . मानवी विकास निर्देशांकावर आधारित विविध देशांची वर्गवारी केली जाते . ०.७५८ पेक्षा जास्त मानव विकास निर्देशांक असणा-या देशांना 'अतिउच्च मानव विकास' गटात केली जाते . ०.६४० ते ०.७५८ मानव विकास निर्देशांक असल्यास 'उच्च मानव विकास' ०.४६६ ते ०.६४० मानव विकास निर्देशांक असल्यास 'मध्यम मानव विकास' आणि ०.४६६ पेक्षा कमी मानवी विकास असल्यास त्या देशांना 'कमी मानव विकास' गटात वर्गवारी केली जाते .

भारताचा मानवी विकास निर्देशांक - भारताचे श्री . विश्वजित गुहा यांनी मानवी विकास निर्देशांकावर आधारित नवीन निर्देशांक तयार केले आहेत . दीर्घ आणि निरोगी जीवन , ज्ञानाची सुगमता , चांगले राहणीमान यावर आधारित मानव विकास निर्देशांकास त्यांनी मानवी विकास निर्देशांक म्हटले आहे . यामध्ये जीवनाची गुणवत्ता हा आयाम वाढविल्यास आपल्याला मानवी विकास निर्देशांक २ मिळतो . दारिद्र्य रेषेवरील लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण विचारात घेतल्यास मानवी विकास निर्देशांक ३ आणि शहरीकरण आयाम विचारात घेतल्यास मानवी विकास निर्देशांक ४ हा निर्देशांक मिळतो . मानवी विकास निर्देशांक ० ते १ च्या दरम्यान असतो . ० म्हणजे मानव विकास झालेला नाही . तर १ म्हणजे पूर्ण मानव विकास झालेला आहे . निर्देशांकावर आधारित विविध देशांची वर्गवारी केली जाते . तसेच यासाठी **United Nation population Division, UNESCO ( United Nations Education Scientific & Cultural organization) , Institute for Statistics , World Bank** यांच्याकडून विनचुक आकडेवारी गोळा करून मानवी विकास निर्देशांक काढला जातो .

UNDP द्वारे डिसेंबर २०१५ मध्ये टोकियो येथे मानवी विकास अहवाल जाहीर करण्यात आला . या अहवालांतर्गत जगातील १८८ देशांचा मानवी विकास निर्देशांक तयार करण्यात आला या अहवालानुसार सर्वाधिक मानवी विकास निर्देशांक नॉर्वे ०.९४४ तर सर्वात कमी मानवी विकास निर्देशांक नायजर ०.११२ देशाचा आहे . या अहवालानुसार जगातील १८८ देशांच्या यादीमध्ये भारताचा मानवी निर्देशांक ०.६०९ असुन १३० वा क्रमांक लागतो . तसेच २१ मार्च २०१७ रोजी २०१६ चा मानवी विकास अहवाल स्विडन येथे जाहिर झाला . जगातील १८८ देशांमध्ये भारताचा १३१ वा क्रमांक लागतो . मानवी विकासाच्या बाबतीत जागतिक स्तरावरील भारताचे स्थान अतिशय खाली असण्यास मानवी विकास ठरविणारा घटक दरडोई उत्पन्न हे विकसित देशांच्या तुलनेत खुपच कमी आहे . दरडोई उत्पन्न कमी असल्याने लोकांची राहणीमानाची पातळी खुपच कमी आहे . तसेच शिक्षण विषयक स्थिती विचारात घेतल्यास विकसित देशांच्या मानाने कमी आहे . विकसित देशांशी तुलना करता भारतात आर्युमर्यादा कमी आहे . या घटकांमुळे भारताचा मानवी विकास निर्देशांक जागतिक स्तरावरील स्थान खाली आहे .

समारोप - आजचे जग विकासाच्या विविध स्तरानुसार कसे विभागले आहे हे दाखविण्याचा प्रयत्न संयुक्त राष्ट्रांच्या मानवी विकास अहवालामार्फत सतत केला जातो . सर्व सदस्य राष्ट्रांचे वर सांगितलेल्या पध्दतीने मूल्यमापन होऊन मानवी विकासाचे स्तर निश्चित केले जातात . भारतातील एकूण राहणीमानाच्या दर्जामध्ये दर वर्षी सातत्याने सुधारणा होत आहे . परंतु सुधारणेसाठी भरपूर वाव असल्याचे निरीक्षण ही संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघाने नोंदविले आहे . ब्रिक्स परिषदेतील सदस्य देशांपैकी रशिया वाझिल आणि चीन हे देश उच्च मानव विकास निर्देशांकाच्या वर्गात

आहेत .रशियाचे स्थान सर्वात वरचे त्यानंतर ब्राझिल व चीन आहे .बिक्समध्ये भारताचा निर्देशांक नीचांकी आहे .विकसित देशांतील मानवी साधनसामुग्रीची गुणवत्ता भारताच्या तुलनेने खुपच आधिक आहे .

संदर्भ □

१ □ अर्थशास्त्र □ डॉ. संतोष दास्ताने □ डॉ. मंजुषा मुसमाडे □ युनिथी पब्लिकेशन

२ □ भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था □ प्रिडुल पुंगळे □ वैदिका पब्लिकेशन

३ □ स्पर्धा परीक्षा अर्थशास्त्र □ डॉ. किरण देसले □ वीपस्तंभ पब्लिकेशन



डॉ. मनिशा कारभारी आहेर (1233-1236)

## कॅशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था

डॉ.मनिशा कारभारी आहेर

कला आणि वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय,खेडगाव ता.दिंडोरी,जि.नाशिक

**प्रस्तावना:** 8 नोव्हें.2016 रोजी 500 व 1000 रुपयांच्या नोटा चलणातुन बंद करत असल्याची म्हणजे विमुद्रीकरणाची घोशणा केली.देशातील भ्रष्टाचार,काळाबाजार,पैसांचा गैरव्यवहार,दहशतवाद व दहशतवाद्यांना होणारे अर्थसहाय्य आणि बनावट नोटा या समस्यांचे निराकरण करण्यासाठी हा निर्णय घेण्यात आला.देशात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर काळा पैसा निर्माण होत असुन,त्यामुळे समांतर अर्थव्यवस्था फोफावते.हा काळापैसा बाहेर काढण्यासाठी खऱ्या अर्थाने हा नोटाबंदीचा निर्णय घेण्यात आला.नोटाबंदीच्या ऐतीहासिक निर्णयाला एक वर्ष पुर्ण झाले.500 व 1000 रुपयांच्या नोटा एका रात्रीतुन चलणातुन काढुन घेण्यात आल्या,त्याचे अनेक बरेवाईट परिणामही दिसले,मात्र नोटाबंदी हा निर्णय दिर्घकालीन फायद्याचाच असल्याचे हळूहळू समोर येत आहे.रोख व्यवहार कमी करुन कॅशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था निर्माण करणे हा सर्वात महत्वाचा हेतु नोटाबंदी या निर्णयामागे असल्याचे दिसुन येते.

**कॅशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणजे काय ?**दैनंदिन आर्थिक व्यवहारात रोख पैसांच्या वापराऐवजी चेक,क्रेडिटकार्ड,डेबिटकार्ड,इंटरनेट बँकिंग तसेच इतर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पेमेंट पर्यायांचा अधिकाधिक वापर असणाऱ्या अर्थव्यवस्थेला कॅशलेस अर्थव्यवस्था असे म्हणतात.

**कॅशलेस व्यवहारांचे विविध पर्याय –**

- 1) चेक किंवा धनादेश,डिमांडड्राफ्ट .
  - 2) डेबिट व क्रेडीट कार्डसारखे प्लास्टिक मनी- वस्तु व सेवा खरेदी,कर अथवा देयके भरणा,तिकिट खरेदी इत्यादीसाठी डेबिट व क्रेडीट कार्ड स्वाईप करणे.
  - 3) इंटरनेट बँकिंग – प्रत्यक्ष बँकेत न जाता बँकिंगचे सर्व व्यवहार इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातुन घरबसल्या संगणक अथवा मोबाईलच्या माध्यमातुन करणे.
  - 4) मोबाईल वॉलेटस् – पेटिएम,मोबिविक्,फ्रिचार्ज इ.
- वरिल विविध पर्याय कॅशलेस व्यवहारांसाठी उपलब्ध आहेत.

**अभ्यासाची उद्दीष्टे –**

- 1) कॅशलेस व्यवहारांबाबत भारताची स्थिती अभ्यासणे.
- 2) विविध कॅशलेस पर्यायांचा आढावा घेणे.
- 3) कॅशलेस अर्थव्यवस्थेचे फायदे अभ्यासणे.

वरिल उद्दीष्टे विचारात घेवून सदर संशोधन पेपर तयार करण्यात आला आहे.

कॅशलेस व्यवहार तयार करण्यासाठी पुढील विविध पर्यायांचा वापर करणे षक्य आहेत.

**1] NEFT – National Electronic Funds Transfer:**इंटरनेट बँकिंगद्वारे करण्यात येणाऱ्या या कॅशलेस व्यवहारामध्ये बँक चालु असतांना दुसऱ्या खात्यावर पैसे पाठविता येऊ शकतात यासाठी बँकखाते इंटरनेट बँकेसाठी नोंदीत लागते.दुसऱ्या खात्यावर पैसे पोहचण्यास वेळ लागतो मात्र,या पध्दतीमध्ये व्यवहार मुल्यावर कोणतीही कमाल मर्यादा नसते.

**2] RTGS –Real Time Gross Settlement:** इंटरनेट बँकिंगद्वारे करण्यात येणाऱ्या या कॅषलेस पध्दतीमध्ये रिअल टाईम मध्ये पैसे पाठविता येतात. ही पध्दती किमान 2लाख रूपयांवरील रक्कम पाठविण्यासाठी वापरतात.

**3]UPI – Unified Payments Interface:** भारतीय रिझर्व्ह बँक आणि इंडियन बँक्स असोसिएशनने स्थापना केलेल्या 'नॅशनल पेमेंट कार्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडियाच्या माध्यमातून सगळ्या प्रमुख बँकांनी एकत्र येऊन युनिफाईड पेमेंट इंटरफेसची निर्मिती केली. एप्रिल 2016 मध्ये या सेवेचे लोकपर्ण झाले. जवळपास 26 बँकांनी ही सुविधा उपलब्ध करून दिली आहे. यामध्ये सरकारच्या एसबीआय, बँक ऑफ बडोदा यांसह खाजगी आयसीआयसीआय बँक, येस बँक, एचडीएफसी बँक इ. चा समावेश आहे. कोणत्याही बँकेचा एक न्व् डाऊनलोड केल्यानंतर त्याद्वारे कोणत्याही बँकेच्या कितीही खात्यांमध्ये पैसे पाठविता येऊ शकतात. किंवा बिले भरता येतात. या पध्दतीद्वारे एकावेळी कमाल 1लाख रूपये पेमेंट करता येते. तसेच प्रत्येक व्यवहारासाठी फक्त 50 पैसे पुल्क आकारले जाते. एखाद्याला बिल देणे, येणाऱ्या बिलांसाठी रिमांडर देणे इ. सुविधा न्व् मध्ये आहे.

**4] USSD – Unstructured Supplementary Service Data:** या पध्दतीमध्ये साध्या फोनद्वारेही व्यवहार केले जाऊ शकतात. यामध्ये ग्राहकाचा मोबाईल क्रमांक बँक खात्याशी संलग्न करणे आवश्यक असते. मोबाईलवर 'मरु डायल करून, बँकेच्या नावाची पहिली तीन अद्याक्षरे किंवा ष्हे कोडची पहिली चार अद्याक्षरे टाईप करून, थनदक ज्तंदमित डडप्व ऑप्शन निवडावा लागतो. स्फार्टफोन नसणाऱ्या ग्राहकांसाठी किंवा इंटरनेट नसणाऱ्या दुर्गम भागात ही कॅषलेस पध्दती अत्यंत उपयोगी ठरत आहे.

**5] IMPS – Immediate Mobale Payment Service:** इंटरनेट बँकिंगद्वारे करण्यात येणारी ही कॅषलेस व्यवहार पध्दती आहे. खात्याशी जोडलेला मोबाईल क्रमांक व त्याच्याशी जोडलेला डडप्व क्रमांक किंवा बँकेच्या षाखेचा ष्हे क्रमांक व खाते क्रमांक यापैकी एकाचा वापर करून ग्राहक आपले बिल पेमेंट करू शकतो.

**6, ई – वॉलेटस् किंवा मोबाईल वॉलेटस्** – कोणतेही ई – वॉलेट स्टोअरवर जाऊन डाऊनलोड करता येते या वॉलेटसाठी मोबाईल क्रमांक आणि ईमेल आयडीची गरज लागते. नेटबँकिंग किंवा डेबिट किंवा क्रेडीट कार्डच्या माध्यमातून ई – वॉलेटमध्ये निष्चित रक्कम जमा करता येऊ शकते. या वॉलेटद्वारे दुसऱ्याच्या ई – वॉलेटवर त्वरित रक्कम पाठविता येतात. आरबीआयने ई – वॉलेटसाठी असणारी मासिक व्यवहार मर्यादा 10 हजार रूपयांवरून 20 हजार रूपये केली आहे. केवायसी निकशांची पुर्तता केल्यानंतर ही मर्यादा 1 लाखांपर्यंत वाढविता येऊ शकते. सध्या देशातील सर्वात मोठी ई – वॉलेट म्हणून पेटीएम चा वापर होतो पेटीएमद्वारे प्रीपेड व पोस्टपेड मोबाईल, विजेचे बिल, डिटीएच बील, निवडक षाळांची फी, टेलिफोन बिल, विमान टिकीटे इ. अनेक व्यवहार करता येतात.

**7, AEPS – आधार क्रमांकाद्वारे पेमेंट सुविधा** यामध्ये आधार क्रमांक बँक खात्याशी संलग्न करावा लागतो. त्यानंतर केवळ आधार क्रमांक आणि बोट्याचा ठसा देऊन मायक्रो एटीएम किंवा चै ; च्वपदज वीसम द्व मधीनच्या मदतीने बॅलन्सची माहिती, पैसे काढणे, जमा करणे आणि एका आधार वरून दुसऱ्या आधारवर पैसे पाठविणे इ. सुविधांचा लाभ घेता येऊ शकता.

**कॅषलेस अर्थव्यवस्थेचे फायदे –**

1) सामान्य जनतेला फायदा – कॅषलेस अर्थव्यवस्थेमुळे सामान्य जनतेला रोख पैशासाठी एटीएम च्या रांगेत उभे रहावे लागणार नाही.जमा धनादेश वटवण्यासाठी बँकेत वाट पाहत उभे रहावे लागणार नाही.तसे सुट्टे पैसे व त्यासाठी होणारी धावपळ थांबण्यास मदत होईल.रोख पैसे चोरीची भिती राहणार नाही.एकुणच कॅषलेस व्यवहारांमुळे सर्वसामान्य जनतेची आर्थिक जिवन सुलभ होईल.

2) काळ्या पैशाला आळा –चेक,क्रेडिट कार्ड,डेबिट कार्ड,इंटरनेट बँकिंग तसेच इतर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पेमेंट पर्यायांद्वारे झालेल्या व्यवहारांची नोंद ठेवणे,असे व्यवहार ट्रॅक करणे.सरकारसाठी सोपे होईल. त्यामुळे कर चुकवेगिरीला आळा बसेल व काळा पैसा नियंत्रीत करणे शक्य होईल.

3)बनावट नोटांची समस्या –ोजारील देशांतुन अवैध मार्गांनी भारतात येणाऱ्या नोटांमुळे महागाई,दहशतवादाला अर्थसहाय्य इ.समस्या उद्भवतात कॅषलेस अर्थव्यवस्थेमुळे बनावट नोटांना थारा राहणार नाही.

4) चलन छपाई व वितरण खर्चात बचत –रिझर्व्ह बँकेच्या अहवालानुसार 2010-11 मध्ये नोटा व नाणी छपाईसाठी 24 अब्ज रूपये,तर चलन वितरणासाठी आणखी 455 दशलक्ष रूपये खर्च आला. चलणी नोटांच्या छपाई व वापरात भारताचा जगात चीननंतर दुसरा क्रमांक लागतो.कॅषलेस अर्थव्यवस्थेमुळे या खर्चात बचत होईल.

5) कार्यक्षमतेत वाढ – कॅषलेस अर्थव्यवस्थेतील व्यवहारांचा होणारा खर्च फारच अल्प असतो तसेच सरकारद्वारे सामाजिक योजनांवर होणाऱ्या खर्चातील गळती व भ्रष्टाचार कमी होईल.व अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या कार्यक्षमतेत वाढ होईल.

6) बँकेतील ठेवींमध्ये वाढ – लोकांची मानसिकता स्वतःजवळ रोख रक्कम ठेवण्याची असते.असा पैसा बँकांना वापरता येत नाही.म्हणून हा पैसा वापराअभावी पडुन राहतो.कॅषलेस अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये रोख रक्कम लोकांकडे न राहता त्यांच्या बँक खात्यातच राहते.बँकांची रोखता वाढते त्यामुळे अर्थव्यवस्थेची वृद्धी होण्यास मदत होते.अशा प्रकारे कॅषलेस अर्थव्यवस्थेमुळे अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासाला चालना मिळेल.

**कॅषलेस अर्थव्यवस्थेबाबत भारतासमोरील आव्हाने –**

1) रोख व्यवहारांना प्राधान्य –भारतातील बहुसंख्य नागरिक व्यवहारांसाठी रोख रकमेलाच प्राधान्य देतात देशातील 85 टक्क्यांपेक्षा अधिक व्यवहार आजही रोख रकमेद्वारेच होतात.

2) वित्तीय समावेशनाचा अभाव –एक अहवालानुसार देशातील जवळपास निम्म्या लोकांकडे स्वतःचे बँक खाते नाही.त्यामुळे या लोकांच्या कॅषलेस व्यवहारांशी संबंध नाही.जनधन योजने अंतर्गत जवळपास 22 कोटी बँक खाती उघडण्यात आली आहेत,मात्र यापैकी बहुतांश खाती निष्क्रिय अवस्थेत आहेत.

3) कॅषलेस व्यवहारांवर शुल्क –POS मशिनच्या वापरावर बँकांकडुन प्रतिव्यवहार काही प्रमाणात शुल्क लावले जाते हे शुल्क टाळण्यासाठी ग्राहक रोख व्यवहारांना प्राधान्य देतात.

4) निरक्षरता –देशातील निरक्षरांचे प्रमाण 25 टक्क्यांच्या जवळपास आहे निरक्षर व्यक्तींना कॅषलेस व्यवहार करण्यात अडचणी येतात.

5) मोठे असंघटीत क्षेत्र –देशातील 90 टक्क्यांहून अधिक रोजगार हे असंघटीत क्षेत्रात कार्यरत आहे या क्षेत्रातील लोकांना कॅषलेस व्यवहारांसाठी लागणाऱ्या पायाभुत बाबी घेणे अनेकदा परवडत नाही.त्यामुळे हा वर्ग रोख व्यवहारांना प्राधान्य देतो.

6) कॅषलेस व्यवहारांबाबत माहितीचा अभाव –क्रेडिट कार्ड,मोबाईल,वॉलेटस वापरून केलेल्या व्यवहारांमुळे मिळणारे फायदे बहुसंख्य जनतेला माहित नाही.

**समारोप –** विमुद्रीकरणाची घोशणा ही अर्थव्यवस्थेसमोरील

भ्रष्टाचार,काळाबाजार,करचुकवेगीरी,दहशतवादी कारवाया, इ.समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी महत्वपूर्ण ठरणार आहे कॅषलेस अर्थव्यवस्था प्रत्यक्षात आणण्यासाठी अनेक कॅषलेस पर्यायांची उपलब्धता आहे त्यातील अनेक पर्याय सुलभ असल्याने ते वापरणे सोईचे ठरतील.कॅषलेस अर्थव्यवस्था प्रत्यक्षात येत असतांना अनेक आव्हाने स्विकारावी लागणार आहे असे असेल तरी विमुद्रीकरण हा निर्णय दिर्घकालीन फायद्यांचा ठरेल.

**संदर्भसूची:**

1.यशाची परिक्रमा,जानेवारी 2017.

2.बुलेटीन ऑफ युनिक अॅकॅडमी,पुणे,डिसेंबर.2016

डॉ. नासिकेत गो. सुर्यवंशी & प्रा. गोविंद रा. काळे (1237-1240)

## भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत कृषी क्षेत्राची भूमिका

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**प्रास्तावना :-** देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेत शेतीचे स्थान अतिशय महत्त्वपूर्ण असते. वाढत्या आर्थिक विकासाबरोबर शेतीवरील लोकसंख्येचे अवलंबित्व कमी होत जाते हे जरी खरे असले तरी ही अवस्था साध्य करण्यासाठी शेतीच्या क्षेत्राची मदत मोलाची ठरते. जपानसारख्या वेगाने विकसित झालेल्या देशातसुद्धा शेतीने विकास प्रक्रियेला हातभार लावला आहे. देश विकसित झाला तरी वाढत्या लोकसंख्येची अन्नधान्याची आणि विविध उद्योगांची, कच्च्या मालाची गरज हेच क्षेत्र पूर्ण करते. विकसनशील अर्थव्यवस्थेत तर राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न, निर्यात, अन्नधान्य आणि कच्च्या मालाचा पुरवठा रोजगार इत्यादी अनेक क्षेत्रांमध्ये शेती क्षेत्राची भूमिका महत्वाची असते. कृषिप्रधान अर्थव्यवस्थेचे रूपांतर औद्योगिक अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये होण्यासाठी, शेतीचे निर्वाहपर स्वरूप यायला हवे. त्याशिवाय या क्षेत्राची क्षमता पूर्णपणे कामात येऊ शकणार नाही. हा बदल घडवून आणणे हा केवळ तांत्रिक सुधारणांचा प्रश्न नाही. सिंचन, खते, नवीन बियाणे, सुधारीत अवजारे इत्यादी तंत्रात्मक सुधारणा तर व्हायलाच हव्यात, पण त्यासाठी आधी शेतक-यांच्या दृष्टिकोनात बदल होणे आवश्यक आहे. अज्ञानी, दैववादी आणि असहाय शेतकरी सुधारणांसाठी प्रवृत्त होणे कठीण असते. त्यासाठी शेतीकडे पाहण्याचा त्यांच्या दृष्टिकोनात बदल व्हायला हवा. भारतीय स्वातंत्र्याच्या नंतर देशात शेती क्षेत्राला प्राधान्य देण्यात आले. पहिल्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेत शेती क्षेत्राचा विकास करण्यावर भर देण्यात आला. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था कृषिप्रधान अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणून परिचित असून देशातील बहुसंख्य ७० टक्के लोकांचे उदरनिर्वाहाचे साधन म्हणून शेतीकडे पाहिल्या जाते. २००७.०८ च्या आकडेवारीनुसार देशात एकूण रोजगाराच्या ५८.२ टक्के रोजगार केवळ शेती क्षेत्रातून पुरविल्या जातो. याचा अर्थ इतर क्षेत्राच्या तुलनेत शेतीतून रोजगाराच्या संधीचे प्रमाण जास्तीचे असल्याचे दिसून येते. २००७.०८ व्या कालावधीत सकल देशांतर्गत उत्पादनातील कृषी क्षेत्राचा हिस्सा २१ टक्के एवढा होता तर २००६-०७ मध्ये देशातील एकूण निर्यातीतील १०.२ टक्के वाटा कृषी क्षेत्राचा होता आणि त्याच कालखंडातील कृषी मालाची आयात २.७ टक्के होती. देशातील प्रतिव्यक्ती खाद्यान्न १९९१ च्या कालखंडात ३९५ ग्रॅम इतके होते. त्यात वाढ होऊन २००६ मध्ये ४४५ ग्रॅम इतके झाले याचा अर्थ प्रति व्यक्ती उपभोगामध्ये ६० वर्षांच्या कालखंडात ५० ग्रॅम एवढी वाढ झाली.

**भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत शेतीचे स्थान :** भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत शेती क्षेत्रास अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा म्हणून संबोधल्या जाते. १९५१ साली स्विकारलेल्या नियोजनापासून ते आजतागायत शेतीची महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका अर्थव्यवस्थेत असल्याचे पुढील मुद्द्यांच्या आधारे स्पष्ट करता येईल.

०१. **राष्ट्रीय उत्पादनातील हिस्सा:** विकसित देशात शेतीचा राष्ट्रीय उत्पादनातील हिस्सा कमी असतो. तसेच शेतीवरील अवलंबीत्व सुध्दा फारच कमी असते. उदा. इंग्लंड आणि अमेरिका या देशातील राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नातील शेतीचा हिस्सा २ ते ३ टक्के आहे तर ५ टक्के पेक्षाही कमी शेतीवरील अवलंबीत्व असलेल्यांची संख्या आहे.

**तक्ता क्र. १ :- एकुण देशी उत्पादनात शेतीचा हिस्सा**

वर्ष	1950&51	1665	1976	1985	1991	1997	2010
जी.डी.पी. तील हिस्सा	52-2	48-6	37-4	32-8	28-3	24-4	14-6

स्त्रोत :- आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण

वरील तक्त्याचा विचार करता देशाच्या जीडीपी तील कृषीचा हिस्सा उत्तरोत्तर घटत असल्याचा दिसून येतो. २०१५-१६ साली हे प्रमाण १३ टक्के पर्यंत कमी होत गेल्याचे दिसून आले.

०२. **उदरनिर्वाहाचे साधन :-**भारतातील बहुसंख्य लोकांच्या निर्वाहाचे साधन शेतीवर आधारीत असणारे इतर व्यवसाय हेच आहे. आर्थिक विकास होत असला तरी ही वस्तुस्थिती फारशी बदललेली नाही. देशातील ग्रामीण भागात, शेती करणा-यांचे प्रमाण तुलनेने स्पष्ट होईल.

**तक्ता क्रं.२ वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रातील कार्यकारी लोकसंख्या (संख्या प्रतिषत)**

वर्ष	प्राथमिक	दुयम	सेवा
1951	72-1	10-7	17-2
2001	60-8	17-1	22-01

स्त्रोत :- आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण

वरील तक्त्यावरून असे स्पष्ट होते की, भारतीय नियोजनाच्या सुरवातीस शेती क्षेत्रावर काम करणा-या लोकांचे प्रमाण ७२.१ टक्के होते. २००१ च्या आकडेवारी चा विचारकरता ६०.८ टक्के घटलेले दिसून आले. याचा अर्थ दुयम व सेवा क्षेत्रात काम करणा-या लोकांचे प्रमाण १६५१ च्या तुलनेत निश्चितच वाढले. पण तरीही शेती क्षेत्रावर काम करणा-या लोकांचे प्रमाण दोन्ही क्षेत्राच्या निश्चितच जास्त आहे.

०३. **विदेशी व्यापारातील महत्व:-** आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारात शेती क्षेत्राची भुमिका अत्यंत महत्वाची असलेली दिसून येते. भारताच्या आर्थिक नियोजनाच्या काळात निर्यात व्यापारामध्ये यंत्रोत्पादित व अपरंपरागत वस्तूंचे महत्व वाढत गेले आहे. असे असले तरी चहा, कॉफी, तंबाखू, मसाल्याचे पदार्थ, ताग, सुतीवस्त्र इत्यादींची निर्यात आजही लक्षणीय असून त्यापासून देशाला बहुमूल्य असे परकीय चलन प्राप्त होते. अगदी अलीकडील काळात या वस्तुसोबतच यांत्रिक वस्तुंचीही मोठया प्रमाणात निर्यात होत आहे. पण ही निर्यात कृषी क्षेत्रापेक्षा जास्तीची आहे.

**तक्ता क्र.३ भारताच्या निर्यात उत्पन्नात शेतीचा हिस्सा (को.रु.)**

अ.क्र.	घटक	1980&81	1990&91	2000&01	2008&09
१	एकुण निर्यातीचे मूल्य	6711	32527	201356	840755

२	शेती निर्यातीचे मूल्य	2057	6013	28657	77783
३	एकूण निर्यातीशी शेतमाल निर्यातीचे प्रमाण (टक्के)	30-65	18-5	14-2	9-3

वरील तक्त्यात दर्शविल्याप्रमाणे १९८०-८१, च्या कालखंडात एकूण निर्यातीशी शेतमाल निर्यातीचे प्रमाण ३०.६५ टक्के होते तर १९९०-९१ ला घटून १८.५ टक्के झाले. तर २००८-०९ मध्ये ९.३ टक्के झाले. निर्यातीचा रूपयात विचार केला असता ही आकडे वारी वाढत असलेली दिसून येते. १९८०-८१ मध्ये एकूण अनुक्रमे १९९०-९१, २०००-०१, २००८-०९ साली ६०१३ कोटी रु, २८६५७ कोटी रु, ७७७८३ कोटी रु, वाढत गेल्याचे दिसून येते.

०४. **अन्नधान्याची गरज भागविण्याकरीता उपयुक्त :-** अर्थव्यवस्थेत वाढत्या लोकसंख्येच्या वाढत्या गरजा पूर्ण करण्याकरीता किंवा त्यांची अन्नाची गरज पूर्ण करण्याकरीता शेती क्षेत्र महत्वाची भूमिका निभावते देशांतर्गत अन्नधान्याची गरज भागवून बराचसा कृषीमाल निर्यातही केला जातो.

**तक्ता क्रं. ४ देशतील उत्पादन (द.ल.ट.)**

अ.क्र.	घटक	1949&50	1964&65	2008&09	वर्षिक	वृद्धी दर
१	खाद्यान्न	55	89	233	3-2	2-21
२	अखाद्यान्न	60	141	352	3-5	2-06
	एकूण	115	230	585	3-1	2-4

स्त्रोत :- आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण

वरील अन्नधान्याचा विचार करता एकूण उत्पादनामध्ये १९४९-५० पासून सातत्याने वाढ होतांना दिसत आहे. एकूण उत्पादनातील वाढ ही देशातील लोकांचा अन्न विषयक गरजा पूर्ण करण्यास सहायभूत ठरते.

०५. **मुबलक मनुष्यबळाचा पुरवठा:-** शेती हा एक व्यवसाय आहे की ज्या मध्ये इतर व्यवसायांपेक्षा जास्तीचे श्रमिक काम करू शकतात. वस्तुतः शेतीला इतक्या श्रमिकांची गरज नसते. पण अन्य उत्पादक कामाअभावी शेतीत गुंतून राहण्याला पर्याय नसतो. शेतीक्षेत्राचा विकास होते. असल्यामुळे तेथेच वाढत्या लोकसंख्येला काही प्रमाणात रोजगार देता येतो. बदललेल्या उत्पादन तंत्रामुळे नवीन पिक घेणे, दुबार पिके यामुळे जास्त श्रमिकांना काम मिळू शकते. एकूण रोजगारांच्या ५८ टक्के रोजगार हे क्षेत्र पुरविते.

०६. **आर्थिक समानता प्रस्थापित होण्यासाठी :-** भारतातील २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार ग्रामीण भागात राहणा-या लोकांची संख्या ६८ टक्के एवढी होती. साहजिकच त्यांच्या उदरनिर्वाहाचे साधनही शेतीच असणार अर्थात तेथील आर्थिक विकासाचा मुळ प्रश्न ग्रामीण विकास हा असतो. खेड्यातील शेती या मुख्य व्यवसायाचा विकास झाला तर ग्रामीण भागातही विकास होवून आर्थिक विषमता कमी होवू शकते.

०७. **औद्योगिक क्षेत्राला कच्चा माल पुरविणारे क्षेत्र :-** औद्योगिक क्षेत्राला कच्चा माल पुरविणारे क्षेत्र म्हणून शेती क्षेत्र महत्वाची भूमिका निभावते. कापड, साखर, ज्युट, चहा इत्यादी उद्योग शेतीषिवाय वाढू शकत नाहीत. तसेच शेतीमधील उत्पादनांचे पर्यायी उपयोगही शोधले जात आहेत. त्यामुळे अनेक उद्योगांच्या विकासासाठी शेतीची मदत आवश्यक आहे.

०८. **भांडवल निर्मिती :-** भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत ७० टक्के लोकसंख्या शेती आणि शेती आधारित उद्योग व्यवसायांवरती निर्भर आहे. शेतीचे मोठया प्रमाणावर विभाजन होवूनही त्या क्षेत्रात अधिकचे उत्पादन काढण्यावर शेतक-यांचा भर दिसून येतो. लागवड क्षेत्रात विशेष वाढ न करता शेतीमध्ये १० कोटी मजुरांना काम देणे शक्य झाले आहे. शेतीचे उत्पादन वाढवून त्या क्षेत्रात बचतीला प्रोस्ताहन देणे व ती बचत भांडवल निर्मितीकडे वळविणे. यावरून असे स्पष्ट होते की, विकसनशील देशांची भांडवली कमतरतेची अडचण शेतीचे क्षेत्र ब-याच प्रमाणात सोडवू शकते.

**निष्कर्ष :-**वरील सर्व विश्लेशणाअंती असे स्पष्ट होते की, भारतीय शेती ही भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा होय. कारण उत्पादन, उत्पादकता, रोजगार, जीडीपी, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र , उदरनिर्वाह इत्यादीसाठी नियोजन कालखंडात इतर क्षेत्रांच्या तुलनेत, शेतीचे महत्व जरी कमी झाल्याचे स्पष्ट होत असले तरी ५८ टक्के लोकांना रोजगार पुरविणारे क्षेत्र म्हणून शेती विकासाला चालना मिळते आणि आर्थिक विकास संभवतो. म्हणून भारतातील अर्थव्यवस्थेत शेतीची महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते.

**सदर्भसूची :-**

- १) देसाई भालेराव : भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था
- २) डॉ. विजय कविमंडन : कृषी व ग्रामीण अर्थशास्त्र
- ३) वसुधा पुरोहित : कृषी अर्थशास्त्र
- ४) वित्त मंत्रालय भारत सरकार पुरस्कृत : भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था (वार्षिकांक)
- ५) किरण देसले : स्पर्धा परीक्षा अर्थशास्त्र
- ६) जे.एफ. पाटील (संपादक) : विकासाचे अर्थशास्त्र
- ७) मिश्र-पुरी : भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था, २०१२
- ८) दत्त-सुंदरम: भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था, २०१४



प्रा. डॉ. शेवाळे चंद्रकला नामदेव (1241-1243)

## जीएसटी चा ग्राहकांवर पडणारा प्रभाव

प्रा. डॉ. शेवाळे चंद्रकला नामदेव

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, समाजश्री प्रशांतदादा हिरे महाविद्यालय, नामपुर. ता. बागलाण जि. नाशिक

**प्रस्तावना :** एक देश एक कर या करप्रणालीच्या संकल्पनेवर बऱ्याच वर्षांपासून चर्चा शासनपातळीवर चालू होती. ३० जून २०१७ पर्यंत देशात केंद्रशासनाच्या अखत्यारीत येणाऱ्या सेवा व पुरवठ्यावर केंद्र शासन निर्धारित करेले त्या दराने तर राज्य शासनाच्या अखत्यारीत येणाऱ्या बाबींवर राज्य शासन कर वसुली करत होते. या दोन्ही करपध्दतीमुळे कर भरणाऱ्यांना बऱ्याच अडचणींना तोंड द्यावे लागत होते. करावर पुन्हा कर, क्लीस्ट प्रक्रिया, परताव्यासाठी अडचणी इ. यामुळे करचुकवेगिरी, भ्रष्टाचार, गैरप्रकार, बेनामी व्यवहार याबाबी घडत असत. परिणामी महागाई वाढून त्याचा फटका सामान्य नागरीकांना बसत होता. पाश्चात्य राष्ट्रांप्रमाणे आपल्या देशातही कर रचनेमध्ये सुधारणा करणे आवश्यक होते. परिणामी आपल्या देशाची लोकसंख्या, वस्तु व सेवा पुरवठा व्यवहारातील वैविध्य, व्यवहारांची संख्या, आपल्या देशात असलेली वेगवेगळी राज्ये, त्यांची कर प्रणाली यांचा विचार करून केंद्र शासनाने ही कर प्रणाली लागू करण्यासाठी वस्तु व सेवा कर यासाठी नवीन कायदा करून त्याला लोकसभा व राज्यसभा यांची मान्यता घेऊन १ जुलै २०१७ पासूनही करप्रणाली संपुर्ण देशात लागू झाली आहे.

### संशोधनाची उद्दीष्ट्ये :

१. वस्तु व सेवा करांचा ग्राहकांवर होणारा प्रभाव अभ्यासणे
२. वस्तु व सेवा करांचे ग्राहकांना होणारे फायदे तोटे अभ्यासणे.

**संशोधन पध्दती :** हा लेख तयार करतांना व लेखाचा आढावा घेतांना संबंधीत विषयातील दुय्यम स्रोताचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. यात प्रामुख्याने विषयाशी संबंधीत संदर्भ पुस्तके, मासिके, वृत्तपत्रे, अहवाल व संकेत स्थळाचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

### करांचे मुख्य दोन प्रकार पडतात :

१. प्रत्यक्ष कर : कराघात व करभार जेव्हा एकाच व्यक्तीवर पडतो त्यास प्रत्यक्ष कर म्हणतात.

उदा. मालमत्ता कर, आयकर, महानगरपालिका कर इ,

२. अप्रत्यक्ष कर : कराचा आघात एका व्यक्तीवर व करभार दुसऱ्या व्यक्तीवर पडतो. त्याला

अप्रत्यक्ष कर म्हणतात.

आज भारतात सर्व प्रकारच्या अप्रत्यक्ष करांचा एकुन करात ६५ टक्के वाटा आणि प्रत्यक्ष कराद्वारे उर्वरित ३५ टक्के आहे. भारतीय लोकसंख्येतील प्राप्तीकरांचे दाते केवळ ३.५ टक्के आहेत तर अप्रत्यक्ष कर भरणाऱ्यांचे प्रमाण १०० टक्के आहे. जीएसटी करप्रणालीमध्ये वस्तुचे उत्पादन ते अंतिम ग्राहकांना विक्री या टप्प्यामध्ये त्यावर राज्य व केंद्र सरकारच्या विविध प्रत्यक्ष-अप्रत्यक्ष करांऐवजी वस्तु व सेवा कर यावर एकच कर आकारण्यात येईल अशी या कर प्रणालीची करव्यवस्था आहे. या कर व्यवस्थेमुळे केंद्र सरकारचे उत्पादन शुल्क, अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क, प्रतिपुरक उत्पादन शुल्क, सेवा कर, विशेष उत्पादन शुल्क, तसेच राज्यसरकारचे विक्रीकर, खरेदी कर, केंद्रीय विक्री कर, जकात, प्रवेश कर, करमणुक कर हे कर रद्द वा वस्तु व सेवा करांमध्ये समाविष्ट करण्यात आलेले आहेत. सध्या वीज, इंधन, मद्यार्क कर प्रचलित राहणार असून या कराचा विचार करतांना केंद्रीय वस्तु व सेवाकर, ष्ठैज्द्व राज्य वस्तु व सेवा कर, ष्ठैज्द्व आंतरराज्य वस्तु व सेवा कर असे फक्त तीनच अप्रत्यक्ष कर अमलात येणार आहे. तसेच सीमा शुल्क कर वस्तु व सेवा करातच समाविष्ट करण्यात आला असून ग्रामपंचायत, नगरपरिषद व महानगरपालिका यासारख्या स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थाद्वारे वस्तु व सेवांवर आकारले जाणारे विविध अप्रत्यक्ष कर वस्तु व सेवा कराच्या रचनेतून वगळण्यात आले आहेत. हे अपवाद वगळता बाकी सर्व अप्रत्यक्ष कर वस्तु व सेवा या एकाच करात समाविष्ट करण्यात आले आहेत. अर्थव्यवस्थेतील तीन प्रमुख भागीदार शासन, ग्राहक व उद्योगजगत जीएसटी च्या अंमलबजावणीमुळे प्रभावित होणार आहेत. प्रस्तुत लेखात या कर पध्दतीचा ग्राहकांवर काय व कसा प्रभाव पडेल हे मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे.

**वस्तु व सेवा कराचे ग्राहकांना होणारे संभाव्य फायदे तोटे :** वस्तु व सेवा कराचा ग्राहकांवर दोन प्रकारे प्रभाव दिसून येईल. एक म्हणजे प्रत्येक वस्तु व सेवेवर नवीन प्रकारे, सुयोग्य असा एकच कर दर लागू होईल व आधीच्या कर प्रणालीच्या तुलनेने हा नवा करदर ज्याप्रमाणे वेगळा असेल त्यानुसार वस्तु वा सेवेचे मुल्य कमी होईल किंवा वाढेल. दुसरा वस्तु व सेवा कराचा अप्रत्यक्ष परिणाम जो केवळ काही काळानंतरच स्पष्ट होऊ शकेल. तो वस्तु व सेवांच्या उत्पादन व पुरवठा साखळीतील प्रक्रियांवरील कराबाबत असेल. जीएसटी ही चारस्तरीय कर प्रणाली आहे. त्यामध्ये ५, १२, १८ आणि २८ टक्के अशी आखणी केलेली आहे. जीवनावश्यक अशा वस्तुंवर सर्वात कमी म्हणजे ५ टक्के तर विलासी वस्तुंवर सर्वाधिक म्हणजे २८ टक्के कर ठरवला गेला आहे. ग्राहक किंमत निर्देशकांच्या अखत्यारीतील सुमारे ३० ते ३५ टक्के वस्तु या करमुक्त ठेवण्यात आलेल्या आहेत. यामुळे जीवनावश्यक वस्तुच्या किंमती नियंत्रणात ठेवण्यात यश मिळणार आहे. निर्यात करावयाच्या वस्तुंवर जीएसटी शुन्य आहे. तसेच ६० टक्के वस्तुंवर १८ टक्के ते २८ टक्के कर आकारण्यात आला आहे. ज्या सुखवस्तु आहेत त्यावर २८ टक्के कर आकारण्यात आला आहे. वीजकर, स्टॅम्पड्युटी, केंद्रीय उत्पादन कर, अंमली पदार्थ, (मद्य) पेट्रोलियम उत्पादने (उदा. पेट्रोल, डिझेल, नैसर्गिक वायु इ.) या वस्तु जीएसटी च्या परिघाबाहेर ठेवलेल्या आहेत. आंतरराज्यीय मालवहातुक सुलभ झाल्यामुळे ग्राहकांना कमी किंमतीत वस्तु मिळू शकतील. तसेच आंतरराज्य विक्री व्यवहारांवर पुर्वी २ टक्के केंद्रीय विक्रीकर लावला

जात असे. जीएसटी मुळे आंतरराज्य विक्री व्यवहारांवर कराचा बोझा शून्य होईल. खरेदीवरील कराची पूर्ण वजावट मिळाल्यामुळे वस्तुच्या विक्रीवरील कराचा भार कमी होईल याचा परिणाम वस्तु व सेवेच्या किंमतीवर होऊन किंमत कमी होईल. याचा परिणाम साठेबाजी, कृत्रिम टंचाई, आकस्मिक महागाईचा भडका यापासुन ग्राहकांची सुटका होईल. थोडक्यात ग्राहकाला या कर प्रणालीमुळे बहुसंख्य वस्तु व सेवा स्वस्त मिळतील कारण पूर्वीच्या अनेक करांच्या एकत्रित दरापेक्षा आत्ताचा एकच कर हा बहुतांश कमी आहे.

**सारांश:** जीएसटी या कर प्रणालीमुळे अत्यावश्यक वस्तु व सेवांवर शून्य टक्के कर असल्यामुळे सर्वसामान्य नागरीकांना याचा फायदा होणार आहे. शिक्षण व आरोग्यसेवा या सर्वसामान्य नागरिकांसाठी अत्यंत महत्वाच्या गोष्टी आहेत. यावर शून्य टक्के कर असल्यामुळे या सेवा चांगल्या व स्वस्त दरात उपलब्ध होण्यास सुरवात होईल जे अर्थव्यवस्थेसाठी व समाजाच्या स्वास्थासाठी अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहे असे म्हणता येईल. या कर प्रणालीमुळे मर्यादित व अतिमहत्वाच्या नैसर्गिक व मानवी संसाधनांचा पर्याप्त व चांगला वापर होण्यास चालना मिळेल ज्यामुळे राज्याचा विकास व वृद्धी यामध्ये वाढ होण्यास मदत होईल.

#### **संदर्भ**

१. लोकप्रभा ७ जुलै, २०१७
२. विवेक (साप्ताहिक) एप्रिल २०१७
३. व्यापारी मित्र सप्टेंबर २०१७.
४. योजना ऑगस्ट २०१७
५. उद्योजक ऑगस्ट २०१७
६. ण्हेजणहवअण्णद

डॉ. दिपक एन.कारे (1244-1248)

## विमुद्रीकरण: अपेक्षा आणि वास्तव

डॉ. दिपक एन.कारे

कला आणि वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, खेडगांव, तां.दिंडोरी, जि.नाशिक

**प्रस्तावना:** 08नोव्हेंबर 2016 रोजी पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी 500रुपये व 1000रुपयांच्या नोटा चलनातून रद्दबातल विमुद्रीकरण करण्याचा निर्णय जाहीर केला.हा निर्णय 09 नोव्हेंबर 2016 पासून अमलात येईल.काळा पैसा,बनावट नोटा,समांतर अर्थव्यवस्था इत्यादी समस्यांच्या निराकरणासाठी हा निर्णय घेतल्याचे पंतप्रधान मोदी यांनी या निर्णयाची माहिती देतांना सांगितले.10 नोव्हेंबर 2016 पासून नागरिकांना 500 व 1000 रुपयांच्या नोटांच्या बदल्यात इतर नोटा दिल्या जातील.यासाठी शासनाने नवीन 500रुपये व 2000रुपयांच्या नोटा जारी केल्या आहेत.परंतु नव्या नोटांचा अपुरा पुरवठा,रक्कम काढण्यावर मर्यादा,एटीएममधील तांत्रिक बिघाड,एटीएमची अपुरी संख्या यामुळे सर्वत्र गोंधळाची परिस्थिती निर्माण झाली होती.

### शोधनिबंधाचे उद्दीष्टे:

- 1.विमुद्रीकरणाच्या निर्णयाचे स्वरूप अभ्यासणे.
- 2.विमुद्रीकरणाची पार्श्वभूमी अभ्यासणे.
- 3.मुद्रीकरण व विमुद्रीकरणाचा इतिहास अभ्यासणे.
- 4.विमुद्रीकरणाचे परिणाम व उपायांचा अभ्यास करणे.

**संशोधन पध्दती:** प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी दुय्यम साधनांचा आधार घेण्यात आला आहे.यामध्ये वर्तमान,मासिकामधील लेख,पुस्तके व संकेत स्थळावरील माहिती इत्यादी.

**विमुद्रीकरणाचा अर्थ:** जेव्हा देशात काळा पैसा व बनावट नोटांचे प्रमाण वाढते तेव्हा काळा पैसा व बनावट नोटांवर नियंत्रण मिळविण्यासाठी सरकार कायदेशीर मार्गाने चलनातील जुन्या नोटा बंद करते व त्या जागी नवीन नोटांची घोषणा करते.या प्रक्रीयेस विमुद्रीकरण असे म्हणतात.

### निर्णयाचे स्वरूप:

- शासनाच्या निर्णयानुसार नागरिकांना स्वतःजवळील 500 व 1000रुपयांच्या नोटा कोणत्याही बँकेत व पोस्ट ऑफीसमध्ये जमा करता येतील व त्या बदल्यात इतर किंमतीच्या नोटा नागरिकांना देण्यात आल्या.
- 500 व 1000रुपयांच्या नोटा बँकेत जमा करण्यासाठी 30 डिसेंबर 2016पर्यंतची मुदत देण्यात आली होती.त्यानंतर 31मार्च 2017 पर्यंत या नोटा रिझर्व्ह बँकेच्या देशातील 19 कार्यालयात प्रतिज्ञापत्रासह जमा करण्याचे सांगितले होते.

- विमुद्रीकरण निर्णयाच्या अमलबजावणीसाठी 09 नोव्हेंबर 2016 रोजी बँका बंद ठेवण्यात आलेल्या होत्या व त्यानंतरच्या शनिवारी व रविवारी बँका चालू ठेवण्यात आलेल्या होत्या.
- 09 व 10 नोव्हेंबर 2016 रोजी सर्व बँकांची एटीएम बंद ठेवण्यात आली व नंतरच्या काळात प्रतिकार्ड, प्रतिदिवशी 2000 रूपये काढता येतील, ही मर्यादा 18 नोव्हेंबर पर्यंत होती.

#### मुद्रीकरण व विमुद्रीकरणाचा इतिहास:

1. सन 1938: दहा हजार रूपये किमतीची नोट छापली गेली.
2. सन 1946: दहा हजार व 1000 रूपये किमतीच्या नोटेचे विमुद्रीकरण.
3. सन 1954: दहा हजार रूपये व 500 रूपये आणि 1000 रूपये नोट पुन्हा चलनामध्ये.
4. सन 1978: दहा हजार रूपये व 500 रूपये आणि 1000 रूपये नोटांचे पुन्हा विमुद्रीकरण. पंतप्रधान मोरारजी देसाई यांचा निर्णय द्व
5. सन 1987: 500 रूपये किमतीची नोट पुन्हा चलनामध्ये.
6. सन 2000: 1000 रूपये किमतीची नोट पुन्हा चलनामध्ये.
7. सन 2016: जुन्या 500 रूपये 1000 रूपये किमतीच्या नोटेचे विमुद्रीकरण.
7. सन 2016: नवीन 500 रूपये 1000 रूपये किमतीच्या नोटा चलनामध्ये जारी.

**विमुद्रीकरणाची पार्श्वभूमी:** भारतातील विमुद्रीकरणाची पार्श्वभूमी तक्त्याच्या अधारे स्पष्ट करता येतील

#### भारतातील चलनातील नोटा व त्यांची किंमत:

अ.क्र	नोटा ;रूपयेद्व	एकूण रूपयेद्व	रक्कम;कोटी	अ.क्र	नोटा ;रूपयेद्व	एकूण रूपयेद्व	रक्कम;कोटी
01	1000	6,32,568		08	02	853	
02	500	7,55,375		09	10;नाणेद्व	3,703	
03	100	1,57,783		10	05;नाणेद्व	7,045	
04	50	19,450		11	02;नाणे द्व	8,926	
05	20	9,847		12	01;नाणे द्व	4,178	
06	10	32,015		13	0.05;नाणे द्व	309	
07	05	3,680		14	0.25;नाणे द्व	700	

- चलनातील एकूण रूपये: 16,63,432 कोटी रूपये.
- चलनातील एकूण रकमेपैकी 1000 रूपये व 500 रूपयांच्या नोटांची किंमत 14,17,943 कोटी रूपये.

#### संदर्भ: बुलेटीन ऑफ युनिक अॅकॅडमी, पुणे, डिसेंबर, 2016

वरिल तक्त्यावरून असे लक्षात येते की, चलनातील एकूण रकमेपैकी 1000 रूपये व 500 रूपयांच्या नोटांचे प्रमाण जास्त असून त्यांची एकूण किंमत 14,17,943 कोटी रूपये. मोठया रकमांचा वापर काळा पैसा लपविण्यासाठी होतो. त्यामुळे देशात समांतर अर्थव्यवस्था निर्माण होते

परिणामी देशात चलनवाढीसारख्या समस्या निर्माण होते.या समस्या कमी करण्यासाठी देशातील चलनाचे विमुद्रीकरण करण्यात आले.

#### विमुद्रीकरणाचे कारणे:

- **मोठ्या नोटांचे प्रमाण जास्त:**भारताच्या चलनव्यवस्थेत रकमेच्या स्वरूपात 500 ;45टक्के व 1000 ;39टक्के च्या नोटांचे प्रमाण एकूण 84टक्के इतके आहे.परिणामी बहुतांशी व्यवहार हे रोखीने चालतात.या व्यवहारांमध्ये बहुतांशी काळा पैसा असल्याने त्याला लगाम घालण्यासाठी हा निर्णय घेतल्याचे समजते.
- **बनावट नोटा:**चलनामध्ये 500 व 1000रुपयांच्या नोटांमध्ये बनावट नोटांचे प्रमाण देखील जास्त आहे.या बनावट नोटा दहशतवाद्यांकडून व गुन्हेगारांकडून गैरमार्गाने चलनात आणल्या जातात. तसेच या बनावट नोटांचा वापर देशात दहशतवाद पसरविण्यासाठी तसेच जागतिक स्तरावरील गुन्हेगारीसाठी केला जातो.फायनांसियल ॲक्शन टास्क फोर्स या संस्थेनुसार मोठ्या रकमेच्या नोटांचा वापर अमली पदार्थ तस्करी,मानवी तस्करी,खंडणी इत्यादीसाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर केला जातो.
- **समांतर अर्थव्यवस्था:**काळ्या पैशाच्या व्यवहारावर चालणारी व्यवस्था म्हणून समांतर अर्थव्यवस्था ओळखली जाते.काळा पैसा,बनावट नोटा इ.च्या माध्यमातून भारतात समांतर अर्थव्यवस्था निर्माण झाली आहे.त्यामुळे महागाईचे प्रमाण देखील मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढून त्याचा थेट परिणाम नागरिकांच्या खरेदी शक्तीवर होतो.परिणामी अर्थव्यवस्थेची गती मंदावते.जागतिक बँकेच्या 2010च्या अहवालानुसार समांतर अर्थव्यवस्थेचा आकार जीडीपीच्या 20.7 टक्के होता.त्यात वाढा होवून सन 2011ते 2016या काळात 500 व 1000च्या नोटांचे चलनवलन 40टक्क्यांनी वाढले.
- **भ्रष्टाचारात वाढ:**काळ्या पैशाच्या आकारमानात भ्रष्टाचाराचा प्रमुख वाटा आहे.देशात भ्रष्टाचाराचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे.जागतिक अहवाल 2016नुसार भ्रष्टाचार निर्देशांक यादीत 176देशांच्या यादीत भारत 76 व्या स्थानी आहे.देशात शासनव्यवस्था,नोकरशाही,राजकीय पक्ष या यंत्रणामध्ये देखील काळ्या पैशाचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे.या काळ्या पैशाचा वापर निवडणूकांमधील गैरप्रकारासाठी वापर होतो.द सेंटर ऑफ मीडिया स्टडीज या संस्थेच्या अभ्यासानुसार सन 2014 च्या सार्वत्रिक निवडणूकांमध्ये 30000कोटी रूपये खर्च झाला.परंतु प्रत्यक्षात फक्त 7000 ते 8000 कोटी रूपये खर्च झाल्याचे सांगितले गेले.

#### विमुद्रीकरणाचे परिणाम:

1.**सोन्याच्या गुंतवणूकीत वाढ:**भारतातील एकूण सोने व्यापाऱ्यांपैकी 70ते75 टक्के व्यापारी असंघटीत आहे.सोने क्षेत्रातील व्यापाऱ्यांना जुन्या तारखांनी बिले जमा करण्याची सोय असते. जुनी बिले भरण्याची मुदत आठ दिवस असते त्यामुळे गैरव्यवहारांना चालना मिळाली. विमुद्रीकरणाच्या निर्णयानंतर सोने खरेदी करण्याचे प्रमाण वाढले होते.या काळात सोने अतिशय

सुरक्षित गुंतवणुक आहे अशी धारणा झाल्यामुळे बहुतांश लोक सोने खरेदीकडे आकर्षित झाले. परिणामी देशात सोन्याच्या मागणीत वाढ झाली.

**2.असंघटीत कामगारांवर परिणाम:**देशातील एकूण कामगारांच्या 40टक्के कामगार देशात असंघटीत क्षेत्रात कार्यरत आहे.यातील बहुतेक कामगार रोजंदारीने काम करतात त्यामुळे अशा कामगारांकडे बँकेत खाते नसल्यामुळे व मजुरी वेळेवर न मिळाल्यामुळे उदर निर्वाहासाठी प्रचंड प्रमाणात समस्यांचा सामना करावा लागला.

**3.ग्रामिण अर्थव्यवस्था कोलमडली:**देशातील ग्रामीण भागात बँकांचे प्रमाण कमी असल्याने व्यवहार ठप्प झाले.त्याचबरोबर ग्रामीण भागातील जीवन वाहीनी समजल्या जाणाऱ्या सहकारी बँकांना नव्या नोटा वितरीत करण्याचा आदेश दिला नाही.परिणामी ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा असलेल्या सहकारी बँकांमध्ये नवीन चलन उपलब्ध झाले नाही.आज जिल्ह्यातील विविध सहकारी बँकांचे पर्याप्त भांडवलाचे प्रमाण कमी झालेले आहे.नाशिक जिल्हा सहकारी बँकेचे उदा.घायचे झाल्यास नाशिक जिल्हा सहकारी बँक विमुद्रीकरणाच्या घटनेनंतर अडचणीत सापडलेली आहे. नाशिक जिल्हा सहकारी बँकेचे पर्याप्त भांडवलाचे प्रमाण रिझर्व्ह बँकेच्या नियमानुसार 9टक्के असणे गरजेचे आहे परंतु ते प्रमाण 5 टक्क्यांवर आले आहे. पर्याप्त भांडवलाचे प्रमाण घटल्यामुळे जिल्हा सहकारी बँकाना कर्ज वितरीत करणे तसेच आपले दैनंदिन व्यवहार करण्यावर मर्यादा आलेल्या आहेत.

**4.देशातील नागरीकांची गैरसोय:**विमुद्रीकरण झाल्यानंतर सुरुवातीच्या काळात नागरीकांनी दाखवलेला संयम नंतर सुटला होता.तासंतास रांगेत उभे राहण्याचा ग्राहकांवरील ताण व ग्राहकांना सेवा पुरवितांना बँक कर्मचाऱ्यांवरील ताण व नागरीकांची गैरसोय स्पष्टपणे दिसून आली.पैसे काढणे,नोटा बदलून घेणे इत्यादी कारणास्तव रांगेत थांबलेले ग्राहक व बँक कर्मचाऱ्यांचा मृत्यू झालेला आहे.रांगेत थांबलेले ग्राहक व बँक कर्मचाऱ्यांचा मृत्यूचा आकडा 50 च्या पुढे गेला आहे.

**5.शेती क्षेत्रावरील परिणाम:**विमुद्रीकरणाचा सर्वात मोठा परिणाम शेती क्षेत्रावर झालेला आहे. शेतीतील मजुरांना पगार देणे,रब्बी हंगामातील बियाणांची खरेदी करणे,उस तोडणी हंगाम यासाठी शेतकऱ्यांकडे रोख चलन उपलब्ध नव्हते.तसेच शेतमाल ग्राहकांकडे चलन टंचाई निर्माण झाल्याने शेतकऱ्यांच्या मालाला उठाव नव्हता.परिणामी पिकांचे भाव कोसळले होते.त्याचबरोबर व्यापाऱ्याने माल खरेदी केला तर त्याला शेतकऱ्याला रोख रक्कम देणे शक्य झाले नाही. व्यापाऱ्यांकडून शेतकऱ्यांना चेक दिले गेले परंतु बहुतांश शेतकऱ्यांचे सहकारी बँकेत खाते होते. रिझर्व्ह बँकेने सहकारी बँकांना नव्या नोटा वितरीत करण्याचा अधिकार दिलेला नसल्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांना रोख रक्कम देणे शक्य झाले नाही.

**6.बँक शाखांचा कमी विस्ताराचा परिणाम:**संपूर्ण देशात सार्वजनिक बँकांच्या 1,34,000बँक शाखा आहे.तर देशभरात फक्त 2,15000 इतकी ए.टी.एम.ची संख्या आहे.यातील बहुतांश शाखा व ए.टी.एम.शहरात आहेत.त्याचबरोबर ए.टी.एम.ची रचना जुन्या नोटांच्या अनुशंगाने केलेली होती.ती

बदलण्यासाठी आवश्यक तांत्रिक व मनुष्यबळ पुरेशा प्रमाणात उपलब्ध नसल्यामुळे सर्वत्र व्यवहार टप्प झाले होते.ग्रामीण भागात आधार कार्ड तसेच इतर ओळखपत्रांचे प्रमाण कमी आहे.त्यामुळे बँक खाते व ओळखपत्राअभावी हे नोटा बदलून घेणे नागरिकांना त्रासदायक ठरले.

**7.लघुउद्योगांवरील परिणाम:**भारतात शहरी व ग्रामीण अशा दोन्ही भागात लघुउद्योगांचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे.लघुउद्योगांचे बहुतांश व्यवहार रोखीने चालतात.लघुउद्योग क्षेत्र एकूण जीडीपीच्या 40टक्के वाटा उचलतात व 75टक्के पेक्षा जास्त रोजगार उपलब्ध करतात.या उद्योगात काम करणाऱ्या कामगारांचे पगार रोखीने चालतात.परंतु बँकेतून पैसे काढण्याची दैनंदिन मर्यादा व कामगारांचे पगार या रकमेतील फरक मोठा आहे.परिणामी कामगारांचे पगार करणे कठीन झाले. तसेच लघुउद्योगांसाठी लागणारा कच्चा माल खरेदी करण्यासाठी लघुउद्योजकांना भांडवल कमी पडले.

**8.जीडीपीच्या दरात घट:** अंबीट कॅपीटल इक्विटी रीसर्च फर्मच्या अंदाजानुसार विमुद्रीकरणाच्या काळात भारताचा जीडीपी वढीचा दर 2016-17च्या उत्तार्धात 6.4टक्क्याहून 0.5टक्क्यांनी कमी होईल.तसेच सन 2017-18 या आर्थिक वर्षात जीडीपी वढीचा जो अंदाजित दर 7.3 होता तो देखील 5.8 पर्यंत खाली येईल असे सांगितले होते.त्यानुसार विमुद्रीकरणानंतर जीडीपी वढीचा दर जुन व जुलै 2017 या महीन्यात 5.7 तर नंतरच्या तीमाहीत 6.1टक्के राहीला आहे.

**सारांश:**भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत विमुद्रीकरणाची घटना नवीन नाही.सरकारने 500रूपये व 1000रूपये या मोठ्या नोटांचे विमुद्रीकरण केले.सरकारच्या या निर्णयाला रिझर्व्ह बँकेचे गव्हर्नर उर्जित पटेल यांनी अतिशय साहसी निर्णय आहे असे सांगितले.परंतु अर्थिकदृष्टीने विचार केल्यास जगातील अर्थशास्त्रज्ञांमध्ये विमुद्रीकरणाच्या निर्णयावर एकमत दिसून येत नाही.काही अर्थतज्ञांच्यामते विमुद्रीकरण अर्थव्यवस्थेसाठी चांगला निर्णय आहे तर काहींच्या मते हा निर्णय अर्थव्यवस्थेसाठी चांगला नाही.जगातील इतर देशांचा विमुद्रीकरणाचा इतिहास बघितला तर तो वाईट अनुभवाचा आहे.परंतु सरकारने घेतलेल्या विमुद्रीकरणाचा निर्णय चांगला आहे किंवा नाही हे याचे उत्तर येणारा काळच ठरवेल.

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मनिषा राजेंद्र सामंत (1249-1253)

## सूक्ष्मवित्त आणि स्वयंसहाय्यता बचतगट

मनिषा राजेंद्र सामंत

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापिका अस्मिता कला वाणिज्य महिला महाविद्यालय विठोळी पूर्व बुधई ४०० ०८३.

**प्रस्तावना** १ देशाची अर्थव्यवस्था अविकसित-विकसनशील आणि विकसित कोणत्याही स्वरूपाची असली तरी प्रत्येक देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेचे उद्दिष्ट आर्थिक विकास करणे हे असते. विकास ही प्राचीन दिर्घकालीन चालणारी असते. समाज जीवनात घडणाऱ्या या सामाजिक-आर्थिक-राजकीय-शैक्षणिक आणि सांस्कृतिक घडामोडींवर विकास खर्च या अर्थाने अवलंबून असतो. भारत हा शेतीप्रधान देश असून ग्रामीण भागाच्या विकासाशिवाय राष्ट्राचा विकास होऊ शकत नाही आणि म्हणूनच १ एप्रिल १९९९ पासून स्वर्णजयंती ग्रामस्वयंरोजगार योजने अंतर्गत स्वयंसहाय्यता गट प्रस्थापित करून त्यांना वित्त सहाय्यक पुरवून ग्रामीण विकास व दारिद्र्य निर्मूलन करण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आला. सूक्ष्मवित्त संकल्पनेचा मुख्य हेतू गरिबांना स्वावलंबी होण्यासाठी-कर्ज घेण्यासाठी व विम्यासाठी संधी प्राप्त करून देणे हा आहे. भारतामध्ये सूक्ष्मवित्ताची संकल्पना स्वयंसहाय्यता बचतगटाच्या माध्यमातून अवलंबिली आहे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था शेतीप्रधान आहे आणि भारतीय शेती पावसावर अवलंबून आहे. त्यामुळे शेतीतून मिळणारे उत्पन्न अनिश्चित असते. स्वाभाविक गरीब समाजाला उत्पन्न व खर्च यांचा ताळमेळ घालण्यासाठी आधार घ्यावा लागतो तो कर्जाचा. परंतु हि कर्ज उपभोग कर्ज असतात. अशा कर्जातून उत्पन्नात वाढ होत नाही. तेव्हा कर्ज फेडण्याकरता उपभोक्त्यांना अधिक मेहनत घ्यावी लागते कधी कर्ज फेड शक्य न झाल्याने कर्ज वाढतच जातात अशी कर्ज व्याजासहीत परतफेडीची शक्यता नसल्याने बँका अशी कर्ज देण्यास तयार नसतात. अशी उपभोग कर्ज देणारी परंपरागत व्यवस्था म्हणून सावकाराकडे पाहिले जाते. बँक कर्जदाराला कर्ज मंजूर करताना कर्जदाराकडे नियमित उत्पन्नाचा स्तोत्र असणे आवश्यक मानतात परंतु स्वयंरोजगार करणाऱ्या या कुटुंबाचे उत्पन्न अनियमित असते. बँकाच्या दृष्टीने नियमित उत्पन्न नसणारे लहान कर्जदार म्हणजे एक जोखीम असते. त्यांच्यावर जास्त प्रशासकीय खर्च करावा लागतो असे बँकाचे म्हणणे आहे. या कारणामुळे गरीब जनता सावकाराकडून कर्ज घेतात आणि सावकारी कर्जाच्या भरमसाठ व्याजदरात अडकत जातात. अशा परिस्थितीत दारिद्र्यात अडकलेल्या सर्वसामान्यांना बँकाचे दरवाजे बंद असतात तर दुर्स या बाजूला सावकारी शोषण. अशा प्रकारे अडचणीत अडकलेल्या तळागाळातील व्यक्तींना कर्जपुरवठ्यांचा नवीन मार्ग शोधणे आवश्यक वाटले. १९७० मध्ये सेवा संस्थेच्या माध्यमातून महिलासाठी काम करणाऱ्या या इलावेन भट यांनी महिला आणि सूक्ष्मवित्त पुरवठा या विषयाची मांडणी केली होती आणि १९८० च्या दशकात अशाप्रकारच्या सहभागी राष्ट्रात स्वयंसहाय्यता गट व विंगर शासकीय संघटना यांची सांगड घातल्यास व्यक्ती ऐवजी गट कर्ज फेडीस जबाबदार असल्यामुळे कर्जफेड होते

व बँकांना खर्च कमी होतो हा दृष्टीकोन तपासला गेला . १९९० च्या दशकात महाराष्ट्रात सूक्ष्मवित्ताद्वारे स्वयंसहाय्यता वचतगट मोहिमेचा प्रसार सुरु झाला .

### अध्ययनाचा उद्देश

१. सूक्ष्म वित्ताची संकल्पना अभ्यासणे

२. सूक्ष्म कर्जपुरवठा योजनेची अर्थविषयक तत्वे अभ्यासणे

३. सूक्ष्मवित्ताची स्वयंसहाय्यता वचतगटातील भूमिका अभ्यासणे

**संशोधनपध्दती** : सदर अध्ययनासाठी दुय्यम स्रोताद्वारे माहितीचे संकलन केले आहे . सदर विषयाच्या संदर्भात प्रसिध्द झालेल्या पुस्तकांमधून संशोधनपर विविध नियतकालिक योजना अर्थसंवाद अँगोवन वृत्तपत्रे संकेतस्थळे यांचा वापर करून माहिती जमा करण्यात आली आहे .

**सूक्ष्मवित्त आणि सूक्ष्म कर्ज पुरवठा** : सूक्ष्म कर्ज ही सूक्ष्मवित्त योजनेची शाखा आहे . सूक्ष्मवित्त योजनेद्वारे अधिक व्यापक स्वरूपाच्या अर्थविषयक सेवा पुरविल्या जातात . जगातील अनेक विकसनशील देशांमध्ये सूक्ष्मकर्ज योजना अत्यंत व्यापक स्वरूपात रावविल्या जात आहेत . वचतगटाच्या उभारणीचा मूळ पाया म्हणजे सूक्ष्मकर्ज पुरवठा हाच आहे . बांगला देशातील ग्रामीण बँकेचे संस्थापक मोहम्मद युनुस यांनी सूक्ष्मवित्त पुरवठा उद्योगाची पाया भरणी केली . सूक्ष्मवित्त पुरवठा कार्ये १९७० पासून दाखवून दिले की कर्ज घेणारे विश्वासाने त्यांच्या कर्जाची परतफेड करतात आणि त्यामुळे गरीब लोकांना कोणत्याही सरकारी सवलती शिवाय बाजारातील संस्थाद्वारे आर्थिक सेवाद्वारे वित्तपुरवठा करता येते . शेअर बँक हि पहिली सूक्ष्मवित्त विकास बँक १९७४ मध्ये शिकागो येथे स्थापन झाली .

**सूक्ष्म कर्जाची पार्श्वभूमी** : सूक्ष्मकर्ज योजने संबंधीच्या अनेक कल्पना आधुनिक इतिहासात विद्युरलेल्या सापडतात . अठराव्या आणि एकोणीसाव्या शतकात अस्तित्वात आलेले आयरिश कर्जनिधी हे ज्योनाथन स्विफ्ट यांच्या कल्पना आणि प्रेरणेतून निर्माण झाले . एकोणीसाव्या शतकाच्या मध्यावर व्यक्तिवादी आणि शासनरहित समाजाचा पुरस्कर्ता असलेल्या लायसेंडर स्पूनर या विचारवंताने गोरगरिबांना उदयोजकता वाढीसाठी लघुकर्ज देणे हा दारिद्र्य निर्मुलनासाठी फायदेशीर ठरणारा आणि अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण असा मार्ग आहे असे सूत्र धरून विपुल लेखन केले साधारण याच काळात स्पूनरशी काहीही संबंध नसलेल्या फ्रेडिक विलहेल्स राइफन्स याने जर्मनीच्या ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकरी यांना सहाय्य करण्यासाठी पहिल्या सहकारी धनको बँकेची स्थापना केली आणि तिच्या काही शाखा उघडल्या . १९५० च्या दशकात पूर्व पाकीस्तान मध्ये अख्तर हमीद खान यांनी 'कोमिला' नमुना पध्दतीचा अवलंब केला . या नमुन्यावर होणारा कर्जपुरवठा हा प्रामुख्याने समाजाधिष्ठित उपभोक्तामार्फत करण्यास येतो . मात्र पाकिस्तान सरकारचा अवाजवी हस्तक्षेप आणि कर्जवाटपासाठी समाजामध्ये निर्माण केलेल्या श्रेणी भेदातील काही सदस्यांनी अधिकाधिक कर्ज लाटण्याचा केलेला प्रयत्न यामुळे हा प्रकल्प यशस्वी होऊ शकला नाही . अग्रणी मानली गेलेली सूक्ष्मकर्ज संस्था म्हणून ग्रामीण बँकेचा उल्लेख केला जातो . १९८३ मध्ये ग्रामीण बँक सर्व शक्तीनिशी कार्यन्वित झाली आणि त्यानंतर १९८६ मध्ये बोलेव्हियामध्ये 'प्रोडेम' (PRODEM) या संस्थेची उभारणी झाली आणि त्याद्वारे सूक्ष्मकर्ज योजना लॅटिन अमेरिकेपर्यंत पोहचली याच बँकेचे यशावकाश बँको सोल

या लाभ उद्देशीय बँकेमध्ये रूपांतर झाले. तिस या जगातील देशामध्ये अशा शेकडो संस्थांची उभारणा झाली आणि त्यानंतर सूक्ष्मकर्जपुरवठा योजना हे आर्थिक विकासाचे लोकप्रिय साधन म्हणून देशामध्ये मान्य पावले.

**सूक्ष्मकर्जपुरवठा योजनेची अर्थविषयक तत्वे** : प्रचलित असलेल्या क्रेडिट मार्केटच्या विचारसरणी पेक्षा निश्चितपणे आगळ्या अशा तत्वावर सूक्ष्मकर्ज पुरवठा योजना आधारलेला आहे. सर्वसामान्य गरजू ग्राहकांचा गैरफायदा घेणा यांच्यांचे शोषण करणा या सावकारांना पर्याय म्हणून सूक्ष्मकर्ज देणा या संस्थाची निर्मिती करण्यात आली. सूक्ष्मकर्ज योजनेचे खर्च या अर्थाने व्यावसायिकरण सुरू झाले ते १९८४ पासून बँक रक्यत इंडोनेशिया या संस्थेमध्ये 'युनिट देसा' ने बाजारपेठेतील व्याजदरावर आधारित अशी 'क्यूपेड्स' म्हणजे सूक्ष्म कर्ज मोठ्या प्रमाणावर द्यायला सुरुवात केली. सूक्ष्म कर्ज योजनेची प्रमुख अर्थविषयक तत्वे पुढीलप्रमाण आहेत. समुहाला कर्ज देणे हा सूक्ष्म कर्ज योजनेमधील महत्वाचा भाग असला तरी या योजनेची सुरुवात व्यक्तिला कर्ज देण्याच्या तत्वामधूनच झाली. १९७० च्या दशकात जोब्रामधल्या गरीब महिलांच्या गटांना कर्जपुरवठा करतानाही ग्रामीण बँकेने व्यक्तिगत कर्ज हेच उद्दिष्ट ठेवले होते. मुळात अशी कर्ज देताना स्वतः डॉ. महम्मद युनूस यांनी प्रत्येक व्यक्तीमध्ये उदयोजक बनण्याची क्षमता असते हीच गोष्ट लाभार्थी महिलांच्या मनात रुजविली होती. व्यक्तिला कर्ज देण्यापेक्षा समुहाला कर्जपुरवठा केल्यास कर्जनियंत्रण आणि कर्जवसूली या दोन्हीसाठी येणारा खर्च लक्षणीयरित्या कमी असतो. हे अर्थशास्त्रीय अभ्यासातून सिध्द झाले. सामूहिक कर्ज योजनेमधील एका सदस्याचे कर्ज हे अनेकदा दुसरे या एखादया सदस्याने यशस्वीरित्या केलेल्या कर्जफेडीवर अवलंबून रहाते त्यामुळे कर्जवसूलीची सूक्ष्म कर्ज संस्थाची जबाबदारी ही कर्ज फेडीसाठी ऋणाकडे हस्तांतरित होते. महिलांना आत्मनिर्भर होण्यासाठी कर्जपुरवठा करणे हे सूक्ष्मकर्ज योजनेमधील सर्वाधिक महत्वाचे धोरण आहे. जागतिक पातळीवरील 'बँकोसोल' 'डबल्यू डबल्यू बी' 'पो. मुजेर' यासारख्या बँका तसेच स्वयंसेवी संस्था या पूर्णपणे महिलानाच कर्जपुरवठ्याद्वारे सेवा पुरवित आहेत ग्रामीण बँकेने सुरुवातीच्या काळात महिलांना आणि पुरुषांना समान व्याजदराने कर्जवाटप केले होते. तरीही आजमितीस बँकाच्या ९५ ग्राहक या महिलाच आहेत. महिलांचे कर्ज परत फेडीचे प्रमाण अधिक असते आणि त्या पुरुषापेक्षा कमी रक्कमेची कर्ज घेतात असे १९८० च्या दशकात म्हणजे अगदी प्रारंभीच्या काळातच ग्रामीण बँकेच्या लक्षात आले त्यामुळे बँकेने फक्त महिलांनाच कर्ज देण्यास सुरुवात केली. महिलांना मुलांच्या आजारपणापासून शाळेची फी भरण्यापर्यंत कोणत्याही कारणासाठी बचतगट सदस्य महिलेला कर्ज मिळू शकते बचतगटाकडूनच अशा निधीचे व्यवस्थापन यशस्वीपणे सुरू झाले की एखादया लहान उदयोगासाठी स्थानिक बँकेकडून पैसे कर्जाऊ मिळतात संपूर्ण खंडात सुमारे दोन कोटी महिलांचा समावेश असलेले एक कोटी चाळीस लाख बचतगट आणि बँक यांच्यातील जोडणीचा हा उपक्रम म्हणजे जगातील सर्वोत्तम असे सूक्ष्म अर्थविषयक मॉडेल ठरले आहे.

**सूक्ष्मवित्त आणि स्वयंसहाय्यता बचतगट** : समान आर्थिक व सामाजिक पार्श्वभूमी असलेले सामान्यतः गरीब लोक एक छोटा आणि अनौपचारिक गट तयार करतात. सामुदायिक जबाबदारी व परस्परांना सहकार्य या तत्वावर त्या गटाची समान उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी हे लोक एकत्र येतात आणि गट तयार करतात. गटाच्या नावे बँकेत खाते उघडतात. परस्परावर विश्वास बचतीचा भावकारेनुसार कर्जमहिलांना कर्जपरत फेडीसाठी गट

सदस्यांचे अनौपचारिक दडपण, कौशल्य शिक्षण, क्षमता विकास, रोजगार निर्मिती या तत्वावर हे गट काम करतात . स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटामार्फत मिळणारी आर्थिक मदत तीन प्रकारे वापरली जाते .

- गटातील सदस्यांचा वैयक्तिक कारभार चालविण्यासाठी उदा . शेती, पशुपालन, छोटा व्यापार, कलाकुसर उद्योग इत्यादी .
- गटातील सर्व सदस्यांना उपयोगी पडतील अशा गुंतवणुका करण्यासाठी उदा . सामाईक विहिर, शेती सेवा केंद्र, सामाईक शेती अवजारे इत्यादी .
- गटातील सर्व सदस्यांचा एकत्रित कारभार चालविण्यासाठी उदा . सामाजिक वनीकरण, कुडीअरी इत्यादी .

सूक्ष्मवित्त संकल्पना लहान कुटुंबे, दुर्बल व आर्थिक दृष्ट्या गरीब महिला आणि लहान व्यावसायिक व उद्योजक यांच्या आर्थिक देवाणघेवाण, नैतिक पतविषयक गरजा व मोठी वित्तीय विकास संस्था बनलेली आहे. सूक्ष्मवित्त हे सर्वसामान्यांच्या विकासाचे प्रभारी साधन असून आत्मनिर्भर व स्वयंरोजगार आणि सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा महिलांना प्राप्त करून देणारे एक व्यापक संकल्पना आहे . स्वयंसहाय्यता बचतगट चळवळीचा उगम बांगलादेशामध्ये झाला . प्रा . डॉ . महमंद युनूस यांना स्वयंसहाय्यता गटसंकल्पनेचे जनक मानले जाते . डॉ . महमंद युनूस हे हॉर्वड विद्यापीठात अर्थशास्त्राचे प्राध्यापक म्हणून काम करू लागले त्यांच्याकडे जोब्रा गावची मोलकरीण होती . ती कर्ज घेऊन टोपल्या बनवण्याचे काम करत असे मिळणारा नफा व्याजात जात असे . आठवडा बाजारात वेगवेगळे गट आपापसात पैशाची देवाणघेवाण करत हे व्यवहार केवळ विश्वासावर आधारलेले होते याचा अभ्यास करूनच डॉ . युनूस यांनी हे समूह कृषी बँकेची जोडण्याची संकल्पना मांडली . शासनाकडून प्रतिसाद न मिळाल्याने १९७९ ८० मध्ये युनूस यांनी स्वतः ग्रामीण बँकेची स्थापना केली आणि १९८२ मध्ये या बँकेस कायदेशीर मान्यता मिळाली . डॉ . युनूस यांनी ग्रामीण बँकेच्या सहाय्याने गावागावामध्ये आठवडे बाजारात पैशाचे व्यवहार करणा या लोकांना संघटित करून स्वयंसहाय्यता बचतगटाची निर्मिती केली . ग्रामीण विकासामध्ये ग्रामीण स्त्रिया हा समाजाचा महत्वाचा परंतु दुर्बल घटक मानला जातो . स्त्रियांना दुय्यम स्थानामुळे समान पातळीवर आर्थिक संधी मिळत नाहीत आणि त्यांना पतपुरवठा देखील केला जात नाही वास्तविक पहाता देशाच्या लोकसंख्येत निम्नाने असणारी लोकसंख्या स्त्रियांची लोकसंख्या जर उत्पादक कार्यात गुंतवली तर ग्रामीण विकासाची व्यापकता व गती वाढल्याशिवाय रहाणार नाही यादृष्टीने ग्रामीण भागात स्वयंसहाय्यता बचतगटाचे कार्य मोलाचे आहे .

बचतगटांच्या स्थापनेचा उद्देश दारिद्र्य कमी करणे . रोजगारात वाढ करणे . महिलांमध्ये व्यावसायिकता वाढविणे आणि महिलांचे सबलीकरण करणे हा आहे . आज बचतगटामुळे महिलांमध्ये व्यावसायिकता वाढली आहे . बचतगटाच्या माध्यमातून महिला मेणबत्या, भंगरबत्या बनविणे, कांबू पासून वास्केट बनविणे शोभेच्या वस्तू बनविणे हे काम बचतगट करत आहेत . थोडक्यात बचतगटामुळे महिलांना उत्पन्नाचे साधन उपलब्ध झाले आहे . मतिताथ हाच की भारत सरकारने सूक्ष्मवित्त आणि महिला स्वयंसहाय्यता बचतगट हे महिला सबलीकरणाचे खात म्हणून वापरले आहेत .

**निष्कर्ष :** सूक्ष्मवित्त आणि स्वयंसहाय्यता बचतगटाच्या अभ्यासावरून असे निदर्शनास येते की आर्थिक दृष्ट्या कमकुवत गटातील लघु व्यावसायिकांसाठी कर्जपुरवठा होण्याचे बचतगट हे एक साधन आहे . एकत्रितरित्या तयार झालेला गट त्या गटांनी केलेली बचत गटांतर्गत कर्जपुरवठा स्वरूप तारणाऐवजी समूहाचे तारण लोकशाही पध्दतीने तयार केलेले महिलांचे असंख्य बचतगट हे महिलांच्या सक्षमीकरणाचे गरीबीविरुद्ध लढण्याचे आणि सावकारी पाशातून मुक्ततेचे एक प्रभावी हत्यार आहे . खाजगी सावकारी पाशातून मुक्तता आणि सहज उपलब्ध होणारी आपल्याच पैशातून मिळणारी मदत हाच मोठा दिलासा बचतगटाच्या माध्यमातून महिलांना मिळाला आहे . आपल्याच पैशातून आपल्याला कर्ज मिळते . बचत केलेला पैसा भविष्यात अडीअडचणीत उपयोगी पडतो याची जाणिव सभासदामध्ये करणे हेच बचत गटाचे प्रमुख ध्येय आहे . सूक्ष्मवित्तामुळे अल्पबचत गटांना सवलतीच्या दरात कर्जपुरवठा मिळतो त्यामुळे स्वतःचा छोटा व्यवसाय सुरू करून यशस्वी उद्योजक म्हणून समाजात मान मिळविता येतो . सूक्ष्मवित्तामुळे गरीब महिलांना स्वावलंबनातून कुटूबाचे रहाणीमान उंचावता येते . महिलामध्ये आत्मविश्वास वाढून समाजात प्रतिष्ठा मिळविता येते . थोडक्यात सूक्ष्मवित्तामुळे महिलांच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकासा बरोबरच समाजाच्या व देशाच्या विकासास हातभार लागेल .

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गणेश वामन (1254-1255)

## परकीय प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीचा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर झालेला परिणाम

गणेश वामन

**प्रस्तावना** – आधुनिक युगात परकीय गुंतवणूकीला अनन्य साधारण महत्व प्राप्त झालेले आहे. नविन औद्योगिक धोरणांमध्ये परकीय गुंतवणूकीला विशेष महत्व दिले आहे. 1991 मध्ये भारताचे अर्थमंत्री डॉ. मनमोहन सिंग यांनी जागतिकीकरण उदारीकरण, खाजगीकरणाचे धोरण स्विकारले व भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत बदलाचे वारे वाहू लागले. अर्थव्यवस्थेला आलेली मरगळ व मंदावलेला आर्थिक विकास या सर्व ष्टचक्रातून अर्थव्यवस्थेला संजीवनी देण्यासाठी भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत परकीय गुंतवणूकीला मान्यता देणे योग्यच आहे.

**संकल्पना** – F.D.I. म्हणजे फॉरेन डायरेक्ट इन्व्हेस्टमेंट किंवा थेट परकीय गुंतवणूक. परदेशी गुंतवणूकदारांना समभाग स्वरूपात भारतात थेट गुंतवणूक करण्यासाठी त्यांच्यापुढे आकर्षक आणि फायदेशीर अटी आणि सवलती ठेवणे आवश्यक आहे. थेट परकीय गुंतवणूक ही अशी प्रक्रिया आहे की, त्यामध्ये एका देशाचे नागरिक दुसऱ्या देशातील संस्थांचे उत्पादन व वितरण व इतर कार्यांचे नियंत्रण करण्याच्या उद्देशाने संपत्तीची मालकी मिळवितात. बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्याकडून निधी प्राप्त केला जातो. तसेच ही गुंतवणूक करण्यासाठी गुंतवणूकदार उपकंपनी स्थापन करतात. तसेच संयुक्त उपक्रम सुरु करतात किंवा अस्तित्वातील एखाद्या कंपनीचे भाग खरेदी करतात. गुंतवणूकदार गुंतवणूकीवर नियंत्रण प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी व्यवस्थापनाचे अधिकार आणि निर्णय प्रक्रिया आपल्या अधिकारात ठेवतात. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था कृषी प्रधान आहे. जवळ-जवळ 58% लोकसंख्या शेतीक्षेत्रावर अवलंबून आहे. विमा क्षेत्रात परकीय गुंतवणूकीला भारताचे अर्थमंत्री अरुण जेटली यांनी 10 जुलै 2014 रोजी मांडलेल्या अर्थसंकल्पात 49% मान्यता दिली आणि विमा क्षेत्र परकीय भांडवलदारांना खुले करून दिले. रुपयाचे होणारे अवमूल्यन हेही भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या प्रगतीच्या मार्गातील एक अडथळा होऊ पाहतोय. रुपयांच्या घसरणीमुळे देशातील अनेक लोक चिंताक्रांत असले तरी काही लोकांसाठी पर्वणी ठरली आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे परदेशात निवासी भारतीयांनी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर कर्जे घ्यायला सुरुवात केली आहे. परकीय चलनात कर्जे घ्यावयाचे आणि रुपयात भारतात पाठवायाचे . केंद्र सरकारने मल्टी ब्रॅन्ड रिटेल क्षेत्रामध्ये थेट परकीय गुंतवणूकीला 51% इतकी मान्यता दिली. काही राजकीय पक्षांनी शेतकरी संघटनानी आणि विशेषतः व्यापाऱ्यांनी या निर्णयाला मोठा विरोध केला. पण या विरोधाला न जुमानता या गुंतवणूकीला संसदेची मान्यता मिळवण्यास केंद्र सरकार यशस्वी झाले.

**परकीय प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीचे (FDI) चे अनुकूल परिणाम –**

1) निर्यात वाढीला चालना व परकीय गंगाजळीत वाढ.

- 2) कुषल मनुश्यबळावर आधारित रोजगार निर्मिती.
- 3) नैसर्गिक साधन संपत्तीचा पर्याप्त वापर.
- 4) तंत्रज्ञानाचे हस्तांतरण, जागतिक दर्जाच्या आधुनिक मषिनरीची उपलब्धता.
- 5) औद्योगिक कल्पकतेत वाढ.
- 6) उत्पादनामध्ये गुणवत्ता वाढ, तंत्रज्ञानावर आधारित उत्पादन यंत्रणेमुळे खर्चात लक्षणीय बचत. परिणामी स्पर्धात्मकतेत वाढ.
- 7) ग्राहकांना निवडीचे स्वातंत्र्य.
- 8) वेगवान आर्थिक विकास.
- 9) व्यवहार तोलात सकारात्मक वाढ.
- 10) परकीय गुंतवणूकीच्या माध्यमातून देशांतर्गत उद्योगांना चालना.
- 11) तंत्रज्ञानावर, संशोधन माहितीचे आदान-प्रदान.

#### परकीय प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीचे प्रतिकूल परिणाम .

- 1) देशात कमविलेला नफा परदेशात जाण्याची शक्यता.
- 2) व्यवसाय, उद्योगांचे नियंत्रण परकीय शक्तींकडे जाण्याचा धोका.
- 3) बड्या कंपन्यापुढे छोट्या कंपन्याचा निभाव लागणे कठिण.
- 4) संवेदनशील क्षेत्रांमध्ये परकीय कंपन्याकडून देशाच्या सुरक्षितेला संभाव्य धोका.
- 5) औद्योगिक सुविधांसाठी पाणी, हवा, जंगले, पर्यावरणाचे न्हास होण्याची शक्यता.
- 6) कमी वेतन व ज्यादा कामाद्वारे स्थानिक कर्मचाऱ्यांचे शोषण.
- 7) स्थानिक संस्कृतीवर स्वतःची संस्कृती लादण्याचा प्रयत्न.
- 8) सट्टेबाजाराला वाव मिळण्याची शक्यता.
- 9) स्पर्धेत वाढ होण्याची शक्यता.

**निष्कर्ष** भारत सरकारने परकीय प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीवरील बंधने खुली केल्यामुळे विविध क्षेत्रात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर गुंतवणूक झाली आहे. त्यासाठी सरकारने निर्माण केलेल्या पोषक वातावरणाचा नकारात्मक परिणामापेक्षा सकारात्मक परिणाम भारतीय विकास व आर्थिक विकासाच्या वाढीला चालना मिळेल.

#### संदर्भ सुची

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- 2) स्टडी सर्कल स्पर्धा परिक्षा मासिक.
- 3) दैनिक सकाळ, दैनिक महाराष्ट्र मधील लेख.
- 4) *Economicy Survery - 2014.*
- 5) परिवर्तनाचा वाटसरु.

प्रा. वाकचौरे बी. एस (1256-1258)

## निती आयोग अर्थव्यवस्थेची गरज

प्रा.वाकचौरे बी. एस

सहा. प्राध्यापक (अर्थशास्त्र विभाग.) सहकारमहर्षी भाऊसाहेब संतुजी थोरात महाविद्यालय संगमनेर.

**प्रस्तावना** दिनांक 1 जानेवारी 2015 पासून निती आयोग नव्याने अस्तित्वात आला. नियोजन आयोगाची ही सुधारित आवृत्ती म्हाणायचे का यासाठी नियोजन आयोगाच्या स्थापनेपासून ते बरखास्ती पर्यंत नियोजन आयोगाने केलेल्या कार्याचा आढावा घेणे गरजेचे आहे. नुसते गरजेचेच नाही तर निती आयोगाची "नीव" यावर बांधली जाणार आहे. निती आयोग, ग्राम पंचायतीपासून ते केंद्र सरकार पर्यंतच्या विविध स्तरावर, लोकांचा नियोजनातील सहभाग वाढवण्यावर जोर देण्यात येणार आहे. तेव्हाच हाती घेतलेली धोरणे आणि योजना सहजरित्या यशस्वी होऊ शकतील. नियोजन आयोगाने राबविलेली धोरणे तसेच इतर राष्ट्रांच्या धोरणांवरील संशोधन सोपे जावे यासाठी निती आयोग विशेष प्रयत्न करून अनेकतां में एकता या एकात्मकतेच्या भावनेला प्रोत्साहित करणार आहे. सर्वात मोठी लोकशाही समजला जाणा-या भारताला हरत-हेने देश परिपूर्ण करायचा असेल तर नियोजन पद्धतीत विकेंद्रिकरण आवश्यक आहे हे निती आयोगाने जाणले असून भविष्यात निती आयोगाच्या धोरणांला किती याशस्विता प्राप्त होते हे काळच ठरवील. राज्यस्तरीय समस्यांचा विचार, त्यावरील उपाययोजना ही सम्बंध, नवीन सरकारने खरी निती अवलंबिली असे म्हणायला हरकत नाही.

**निती आयोग स्थापना :** बरखास्त केलेल्या नियोजन आयोगाच्या अधिकार कक्षांची चर्चा सर्व दुर चालु असली तरीही नियोजन आयोगाच्या माध्यमातून अनेक क्षेत्रात महत्वपूर्ण कामगिरी झाली. अनेक अवघड, तापदायक धोरणे निश्चित करण्यात नियोजन आयोगाचा मोठाच हातभार लागला. देशात फेररचनेची आणि नविन सुधारणांची सुरवातच नियोजन आयोगापासून झाली, असे म्हणता येईल. सर्वात प्रथम नियोजन आयोगाने आर्थिक विकासाच्या पंचवार्षिक योजनांचा आराखडा तयार करताना देशाच्या समग्र अर्थशास्त्राला मूलभूत पाया मानला. त्यावर आर्थिक उद्दीष्टे निश्चित करून ती गाठण्यासाठी व्यूहरचना केली. आता इतक्या वर्षात पाया तर भक्कम झाला आहे. आता यापुढे कोणत्या प्रकारे नवीन योजनांची अंमलबजावणी होणार, या योजनांचे भवितव्य सर्वस्वी निती आयोगावर आणि कायदयावर अवलंबून आहे. आत्तापर्यंत नियोजन आयोगाने योजनांचा मसुदा तयार केला. योजनांच्या आर्थिक तरतुदीसाठी घटनेतील कलम 280 अन्वये स्वतंत्र केंद्रीय वित्त आयोगाची स्थापना करण्यात आली. कारण योजनेची अंमलबजावणी केली जात असताना तिच्यावर केला जाणारा खर्च आणि मिळणारा महसूल यांच्यामध्ये नेहमीच तफावत निर्माण होत असते. या



समतोलाची जबाबदारी केंद्राने स्वीकारायाची की, राज्यावर टाकायची या प्रश्नाचे उत्तर शोधण्याचा प्रयत्न निती आयोगाच्या निर्मितीमध्ये करण्यात आला आहे. केंद्र आणि राज्ये यांच्यामध्ये आडव्या स्तरावर समतोल राखण्यात येणार आहे. नियोजन आयोगाच्या कार्यामुळे आत्तपर्यंत विकास तर नक्कीच झाला. परंतु आणखी बरेच काही साध्य करायचे शिल्लक आहे. यामध्ये मागासलेपणा, पर्यावरण असमतोल असे अनेक विषय आहेत. कलम 282 चा आधार घेवून आयोगाने जनतेला हिताची ठरणारी अनेक लहान मोठ्या कामांना निधी पुरविला जाईल याची व्यवस्था आपल्या नियोजनामध्ये केली. अर्थात ही कृती पूर्णतः घटनासंमत होती, असे म्हणता येणार नाही. परंतु अशाप्रकारे योजनानुरूप तरतुदीला 1969 पासून प्रारंभ झाला होता. आयोगाचे उपाध्यक्ष डी. आर. गाडगीळ यांच्या कालावधीनंतर ब-याच वेळा आवश्यकतेनुसार योजनांमध्ये फेरबदल करण्यात आले. अर्थात या बदलांना काही वेळा राज्यांनी तीव्र विरोधही दर्शवला. यानंतर 243 आय आणि 243 वाय या कलमामध्ये सुधारणा करून केंद्राप्रमाणेच राज्य वित्त आयोगाची निर्मिती करण्यात आली. केंद्रीय वित्त आयोगाच्या धर्तीवरच सुरु झालेल्या राज्य वित्त आयोगामार्फत उभ्या आणि आडव्या स्तरांवरील असमतोल दूर करण्याचा प्रयत्न सुरु झाले यासाठी पंचायत आणि नगरपालिकाना राज्य वित्त आयोगाची शिफारशीनुसार निधी पुरवठा केला केला जावू लागला हा नियोजनातील एक महत्वाचा टप्पा मानला पाहिजे, त्याकडे दुर्लक्ष करून चालणार नाही. कोणत्याही प्रकल्पाचे मुल्यमापन करणे आणि प्रमुख धोरणांची निश्चिती करणे यामध्ये करणे आयोगाने अतिशय महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभावली. निती आयोगाचा भर आता गुणवत्तापूर्ण संशोधन आणि चर्चा करणे यावर असणार आहे. फक्त योजना तयार करून असणार नाही. त्या योजनेच्या अंमलबजावणी विषयी सारासार विचार केला जाणार आहे. जगाच्या पाठीवर भारताइतकी मोठी लोकशाही कुठेच नाही. मजबुत लोकशाही मिळालेल अधिकार अनुभवणारा भारत हा अद्वितीय देश आहे. 25 लाख पंचायती, 3842 नागरी स्थानिक संस्था यामध्ये कार्यरत असणारे जनतेचे प्रतिनिधी म्हणजे भारताकडे असलेली अर्मायद शक्ती आहे. त्या जोरावरच अनेक संधी उपलब्ध होऊ शकतात. आणि देश प्रगतीचे ध्येय गाढू शकतो. मात्र यासाठी सर्व स्तरीय नियोजनाची आवश्यकता या देशाला आहे. सर्वात प्रथम ग्राम सभा, नंतर जिल्हा नियोजन समिती इतर संस्था यांच्यामार्फत लोकांचा सहभाग अपेक्षित आहे. याप्रमाणे योग्य चौकट तयार करून त्या दिशेने काम करता येणार आहे.

**निती आयोगाबाबत डिईएफ** निती आयोगाचे मुख्य काम काय आहे. याबाबत पंतप्रधान मोदी यांनी एक अतिशय महत्वाचा शब्द वापरला तो म्हणजे डिईएफ यामध्ये डी म्हणजे आदर, इ म्हणजे एम्पॉवरमेंट आणि एफ म्हणजे समन्वय केंद्र राज्यामध्ये साधले जाणार आहे. केंद्र व राज्यातील आर्थिक संबंध समान पातळीवर निर्माण होतील अशी संरचना निर्माण करण्यात आली.

### **उद्दिष्टे**

1 ग्राम पातळीवर विश्वसनिय योजना तयार करणे आणि सरकारच्या उच्च पातळीवर हळूहळू ही यंत्रणा एकत्रित विकसित करण.

- 2 समाजातील कमकुवत घटकांनवर लक्ष केंद्रित करून त्यांच्या आर्थिक प्रगतीसाठी प्रयत्न करणे.
- 3 कार्यक्रमांच्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी आदयावत तंत्रज्ञान आणि क्षमता विकसित करणे.
- 4 आंतरराष्ट्रीय आणि तज्ञ व्यावसायिक आणि भागिदार यांच्या समुहा व्दारे नाविण्यपूर्ण ज्ञान आणि व्यवसाय समर्थन प्रणाली निर्माण करणे.
- 5 आंतर क्षेत्रिय आणि आंतर विभागीय समस्याचे निराकरण करून विकास करण्यासाठी आयोग काम करेल.
- 6 मजबुत राज्य आणि मजबुत राष्ट्र निर्माण करण्यासाठी जाणिव निर्माण होण्यासाठी रचना आणि तंत्रज्ञान या व्दारे सहकारी संघराज्य निर्माण करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जाईल.

### निती आयोगाची कार्य

- 1 योजना अंमलबजावणीवर देखरेख आणि त्यांच्या मुल्यांकनाबरोबर तंत्रज्ञान सुधार (टेक्नॉलॉजी अपग्रेडेशन)
  - 2 निती अयोग पंचवार्षिक योजना आणि राज्यांमध्ये निधि वाटपाचे काम पुर्वीच्या नियोजन ओयागाप्रमाणे करणार नाही.
  - 3 निती आयोग राज्यांच्या सल्ल्याने देशाच्या विकासाचा राष्ट्रीय अर्जेडा तयार करून तो पंतप्रधान आणि राज्याचे मुख्यमंत्री यांना सोपविल.
  - 4 सक्षम राज्य व सशक्त देशाच्या सिद्धांतावर हा आयोग काम करणार आहे.
  - 5 जिल्हा स्तरापासुन केंद्र स्तरापर्यंत योजना लागु होतील अशी यंत्रणा तयार करण्याची जबाबदारी निती आयोगाकडे असेल.
  - 6 धोरणकर्ते आणि संबंधित क्षेत्राच्या तज्ञांच्या सहकार्याने आर्थिक धोरणात राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षेचीही जबाबदारी सांभाळण्याचे काम निती आयोग करेल.
  - 7 केंद्र व राज्य सरकारांना धोरणात्मक मुदयांवर रणनितीक आणि तांत्रिक सल्ला देण्याचे कार्य हा आयोग करेल.
  - 8 राष्ट्रीय व आंतरराष्ट्रीय दृष्टया महत्त्वाच्या आर्थिक मुदयांचा समावेश या आयोगात असेल.
  - 9 निती आयोग अन्य राष्ट्रीय आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय थिंक टॅक शिवाय शैक्षणिक व धोरणात्मक संशोधन संस्थांच्या संपर्कात राहणार आहे.
- थोडक्यात निती आयोग सरकारसाठी एक मार्गदर्शक आणि नीती प्रोत्साहक म्हणुन कार्य करेल तसेच केंद्र आणि राज्य यांना जोडणा-या पुलाप्रमाणे काम करेल यामुळे राज्य आणि केंद्र यांच्यात समन्वय निर्माण होईल. आणि यातुनच देशांचा अधिक अधिक जलद गतिने विकास होण्यास मदत होईल.

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## वस्तु व सेवा कराचे भारताच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारावरील परिणाम

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संशोधक विद्यार्थी सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठ पुणे.

आर.बी.एन.बी. कॉलेज श्रीरामपुर

**प्रस्तावना :** 'एक देश, एक कर, एक बाजारपेठ' या अत्यंत महत्वाच्या घोषणेला भारतात 1 जुलै 2017 पासून मूर्त स्वरूप आले आहे. स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्ती नंतर आपल्या देशातील करपध्दतीमध्ये अनेक सुधारणा झाल्या आहेत. या सर्व सुधारणांतील अत्यंत मूलगामी विचार म्हणजे 'वस्तु व सेवाकर' देशात लागू करण्याचा विचार होय. वस्तु व सेवांचा जेथे उपयोग होते तेथे कर मिळावा व करावर कर लावू नये या तत्वावर हा विचार आधारित आहे. वस्तु व सेवाकराच्या अंमलबजावणीमुळे संपूर्ण भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था प्रभावित होणार आहे. प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात वस्तु व सेवा कराचे भारताच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारावरील परिणाम याचा अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे.

**अभ्यास विषयाची उद्दिष्ट्ये:**—प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाच्या अभ्यासासाठी पुढील उद्दिष्ट्ये निश्चित करण्यात आली आहे.

1. वस्तु व सेवा कराचा अभ्यास करणे.
2. वस्तु व सेवाकराचे आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारावर होणाऱ्या परिणामांचा अभ्यास करणे.

**संशोधनपध्दती :**—प्रस्तुत विषयाच्या संशोधन अभ्यासासाठी द्वितीय साधन सामग्रीचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे. या संशोधनासाठी लागणाऱ्या साधन सामग्रीमध्ये संदर्भ पुस्तके, मासिके, शोध निबंध, वर्तमानपत्रे व इंटरनेटचा आधार घेण्यात आला आहे. तसेच संशोधनाच्या विविध पैलुवर लक्ष ठेवल्यानंतर संशोधन अधिक चांगले बनविण्यासाठी वर्णनात्मक संशोधन पध्दतीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

**मर्यादा :**— सदर संशोधन अभ्यासामध्ये केवळ वस्तु व सेवा कर आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापाराचा अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे. या अभ्यासात वस्तु व सेवा कराची संकल्पना, वस्तु व सेवाकराची ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी, वस्तु व सेवाकराची वैशिष्ट्ये, वस्तु व सेवा कर कायद्यातील विदेश व्यापाराशी संबंधित तरतूदी, वस्तु व सेवाकराचा भारताच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारावर होणाऱ्या परिणामांचा अभ्यास केला गेला आहे.

**वस्तु व सेवा कराची ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी :**—सुलभता व सरळता या वैशिष्ट्यांमुळे सद्यास्थितीत भारतासह जगातील 161 देशांमध्ये वस्तु व सेवा कर प्रणाली लागू आहे. जगात सर्व प्रथम फ्रान्सने 1954 साली वस्तु व सेवाकर प्रणाली लागू केली आहे. भारतातील वस्तु व सेवाकराचा प्रवास बराच दिर्घ आहे आणि यात देशातील बऱ्याच राजकीय पक्षांचा सहभाग आहे. भारतात सर्वप्रथम तत्कालीन पंतप्रधान अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी यांच्या कारकिर्दीत 2000 साली पश्चिम बंगालचे अर्थमंत्री असिमदास गुप्ता यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली वस्तु व सेवा कराच्या प्रारूपाविषयी समिती नेमण्यात आली. 28 फेब्रुवारी 2006 रोजी तत्कालीन अर्थमंत्री पी.चिदंबरम यांनी असे जाहीर केले की, 1 एप्रिल 2010 पासून देशात वस्तु व सेवाकर लागू केला जाईल. वस्तु व सेवाकराचा रोडमॅप

व डिझाइन ठरविण्यासाठी राज्यांच्या अर्थमंत्र्यांचा समावेश असलेल्या उच्चाधिकारी समितीची स्थापना करण्यात आली. समितीचे अध्यक्ष असिमदास गुप्ता यांनी 2008 मध्ये उच्चाधिकार समितीचा अहवाल केंद्र सरकारला सादर केला. वस्तू व सेवाकराबाबत ऑक्टोबर-डिसेंबर 2008 मध्ये जनतेकडून सूचना मागविण्यात आल्या. सूचनेनंतर सुट, सेवा कर व आंतरराज्य पुरवठा या बाबत समिती स्थापन करण्यात आली. 22 मार्च 2011 रोजी घटना दुरुस्तीसाठी (115वी) विधेयक लोकसभेत सादर करण्यात आले. त्यानंतर हे विधेयक अर्थमंत्रालयाशी संबंधित स्थायी समितीकडे पाठविण्यात आले. समितीकडून या बाबतचा अहवाल 7 ऑगस्ट 2013 मध्ये सादर करण्यात आला. 19 डिसेंबर 2014 रोजी घटनादुरुस्तीसाठी (122वी) विधेयक लोकसभेत सादर करण्यात आले. घटना दुरुस्तीनंतर हे विधेयक 6 मे 2015 रोजी लोकसभेत मंजूर करण्यात आले. 12 मे 2015 रोजी हे विधेयक राज्य सभेकडे पाठविण्यात आले. त्यानंतर सुधारीत घटना दुरुस्ती विधेयक संसदेत 1 ऑगस्ट 2016 रोजी मांडण्यात आले. राज्यसभेने हे विधेयक 3 ऑगस्ट रोजी तर लोकसभेने 8 ऑगस्ट रोजी संमत केले. राज्य विधानसभांच्या व राष्ट्रपतींच्या मंजूरीनंतर 8 सप्टेंबर 2016 रोजी राज्यघटनेत 'राज्यघटना दुरुस्ती कायदा-2016' करण्यात आला. राज्यघटनेतील दुरुस्तीनंतर वस्तू व सेवा कराची अंमलबजावणी करण्याचा मार्ग मोकळा झाला. नविन कायदानुसार केंद्रीय मंत्रीमंडळाने 12 सप्टेंबर 2016 ला जी.एस.टी. परिषद स्थापन केली. या परिषदेची पहिली बैठक 22 व 23 सप्टेंबरला पार पडली. या परिषेदेने मान्यता दिलेली केंद्रीय जी.एस.टी., राज्य जी.एस.टी., एकात्मिक जी.एस.टी. व राज्यांना नुकसान भरपाई हि चार विधेयके संसदेत संमत केली. त्यानंतर जम्मू काश्मीर वगळता देशातील राज्यांनी जी.एस.टी. परिषेदेने मान्यता दिलेला राज्य जी.एस.टी. कायदा 21 जून 2017ला संमत केला. त्यानंतर संसदेच्या मध्यवर्ती सभागृहात 30 जून 2017 च्या मध्यरात्री झालेल्या ऐतिहासिक सत्राद्वारे 1 जुलै 2017 पासून देशात वस्तू व सेवा कर प्रणाली लागू करण्यात आली.

**वस्तू व सेवा कराचा अर्थ :-** 'वन नेशन, वन टॅक्स, वन मार्केट' या संकल्पनेवर वस्तू व सेवाकर प्रणाली आधारित आहे. वस्तू व सेवा कर ही अप्रत्यक्ष करा संबंधीची कर प्रणाली किंवा कर पध्दत आहे. देशातील बहुतांश अप्रत्यक्ष कर या कर पध्दतीत अंतर्भूत होतील. सद्या देशात केंद्र आणि राज्य सरकारचे 20 हुन अधिक कर करदात्याला भरावे लागतात. वस्तू व सेवा कर लागू झाल्यावर या सर्व कराची जागा हा कर घेणार आहे.

**वस्तू व सेवा कराची वैशिष्ट्ये:-**

1. वस्तू व सेवा कर हा केंद्रसरकारच्या सि.जी.एस.टी. व राज्यांचा एस.जी.एस.टी करांचा मिलाप आहे.
2. वस्तू व सेवा करामुळे केंद्र सरकार व राज्य सरकार कडून आकारले जाणारे केंद्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क, सेवाकर, अतिरिक्त सिमा शुल्क, विशेष अतिरिक्त सेवा शुल्क, सेस, मुल्यवर्धित कर, केंद्रीय विक्रीकर, करमणूक कर, ऐषोराम कर, लॉटरी कर, प्रवेश कर, स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था कर, जकात कर व इतर काही असे 17 प्रकारचे कर विलीन होऊन एकच कर सर्व देशभर लावला जाणार आहे.
3. वस्तू व सेवा कर ही चार स्तरीय करप्रणाली आहे. त्यामध्ये करांची 5% ,12%, 18% व 28% अशी आखणी करण्यात आली आहे.

4. वस्तू व सेवा करात ग्राहक किंमत निर्देशांकाच्या अखत्यारितील 30-35 % वस्तू करमूक्त ठेवण्यात आलेल्या आहेत. या संख्येत भविष्यात आणखी वाढ होऊ शकते.
5. जीवनावश्यक वस्तूवर सर्वात कमी म्हणजे 5%, तर विलासी वस्तूवर 28% कर ठरविण्यात आला आहे. वस्तू व सेवा कराच्या अखत्यारित येणाऱ्या सुमारे 60% वस्तूवर 18-28% कर आकारण्यात आला आहे. तर 20% वस्तूवर 28% कर आकारला जात आहे. या वस्तू प्रामुख्याने सुखवस्तु व नकारात्मक वस्तू आहे.
6. वस्तू व सेवा कर प्रणालीत सर्व वस्तू व सेवावर कर आकारण्याचे प्रयोजन आहे. मात्र दारू, कच्चेतेल, डिझेल, पेट्रोल, नॅचरल गॅस, विमानाचे इंधन यांचा जी.एस.टी. मध्ये समावेश नाही.
7. मालमत्ता कर, व्यवसाय कर, मुद्रांक शुल्क यासारखे कर प्रत्यक्ष कर असून हे कर जी.एस.टी. आल्यावरही चालू राहणार आहेत.

**B. वस्तू व सेवाकर काद्यातील विदेशी व्यापारासंबंधीत तरतूदी :-** वस्तू व सेवा कलम 3 मध्ये वस्तु मालाच्या आयाती संदर्भात स्पष्ट उल्लेख केला गेला आहे. सिमा शुल्क अधिनियम 1962 अंतर्गत वस्तुमालाची आयात स्वतंत्र पणे हाताळण्यात आली आहे. ज्यात मूळ सिमा शुल्क शिवाय अतिरिक्त सिमा शुल्क म्हणून वस्तू व सेवा कर आकारला जाईल.

**अ. आयात आणि वस्तू व सेवाकर :-** वस्तू व सेवा कर कायदानुसार वस्तू व माल यांची आयात आंतरराज्य पुरवठा मानला जाईल व त्यावर आय.जी.एस.टी. आकारला जाईल. यासाठी गंतव्य स्थान-स्थळ तत्वे कर पध्दत अनुसारली जाईल याचबरोबर एस.जी.एस.टी. महसूल ज्या राज्यांमध्ये आयात केलेल्या वस्तू सेवांचा उपभोग घेतला गेला त्या राज्यात जमा होईल.

**ब. निर्यात आणि वस्तू व सेवा कर :-** निर्यातीचे व्यवहार शुन्य दर पुरवठा म्हणून मानले जातील. वस्तू माल किंवा सेवा यांच्या निर्यातीवर कोणताही कर आकारला जाणार नाही. पण यावर कच्चा मालावरील इनपुट टॅक्स क्रेडीट सुविधा उपलब्ध असेल. याचा अर्थ असा की, निर्यात माल-वस्तु आणि सेवा यांचे उत्पादन तयार करण्यासाठी वापरलेल्या कच्चा मालावर वस्तू व सेवाकर भरावा लागेल नंतर त्यांचा परतावा निर्यातदारांना मिळेल.

**वस्तू व सेवाकराचे आंतराष्ट्रीय व्यापारावरील परिणाम :-**

1. वस्तू व सेवा कराच्या अंमलबजावणी मुळे विदेशी ग्राहकांना भारतातील वेगवेगळ्या राज्यातील भिन्न कर प्रणाली बाबत धाकधूक राहणार नाही. त्यामुळे भारत एक मोठ्या स्तरावरची बाजारपेठ बनेल.
2. वस्तू व सेवाकराच्या अंमलबजावणीमुळे निर्यात दराने निर्यातीसाठी वापरलेल्या सर्व खरेदी मालावर परतावा मिळणार असल्याने तसेच निर्यातीवर कुठलाही करआकारणी होणार नसल्याने त्याला आंतराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर आपल्या मालाची किंमत स्पर्धात्मक ठेवता येईल. यामुळे भारताच्या निर्यातीला प्रोत्साहन मिळेल व निर्यातीत वाढ होईल.
3. वस्तू व सेवा करापुर्वी परदेशातून आयात केलेल्या वस्तूवर लावले जाणारे सिव्हीडी व एसएडी नावाच्या करांचे परतावे मिळविणे कठिण होते. जी.एस.टी. लागू झाल्यापासून परकिय आयातीवर लावल्या जाणाऱ्या आयजीएसटी चा परतावा सहज मिळणार आहे. याचा फायदा भारतातील सर्वच आयात व्यापाऱ्यांना होईल.

4. नाममुद्रेच्या (बॅण्डनेम) नावाखाली विकल्या जाणाऱ्या धान्यावर व आन्य वस्तूवर 5 टक्के जी. एस.टी. लावण्यात आला आहे. यामुळे विदेशातून आयात केल्याजाणाऱ्या ब्रॅण्डेड वस्तू व मालाची भारतात होणारी आयात घटेल.
5. एक देश, एक कर, एक बाजारपेठ या तत्वांवर जी.एस.टी. अंमलबजावणी झाली आहे. या कर प्रणालीमुळे अनेक गुंतागुंतीचे नियम आणि कर रद्द होणार आहेत. ज्यामुळे भारत भविष्यात जगातील सर्वात मोठी आर्थिक आणि खुली बाजारपेठ बनेल. ज्यामुळे भारताच्या विदेशी व्यापारात मोठी वाढ होईल.
6. वस्तू उद्योग निर्यातदारांच्या वस्तू व सेवाकर परिषदेच्या 20व्या बैठकीत वस्तू उद्योग क्षेत्रातील कामगारांच्या भत्यावरील करात 5 टक्का पर्यंत सुट देण्यात आली आहे. या निर्णयामुळे वस्तू उत्पादनात वाढ होईल.
7. वस्तू व सेवाकरामुळे भ्रष्टाचार व काळापैसा या वाईट प्रवृत्तींना पायबंद बसेल.
8. 'सी.आय.आय.एन' या आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्थेने जी.एस.टी. करप्रणाली मुळे भारतात 40 अब्ज डॉलर्सची परक्रिय गुंतवणुक होईल. व तीच्यामध्ये दरवर्षी 25 टक्कांपर्यंत वाढ होईल असे मत व्यक्त केले आहे.
9. 'मुडी' या आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्थेच्या मते भारतात जीएसटी कर प्रणाली लागू झाल्यामुळे भारताच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय पतमानांकनात वाढ होईल. ज्याचा भारताचा विदेश व्यापार, विनियम दर व विदेशी गुंतवणुकीवर अनुकूल परिणाम होईल.
10. व्यापारी व उद्योजकांना पर प्रांतातून आयात केलेल्या खरेदीवर जीएसटी लागू होण्यापूर्वी 'इनपुट टॅक्स' क्रेडीट मिळत नव्हते ज्यामुळे त्यांचा व्यापार व उत्पादन खर्च जास्त होता. जीएसटी लागू झाल्याने अशा खरेदीवर भरलेल्या संपूर्ण कराची वजावट मिळणार आहे. ज्यामुळे व्यापार व उत्पादन खर्चात बचत होईल.
11. परराज्यातून होणाऱ्या व्यापारावर त्या-त्या राज्यसरकारची बंधने असल्याने व्यापार हा आतापर्यंत अडथळ्यांची शर्यत बनला होता. त्यामुळे या व्यापारात श्रम, वेळ व पैसा आधिक खर्च होत होता. जीएसटी लागू झाल्यानंतर अडथळ्यांची ही शर्यत थांबणार आहे.
12. देशात जीएसटी पुर्वी राज्यराज्यात करांचे दर वेगवेगळे असल्यामुळे शेजारच्या राज्यात कराचे दर कमी असेल तेथुन वस्तू आयात केली जात होती. आता जीएसटी मुळे सर्व राज्यातील कर दर समान झाल्यामुळे करदरातील फरकामुळे होणारी आयात थांबणार आहे.

**निष्कर्ष :-** वरील विश्लेषणावरून जीएसटीचा भारताच्या विदेशी व्यापारावर काय परिणाम होईल याबाबत कल्पना येते. या विश्लेषणावरून असे म्हणता येईल की, वस्तू व सेवा करामुळे भारताच्या निर्यातीत वाढ व आयातील घट होणार आहे. ज्यामुळे भारताचा व्यवहारातोल मजबुत व अनुकूल बनेल. वस्तू व सेवाकरामुळे भारतीय बाजारपेठेचे आर्थिक एकीकरण घडुन येऊन भारताचा विदेश व्यापार, गुंतवणुक व विनीमय दर इत्यादी मध्ये सुधारणा होईल. परिणामी या कर प्रणालीमुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकास व वृद्धीला नक्कीच चालना प्राप्त होईल.

गोरक्ष कडवे (1263-1267)

## पंतप्रधान रोजगार निर्मिती कार्यक्रमाचे अहमदनगर जिल्हयातील सामाजिक, आर्थिक परिणामांचे अध्ययन

गोरक्ष कडवे

संशोधक विद्यार्थी एस.एम.बी.एस.टी महाविद्यालय संगमनेर.

**प्रस्तावना** :—अल्पविकसीत देशांनी आर्थिक नियोजनांचा अवलंब करून विकासाकडे वाटचाल सुरू केली. अशा देशांमध्ये गरीबी, निरक्षरता, बेकारी, भूकबळी, मुलभूत सेवांचा अभाव आणि दारिद्रय या समस्या प्रामुख्याने जाणवतात. अशा समस्यांचा वावर मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्रामुख्याने ग्रामीण भागात की जेथे एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या ६८.८५ टक्के लोक राहतात. तेथे पहावयास मिळतात ग्रामीण भागातील रूद्ररूप धारण केलेल्या वरील समस्यांचे निराकरण करण्याच्या दृष्टीने व ग्रामीण भागाला विकासाच्या प्रवाहात आणणे नितांत गरजेचे असल्याने राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी यांनी 'खेडयाकडे चला' या हाकेमागे स्वयंपूर्ण खेडी म्हणजेच ग्रामीण विकास ही महत्वाकांक्षा होती. अलीकडेच केंद्र सरकारने देशाची अर्थव्यवस्था सक्षम करण्यासाठी नोटबंदी (विमुद्रीकरण) उर्जा सबसीडी, वित्तीय वर्ष बदलणे तसेच स्कील इंडिया, मेक इन इंडिया, स्टॅडअप इंडिया, स्टार्टअप इंडिया या सारख्या उदयोगरूपी योजना सुरू करून ग्रामीण व शहरी भागांच्या विकासासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर संधी उपलब्ध करून दिल्या आहेत. ग्रामीण भागातील कारागिरांना, बेरोजगारांना स्वयंरोजगार सुरू करून ग्रामीण विकासास हातभार लावण्याच्या दृष्टीकोनातून पंतप्रधान रोजगार निर्मिती कार्यक्रम ( चडम्बळ ) महत्वाची भुमिका पार पाडत आहे. १५ ऑगस्ट २००८ रोजी केंद्र सरकारने ग्रामीण व शहरी भागात स्वयंरोजगार निर्माण करण्याच्या उद्देशाने हा कार्यक्रम केंद्रीय सुक्ष्म व लघु व मध्यम उदयोग मंत्रालयाद्वारे चालविला जाणारा कार्यक्रम राज्यात खादी आणि ग्रामोदयोग आयोग ( ज़टण्ड ) महाराष्ट्र राज्य खादी ग्रामोदयोग मंडळ ( ज़टण्ड ) आणि जिल्हा उदयोग केंद्र ( कण्ड ) यांच्या मार्फत राबविण्यात येत आहे. पंतप्रधान रोजगार निर्मिती कार्यक्रमाच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण भागातील आठवी च्या पुढे शिक्षण असणा—या बेरोजगारांना व ग्रामीण कारागिरांना यथासंभव त्यांच्या जागेतच टिकाऊ व कायमस्वरूपी स्वयंरोजगार सुरू करण्याच्या दृष्टीने सर्वसाधारण संवर्गातील लाभार्थींना एकूण मंजूर प्रकल्प किंमतीवर २५ टक्के व राखीव संवर्गासाठी एकूण मंजूर प्रकल्प किंमतीवर ३५ टक्के अनुदान देवून स्वयंरोजगारातून ग्रामीण विकास साध्य करण्याच्या दृष्टीने प्रयत्नशील केले जाते.

१.२ अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्ट्ये व अभ्यास पध्दती प्रस्तुत अध्ययनात प्रामुख्याने पुढील उद्दिष्ट्ये निश्चित करण्यात आली आहे.

- १) ग्रामीण भागातील वास्तवाचा परामर्श घेणे.
- २) ग्रामीण विकास पंतप्रधान रोजगार निर्मिती कार्यक्रमाच्या माध्यमातून कार्यरत असणा—या उदयोगाचा मागोवा घेणे.
- ३) ग्रामीण भागाचे प्रतिनिधीत्व म्हणून अहमदनगर जिल्हयातील ग्रामीण भागाच्या विकासातील पंतप्रधान रोजगार निर्मिती कार्यक्रमाच्या प्रगतीचा आढावा घेणे.
- ४) पंतप्रधान रोजगार निर्मिती कार्यक्रमाचे अहमदनगर जिल्हयातील सामाजिक, आर्थिक परिणामांचे मुल्यांकन करणे. प्रस्तुत अध्ययनात प्रामुख्याने द्वितीय स्रोतांचा व आकडेवारीचा आधार घेतला असून द्वितीय स्रोताद्वारे माहिती व आकडेवारी वार्षिक अहवाल, हॅन्डबुक, मासिके, संदर्भग्रंथ, महाराष्ट्र आर्थिक पाहणी व संकेत स्थळे इत्यादी स्रोतांमधून संकलित केली आहे.

१.३ ग्रामीण भागाचे वास्तव :-भारत देशामध्ये ग्रामीण लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण ६८.८५ टक्के असून १७.१९ टक्के ग्रामीण कुटूंबे आहेत. देशाची ग्रामीण भागात साक्षरता दारिद्र्य बेकारी अनुक्रमे ६७.८ टक्के, ३०.९५ टक्के असल्याचे आढळून येत आहे. ग्रामीण भागात राहणा—या दर तीन कुटूंबामागे एक कुटूंब भूमिहीन आहे. त्यांना जगण्यासाठी श्रमाशिवाय (मजूरी) दुसरा पर्याय नाही. अशा लोकांचे (५१ टक्के कुटूंब) म्हणजेच ९१६ कोटी लोक उपजिविकेसाठी मजूरीतून उत्पन्न मिळवितात. कागद, कचरा, पत्रा वेचणारी ४०८ लाख कुटूंबे (०.२३ टक्के) याशिवाय भीक मागून जगणारी ६.६८ लाख (०.३७ टक्के) कुटूंबे आहेत.

राज्याची परिस्थिती यापेक्षा वेगळी नाही.

अहमदनगर जिल्हा :-अहमदनगर जिल्हयाचे १६,७२९.१९ चौ.कि.मी. ग्रामीण क्षेत्र असून जिल्हयात १५८४ गावे आहेत. जिल्हयात ७,३९,०८३ कुटूंबे आपला चारितार्थ चालवत आहे. २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार जिल्हयात एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या ५० टक्के म्हणजेच ३६,३०,५४२ लोकसंख्या ग्रामीण भागात वास्तव्यास असल्याचे आढळते. जिल्हयातील २००२—२००७ मधील दारिद्र्य रेषेच्या पाहणीत जिल्हयात ग्रामीण भागात ७,११,९७२ कुटूंबे दारिद्र्यरेषेखाली असलेली आढळून आली आहेत. याशिवाय ग्रामीण कुटीर व लघुउदयोगाचा फारसा विकास न झाल्याने जिल्हयात ग्रामीण भागात मोठया प्रमाणावर बेरोजगार असल्याचे आढळून येत आहे. ग्रामीण भागाचे वरील वास्तव आणि विकासातील प्रमुख अडसर दारिद्र्य, बेकारी असल्याने ग्रामीण भागात रोजगार निर्मिती हे दारिद्र्य निर्मूलनाचे महत्वाचे अंग असल्याने चडम्बळ च्या माध्यमातून रोजगार निर्मितीसाठी विविधांगी प्रयत्न करून रोजगार पुरविण्याचे महत्वाचे कार्य पार पाडले जात आहे.

१.४ पंतप्रधान रोजगार निर्मिती कार्यक्रमाचा उद्देश :-



- १) नव्या व सुक्ष्म उदयोगाच्या माध्यमातून देशातील ग्रामीण क्षेत्राबरोबरच शहरी क्षेत्रात रोजगाराची हमी देणे
- २) ग्रामीण, शहरी बेरोजगारांना व कारागिरांना यथासंभव त्यांच्या जागेतच टिकाऊ व कायमस्वरूपी स्वयंरोजगार देणे, जेणेकरून ते शहरांकडे जाणे टाळतील.
- ३) ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील रोजगार पातळी वाढवून रोजगाराच्या विकासदरामध्ये वृद्धी करणे.

देशातील वाढत्या लोकसंख्येला विधायक कार्यात गुंतविण्यासाठी तसेच राज्यातील बेरोजगारांना रोजगार पुरविण्याच्या दृष्टीकोनातून ग्रामीण व शहरी कारागिरांना, आपला स्वतःचा स्वयंरोजगार सुरू करण्यासाठी येणा-या आर्थिक अडचणी दूर करून ग्रामीण शहरी भागात उदयोग वाढीस चालना मिळण्याच्या हेतूने पंतप्रधान रोजगार निर्मिती कार्यक्रम उपयुक्त पडत आहे.

१.५ अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यात सुरू केलेले उदयोग :- ग्रामीण भागातील (अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यात) पंतप्रधान रोजगार निर्मिती अंतर्गत कृषी व अन्नप्रक्रिया उदयोग, वनसंपत्तीवर आधारित उदयोग, पॉलीमर व रसायनांवर आधारित उदयोग, ग्रामीण अभियांत्रिकी तसेच अपारंपारिक उर्जेवर आधारित उदयोग, वस्त्रोदयोग, खनिज संपत्तीवर आधारित उदयोग व सेवा उदयोग अशा उदयोग समूहातून मसाला उत्पादने, अन्नप्रक्रिया, सिमेंट ब्लॉक, दुग्धउत्पादने, बेकरी उदयोग, पिठाची गिरणी, रेडीमेड कपडे, फुटवेअर्स, फॅब्रिकेशन, प्लंबिंग, मंडप डेकोरेशन्स, पेपर डिश, ब्युटीपार्लर, झेरॉक्स सेंटर, कॅटरिंग, मोटार रिपेअरींग, टेलरिंग, सॉ-मील, फर्निचर, केशकर्तनालय, शॅम्पू, नेलपॉलीश, सुवासिक तेल, अगरबत्ती, मेहंदी उत्पादने यासारखे अनेक उत्पादनाचे ग्रामीण भागात स्वयंरोजगार या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण लाभार्थी बरोबरच इतर लोकांना रोजगारांच्या संधी उपलब्ध झाल्या आहेत. त्यातून ग्रामीण भागाच्या आर्थिक विकासाला चालना मिळत असल्याचे दिसत आहे.

पंतप्रधान रोजगार निर्मिती कार्यक्रमाची अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यातील प्रगती (२००८-०९ ते २०१४-१५)

अ. नं.	वर्ष	लाभार्थी संख्या	प्राप्त अर्थसहाय्य (लाखात)	प्राप्त अनुदान (लाखात)	रोजगार निर्मिती
१	२००८-०९	१२९ (१०.७५)	३७३.६७ (७.९१)	१२७.५८ (८.५०)	४९३ (९.१२)
२	२००९-१०	२४८ (२०.६७)	६७९.३३ (१४.३८)	२०२.२३ (१३.४७)	९७६ (१८.०५)
३	२०१०-११	१५४ (१२.८३)	४०२.२९ (८.५२)	११९.२३ (७.९४)	४४७ (८.१४)
४	२०११-१२	१८८	७६८.०५	२३७.६३	७५८

	२	(१५.२७)	(१६.२६)	(१५.८२)	(१४.०२)
५	२०१२-१३	०२ (०.१७)	२१.४१ (०.४५)	४.६० (०.३१)	२२ (०.४१)
६	२०१३-१४	२०५ (१७.०८)	११५३.६१ (२४.४२)	३५९.५३ (२३.९४)	११५९ (२१.४३)
७	२०१४-१५	२७४ (२२.८३)	१३२५.४९ (२८.०६)	४५०.७३ (३०.०२)	१५५९ (२८.८३)
	एकूण	१२०० (१००.००)	४७२३.८५ (१००.००)	१५०१.५३ (१००.००)	५४०७ (१००.००)

स्त्रोत :- १) कृष्ण जट्ट कार्यालय अहमदनगर कडील नोंदी, जट्ट कार्यालय चर्चगेट, मुंबई कडील नोंदी  
पंतप्रधान रोजगार निर्मिती कार्यक्रमांतर्गत अहमदनगर जिल्हयातील संवर्गनुसार लाभार्थीचा तपशिल (२००८-०९ ते २०१४-१५)

अ. नं.	वर्ष	एस.सी	एस.टी	ओ.बी.सी.	खुला	अल्पसंख्याक	एन.टी	एकूण लाभार्थी
१	२००८-०९	१६ (९.९४)	०२ (९.०९)	२४ (७.६२)	७३ (१२.४४)	१० (९.५२)	०४ (४०.००)	१२९
२	२००९-१०	३१ (१९.२५)	०४ (१८.१८)	६० (१९.०५)	१२५ (२१.२९)	२६ (२४.७६)	०२ (२०.००)	२४८
३	२०१०-११	२२ (१३.६६)	०३ (१३.६४)	३९ (१२.३८)	७३ (१२.४४)	१७ (१६.१९)	०० (००)	१५४
४	२०११-१२	२१ (१३.०४)	०२ (९.०९)	४७ (१४.९२)	९८ (१६.६९)	१८ (१७.१४)	०२ (२०.००)	१८८
५	२०१२-१३	०० (००)	०० (००)	०१ (०.३२)	०१ (०.१७)	०० (००)	०० (००)	०२
६	२०१३-१४	२९ (१८.०२)	०३ (१३.६४)	६० (१९.०५)	८८ (१४.९९)	९५ (२३.८२)	०० (००)	२०५
७	२०१४-१५	४२ (२६.०२)	०८ (३६.३६)	८४ (२६.६०)	१२९ (२१.९९)	०९ (८.५७)	०२ (२०.००)	२७४
	एकूण	१६१ (१००.००)	२२ (१००.००)	३१५ (१००.००)	५८७ (१००.००)	१०५ (१००.००)	१० (१००.००)	१२००

स्त्रोत :-१) KVIC, KVIB, DIC वार्षिक अहवाल २००८-०९ ते २०१४-१५  
टिप :-कंसातील आकडे एकूणशी शेकडा प्रमाण दर्शवितात.

१.६ निष्कर्ष :-भारताचे ग्रामीण भागाचे वास्तव चित्र पाहता ग्रामीण भागात लोकांचे जिवनमान स्वातंत्र्याच्या ७० वर्षांनंतरही हालाखीचे असल्याचे दिसून येते.

१) पंतप्रधान रोजगार निर्माती कार्यक्रमाच्या माध्यमातून अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यात चांगल्या प्रकारे स्वयंरोजगार सुरू झालेले आहे. परंतु चडम्लच च्या स्वयंरोजगाराची यादी पाहता काही ठराविकच व निवडक उद्योग जिल्ह्यात सुरू झालेले आहेत.

२) २००८-०९ ते २०१४-१५ या कालावधीत पंतप्रधान रोजगार निर्माती कार्यक्रमाची जिल्ह्यातील प्रगती पाहता १२०० लाभार्थीनी उद्योग व्यवसाय सुरू केलेले आहे.

३) २००८-०९ ते २०१४-१५ या कालावधीत ५४०७ लोकांना रोजगार निर्माती झालेली आहे.

४) २००८-०९ ते २०१४-१५ या कालावधीत जिल्ह्यातील लाभार्थीना ४७२३.८५ लाख रूपये स्वयंरोजगार सुरू करण्यासाठी अर्थसहाय्य प्राप्त झालेले आहे. याच कालावधीत अर्थसहाय्य प्राप्त झालेल्या लाभार्थीना १५०१.५३ लाख रूपयाचे अनुदान प्राप्त झालेले आहे.

५) २००८-०९ ते २०१४-१५ या कालावधीत जिल्ह्यात एस.सी., एस.टी., ओ.बी.सी., खुला, अल्पसंख्यांक, एन.टी. अशा सर्व संवर्गातील लाभार्थीना रोजगार सुरू करण्यासाठी चडम्लच अंतर्गत अर्थसहाय्य प्राप्त झालेले आहे.

शिफारसी :-भारताच्या विकासात पंतप्रधान रोजगार निर्माती कार्यक्रमाचे मुल्यांकन करतांना या कार्यक्रमाच्या प्रभावी अंमलबजावणीसाठी पुढील शिफारसी करता येतील.

१) ग्रामीण व शहरी भागातील वस्तुस्थिती पाहता या भागातील बहुसंख्य लोकांना रोजगाराच्या प्रवाहात आणणे बाकी असल्याने सरकारने अशा बेरोजगार लोकांच्या हाताला काम देण्यासाठी रोजगार व स्वयंरोजगाराला प्रोत्साहन द्यावेत.

२) २००८-०९ ते २०१४-१५ या कालावधीत जिल्ह्यात केवळ १२०० लाभार्थीना रोजगार सुरू करण्याची संधी मिळाली आहे. याउलट स्वयंरोजगार सुरू करणा-या इच्छूक लाभार्थींची यादी मोठी असल्याने इच्छूक लाभार्थीनाही लवकरात लवकर लाभ कसा मिळेल यादृष्टीने प्रयत्न करावेत.

समारोप :-“भारत २०२० मध्ये महासत्ता” हे बिरूद साध्य करायचे असेल तर शहरी भागा बरोबरच ग्रामीण भागातील तरूणांना व कारागीरांच्या हाताला काम देवून ग्रामीण विकासाला उत्तेजन दिले गेले पाहिजे. तर आणि तरच देश महासत्ता होईल.

संदर्भ :-

- १) देशमुख प्रभाकर (२००६) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था, पिंपलापूरे अॅन्ड कंपनी, पब्लिशर्स, नागपूर.
- २) जनगणना - २०११
- ३) अहमदनगर जिल्हा सामाजिक आर्थिक समालोचन.
- ४) चडम्लच माहिती पुस्तिका
- ५) चडम्लच वार्षिक अहवाल २००८-०९ ते २०१४-१५
- ६) पंचउमहचणवउ

प्रा. सीमा चव्हाण (1268-1272)

## वस्तु व सेवा कर प्रणालीचे परिणाम व भवितव्य

### प्रा.सीमा चव्हाण

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग रा.ब.नारायणराव बोरावके महाविद्यालय, श्रीरामपूर

**गोषवारा :-**कोणत्याही प्रकारची शासन प्रशासन प्रणाली असो त्या प्रणालीद्वारे लोकसहभागातून लोककल्याण साध्य करण्यासाठी सामुहिक विकास संस्कृती लोकमनावर रुजवून सामुहिकरित्या राष्ट्रीय विकासाचे चक्र अधिक गतिमान करण्यासाठी आवश्यक आर्थिक निधी आणि प्रशासकीय यंत्रणा उभारण्याशिवाय सर्वांगीण विकासाचे उदितदृष्ट्ये गाठता येवू शकत नाही हे वास्तव स्विकारून अस्तित्वात अथवा अधिकार पदावर असणा-या शासन प्रशासन प्रणालीद्वारे विविध कराच्या माध्यमातून निधी निर्माण केला जातो. जीएसटी म्हणजे गुडस अँड सर्व्हिस टॅक्स याचा अर्थ वस्तु आणि सेवा कर असा होतो. तो एक अप्रत्यक्ष म्हणजे इनडायरेक्ट असणार आहे. सर्व वस्तु आणि सेवाकर एकसमान कर असणार आहे. भारतासाठी एकच सामायिक राष्ट्रीय बाजारपेठ निर्माण करण्यासाठी मदत होणार असून परदेशी गुंतवणूक व मेक इन इंडिया मोहिमेला मोठी चालना मिळणार आहे. खास करून निर्यातीसाठी उत्पादनावरील करांचे अधिक परिणामकारक प्रभावलोकन होणार असल्याने उत्पादने आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारपेठेत अधिक स्पर्धात्मक होतील आणि भारतीय निर्यातीला चालना मिळेल. केंद्र राज्यांच्या महसुलात वाढ होईल. केंद्र राज्य वित्तीय संबंध सुधारतील. अर्थव्यवस्थेत रोजगार निर्मिती होईल. बेरोजगारी कमी होईल. शेवटी त्यामुळे भारतात प्रत्यक्ष करात पारदर्शकता येईल.

**प्रस्तावना :**कोणत्याही प्रकारची शासन प्रशासन प्रणाली असो त्या प्रणालीद्वारे लोकसहभागातून लोककल्याण साध्य करण्यासाठी सामुहिक विकास संस्कृती लोकमनावर रुजवून सामुहिकरित्या राष्ट्रीय विकासाचे चक्र अधिक गतिमान करण्यासाठी आवश्यक आर्थिक निधी आणि प्रशासकीय यंत्रणा उभारण्याशिवाय सर्वांगीण विकासाचे उदितदृष्ट्ये गाठता येवू शकत नाही हे वास्तव स्विकारून अस्तित्वात अथवा अधिकार पदावर असणा-या शासन प्रशासन प्रणालीद्वारे विविध कराच्या माध्यमातून निधी निर्माण केला जातो. या संदर्भात अनेक राजवटीतील प्राचीन व ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ आढळतात. भरीव आर्थिक निधी उपलब्धतेशिवाय विकासाला गतीमान करता येवू शकत नाही. विकास शासन आणि निधी हे परस्परांचे अविभाज्य घटक असून शासन प्रशासन यंत्रणेच्या रथाची ही दोन महत्वपूर्ण चाक आहेत. शासन प्रशासनाचा विकास रथ गतीमान करण्यासाठी सक्षम अर्थव्यवस्था निर्माण करणे हे अत्यावश्यक असते. हे लक्षात घेवून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था अधिक सक्षम व्हावी यासाठी स्वातंत्र्याच्या सात दशकात विविध उपाययोजना आखल्या गेल्यात त्या उपाय योजनात विविधता होती. जी.एस.टी. धोरणामुळे मात्र कर प्रणालीतील

विविधता संपुष्टात आली. त्या बरोबरच एकीकडे आर्थिक कर प्रणाली क्षेत्रात आमुलाग्र परिवर्तन घडवून आणणारे तर दुसरीकडे सामाजिक क्षेत्राला व विकास प्रक्रियेला अधिक गतीमान करणारे जी.एस.टी. कर प्रणाली धोरण ठरणार आहे.

**बीजशब्द :** वस्तु व सेवा कर, अप्रत्यक्ष कर, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील परिणाम, भवितव्य, शासन प्रणाली.

**संशोधन पध्दती :** “वस्तु व सेवा कर प्रणालीचे परिणाम व भवितव्य” याचे अध्ययन करण्यासाठी द्वितीय साधनसामुग्रीचा वापर करण्यात आला. संबंधित सामग्री विविध वर्तमानपत्रे व इंटरनेटवरील माहिती इत्यादी साधनांद्वारे संकलित करण्यात आली. संबंधित माहितीचे अध्ययन करण्यासाठी विवेचनात्मक आणि विश्लेषणात्मक पध्दतीचा अवलंब करून निष्कर्ष काढण्यात आले.

**अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्ट्ये :**

1. जी.एस.टी ची संकल्पना अभ्यासणे.
2. जी.एस.टी चे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील परिणाम अभ्यासणे.
3. जी.एस.टी.चे प्रमुख क्षेत्रावर होणारे परिणाम अभ्यासणे.
4. जी.एस.टी चे भवितव्य अभ्यासणे.

**जी.एस.टी. म्हणजे काय ?** जीएसटी म्हणजे गुडस अँड सर्व्हीस टॅक्स याचा अर्थ वस्तु आणि सेवा कर असा होतो. तो एक अप्रत्यक्ष म्हणजे इनडायरेक्ट असणार आहे. सर्व वस्तु आणि सेवाकर एकसमान कर असणार आहे. केंद्र आणि राज्य सरकारला भरावे लागणारे वेगवेगळे कर भरावे लागणार नाहीत. जीएसटी फक्त एकच कर प्रणाली देशात आली आहे. केंद्र आणि राज्यातील एकूण 17 कर प्रणालीवर संपुष्टात आल्या असून एक देश एक कर ही प्रणाली अंमलात आली आहे. या मुळे काय होईल ही एक वस्तु ही संपुर्ण देशात एकच भावात मिळणार आहे. जसे की आपल्याला समजा एक कार खरेदी करावयाची आहे त्याची किंमत दुस-या राज्यात किंवा राहणार नाही. सगळीकडे त्या कारची किंमत एकच राहिल. देशाच्या प्रत्येक ठिकाणी एकच किंमतीत ती कार आपल्याला उपलब्ध असेल. अशा प्रकारे निर्मात्यापासून उपभोगता ग्राहकापर्यंत वस्तुचे विविरण होत जात असते. याची प्रत्येकाला अप्रत्यक्षरित्या वस्तु आणि सेवाकर दयावा लागणार आहे. निर्मात्याला कच्चा मालाची खरेदी करतांना सर्वप्रथम कर दयावा लागेल. त्यात त्याला लागणारा खर्च आणि कर मिळून त्या वस्तुची किंमत ठरेल आणि होलसेलरला विक्री करेल. होलसेलरवाला त्याचा कर आणि खर्च मिळून नवीन किंमत तयार करेल आणि ती वस्तु किरकोळ विक्रेत्याला विक्री करेल. किरकोळ विक्रेता त्या वस्तुवरील कर भरून त्याचा खर्च, पॅकींग मेहनत यावरील खर्च जोडून या वस्तुची किंमत ठरवेल. अंतिमतः त्या वस्तुची खरेदी करतांना करासहीत त्या वस्तुची खरेदी करेल.

**वस्तु व सेवा कराचे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील परिणाम :** एक देश एक कर हे वस्तु आणि सेवा कराचे म्हणजे गुडस अँड सर्व्हीसेस टॅक्स जीएसटीचे तत्व आधुनिक जगात हा कर सर्वात जागतिक मानला जातो आणि आता 1 जुलै 2017 पासून तो भारतातही अंमलात आला आहे.

गेली जवळपास 10 वर्षे या करा विषयी आपल्याकडे विस्तृत चर्चा सुरु आहे. आता ती संपून 1 जुलै 2017 पासून अंमलबजावणी सुरु झाली आहे आणि ती स्वागतार्थ आहे. लोकसभेत मोदी सरकारला असलेले बहुमत लक्षात घेता ही विधेयके मंजूर होण्यास काही अडचणी आल्या नाहीत. याचा अर्थ या वर्षात या कराची अंमलबजावणी सुरु झाली आहे. एक देश एक कर सुत्र वस्तु आणि सेवा करांचा प्राण असले तरी आपल्याकडे हा कर अंमलात येतानाच तो तब्बल पाच पातळ्यावर सुरु झाला आहे. एक देश एक कर असे त्यास म्हणता येईल. म्हणजेच कर पात्र वस्तुचे वर्गीकरण 0.5.12.18 आणि 28 अशा कर आकारणीत केले गेले आहे. एक देश एक कर या सुत्राला करात दिली गेलेली ही पहिली बगल वस्तुतः तज्ञांच्या समितीनुसार सर्वात करपात्र घटक देशभर एक समान कर आकारणीनेच बांधले जाणे आवश्यक आहे.

**जी.एस.टी.चे प्रमुख क्षेत्रावर होणारे परिणाम :-**

**1. स्थावर मालमत्ता :** या क्षेत्रात अनेक परिणाम होतील त्यात बांधकाम क्षेत्र रोजगार निर्मितीत दुस-या क्रमांकावर 2015-16 च्या आर्थिक सवेक्षणानुसार 7.4 टक्के देशांतर्गत उत्पन्न स्थावर मालमत्ता क्षेत्रातून येते. प्लॅट खरेदीवर 12 टक्के जी.एस.टी. भरवा लागेल. अगोदर हा कर 6 टक्के होता. त्यामुळे हे व्यवहार ठप्प होतील व याचा परिणाम सरकारचे उत्पन्न कमी होईल.

**2. आरोग्य :** औषध उत्पादन क्षेत्रावर चांगला परिणाम होईल. सध्या या क्षेत्रात आठ कर आहेत. ते सर्व जावून एकच कर असेल. जी.एस.टी. मुळे पुरवठा सुधारून औषध क्षेत्र दोन टक्क्यांनी वाढेल याचाच परिणाम म्हणून ग्राहकांना फायदा मिळेल. औषधांवर 12 टक्के काही औषधांवर 5 टक्के तर शस्त्रक्रियेचे अवजारे, फर्निचर ई 18 टक्के कर राहिल. तरीपण एकाच करामुळे आरोग्य क्षेत्र सामान्य माणसांना निश्चितच फायदेशीर राहिल.

**3. बँकींग व आर्थिक सेवा :** भारतात बँकींग व आर्थिक सेवा यात सेवा कर जास्त आहे. सध्या ते 14.5 टक्के आहे. या कराला आत 18 टक्के तर काही करांना 15 टक्के स्लॅपमध्ये ठेवले आहे. त्यामुळे या क्षेत्रात होणारी महागाई ही ग्राहकांना जाणवेल व त्याचा सामान्य माणसावर परिणाम होईल.

**4. प्रवास पर्यटन व आदरतिथ्य उदयोग :** भारतात प्रवास पर्यटन व आदरतिथ्य उदयोगावर अनेक कर होते. केंद्र व राज्याचे वेगळे तर आता जी.एस.टी. त येतील. त्यामुळे हॉटेल व रेस्टॉरंट यावर एकच कर येईल. पंचतारांकित हॉटेलात 18 टक्के कर लागेल. त्यामुळे प्रवास पर्यटन व आदरतिथ्य उदयोग महागेल व त्याचा परिणाम सामान्य नागरिक, परदेशी नागरिक व येथील श्रीमंत नागरिक यांच्यावर होईल व उदयोगक्षेत्र कमी उत्पादन होईल. सरकारचे सुध्दा नुकसान होईल फक्त करप्रणाली सुटसुटीत होईल.

**5. शिक्षण क्षेत्र :** शिक्षण क्षेत्रात जी.एस.टी. येण्याअगोदर अनेक करसवलती होत्या. शाळा व महाविद्यालयाच्या सेवांवर कर नाहीत. आता सुध्दा जी.एस.टी. त शिक्षण क्षेत्रावर विशेष परिणाम झालेला नाही.

**6. सामान्य नागरिकांवर परिणाम :** जी.एस.टी.मुळे एकात्मिक कररचना असेल व त्यामुळे देशांतर्गत उत्पन्न काही प्रमाणात वाढेल. काही सेवा महागड्या होतील. एकुण समिश्र परिणाम दिसेल. सामान्य माणसाचा नव्हे तर देशाला त्याचा फायदा होईल. जी.एस.टी. मधून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था वाढीस मदत मिळेल व एकात्मिक बाजारपेठ एकात्मिक करामुळे तयार होईल. अर्थव्यवस्था वाढली की, सामान्य माणसाची आर्थिक वाढ आपोआप होईल.

**5. आयात व निर्यात क्षेत्रावरील परिणाम :-**

**आयात :** आयातीसंबंधी असे सांगता येईल की, एज्युकेशन सेस, ॲंटी डॅपिंग ड्युटी आणि शोपगार्ड हे कर आयात केलेल्या मालावर जीएसटी लागू झाल्यानंतरही भरावे लागणार आहेत. याचे कारण असे की, जीएसटीमध्ये जे अप्रत्यक्ष कर समाविष्ट झाले आहेत, ते कर देशांतर्गत व्यापारावर पुर्वी जे कर लागत होते, ते आहेत. कस्टम ड्युटी जी आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारावर लागू होते तिचा समावेश जीएसटीमध्ये करण्यात आलेला नाही. त्यामुळे पुर्वीप्रमाणेच आयात करावर आयात कर भरावी लागणार आहे. आयात मालासंबंधी जीएसटीमध्ये जशा तरतुदी आहेत, तशाच प्रकारे देशाबाहेरून सेवा विकत घेतल्यास अशा सेवांवरही आयजीएसटीची आकारणी केली जाईल.

**निर्यात :** निर्यात केलेला माल सेवांवर कुठल्याही प्रकारे जीएसटीची आकारणी केली जाणार नाही. कारण अशी सर्व निर्यात जीएसटी शुन्य दराने पुरवठा म्हणून गणली जाते. निर्यातीच्या बाबतीत मला किंवा सेवा पुरविताना जीएसटी भरावा लागत नाही, अशी निर्यात करण्यासाठी ज्या माल किंवा निर्यातदाराने वापर केला असेल, त्यावर जो जीएसटी भरला असेल त्याचा रिफंड मिळण्याची तरतूद जीएसटी कायद्यात आहे. निर्यात करतांना जीएसटी भरावा लागू नये म्हणून बॉड किंवा एलयुटी सरकारला सादर करण्याची जबाबदारी मात्र निर्यातदारावर आहे.

**6. क्रिडा क्षेत्रावरील परिणाम :** जीएसटी लागू झाल्यामुळे त्याचा परिणाम क्रिडा क्षेत्रावर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर झाला आहे. विशेषतः क्रिडा साहित्यावरील करांचे दर काही गरीब खेळाडुंना व शाळा व कॉलेजचे मर्यादित बजेटवर प्रभावी करणारे आहेत. त्यामुळे खेळाडुंना उच्च दर्जाचे साहित्य कमी प्रमाणात उपलब्ध होईल. गरीब खेळाडुंना तर ते खरेदी करणे आवश्यक होईल. त्यामुळे खेळाडुंच्या कामगिरी वर परिणाम होवू शकतो. जिम्नॅस्टिक, हॉकी, टेबल टेनिस, रायफल शूटींग इ. अशा खेळांमध्ये सहभागाचे प्रमाण कमी होवू शकते.

**7. जीएसटीचे कृषी वस्तू व सेवांवर परिणाम :**

1. तांत्रिकदृष्ट्या कृषी क्षेत्राला जीएसटी कक्षाबाहेर ठेवण्यात आले असले तरी कृषी क्षेत्राच्या उदयोग क्षेत्र व सेवा क्षेत्राशी असणारा संबंध कृषी उत्पादने व कृषी क्षेत्रात वापरली जाणारे विविध साधने म्हणून वापरल्या जाणा-या वस्तू व सेवा जीएसटी अंतर्गत येत असल्याने जीएसटीचा कृषी क्षेत्रावर परिणाम दिसून येतो.

2. जीएसटी कर प्रणालीत शेतक-याला फक्त उपभोक्ता मानण्यात आले आहे. कारण जीएसटी प्रणालीत इतर औद्योगिक वस्तू उत्पादकांप्रमाणे उत्पादन घटकांवर कर दिल्यानंतर इनपुट क्रेडिट रिफंड केले जाते मात्र तसे शेतक-यांना अश आदानांवर इनपुट क्रेडिट रिफंड प्राप्त होत नसल्याचे दिसून येते.

3. कृषी क्षेत्रातील बहुसंख्य उत्पादन हे उपभोग्य वस्तू व जीवनावश्यक वस्तू या गटात येतात. ज्यावर कर दर 0 टक्के आहे. अशा वस्तूंच्या किंमतीत वाढ ऐवजी घट होण्याची शक्यता नाकारता येत नाही असे आढळून येते.

4. कृषी क्षेत्रात बहुसंख्य उत्पादनाचे घटक विविध अवजारे तसेच विना ब्रॉडची बियाणे, खते शन्य टक्के दरात येत असल्याने सर्वसाधारण आवश्यक वस्तुंचा उत्पादन खर्चात घट होणार असल्याचे नाकारता येत नाही.

5. आधुनिक पध्दतीने यांत्रिक शेती करण्यासाठी लागणारे विविध यंत्रे 12 टक्के ते 18 टक्के दरम्यान येत असल्याने यांत्रिक फायदा उत्पादन खर्चात वाढ होणार आहे.

**जी.एस.टी चे भवितव्य :** भारतासाठी एकच सामायिक राष्ट्रीय बाजारपेठ निर्माण करण्यासाठी मदत होणार असून परदेशी गुंतवणूक व मेक इन इंडिया मोहिमेला मोठी चालना मिळणार आहे. खास करून निर्यातीसाठी उत्पादनावरील करांचे अधिक परिणामकारक प्रभावलोकन होणार असल्याने उत्पादने आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारपेठेत अधिक स्पर्धात्मक होतील आणि भारतीय निर्यातीला चालना मिळेल. करादात्यांची नोंदणी, करांचा परतावा, कर विवरण पत्रांचा एकसारखा नमुना, सामायिक कराचा पाया, वस्तू व सेवांचे वर्गीकरण करण्याची सामायिक पध्दती करव्यवस्थेला निश्चितता प्रदान करणार आहे. उत्पादक आणि सेवा पुरवठादार यांना सातत्याने इनपुट टॅक्स क्रेडीट च्या अखंड ओघाचा लाभ होणार असल्यामुळे त्यातून वस्तुंची अंतिम किंमत कमी राहण्याची अपेक्षा आहे.

**निष्कर्ष :-** वस्तु सेवा कर भारतातील अप्रत्यक्ष करातील एक महत्वाची सुधारणा आहे. जीएसटी मुळे केंद्र राज्यांच्या अनेक अप्रत्यक्ष करांचे एकत्रीकरण होणार आहे. त्यामुळे पुर्वी जो करावर कर लावला जात होता तो संपुष्टात येईल. भारतातील अप्रत्यक्ष करातील दोष कमी होवून संपुर्ण देशात एकच अप्रत्यक्ष करपध्दती निर्माण होईल. त्याचा अंतिम परिणाम ग्राहकावरील कराचे ओझे कमी होईल. वस्तुंच्या किंमती कमी होतील. अर्थव्यवस्थेत एकुण मागणी व एकुण पुरवठा वाढेल. भारतासाठी व्यापारशर्ती अनुकूल होतील. त्यामुळे अंतर्गत आणि विशेषतः आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार वाढेल. केंद्र राज्यांच्या महसुलात वाढ होईल. केंद्र राज्य वित्तीय संबंध सुधारतील. अर्थव्यवस्थेत रोजगार निर्मिती होईल. बेरोजगारी कमी होईल. शेवटी त्यामुळे भारतात प्रत्यक्ष करात पारदर्शकता येईल.

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डॉ. विश्वास र. कदम (1273-1279)

## निश्चलनीकरण (Demonetization of Currency )

डॉ. विश्वास र. कदम

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक व अर्थशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख, मत्स्योदरी कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय,  
अंबड, जि. जालना.

निश्चलनीकरण ही संकल्पना विमुद्रीकरण, चलनबंदी, नोटाबंदी या विविध पर्यायी शब्दांनी परिचित आहे. प्रत्येक अर्थव्यवस्थेत चलन हे विनिमयाचे माध्यम म्हणून वापरात आणले जाते. आधुनिक अर्थव्यवस्था मुद्राधिष्ठित असल्यामुळे चलनास अनन्यसाधारण महत्त्व प्राप्त झालेले आहे. चलन व्यवस्था व त्यासंबंधीचे व्यवस्थापन करण्याची जबाबदारी मुख्यतः देशाची मध्यवर्ती बँक व केंद्रसरकारची असते. चलन स्थैर्य व चलन विश्वासाहता या दोन बाबी या संदर्भात अपेक्षित असतात. काही अपरिहार्य कारणांमुळे सरकारला अर्थव्यवस्थेत चलन रद्द करण्याचा, निश्चलनीकरणाचा निर्णय घ्यावा लागतो.

### चलन निश्चलनीकरणाची व्याख्या :

1. “Demonetization is the act of stripping a currency unit of its status as legal tender. Demonetization is necessary whenever there is a change of national currency. The old unit of currency must be retired and replaced with a new currency.”
2. “It is radical financial step in which currency units status as a legal tender declared invalid. This move is usually executed when old currencies have to be replaced by new one’s or whenever there is a change of national currency. However, given the extent to which the project has to be executed, the move as to be well planned in advance.”

वरील व्याख्यांवरून हे स्पष्ट होत की, निश्चलनीकरण म्हणजे अर्थव्यवस्थेतील वैध चलन ठराविक तारखेपासून अवैध घोषित करणे होय. अवैध चलनाची जागा नवीन वैध चलन घेते. परिणामी अर्थव्यवस्थेतील व्यवहार पूर्ववत होण्यास मदत मिळते.

**भारतातील निश्चलनीकरणाचा इतिहास** :भारतात सर्वप्रथम १९४६ साली रु. १००० व १०,००० मूल्याच्या चलनी नोटा चलनातून रद्द करण्यात आल्या. अर्थात याचा विशेष परिणाम सामान्य नागरिकांवर दिसून आला नाही. १९५४ मध्ये या दोन्ही चलनी नोटांसह रु. ५००० ची नवीन चलनी नोट चलनामध्ये आणली गेली.देशातील निश्चलनीकरणाची दुसरी प्रक्रिया जानेवारी १९७८ मध्ये घडून आली. तत्कालीन पंतप्रधान मोरारजी देसाई यांनी रु. १०००, रु. ५००० व रु. १०,००० च्या चलनी नोटा चलनातून रद्द केल्याची घोषणा

केली. देशातील काळा पैसा प्रतिबंधित करण्याच्या उद्देशाने ही निश्चलनीकरणाची कृती केल्याचे त्यांनी स्पष्ट केले होते. भारताचे पंतप्रधान श्री. नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी ८ नोव्हेंबर २०१६ रोजी रू. ५०० व १००० मूल्याच्या चलनी नोटा अवैध असल्याची घोषणा केली. त्या जागी लवकरच नवीन रू. ५०० व रू. २००० मूल्याच्या चलनी नोटा चलनात आणण्याची माहिती त्यांनी दिली. हे देशातील तीसऱ्या क्रमांकाचे निश्चलनीकरण मानले जाते. भारतातील काळा पैसा बाहेर काढणे तसेच दहशतवाद्यांना दहशतवादी कारवाया करण्यासाठी मिळणारी मौद्रिक रसद बंद पाडणे हे उद्देश सदरील निश्चलनीकरणाचे होते.

### **निश्चलनीकरणाची उद्दिष्ट्ये :**

दि. ०८ नोव्हेंबर २०१६ रोजी देशात निश्चलनीकरण करण्यात आले त्याची उद्दिष्ट्ये पुढील प्रमाणे—

1. काळ्या पैशाची समांतर अर्थव्यवस्था नियंत्रणात आणणे,
2. चलनातील बनावट नोटा बाद करणे,
3. अतिरेकी, दहशतवादी कारवायांना मिळणाऱ्या चलन पुरवठ्यास प्रतिबंध करून त्यांच्या मार्फत चलनात येणाऱ्या बनावट नोटांना आळा घालणे,
4. कर चुकवेगीरी करणाऱ्या व्यक्ती व संस्थांना कर जाळ्यात आणणे,
5. भ्रष्टाचाराचे समुळ उच्चाटन करणे,
6. नागरिकांना नेट बँकिंगकडे प्रवृत्त करणे.

**निश्चलनीकरणाचे परिणाम :** भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर निश्चलनीकरणाचे सुपरिणाम व दुष्परिणाम झाले. सर्वप्रथम सुपरिणाम कोणते दिसून आले त्याचा परामर्श —

### **निश्चलनीकरणाचे सुपरिणाम :**

१) **अवैध व्यवसायावर नियंत्रण** — बेकायदेशीर व्यवसायांमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर अवैध मार्गाने प्राप्त पैशाचा प्रभाव दिसून येतो. बांधकाम व्यवसाय, मोठमोठी कंत्राटे, स्थावर मालमत्ता खरेदी विक्री यामध्ये अवैध मार्गाने मिळविलेला पैसा व मोठ्या किंमतीच्या चलनी नोटांचा वापर केला जात असे. परंतु निश्चलनीकरणानंतर सर्व व्यवहार बँकेमार्फत करण्याचे बंधन घालण्यात आले साहजिकच अवैध स्वरूपाचे सर्व व्यवहार बंद झाले, जास्तीत जास्त पारदर्शकता निर्माण झाली.

२) **काळ्या पैशाचा प्रभाव कमी झाला** — निश्चलनीकरणानंतर मोठ्या रकमेचे व्यवहार हे बँकेमार्फतच पार पाडण्याचे बंधन घालण्यात आले. धनादेश व तत्सम साधनांचा वापर करण्यासाठी सक्ती केलेली आहे. आधारकार्ड व पॅनकार्ड अनिवार्य केलेली आहेत. त्यामुळे प्रत्येक व्यवहाराची नोंद ठेवली जाते. परिणामी काळ्या पैशाची निर्मिती थांबण्याची चिन्हे दिसत आहेत.

- ३७ बनावट (नकली) चलनी नोटांवर प्रतिबंध — अर्थव्यवस्थेत विदेशातून छुप्या मार्गाने बनावट चलन आणले जात होते. निश्चलनीकरणामुळे नवीन रू. ५०० व रु. २००० च्या चलनी नोटा तयार करणे त्यांना कठीण बनले. नोटाचे बाह्य स्वरूप, कागद व रंग या सर्व घटकांची नक्कल करणे तसे अवघड काम आहे. थोडक्यात बनावट नोटाची संख्या नगण्य आढळून आली.
- ४७ रोकड विरहित व्यवहारांना चालना — देशात निश्चलनीकरणानंतर रोकड विरहित व्यवहारात मोठी वाढ झाली. डिजीटल व्यवहार १ बिलियन पेक्षा जास्त झाले. नोव्हेंबर २०१७ मध्ये ९९७.१ मिलीयन वरून १.०६ बिलियन म्हणजे ६.०५ प्रतिशत वाढ झाली. देशात सद्यस्थितीत मोबाईल वॉलेट कंपन्यांच्या ग्राहकांच्या संख्येत लक्षणीय वाढ झाली पेटीएम ३६ कोटी, मोबिक्विक ०७ कोटी, एस.बी.आय. बडी २० कोटी. कॅशलेस व्यवहार डेबीट कार्ड ७ कोटी ७२ लाख, क्रेडिट कार्ड ३ कोटी, पॉइंट ऑफ सेल मशिन सुमारे २५ लाख अशी मोठी वाढ झालेली आहे. युपीआय बेस्ड पेमेंटचे व्यवहार १० कोटी ५० लाख असून त्यांची रक्कम रू. ९,६७२ कोटी (नोव्हें. २०१७ अखेर) इतकी झाली. नागरिक नेट बँकिंगचा वाढता वापर करीत आहेत. छोटी मोठी देयके देण्यासाठी संगणक अथवा मोबाईलचा वापर केला जातो.
- ५७ भ्रष्टाचार कमी झाला — प्रशासनामध्ये भ्रष्टाचार फोफावला होता. रोख रकमांचा स्वीकार केला जात असे. निश्चलनीकरणानंतर ठराविक रकमेपेक्षा जास्त किंमतीचे व्यवहार केवळ धनादेश, आर.टी.जी.एस. किंवा एन.इ.एफ.टी. मार्फत करण्याची सक्ती केलेली आहे. साहजिकच रक्कम घेणारे व देणारे दोघांना अडचणीचे ठरणार आहे. त्याचा परिणाम लाचलुचपत वा भ्रष्टाचार करणे नजीकच्या काळात अडचणीचे ठरू शकते. कारण बँक खात्यावर पोहचलेली रक्कम आयकर खात्याच्या नजरेस येईल.
- ६७ नागरिकांची वित्त साक्षरता वाढली — सर्व व्यवहार बँका व अन्य वित्त संस्थांच्या कार्यक्षेत्रात आणल्यामुळे तसेच रोकडविरहित व्यवहारात लक्षणीक वाढ झाल्यामुळे नागरिकांना व्यवहार पार पाडतांना कॅशलेस व्यवहार करावे लागत आहेत. या संदर्भातून नवीन तंत्रज्ञानाचा परिचय करून घेणे अनिवार्य बनलेले आहे. नेट बँकिंग, मोबाईल बँकिंग यामार्फत मुद्रा हस्तांतरण व मुद्रा स्थानांतरण करणे गरजेचे बनलेले आहे. याचा परिणाम देशातील शहरी व ग्रामीण समुदायामध्ये वित्त साक्षरता वाढीस लागली.
- ७७ चलनवाढीस आळा घालणे शक्य झाले — अर्थव्यवस्थेत चलन संख्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढली होती. चलनवाढीमुळे भाववाढ व परिणामी पैशाचे मुल्य घटत चालले होते. निश्चलनीकरणामुळे चलन संख्या कमी झाली. कारण रू. ५०० व १००० चे चलन अवैध घोषित करण्यात आले. कालांतराने अर्थव्यवस्थेत गरजेनुसार चलनपुरवठा केला

जाईल. अर्थव्यवस्थेतील अनिश्चित चलन संख्या कमी झाल्यामुळे चलनवाढीस प्रतिबंध करणे शक्य जाईल ही अपेक्षा आहे.

### निश्चलीकरणाचे दुष्परिणाम :

1. सरकारचे भाकित अवास्तव ठरले — निश्चलीकरणामुळे रु. ५०० व रु. १००० मूल्याच्या चलनी नोटा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर चलनातून रद्द होतील अशी सरकारची अपेक्षा होती परंतु प्रत्यक्षात ९९ प्रतिशत नोटा बँकाकडे परत आल्याचे निदर्शनास आले. भारतीय रिझर्व्ह बँकेच्या अहवालानुसार निश्चलीकरण करताना जुन्या रु. ५०० व रु. १००० किंमतीच्या चलनी नोटाचे मूल्य १५.४४ लाख कोटी रूपये इतके होते. त्यापैकी १५.२८ लाख कोटी मूल्याच्या रु. ५०० व रु. १००० किंमतीच्या चलनी नोटा बँकाकडे परत आलेल्या आहेत. केवळ रु. १६,००० कोटी मूल्याच्या नोटा बँकाकडे परत आलेला नाहीत त्याचे एकूण मूल्याशी असलेले प्रमाण १.०४ प्रतिशत एवढे आहे. यावरून निश्चलीकरणाच्या निर्णयास अल्प यश मिळाले असा निष्कर्ष काढता येईल.
2. सामान्य नागरिकांचे अतोनात हाल झाले — निश्चलीकरणानंतर देशात चलनाची अभुतपूर्व टंचाई निर्माण झाली. भारतासारख्या खंडप्राय देशात जेथे अत्यंत मोठ्या प्रमाणावर रोखीने व्यवहार होतात, तेथे अर्थव्यवस्थेत चलन पुरवठा कमी झाल्यामुळे सामान्य नागरिकांना रोख रक्कम प्राप्त करणे अतिशय जिकीरीचे बनले. नागरिकांना दिवसभर, तासंतास रांगेत उभे राहून बँकाकडे त्यांच्या खात्यातून पैसे काढण्यासाठी फार मोठी कसरत करावी लागली. रांगेतच अनेक तास थांबावे लागले काहींना हृदयविकाराचा तीव्र झटका आल्यामुळे प्राणास मुकावे लागले.
3. शेतकऱ्यांचे मोठे नुकसान — शेतकरी वर्ग निश्चलीकरणानंतर अत्यंत अडचणीत आल्याचे दिसून आले. दूध, भाजीपाला, फळे इत्यादी नाशवंत वस्तूची मागणी एकदम कमी झाली कारण नागरिकांकडे चलनी नोटांचा अभाव होता. बँकामध्ये रु. ५०० व १००० रु. च्या चलनी नोटा बदलण्यासाठी सर्वत्र रांगा लागलेल्या होत्या. ग्रामीण भागात अतिशय बिकट स्थिती पहावयास मिळाली. कापूस, तूर व इतर धान्याची खरेदी करणाऱ्या व्यापाऱ्यांकडे चलनी नोटाची उपलब्धता नसल्यामुळे बाजारात निराशाजनक वातावरण निर्माण झाले होते. शेतमालाच्या किंमती कमी झाल्या व नाशवंत वस्तूची मोठ्या प्रमाणावर नासाडी झाली.
4. अत्यावश्यक सेवांची वाताहत — निश्चलीकरणानंतर काही महिन्यांपर्यंत अत्यावश्यक सेवा उदा.— आरोग्य, औषधे, गॅस, इंधन, वाहतूक इ. बाबत परिस्थिती खालावली होती. दवाखान्यामध्ये शासनाने जुन्या चलनी नोटा स्वीकारण्याचे आदेश दिलेले होत परंतु अनेक दवाखाने या नोटा स्वीकारण्यास तयार नव्हते तीच परिस्थिती औषधी दुकानांची होती. पेट्रोल पंपावर जुन्या चलनी नोटा स्वीकारल्या जात होत्या परंतु नोटेच्या

- किंमतीइतके इंधन भरणे बंधनकारक होते. कारण ते उर्वरित रक्कम (सुटे) देण्यास तयार नव्हते. बस कंडक्टरची मनमानी चालू होती.
5. व्यापारी उलाढाल मंदावली — व्यापारी वर्गाचे निश्चलनीकरणामुळे मोठे नुकसान झाले. नवीन खरेदीसाठी त्यांच्यासाठी नवीन चलनी नोटांचा अभाव होता. जून्या नोटांच्या स्वरूपातील रोकड बदलण्यासाठी काय करावे हा पेच त्यांच्यासमोर होता. धनादेशाच्या आधारे व्यवहार करावे तर बँकांमध्ये रोकड प्राप्त करण्यासंबंधी अटी व मर्यादा लावलेल्या होत्या. दुकानातील वस्तूंची विक्री एकदम घटलेली होती आणि नवीन खरेदी करण्यासाठी बाजारात उत्साह राहिलेला नव्हता. या काळात व्यापाऱ्यांचे प्रचंड नुकसान झाल्याचे जाणवले.
  6. भ्रष्ट मार्गाचा वाढता अवलंब — समाजातील काही लोकांनी निश्चलनीकरणाच्या काळात नैतिकतेला तिलांजली दिली आणि भ्रष्ट मार्गाचा अवलंब करून गैरमार्गाने कमाई केली. जुन्या नोटा बदलून देण्यासाठी लाच दिली गेली यामध्ये काही ठिकाणी बँकेचे कर्मचारी, एस.टी. महामंडळाचे कॅशिअर सहभागी झाल्याचे निदर्शनास आले. सामान्य नागरिकांना जूने चलन बदलून दोन-चार हजार रूपयांचे नवीन चलन मिळविण्यासाठी किती मोठा त्रास झाला परंतु काही राजकीय पक्षांच्या नेते-कार्यकर्त्यांकडे नवीन रू. ५०० व रू. २००० चे कोट्यवधीचे चलन आढळून आले. भ्रष्टाचार संपविण्यासाठी निश्चलनीकरण करण्याचे उद्दिष्ट एकदम फसल्याचा अनुभव आला.
  7. बनावट चलनी नोटांचे अस्तित्व — निश्चलनीकरण पार पडल्यानंतर अर्थव्यवस्थेतील बनावट (नकली) चलनी नोटा चलनातून कायम हद्दपार होतील अशी अपेक्षा व्यक्त केली होती. परंतु निश्चलनीकरणानंतर थोड्याच काळात नवीन रू. ५०० व रू. २००० मूल्याच्या बनावट चलनी नोटा देशातील निरनिराळ्या भागात आढळून आल्या. अतिरेकी कारवायांना प्रतिबंध करण्याच्या उद्देशाने निश्चलनीकरण करण्यात आले परंतु हा हेतू खरोखरच साध्य झाला काय? या प्रश्न अनुत्तरितच राहिला हे खेदाने म्हणावे लागेल.
  8. नवीन चलनी नोटा छपाई खर्चात वाढ — चलनातून रू. ५०० व १००० मूल्याच्या नोटा अवैध घोषित केल्यानंतर नवीन रू. ५०० व रू. २००० मूल्याच्या चलनी नोटा व्यवहारात आणणे अनिवार्य ठरले. नवीन रू. ५०० ची प्रति नोटा छपाईचा खर्च रू. २.८७ ते ३.८९ या दरम्यान राहिल. तसेच रू. २००० ची प्रति नोटा छपाईचा खर्च रू. ३.५४ ते ३.७७ राहणार आहे. भारतीय रिझर्व्ह बँकेने स्पष्ट केल्याप्रमाणे जून्या चलनी नोटांच्या जागी नवीन चलनी नोटा चलनात आणण्यासाठी किमान १२,००० कोटी रू. छपाई खर्च येईल. अर्थात निश्चलनीकरणामुळे जून्या नोटा रद्द झाल्या व सरकारच्या तिजोरीवर मोठा भार पडला.

9. राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात घट — माजी पंतप्रधान डॉ. मनमोहन सिंग यांनी निश्चलनीकरणाचा परिणाम राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नातील घटीमध्ये होईल असे भाकीत केले होते. ते तंतोतंत खरे ठरल्याचे सांख्यिकीय माहितीवरून निष्पन्न झाले आहे. केंद्रिय सांख्यिकीय कार्यालयाने दि. ०५ जानेवारी २०१८ रोजी भारताचे २०१७—१८ मधील सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन ६.५ प्रतिशत राहिल असा अंदाज घोषित केला. २०१६—१७ मध्ये सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन ७.१ प्रतिशत होते. २०१५—१६ मध्ये ते ८ प्रतिशत आणि २०१४—१५ मध्ये सकल रा. उत्पादन वाढीचा दर ७.५ प्रतिशत होते. मागील तीन वर्षांच्या तुलनेत सकल रा.उ. वाढीचा दर सर्वात कमी नोंदविलेला आहे. अन्य घटकासह निश्चलनीकरणाचा परिणाम सकल रा. उत्पादन घटण्यावर झालेला आहे हे मान्य करावे लागेल.
10. रोजगारात घट — मागील वित्तीय वर्षात (२०१७—१८) देशात विविध क्षेत्रात रोजगारात कमालीची घट झाली. संघटित व असंघटित दोन्ही क्षेत्रात रोजगारात विशेष वाढ झालेली नाही याऊलट उपलब्ध असलेल्या रोजगारात कपात झाल्याचे निदर्शनास आले. निश्चलनीकरणाचा कृषी क्षेत्रास मोठा फटका बसला. कृषी क्षेत्राचा २०१७—१८ मध्ये वाढीचा वेग २.१ प्रतिशत होता. साहजिकच या क्षेत्रात रोजगार वाढीची अपेक्षा करता येणार नाही. रोजगार वाढीची अपेक्षा निर्मिती क्षेत्राकडून होती परंतु २०१७—१८ मध्ये निर्मिती क्षेत्राची वाढ केवळ ४.६ प्रतिशत राहिल असा तज्ज्ञांचा अंदाज आहे. रोजगारात घट होण्याचे कारण म्हणजे प्रक्रिया उद्योगामध्ये असणारा निरूत्साह हे होय. निश्चलनीकरणानंतर औद्योगिक वस्तूंची मागणी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर कमी झाली. उत्पादनात घट झाली त्यामुळे अनेक कंपन्यांनी रोजगार कपातीचे धोरण अवलंबिले. अन्य कारणामध्ये निश्चलनीकरणाचा परिणाम रोजगार घटण्यामध्ये झाला ही वस्तुस्थिती आहे. निश्चलीकरणाचे अर्थव्यवस्थेवर वरील प्रमाणे दोन्ही प्रकारचे परिणाम दिसून आले. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर निश्चलनीकरणाचा सकारात्मक प्रभाव पडला किंवा नकारात्मक प्रभाव पडला हे अल्पकाळातील घडामोडीवरून विशद करता येणार नाही. कारण निश्चलनीकरणाचे दुरगामी परिणाम दिसून येतात. कृषी, उद्योग व सेवा क्षेत्रावर निश्चलनीकरणाचा अल्प काळातील प्रभाव नकारात्मक राहिला. सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादनात मागील वर्षाच्या तुलनेत या वर्षात म्हणजे २०१७—१८ मध्ये घटीची नोंद होईल असे भारतीय रिझर्व्ह बँकेचे मत आहे. समाजातील विविध स्तरावर निश्चलनीकरणाचा प्रतिकूल परिणाम झाला यामध्ये शेतकरी, लहान व्यापारी, हॉर्कर्स, यांचे कौटुंबिक अंदाजपत्रक विस्कळीत झाले. अर्थव्यवस्थेत निश्चनीकरणामुळे निश्चित काही सकारात्मक बदल घडून आले. नागरिकांना नेट बँकिंग व इ—बँकिंग यांचा परिचय झाला. रोकडविरहित व्यवहार सुलभपणे करण्याची सवय लागली. पारदर्शकता वाढली. कर संकलनात वाढ झाली. काळा पैसा व भ्रष्टाचार यामध्ये काही

प्रमाणात वाढ झाली या बाबी लक्षात घेतल्यास निश्चलनीकरणाचा निर्णय अर्थव्यवस्थेस भविष्यात योग्य दिशेकडे घेऊन जाईल असा आशावाद व्यक्त करण्यास हरकत नसावी .

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प्रा. बापू ठका खिलारी, डॉ. संभाजी भाउराव काळे (1280-1285)

## भारतातील कृषी यांत्रिकीकरणाची प्रगती आणि भवितव्य

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**गोषवारा:—** भारत हा कृषीप्रधान देश म्हणून ओळखला जातो, कोणत्याही क्षेत्राच्या विकासासाठी अगोदर कृषीविकास होणे महत्वाचा असते. शेतीत यांत्रिकीकरणाचा वापर वाढल्यास वेळ, श्रम व पैशांची बचत होउन उत्पन्नात वाढ होते त्यासाठी यांत्रिकीकरणाची प्रगती होणे अपेक्षित असते. त्यामुळे देशातील शेतीत यांत्रिकीकरणाची प्रगती कशी आहे? याचे विवेचन यात केले आहे. शेतीत यांत्रिकीकरणाचे प्रयोग करण्यासाठी धारण क्षेत्राचा आकार योग्य मात्रेत असावा लागतो परंतु धारण क्षेत्राचा आकार शेतजमिनीचे विभाजन व तुकडीकरणामुळे लहान होत चालला आहे. त्यामुळे भविष्यात शेती क्षेत्रात होणारे बदल याचाही अभ्यास यात केला आहे. त्यादृष्टीने शेती क्षेत्रात योग्य बदल घडून आल्यास शेती व शेतकरी यांच्या विकासास फारसा वेळ लागणार नाही.

कळीचे शब्द :- यांत्रिकीकरण, विभाजन, शेतीनियोजन, सिंचन, उत्पादन.

**1. प्रस्तावना :-**शेती व्यवसाय हा भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा मानला जातो. देशाच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकासामध्ये शेती व्यवसायाचे महत्त्व अनन्य साधारण आहे. शेती हा ग्रामिण भागातील लोकांचा केवळ व्यवसायच नव्हे तर एक जीवनमार्ग आहे. कृषि क्षेत्रात दुस-या महायुद्धानंतर ख-या अर्थाने जगभर अमुलाग्र बदल होउन पारंपारिक शेती पद्धती बदलत गेली. नविन तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापराने उत्पादनात वाढ होवू लागली. पारंपारिक अवजारांचा वापर कमी होवून त्यांची जागा यांत्रिक अवजारांनी घेतली म्हणूनच प्रगतशील कृषियंत्र हे आजच्या विकासवादी आधुनिक कृषीचा प्रमुख आधार मानला जातो. कृषी यंत्राच्या उपलब्धतेशिवाय कृषी क्षेत्रात आवश्यक उत्पादन आणि उत्पादकता प्राप्त करणे सहज शक्य नसते. कृषी यांत्रिकीकरण हे अंशीक यांत्रिकीकरण आणि पूर्णतः यांत्रिकीकरण अशा स्वरूपाचे असते. पूर्ण यांत्रिकीकरणात शेती संबंधीची सर्व कार्ये ही यंत्राद्वारे केली जातात. आज जपान, इंग्लंड तसेच इतर विकसीत देशामध्ये कृषी क्षेत्रात पूर्ण यांत्रिकीकरण झालेले आढळून येते. भारतात देखील मोठ्या प्रमाणात कृषी क्षेत्रात यांत्रिकीकरण वाढत आहे. वाढत्या यांत्रिकीकरणाच्या वापरामुळे भारत अन्नधान्य उत्पादनाच्या बाबतीत स्वयंपूर्ण झाला आहे. इतर कृषी पिकाच्या उत्पादनात देखील वाढ होत आहे, असे असले तरी शेतजमिनीचे होत असलेले विभाजन व तुकडीकरण, शेतक-यांची आर्थिक स्थिती, त्यामुळे यंत्र वापरात येणा-या अडचणी यांसारख्या समस्यांमुळे भारतात पूर्ण यांत्रिकीकरण घडवून येण्यास



अडथळे निर्माण होतात. यासाठी भारतातील कृषी यांत्रिकीकरणाची प्रगती कशी आहे व यांत्रिकीकरणाचे भवितव्य काय असेल ? याचा अभ्यास करणे आवश्यक आहे.

**2. अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्टे :-**भारतातील कृषी यांत्रिकीकरणाची प्रगती आणि भवितव्य या शोधनिबंधाची प्रमुख उद्दिष्टे पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

1. भारतातील कृषी यांत्रिकीकरणाची गरज व महत्व स्पष्ट करणे.
2. भारतातील कृषी यांत्रिकीकरणाच्या प्रगतीचा आढावा घेणे.
3. कृषी यांत्रिकीकरणाच्या समस्या व भवितव्याचा अभ्यास करणे.

**3. संशोधन पद्धती :-**भारतातील कृषी यांत्रिकीकरणाची प्रगती आणि भवितव्य या शोधनिबंधासाठी प्रामुख्याने द्वितीयक आधार सामग्रीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे ही द्वितीयक माहिती व आकडेवारी विविध संदर्भग्रंथ, नियतकालिके, भारताचे आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण, रिझर्व बँकेची विविध प्रकाशने, कृषीविषयक सांख्यिकीय अहवाल आणि विविध संकेतस्थळे इत्यादी स्रोतांपासून संकलित केली आहे. या द्वितीयक माहिती व आकडेवारीवर आधारीत प्राप्त निष्कर्षांच्या आधारे शोधनिबंधाचे विवेचन करण्यात आले आहे.

**4. कृषी यांत्रिकीकरणाची गरज :-**कृषीयांत्रिकीकरणाच्या वापराचा परिणाम हा शेतक-यांच्या आर्थिक सामाजिक परिस्थितीवर होत असतो. ज्यामुळे कृषी उत्पादकता, पीकरचना, सिंचन, खते, किटकनाशके यामध्ये अनुकूल बदल होत असतात. अलिकडील काळात कमी खर्चात कमी वेळेत अधिक कृषी उत्पादन मिळविणे आवश्यक असल्याने कृषी क्षेत्रात यांत्रिकीकरणाला पर्याय नाही. यंत्राचा वापर निरोगी पिकासाठी, पिक उत्पादन वाढीसाठी व पेरणीपूर्व मशागतीपासून ते पीक काढणीपर्यंत वापर करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. कृषी क्षेत्रात यांत्रिकीकरणाची गरज आपणास पुढील मुद्दयाच्या आधारे सांगता येईल.

1. यांत्रिकीकरणामुळे पूर्व मशागतीपासून पीक काढणीपर्यंतची कामे वेळेवर होणे शक्य होते. त्यामुळे वातावरणात होणारे बदल अवेळी होणारे पर्जन्यमान यापासून बचाव करता येतो.
2. कृषी क्षेत्रात यांत्रिकीकरणाचा वापर वाढल्यास पारंपारिक पिकांएवजी अधिक नफा मिळवुन देणारी पिके घेण्यास शेतकरी प्रोत्साहित होतील त्यातुन आर्थिक उत्पन्नात वाढ होईल.
3. सिंचन हा पिकासाठी महत्वपूर्ण घटक असतो. कमी पाण्याच्या उपलब्धतेवर टिबक व तुषार सिंचनाचा वापर करून जास्त जमीन लागवडीखाली आणता येते. यासाठी यांत्रिकीकरण गरजेचे असते.
4. आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान वापरून तयार केलेले शेडनेट, हरितगृह तंत्रज्ञान यामुळे अनुकूल वातावरण तयार केले जाते त्यामुळे प्रतिकूल वातावरणातदेखील अनुकूल वातावरण पिकांसाठी निर्माण करणे शक्य होते.
5. मातीपरिक्षण करून ज्या घटकांची कमतरता आहे त्याच घटकांचा पुरवठा करता येतो त्यामुळे अनावश्यक खर्च कमी होतो त्यासाठी आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान गरजेचे असते.

6. शेतीत यांत्रिकीकरणाच्या वापराचा मुळ उद्देश शेतीची उत्पादकता पाठविणे हा असतो. त्यातून शेतक-यांच्या उत्पन्नात वाढ होते यामुळे शेतक-यांची आर्थिक व सामाजिक परिस्थिती सुधारण्यात मदत होते म्हणून शेतीत यांत्रिकीकरणाची गरज असते

**5.भारतातील कृषी यांत्रिकीकरणाची प्रगती :-**ग्लोबलायझेशनच्या युगात शेती हा प्रमुख घटक आहे. सध्या शेती ही पारंपारीकतेकडून आधुनिकतेकडे चालली आहे. जागतिकीकरणामुळे शेतीचे बदलते स्वरूप शेतक-यांनीदेखील आत्मसाथ करण्याची गरज आहे. भारतात स्वातंत्रप्राप्तीनंतर शेती क्षेत्रात बदलाला सुरुवात झाली. शेतीची कामे लवकरात लवकर आणि विनासायास करता यावी यासाठी नवनवीन अवजारांसाठीचे संशोधन सुरु झाले. शेतीत यंत्राचा वापर वाढवून शेतीला आधुनिक व समृद्ध रूप देणे गरजेचे झाले आहे. विशेषतः 1960 च्या दशकानंतर शेती क्षेत्रात आमुलाग्र बदल होत गेले. शेतीत अधिक उत्पादन देणारे बियाने, खते, किटकनाशके यांचा वापर वाढला त्याच बरोबर यांत्रिकीकरणाचा वापर देखिल वाढत गेला त्यामुळे भारतातील यांत्रिकीकरणाची प्रगती कशी होत गेली याचा अभ्यास करणे गरजेचे आहे.

तक्ता क्र. 1

भारतातील कृषी यांत्रिकीकरणाची प्रगती 1971 - 72 ते 2012 - 13

वेगवेगळ्या शक्तीसाधनाचे शेतीतील वापराचे प्रमाण प्रमाण (%)

अ.नं.	वर्ष	कृषी श्रमिक शक्ती (%)	पशुशक्ती(%)	ट्रॅक्टर(%)	पावर टिलर (%)	डिझेल इंजिन (%)	ईलेक्ट्रिक मोटार (%)
1.	1971-72	15.4	45.4	6.8	0.3	18.1	14.0
2.	1975-76	13.4	37.7	11.2	0.3	21.3	15.6
3.	1981-82	10.9	27.4	19.3	0.3	24.0	18.0
4.	1985-86	9.9	22.3	24.2	0.3	24.0	19.2
5.	1991-92	8.6	16.6	30.3	0.4	23.3	20.9
6.	1995-96	7.7	13.5	34.9	0.4	22.1	21.3
7.	2000-01	6.7	10.4	40.8	0.5	20.3	21.3
8.	2005-06	5.8	8.0	46.7	0.6	18.2	20.7
9.	2012-13	5.0	5.1	45.8	0.8	16.3	26.8

स्त्रोत :- Agricultural Mechanization in India

वरील तक्त्यावरून भारतातील यांत्रिकीकरणाची स्थिती लक्षात येते भारतात 1971-72 मध्ये शेती क्षेत्रात वापरली जाणारी श्रमशक्ती 15.4 टक्के एवढी होती नंतरच्या कालावधीत मात्र त्यात घट झालेली दिसून येते. 1985-86 मध्ये 9.9 टक्के, 2000-01 मध्ये 6.7 टक्के तर 2012-13 ला केवळ 5 टक्के एवढी श्रमशक्ती शेतीत वापरली जात होती. पशुशक्तीचे प्रमाणदेखील याकाळात कमी होत असल्याचे दिसून येते. 1971 -72 ला 45.5 टक्के एवढी वापरली जाणारी पशुशक्ती 1985-86 ला 22.3 टक्के, 2000-01 ला 10.4 टक्के तर 2012-13 मध्ये 5.1 टक्क्यापर्यंत कमी झाल्याचे दिसून येते.भारतात ट्रॅक्टरचा शेतीसाठी केला जाणारा वापर वाढत गेल्याचे दिसून येते

1971-72 ला शेतीत केवळ 68 टक्के ट्रॅक्टर वापरले जात होते जे 1985-86 ला 24.2 टक्के, 2000-01 मध्ये 40.8 टक्के तर 2012-13 मध्ये 45.8 टक्क्यांपर्यंत वाढत गेल्याचे दिसून येते. शेतीत पावर टिलरचा वापर 1971-72 ला 0.3 टक्के एवढा होता. त्यात 1985-86 पर्यंत कोणतीही वाढ झाली नाही. त्यानंतर मात्र त्यात वाढ होत गेली 2000-01 मध्ये 0.5 टक्क्यांपर्यंत तर 2012-13 मध्ये 0.8 टक्क्यांपर्यंत वापर वाढल्याचे दिसून आले. शेतीत सिंचनासाठी वापरला जाणारा डिझेल इंजिनचा वापर 1971-72 ला 18.9 टक्के होता तो 1985-86 ला 24 टक्क्यांपर्यंत वाढला त्यानंतर मात्र त्यात घट होत गेली. 2000-01 ला 20.3 टक्क्यांपर्यंत तर 2012-13 ला 16.3 टक्क्यांपर्यंत घटत गेला. तर याच काळात इलेक्ट्रिक मोटारचा वापर 1971-72 ला 14 टक्के होता तो 1985-86 ला 26.8 टक्क्यांपर्यंत वाढत गेल्याचे दिसून येते. यावरून भारतात यांत्रिकीकरणाचा वापर वाढत असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते.

**6. भारतीय शेती यांत्रिकीकरणाचे भवितव्य :-** देशात शेतीखालील जमीन वेगाने कमी होत आहे. वाढत्या लोकसंख्येमुळे शेतजमिनी झपाट्याने निवासी पट्ट्यात रूपांतरीत होत आहेत. 2050 नंतर देशाची लोकसंख्या 150 कोटीच्या पुढे गेलेली असेल. त्यामुळे पुढील दोन दशकानंतर शेतक-याला वैयक्तिक शेती परवडणार नाही. त्यातून अन्नसुरक्षेचा प्रश्न महत्वाचा ठरेल. त्यासाठी शेतजमिनीचे तुकडीकरण बंद करणे किंवा कार्पोरेट शेती असे दोन पर्याय सरकारला समोर असतील मात्र लोकशाही पद्धतीमुळे जमिनीचा मालकी हक्क शेतक-यांचाच राहिल आणि कार्पोरेट कंपन्या शेतजमिनी भाडेतत्वावर घेतील. त्यामुळे शेतक-यांना जमीन व्यवस्थापकाची भूमिका बजावावी लागेल. प्रत्यक्षात कुठेही बांध न दिसता भाडे करारावर घेतलेल्या छोट्या जमिनीचे 5-10 हजार एकराचे गट तयार होतील. कार्पोरेट कंपन्याकडून देशात अत्याधुनिक यंत्राद्वारे सामुदायिक शेती केली जाईल. कार्पोरेट फार्मिंगमधून मिळणा-या उत्पन्नाचा वाटादेखील शेतक-यांकडेच दिल जाण्याची शक्यता आहे.

**अ. शेतीत उच्च क्षमतेचे यांत्रिकीकरण :-** कार्पोरेट फार्मिंग उदयाला आल्यानंतर उच्च क्षमतेच्या यांत्रिकीकरणाचा वापर देशात सुरु होण्याचा कार्पोरेट जगताचा अंदाज आहे. समजा एखाद्या कंपनीने दहा हजार एकर जमिन शेतक-यांकडून भाडेपट्ट्यावर घेतल्यानंतर त्यावरील पेरणीने कापणीचे कंत्राट जॉन डिअर किंवा न्यू हॉलंड सारख्या मोठ्या कंपन्यांना दिले जाईल. बियानांचे कंत्राट तसेच विक्रीसाठी सुपर मार्केटशी करार होतील. देशातील शेतकरी सध्या 18 ते 50 अश्वशक्तीचे ट्रॅक्टर वापरतात. 230 अश्वशक्तीच्या ट्रॅक्टरचे आगमन महाराष्ट्रात झालेदेखील आहे. मात्र हा शक्तीशाली ट्रॅक्टर सध्या शेतीत नव्हेतर व्यावसायिक कामासाठी वापरला जातो. 2050 नंतर मात्र विराट सामुदायिक शेतीमुळे देशात सर्वत्र 110 ते 650 अश्वशक्तीचे ट्रॅक्टर वापरले जातील. त्यामुळे देशात शेती क्षेत्रात उच्च क्षमतेचे यांत्रिकीकरण घडून येईल.

**ब. भाडेतत्वावर यंत्रसामग्री :-** देशात भाडेतत्वावर शेती यंत्रसामग्री शेतक-यांना वापरण्यास देण्यासाठी केंद्र सरकारच्या पातळीवर पुढाकार घेतला गेला आहे. जगातील दुस-या क्रमांकाची जॉन डिअर सारखी कंपनी आता सरकारी सहभागातून भारतात 'कस्टम हायरींग सेंटर' चालवित

आहे. शेतीत भाडेतत्वावर यंत्रसामग्रीचा वापर भविष्यात अफाट प्रमाणात वाढेल शेतक-यांनी स्वमालकिचे यंत्रे घेण्याएवजी भाडेतत्वावर जलद कामे करण्यासाठी जी.पी.एस. नियंत्रित शक्तीशाली अवजारे वापरण्याचा ट्रेंड येईल. चालकाविना दुर नियंत्रित प्रणालीचे ट्रॅक्टरही येतील. छोट्या शेतक-यांना स्वतंत्र शेती भविष्यात परवडणार नाही. त्यामुळे शेतकरी गट एकत्र करून मोठ्या कंपनी किंवा कार्पोरेट कंपनी कराराने शेतजमिनी एकत्र करून कस्टम हायरिंग मधील कंपन्यांना बरोबर घेउन भविष्यात शेती करतील.

**क. हायब्रीड फार्मिंगची उदय :-** शेतक-यांचा प्रवास वैयक्तिक शेतीकडून सामुदायिक शेतीकडे होईल केवळ एकच कार्पोरेट कंपनीचे वर्चस्व न रहाता कार्पोरेट – को – ऑपरेटिव्ह अशा हायब्रीड फार्मिंगचा उदय होण्याची जास्त शक्ती आहे. त्यामुळे सकारात्मक सामाजिक परिणाम तपासून तसेच कार्यक्षमतेचे सर्वोच्च टोक गाठत गरजेनुसार यांत्रिकीकरणाचा प्रभावी वापर कंपन्यांना करावा लागेल.भारताच्या कृषी क्षेत्रात काम करणारे हात कमी करण्यास प्राधान्य दिले तर बेरोजगारीची समस्या वाढेल. कोणत्याही कामगाराला कमीत कमी कष्टात जास्त मोबदला हवा आहे. तीच तत्वप्रणाली डोळ्यासमोर ठेउन उपलब्ध प्रत्येक हातांना काम देणे त्या हाताची कार्यक्षमता वाढविण्याइतपत आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान स्विकारण्याचे उद्दिष्ट कृषी क्षेत्राचे ठेवावे लागेल.

**ड. भविष्यात शेती क्षेत्रात होणारे बदल :-**

1. यांत्रिकीकरणावर आधारित शेतीत 110 ते 650 अश्वशक्ती क्षमतेच्या ट्रॅक्टरचा वापर शक्य .
2. शेतीत नियोजनात (ऑटोमायझेशन) स्वयंचलित यंत्रणा सर्वोच्च स्थानी पोहचेल.
3. शेती मशागत ते काढणी या टप्प्यातील बहुतेक यंत्रणेत दूरनियंत्रक (रिमोट कंट्रोलिंग) व संवेदक याचा वापर वाढेल.
4. शेतजमिनीतील व पिकांतील खताची उणिव शोधून फक्त कमतरता असलेल्या घटकांची मात्रा पुरविणारी स्वयंचलित खत यंत्रणा सार्वत्रिक होईल.
5. कमी कालावधीच्या व जादा उत्पन्नाच्या बियानांचा वापर त्यामुळे एकाच हंगामात दोन-तीन पिके घेणा-या वाणाचा विकास शक्य होईल.
6. लोकसंख्येच्या प्रमाणात अन्नधान्य पिकविणे व उत्पादनाचा अचुक अंदाज काढून कोणत्या पिकाचे किती उत्पादन घ्यावे यावर सरकारी पातळीवरून नियंत्रण येण्याची शक्यता.

**समारोप :-**कृषी क्षेत्राची प्रगती करण्यासाठी शेतीत यांत्रिकीकरण वाढणे महत्वाचे आहे. भारतात कृषी यांत्रिकीकरणाची प्रगती दिवसेंदिवस वाढत आहे. मात्र शेतजमिनीचे विभाजन व तुकडीकरण यांत्रिकीकरणातील प्रमुख अडथळा ठरत आहे असे असले तरी भविष्यातील परिस्थितीचा विचार केल्यास कृषी क्षेत्रात यांत्रिकीकरणात फार मोठे बदल होतील असे अपेक्षित आहे.

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प्रा.सुकुमार दत्ता पाटील & सौ.के.जी.ताम्हाणे (1286-1290)

## भारतातील शेतक-यांच्या आत्महत्या - कारणे व उपाय

प्रा.सुकुमार दत्ता पाटील & सौ.के.जी.ताम्हाणे

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गोषवारा आज भारताचे स्थूल देशांतर्गत उत्पादन हे दोन अंकी असले तरी त्याच वेळेस प्रत्येक वर्षागणिक भारतामध्ये शेतक-यांच्या आत्महत्या या वाढत चालल्या आहेत आणि ही बाब अत्यंत गंभीर स्वरूपाची आहे. कारण या देशातील अब्जावधी जनतेला जगवण्याचे सामर्थ्य ज्याच्यामध्ये आहे तोच शेतकरी जर आत्महत्या करू लागला तर ते अतिशय वाईट आहे. आज भारतीय शेती आणि येथील शेतकरी हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या पाठीचा कणा आहे असे असले तरी आपल्या देशात दर तीन तासास एक शेतकरी आत्महत्या करित आहे. आज भारतातील ४०% शेतकरी अशा स्थितीत येऊन पोहोचले आहेत की जर त्यांना वेगळा व्यवसाय उपलब्ध झाला तर ते एका पायावर शेती व्यवसाय सोडून द्यायला तयार आहेत. त्यामुळे आज आपल्या देशातील शेतक-यांच्या वाढत्या आत्महत्या हा गंभीर प्रश्न बनला आहे आणि त्याकडे विशेष लक्ष देणे गरजेचे आहे. भारतीय शेतक-यांच्या आत्महत्या या भारतात जवळजवळ प्रत्येक राज्यात आज होताना दिसत आहेत. त्यामुळे या प्रश्नाचा आज गांभीर्याने विचार होणे गरजेचे आहे. आज भारतीय शेतीचे अर्थव्यवस्थेत असणारे महत्व आणि राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात शेतीचा असणारा वाटा लक्षात घेतल्यानंतर शेतक-यांच्या आत्महत्या हा विषय फारच गंभीर असल्याचे दिसून येते. त्यामुळे शेतक-यांच्या आत्महत्या थांबवण्या पाहिजेत आणि शेतक-याला व शेतीला चांगले दिवस आले पाहिजेत. हे आज सर्वमान्य झाले आहे.

**अभ्यासाचे महत्व** १९४७ साली भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले. १५० वर्षांच्या इंग्रज सरकारच्या राजवटीत भारतीय शेतीची म्हणावी तेवढी प्रगती झाली नाही. कारण त्यांच्या काळात शेतीवर कराचे प्रचंड ओझे होते. परिणामी शेतक-यांनीही शेती व्यवसायात फारसा उत्साह दाखवला नाही. परिणामी भारतीय शेती विकसीत झाली नाही. तसेच तिचे दरहेक्टरी उत्पादनही वाढले नाही. मात्र देशाला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतर भारत सरकारने नियोजनाच्या माध्यमातून देशाचा विकास करण्याचे ठरविले. त्यादृष्टीने मग १९५१ साली पहिली पंचवर्षिक योजना सुरु केली आणि या योजनेत शेती विकासावर विशेष भर देण्यात आला. त्यामुळे १९५१ ते १९५६ या काळात शेती व्यवसायाचा चांगला विकास झाला. परंतू त्यानंतरच्या योजनांमध्ये मात्र औद्योगिक विकास व व्यापार विकास यावर भर देण्यात आला. आणि शेती क्षेत्राच्या विकासावर कमी आर्थिक तरतूद करण्यात आली. तसेच शेती क्षेत्रातील सरकारची गुंतवणूकही कमी होत गेली. त्यामुळे शेती व्यवसाय तोटयात जाऊ लागला. तसेच शेतक-यांची अवस्थाही कठीण होत गेली यातून शेतक-यांच्या आत्महत्या सुरु झाल्या आणि ही बाब भारतीय शेती आणि तिचा विकास व ग्रामीण विकास यामध्ये बाधा निर्माण करणारी ठरली. त्यामुळे 'शेतकरी जगला तरच देश जगे' या उक्तीनुसार शेतक-यांच्या आत्महत्या या समस्येकडे दुर्लक्ष करून चालण्यासारखे नाही. आजही भारतातील ६५% लोक शेती व्यवसायात गुंतलेले आहेत. तसेच शेती हे ग्रामीण भागातील रोजगाराचे मुख्य साधन आहे. तसेच

भारतातील सातत्याने वाढणा-या लोकसंख्येच्या उदरनिर्वाहाचे साधन म्हणजे शेती आहे .तसेच आज भारतात शेती व्यवसायावर आधारित अनेक प्रक्रिया उद्योग जसे साखर उद्योग , ताग उद्योग , सुती कापड उद्योग, फळ प्रक्रिया उद्योग असे उद्योग उदयाला आले आहेत . त्यामूळे औद्योगिक क्षेत्राचा विकास आणि तेथे रोजगाराच्या संधीही वाढत गेल्या . अशास्थितीत भारतातील शेतक-यांच्या आत्महत्या हा प्रश्न अतिशय गंभीर आहे . त्यादृष्टीने हा विषय अतिशय महत्वाचा वाटतो .

### अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्टे

१. भारतातील तसेच आपल्या महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील शेतक-यांच्या आत्महत्यांचा अभ्यास करणे .
२. शेतक-यांच्या आत्महत्येसाठी जबाबदार कारणांचा शोध घेणे .
३. शेतकरी आत्महत्यांचा समाजजीवनावर होणा-या परिणामांचा अभ्यास करणे .
४. शेतक-यांच्या आत्महत्या रोखण्यासाठी उपाययोजना सुचविणे .

### अभ्यासाची गृहितके

१. शेतक-यांच्या आत्महत्या रोखण्यासाठी सरकारने राबविलेल्या योजनांची कार्यवाही योग्य पद्धतीने होत नाही .
२. ग्रामीण भागात सहकारी बँका व इतर बँका यांच्याकडून होणारा कर्जपुरवठा कमी आहे .

**अभ्यास पद्धती** सदरचा अभ्यास हा शेतक-यांच्या आत्महत्यांच्या संदर्भात असून सदरचा कालावधी हा १९९५ ते २०१५ पर्यंतचा आहे .तसेच सदरचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी दुय्यम साधन सामग्रीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे . यामध्ये भारताचे आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण , नॅशनल काईम रेकॉर्ड ब्युरो , शेतकरी मासिक ,तज्ञांची पुस्तके इ . चा आधार घेण्यात आला आहे .

**सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषण** भारतात १९९५ ते २०१५ या काळात नॅशनल काईम रेकॉर्ड ब्युरोच्या अहवालानुसार ३,२२,०२८ शेतक-यांनी आत्महत्या केलेल्या आहेत . त्यात महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक ,आंध्रप्रदेश , मध्यप्रदेश आणि छत्तीसगड या मोठ्या राज्यातील शेतकरी आत्महत्यांचे प्रमाण अधिक आहे . आणि ही बाब अतिशय भयानक आहे .

१९९५ ते २०१५ या काळातील भारतीय शेतक यांच्या आत्महत्येची आकडेवारी खालीलप्रमाणे आहे (नॅशनल काईम ब्युरो रेकॉर्ड

अ.नं.	वर्ष	आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतक-यांची संख्या
१	१९९५	१०७२०
२	१९९६	१३७२९
३	१९९७	१३३२२
४	१९९८	१६०१५
५	१९९९	१६०८२
६	२०००	१६६०३
७	२००१	१६४१५
८	२००२	१७९७१
९	२००३	१७१६४

१०	२००४	१८२४१
११	२००५	१७१३१
१२	२००६	१७०६०
१३	२००७	१६६३२
१४	२००८	१६७९६
१५	२००९	१७३६८
१६	२०१०	१५९६४
१७	२०११	१४०२७
१८	२०१२	१३७५४
१९	२०१३	११७७२
२०	२०१४	१२३६०
२१	२०१५	१२६०२
	<b>एकूण</b>	<b>३२२०२८</b>

वरील तक्त्यामध्ये १९९५ ते २०१५ या कालावधीतील भारतीय शेतक-यांच्या आत्महत्येची आकडेवारी दिली आहे . या आकडेवारीनुसार २००४ मध्ये भारतातील शेतक-यांच्या तर सर्वात कमी आत्महत्या १९९५ साली १०७२० इतक्या होत्या . या आत्महत्या रोगग्रण्यासाठी सरकारच्या वतीने विविध प्रयत्न केले जात आहेत . तसेच आत्महत्याग्रस्त शेतक-यांच्या कुटुंबाला मदतही दिली जात आहे . पण असे असले तरी या आत्महत्या काही थांबायला तयार नाहीत . शेतक-यांच्या आत्महत्या थांबण्यासाठी जुजवी सुधारणांचा आणि उपायांचा समावेश होणार नाही . तर त्यासाठी काही कायम स्वरूपी सुधारणा करणे गरजेचे आहे . राजकारणी , सरकारी अधिकारी आणि समाज यांची मानसिकता बदलणे गरजेचे आहे . या पुढील कोष्टकात महाराष्ट्रातील शेतक-यांच्या आत्महत्यांचे प्रमाण दर्शविले आहे .

महाराष्ट्रातील शेतकरी आत्महत्या २००१ ते २०१४

अ.नं.	वर्ष	शेतकरी आत्महत्या	% वाढ / घट
१	२००१	३५३६	-
२	२००२	३६९५	४.३०
३	२००३	३८३६	३.६७
४	२००४	४१४७	७.४९
५	२००५	३९२६	-५.६२
६	२००६	४४५३	११.८३
७	२००७	४२३८	-५.०७
८	२००८	३८०२	-११.४६
९	२००९	२८७२	-३२.६८
१०	२०१०	३१४१	८.५६
११	२०११	३३३७	५.८७



१२	२०१२	३७८६	११.८५
१३	२०१३	३१४६	-२०.३४
१४	२०१४	२५६८	-२२.५०

संदर्भ - नॅशनल कार्डम रेकॉर्ड

वरील आकडेवारीवरून एक गोष्ट स्पष्ट होते आणि ती म्हणजे २००१ ते २०१४ या काळात महाराष्ट्रात ५०४८३ शेतक-यांनी आत्महत्या केलेल्या आहेत. २००६ साली महाराष्ट्रात सर्वात जास्त म्हणजे ४४५३ शेतक-यांनी आत्महत्या केल्या तर सर्वात कमी आत्महत्या या २००९ मध्ये २८७२ इतक्या झाल्या. असे असले तरी शेतकरी आत्महत्या या दरवर्षी न चुकता होत आहेत.

**शेतक-यांच्या आत्महत्येची कारणे**

**शेतकरी सामाजिकदृष्ट्या सुरक्षित नाही** - सरकारी नोकर तसेच खाजगी आस्थापनामध्ये काम करणारे कर्मचारी कामगार यांना नियमित पगार, महागाई भत्ता, घरभाडे, आजारपणात मदत, पेन्शन, अपघाताप्रसंगी मदत अशा अनेक सामाजिक सुरक्षितता योजना उपलब्ध आहेत. मात्र शेतक-यांना अशा कोणत्याच सामाजिक सुरक्षितता योजना नाहीत. परिणामी त्याला शेती व्यवसायावरच अवलंबून रहावे लागते. परिणामी शेती व्यवसाय नुकसानीत गेल्यास त्यांना आत्महत्येशिवाय पर्याय रहात नाही.

**शेतमालाला हमी भाव नाही** - डॉ. स्वामीनाथन यांनी शेतक-यांना उत्पादन खर्चावर आधारित भाव द्यावा असे सांगितले मात्र त्याची अंमलबजावणी आजही होत नाही

भारतीय शेतक-यांवे दुर्दैव म्हणजे उन्हात, वा-यात, पावसात, थंडीत काबाडकष्ट करून जो शेतकरी शेतमाल पिकवितो त्या शेतक-याला आपल्या शेतमालाचा भाव ठरविण्याचा अधिकार नाही. तर व्यापारी त्याच्या मालाचा दर ठरवितो जो कधी शेताच्या बांधावर गेला नाही परिणामी हा व्यापारी कमी भाव देऊन स्वतःचा फायदा आणि शेतक-यांची मात्र पिळवणूक करता

**नैसर्गिक आपत्ती** - भारतीय शेती ही पावसावरील जुगार मानली जाते. कारण जेव्हा वेळेवर आणि योग्य पाऊस पडतो तेव्हा शेती चांगली पिकते. मात्र जेव्हा दुष्काळ पडतो तेव्हा शेती पिकत नाही. कधी दुष्काळाने शेतीचे नुकसान होते तर कधी अतिपावसाने शेतीचे नुकसान होते आणि शेतकरी आत्महत्या करतात.

ग्रामीण भागात कर्जासाठी सावकाराचा आधार घ्यावा लागतो. कारण ग्रामीण बँका आणि राष्ट्रीयकृत बँका ग्रामीण भागात उपलब्ध नसल्याने शेतक-यांना कर्जासाठी सावकाराकडे जावे लागते. पण सावकाराचे व्याजदर जास्त असल्याने शेतक-यांची पिळवणूक होते आणि शेतकरी आत्महत्या करतात.

शासनाच्या सवलतींचा व धोरणांचा लाभ गरीब शेतक-यांपर्यंत पोहचत नाही. मोठे शेतकरी राजकारणी आणि सरकारी अधिकारी यांच्या अभद्र युतीमुळे श्रीमंत शेतकरीच या सरकारी सवलतींचा लाभ घेतात आणि गरीब शेतक-यांना आत्महत्या करण्यावाचून पर्याय राहात नाही

**निर्यात मुल्यात वाढ** - जेव्हा शेतमालाची आवक कमी होते तेव्हा घाऊक बाजारात भाववाढ झाल्यावर शेतमालाचे निर्यात मुल्य वाढविले जाते व निर्यात थांबविली जाते. परिणामी शेतक-यांचे नुकसान होते. कांदाचा घाऊक बाजारात भाव वाढल्याबरोबर कांद्याचे निर्यात मुल्य हे २५० यू.एस. डॉलर वरून ७०० यू.एस. डॉलर प्रती टन इतके सरकारने वाढविले. निर्यात मुल्य भरणे कठीण झाल्याने निर्यात ठप्प होऊन मिळेल त्या भावाने शेतक-याला आपला कांदा विकावा लागला.

कौटूंबिक समस्या - आज गरीब शेतक-यांना अनेक कौटूंबिक समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागते त्यामध्ये सततची नापिकी, कमी भाव, मुलामुलींचे उच्च शिक्षण मुलीचे लग्न अशा एक ना अनेक समस्यांना शेतकरी तोंड देत आहे . त्यामुळे शेतकरी निराश होऊन आत्महत्या करतात .

**शाश्वत उत्पन्नाची शेतक-याला हमी नाही** - ज्याप्रमाणे सरकारी अथवा खाजगी नोकरांना दर महिन्यास निश्चित शाश्वत उत्पन्न पगाराच्या रूपाने मिळते तसे शेतक-यांना मिळत नाही . कारण शेती व्यवसाय हा निसर्गावर अवलंबून आहे . उदा गेल्या तीन वर्षांपासून उत्तर महाराष्ट्र ,विदर्भ, मराठवाडा ,प. महाराष्ट्र या भागात अवकाळी पाऊस आणि गारपीट यामुळे शेतक-यांची हातातोंडाला आलेली पिके, फळे ,भाजीपाला जमीनदोस्त झाला आणि अनेक शेतक-यांनी निराश होऊन आत्महत्या केल्या .

अ.नं.	शेतकरी आत्महत्येची कारणे	आत्महत्यांची टक्केवारी
१	जास्त उत्पादन खर्च	४१%
२	योग्य बाजारभाव न मिळणे	५३%
३	खर्च व उत्पन्नाचा मेळ न वसणे	७५%

**निष्कर्ष** शेतक-यांच्या आत्महत्येला वरील सर्व कारणे जबाबदार आहेत . मित्रहो या देशात एखादा व्यापारी, एखादा कारखानदार, एखादा उद्योजक यांनी आत्महत्या केली आहे असे क्वचितच आढळेल . पण या सर्वांना मोठा करणारा, कोटयावधी जनतेचा पोशिंदा जो शेतकरी तो मात्र आता मोठ्या संख्येने आत्महत्या करित असल्याचे दिसते आहे . आणि ही गोष्ट कृषीप्रधान भारताला निश्चितच भूषणावह नाही . त्यामुळे हे कोठेतरी थांबलेच पाहिजे आणि शेतक-यांना चांगले दिवस आलेच पाहिजेत . यासाठी काही उपाययोजना होणे आवश्यक आहेत त्या पुढीलप्रमाणे .

१. शेतकरी आत्महत्या थांबविण्यासाठी सर्वात महत्वाची उपाययोजना म्हणजे डॉ .स्वामीनाथन आयोगाप्रमाणे शेतमालास उत्पादनखर्च व ५०% नफा गृहित धरून हमीभाव देणे अत्यंत गरजेचे आहे .
२. शेती व शेतकरी यांच्यासाठी जी सरकारी धोरणे किंवा सवलती जाहिर केल्या जातात त्यांची अंमलबजावणी वेळेवर करणे तसेच यावर नियंत्रण ठेवण्यासाठी शेतक-यांची समिती नेमणे
३. देशात कृषी विद्यापीठे आणि कृषी महाविद्यालये यांची संख्या वाढविणे आवश्यक आहे जेणेकरून कृषी संशोधनाला चालना मिळेल .
४. शेतक-यांचे समुपदेशन करणे कि ज्यामूळे शेतकरी आत्महत्येचा मार्ग निवडणार नाही .
५. सामाजिक सुरक्षितता योजना शेतक-यांनाही चालू करणे जसे सरकारी नोकर किंवा खाजगी कंपन्यांमध्ये काम करणारे नोकर यांना सामाजिक सुरक्षितता योजना जसे पेन्शन आजारपणात मदत अपघातप्रसंगी मदत अशा योजना आहेत . तशा योजना शेतक-यांनाही मिळाव्यात त्यामुळे शेतक यांना आर्थिक सुरक्षितता मिळेल आणि आत्महत्या काही प्रमाणात कमी होतील .

#### संदर्भ

१. शेतक-यांच्या आत्महत्या :- वास्तव आणि उपाय , अथर्व पब्लिकेशन पुणे
२. नॅशनल काईम ब्युरो रेकॉर्ड २०१४
३. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था डॉ. राजेंद्र रसाळ
४. स्टेट काईम रेकॉर्ड ब्युरो २०१४
५. शेतकरी मासिक

प्रा. संदेश सदाशिव तावड & प्रा.डॉ. पंकज त्र्यंबक निकम (1291-1294)

## मानव विकास निर्देशांकाबाबत भारतातील सद्यःस्थिती

### प्रा. संदेश सदाशिव तावड & प्रा.डॉ. पंकज त्र्यंबक निकम

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**प्रस्तावना** : जागतिक मानव विकास निर्देशांक अहवाल म्हणजे जगातील प्रत्येक देशासाठी स्वतःला आरशात न्याहाळून घेण्याची एक संधी असते. देशाची स्थिती काय आहे ते समजून घेणे शक्य होते. देशहिताच्या दृष्टीने अग्रक्रमाने कोणती पावले उचलायला हवीत हेही कळते. मानव विकासाच्या आघाडीवर भारताची जी वाटचाल सुरु आहे, ती कितपत समाधानकारक आहे? मानव विकासविषयक नियोजन आणि परिणामकारक अंमलबजावणीसंदर्भात आपण पुरेसे गंभीर आहोत का? यासारख्या प्रश्नांचे सिंहावलोकन करता येणे शक्य होते. कोणत्याही देशाचा विकास हा त्या देशातील मानवाच्या विकासावर अवलंबून असतो. देशातील कृषीक्षेत्र, उद्योग क्षेत्र आणि सेवा क्षेत्राची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी त्या देशातील मानवी भांडवलावरून निश्चित होते. मानवी भांडवल किंवा मानवाचा विकास जितका जास्त झालेला असेल तितका तो देश आर्थिक सत्तेकडे, सुबत्तेकडे झेप घेत असतो. मानवाचा विकास मोजण्याचा एक मापदंड म्हणजे मानव विकास निर्देशांक होय. मानव विकास निर्देशांकाच्या कसोटीवर मागच्या तीन दशकात भारताचा सरासरी वार्षिक वृद्धीदर कमालीचा निराशाजनक असून भारताची वाटचाल अतिशय संथ आहे. सन 2016 च्या आकडेवारीनुसार 23 मार्च 2017 रोजी युनायटेड नेशन्स डेव्हलपमेंट प्रोग्रॅमने प्रसिद्ध केलेल्या अहवालात भारताचा मानव विकास निर्देशांक 0.624 इतका असून जगातील 188 देशांमध्ये 131 वा क्रमांक लागतो.

#### ● अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्ट्ये :

- 1) 'मानव विकास निर्देशांक' ही संकल्पना अभ्यासणे.
- 2) मानव विकास निर्देशांक कसा मोजतात ते अभ्यासणे.
- 3) मानव विकास निर्देशांक अहवाल – 2016 च्या अहवालातील भारताच्या परिस्थितीचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 4) मानवी विकासाची स्थिती सुधारण्यासाठी उपाययोजना मांडणे.

● **संशोधन पद्धती** : प्रस्तुत लघुशोध निबंध हा दुय्यम तथ्यांवर आधारित आहे. संदर्भ ग्रंथ, मासिके, संशोधन पेपर, दैनिक वर्तमानपत्रे यांचा आधार घेण्यात आला आहे.

● **मानव विकास निर्देशांक** : एखाद्या देशाचा विकास कितपत झालेला आहे, हे ठरविण्यासाठी 'मानव विकास निर्देशांक' ही मोजपट्टीचे कार्य करते. देशाचा विकास आर्थिक वृद्धीपेक्षा अन्य अनेक पैलूंना स्पर्श करतो आणि विकास त्या देशातील मानवी संसाधनांच्या क्षमता विकासावर अवलंबून असतो. संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रमाने 1990 सालापासून मानव विकास

निर्देशांक काढण्यासाठी एक नवी पद्धत स्विकारून मानव विकास निर्देशांक तयार केला आहे. मानवी विकासासंदर्भात शिक्षण, आरोग्य, प्रशिक्षण, मुलभूत निवड स्वातंत्र्ये इ. घटक विचारात घेवून मानवी विकासाची व्याख्या पुढीलप्रमाणे केली आहे. "लोकांना निवडीसाठी उपलब्ध असणाऱ्या पर्यायांमध्ये वाढ करण्याची आणि आपल्या कल्याणाची इष्टपातळी गाठण्याची विस्तृत, सर्वसमावेशक व व्यापक प्रक्रिया म्हणजे मानवी विकास होय." भारताचे अर्थतज्ञ डॉ. अमर्त्य सेन आणि पाकिस्तानचे अर्थतज्ञ मेहबुब उल हक यांनी मानव विकास निर्देशांक विकसित केला. लोकांचे आरोग्य, लोकांचे ज्ञान आणि त्यांच्या राहणीमानाचा दर्जा या तीन पैलूंना शून्य ते एक या मूल्यादरम्यान प्रमाणित करण्यात येते व त्या तिघांची सरासरी काढून मानव विकास निर्देशांकाचे एकूण मूल्य शून्य ते एकच्या दरम्यान निश्चित केले जाते.

● **मानव विकास निर्देशांक कसा मोजतात:** संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम (UNDP) च्या द्वारे प्रतिवर्षी जगातील देशांची चार गटात वर्गवारी केली जाते. ती अशी-

- 1) अत्युच्च विकसित देश
- 2) उच्च विकसित देश
- 3) मध्यम विकसित देश
- 4) अल्प विकसित देश

ही विभागणी मानव विकासावर आधारित असते. मानव विकास निर्देशांक प्रामुख्याने पुढील तीन पैलूंवरून ठरविला जातो.

1) **लोकांचे आरोग्य :** मानसाचा विकास झाला म्हणजे त्याचे आरोग्य चांगले असले पाहिजे, सुधारले पाहिजे, पण आरोग्य सुधारले हे मोजायचे कसे? यासाठी आयुर्मान हा मोजमापाचा निकष ठरविण्यात आला. वाढते आयुर्मान हे विकासाचे द्योतक मानले जाते.

2) **लोकांचे ज्ञान :** विकासाचा निर्देशांक म्हणजे देशातील लोकांच्या ज्ञानात होणारी वाढ होय. ही ज्ञानातील वाढ मोजण्यासाठी वय वर्ष 15 व त्यावरील लोकांचा साक्षरता दर हा एक निकष आणि प्राथमिक व उच्च शिक्षणासाठी प्रवेशाचे प्रमाण हा दुसरा मापदंड त्यासाठी निश्चित करण्यात आला

3) **लोकांच्या राहणीमानाचा दर्जा :** लोकांच्या राहणीमानाचा दर्जा त्यांच्या वस्तु व सेवा यांच्या उपभोगावर अवलंबून असतो. देशांतर्गत दरडोई स्थूल उत्पादन ही मोजपट्टी त्यासाठी वापरली जाते. अर्थात प्रत्येक देशातील किंमत पातळी भिन्न असल्याने दरडोई स्थूल उत्पादन क्रयशक्ती तुल्यतेवर आधारित ठरविले जाते.

वरील तीन बाबींसाठी समान महत्त्व देवून मानव विकास निर्देशांक काढला जातो. या तीन पैलूंना शून्य ते एक मूल्यादरम्यान प्रमाणित करण्यात येते व त्या तिघांची सरासरी काढून मानव विकास निर्देशांकाचे एकूण मूल्य शून्य ते एकच्या दरम्यान निश्चित करतात. निर्देशांक एक असला तर सर्वात जास्त म्हणजे चांगला निर्देशांक मानला जातो व देशांची क्रमवारी एक पासून शून्यापर्यंत गुणानुसार लावली जाते. थोडक्यात मानव विकासाच्या स्तरानुसार जगातील देशांचे क्रमांक ठरविण्यासाठी जो निर्देशांक वापरला जातो, त्यास मानव विकास निर्देशांक असे म्हणतात. हा निर्देशांक आयुर्मान, ज्ञान व शिक्षण आणि राहणीमानाचा दर्जा या तीन पैलूंना महत्त्व देवून निश्चित करतात. निर्देशांकानुसार देशांची वर्गवारी पुढीलप्रमाणे केली जाते.

निर्देशांक	वर्गवारी
0.9 ते 1	अत्युच्च विकसित देश
0.8 ते 0.9	उच्च विकसित देश
0.5 ते 0.8	मध्यम विकसित देश
0.5 पेक्षा कमी	अल्प विकसित देश

निर्देशांक काढण्यासाठी आवश्यक ती माहिती व आकडेवारी विश्वासाहर्ह स्रोतांपासून घेतली जाते. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाच्या लोकसंख्या विभागाकडून आयुर्मानाची, युनेस्को इन्स्टिट्युट फॉर स्टॅटिस्टीक्स कडून प्रौढ साक्षरता दर व शिक्षण नोंदणी प्रमाण यांची तर जागतिक बँकेकडून दरडोई ढोबळ देशांतर्गत उत्पादनाची माहिती व सांख्यिकी मिळविली जाते.

दि. 23 मार्च 2017 रोजी UNDP ने प्रकाशित केलेल्या अहवालात सन 2016 मधील आकडेवारी वरून जगातील काही देशांच्या मानव विकास निर्देशांकाची स्थिती पुढीलप्रमाणे आहे.

मानव विकास निर्देशांक गुणानुक्रम	देश	मानव विकास निर्देशांक मूल्य	सरासरी आयुर्मान	शाळेतील वर्ष (सरासरी प्रमाण)	दरडोई स्थूल उत्पादन (अमेरिकन डॉलर)
01	नॉर्वे	0.949	81.7	12.7	67614
02	ऑस्ट्रेलिया	0.939	82.5	13.2	42822
03	स्वित्झर्लंड	0.939	83.1	13.4	56364
04	जर्मनी	0.926	81.1	13.2	45000
05	डेन्मार्क	0.925	80.4	12.7	44519
10	युनायटेड स्टेट्स	0.920	79.2	13.2	53245
90	चिन	0.738	76.0	7.6	13345
131	भारत	0.624	68.3	6.3	5663
147	पकिस्थान	0.550	66.4	5.1	5031
	जग	0.717	77.6	8.3	14447

संदर्भ : <http://hrd.undp.org/sites>

वरील आकडेवारीवरून असे लक्षात येते की, नॉर्वे ह्या देशाचा मानव विकास निर्देशांक सर्वात जास्त असून त्यानंतर ऑस्ट्रेलिया, स्वित्झर्लंड या देशांचा आहे. भारताचा मानव विकास निर्देशांकाबाबत जगात 131 वा क्रमांक लागतो. तो 0.624 इतका असल्याने भारताचा समावेश मध्यम विकसित देशात केला जातो. संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रमाने सन 2016 मधील जगातील 188 देशांच्या माहितीवरून वरील गुणानुक्रम निश्चित केले आहेत. मानव विकास निर्देशांकाबाबत भारतापुढे जवळपास 130 देश आहेत हेच वरील पत्रकावरून लक्षात येते.

● **भारतीय मानवी विकासाची स्थिती सुधारण्यासाठी उपाययोजना** : भारताने अलिकडील काही काळामध्ये उद्योग आणि सेवा क्षेत्रामध्ये नेत्रदिपक कामगिरी केली आहे. सन 2020 पर्यंत भारत महासत्ता होईल असेही अनेक तज्ञांकडून सांगितले जात आहे, असे असूनही आपल्या देशात काही समस्याही प्रामुख्याने दिसून येतात. मानवी विकास हा आर्थिक विकासाचा महत्त्वपूर्ण पैलू बनल्याने त्यातून प्रवास करतांना भारतातील सार्वजनिक सत्तेने पुढील उपाययोजनाची काटेकोरपणे अंमलबजावणी करणे गरजेचे आहे.

1) **शिक्षणावरील खर्चात वाढ** : सार्वजनिक सत्तेने शिक्षणाच्या विविध योजनांच्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी केल्या जाणाऱ्या खर्चात वाढ घडवून आणली पाहिजे. सरकारचा शिक्षणावरील खर्च फक्त 3 टक्केच्या जवळपास आहे. हा खर्च मुणगेकर समितीच्या व कोठारी आयोगाच्या केलेल्या शिफारशीनुसार स्थूल देशांतर्गत उत्पादनाच्या 6 ते 7 टक्के खर्च शिक्षणावर झाला पाहिजे, असे सुचविण्यात आले आहे. त्यानुसार शिक्षणावरील खर्चात वाढ करणे गरजेचे आहे.

2) **पायाभूत व सामाजिक क्षेत्राकडे विशेष लक्ष** : भारत सरकारने देशातील पायाभूत व सामाजिक क्षेत्राच्या विकासासाठी विशेष तरतूद करून या दोन्हीही क्षेत्रांचा विकास घडवून आणला पाहिजे.

3) **व्यावसायिक व तंत्रशिक्षणावर भर** : शिक्षणासंबंधी सर्व धोरणांची अंमलबजावणी करीत असतांना देशात व्यावसायिक व तंत्रज्ञानावर आधारित शिक्षणाची विशेष पुरेशी गुंतवणूक करणे गरजेचे आहे.

4) **संशोधनास प्राधान्य** : देशातील सरकारने संशोधनास प्राधान्य दिले पाहिजे. तसेच संशोधनाची गुणवत्ता सुधारून सामाजिक शास्त्रातील संशोधनाला चालना दिली पाहिजे आणि ते समाजास उपयोगी पडेल. त्यादृष्टीने दर्जा निर्माण होईल. याची दक्षता घेतली पाहिजे.

5) **आरोग्य विषयक आधुनिक सुविधा** : लोकांच्या आरोग्यात सुधारणा होण्याच्या दृष्टीने देशातील आरोग्य क्षेत्राने आधुनिक सुविधांचा स्विकार करून त्यांचा प्रचार व प्रसार केला पाहिजे. आरोग्य क्षेत्रास बळकट करण्यासाठी सरकारने सर्वोत्तम प्रयत्न केले पाहिजेत. वरील उपायांबरोबरच उत्पन्न वाटपातील विषमता कमी करणे, समानतेचे तंत्र, दारिद्र्य, स्त्री- पुरुष भेदभाव या सारखे मुद्दे शासनाने गंभीरपणे हाताळले पाहिजेत.

**समारोप** : भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था प्रगतीकडे झेप घेत आहे, तसेच भारत आर्थिक महासत्तेकडे जात आहे, असे भारतातील अर्थतज्ञ आणि सुधारणावाद्यांना वाटत आहे. परंतु असे असले तरीही भारताच्या विकासाबाबत पुरेसे आशादायी चित्र नाही. जागतिक पातळीवर भारताची मानवी विकासदर्भातील स्थिती खूप गंभीर आहे. त्या स्थितीत सुधारणा होत आहे परंतु, पाहिजे त्या प्रमाणात गती नाही. म्हणून देशातील सार्वजनिक सत्तेला देशातील मानवाचा विकास घडवून आणणे आणि अत्युच्च विकसित देशांच्या रांगेत नेण्याची जबाबदारी पार पाडावी लागणार आहे. मानव विकास निर्देशांकाच्या कसोटीवर मागच्या तीन दशकात भारताचा सरासरी वार्षिक वृद्धीदर कमालीचा निराशाजनक असून भारताची वाटचाल अतिशय संथ आहे. जोपर्यंत देशातील लोकांचे आरोग्य, राहणीमानाचा दर्जा आणि महत्त्वाचे म्हणजे लोकांचे ज्ञान व शिक्षणाचे प्रमाण याबाबत सरकारकडून सकारात्मक स्वरूपाचे बदल दिसून येणार नाही तोपर्यंत भारताच्या मानव विकास निर्देशांक मूल्यात वाढ होणार नाही, याबाबत सरकारने गंभीरपणे विचार करण्याची गरज आहे.

**संदर्भ :**

- 1) भारतातील आणि जागतिक आर्थिक विकास- मुकुंद महाजन
- 2) भारतातील अर्थव्यवस्था - रुदार दत्त, के.पी.एम. सुंदर
- 3) दैनिक लोकमतचे विविध लेख.
- 4) अर्थसंवाद त्रैमासिकाचे विविध अंक.
- 5) <http://hrd.undp.org/sites>

डॉ. डी. ए. सोनवणे (1295-1297)

## वस्तु आणि सेवा कर आणि त्याचे परिणाम

डॉ. डी. ए. सोनवणे

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग कला महाविद्यालय अमोणे

**प्रस्तावना**—भारतात वस्तु आणि सेवा वरील अप्रत्यक्ष करात सुधारणा म्हणजे फार मोठे पाऊल आहे. केंद्र सरकार आणि राज्य सरकार यांच्या द्वारे आकारले जाणा-या विविध कराऐवजी आता एकच कर आकारणी केली जाणार आहे. यामुळे बाजारपेठेत एकच एक कर आकारणी असणार आहे. उपभोक्त्याच्या बाजूने विचार करता आता त्याला त्याचा फायदा मोठा होणार आहे. कारण आता एकच कर आकारणी वस्तूवर होणार आहे. म्हणजे कराचा जो बोजा अधिक होता तो आता कमी होईल. या कर आकारणीमुळे भारताला आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारपेठेत स्पर्धा करता येईल. जीएसटीच्या केलेल्या अभ्यासावरून असेत कळते की, आर्थिक विकासाकरीता अर्थव्यवस्थेत चांगले वातावरण निर्माण होईल. शेवटी असे सांगता येईल की जीएसटी मुळे पारदर्शकता येईल. जीएसटी 1 जुलै 2017 पासून लागू करण्यात आला असून या कर प्रणालीत सेवा कराच्याबाबतीत चार प्रकारात कर व्यवस्था ठरविण्यात आली आहे. त्यात 5 टक्के, 12 टक्के, 18 टक्के आणि 28 टक्के हे दर असतील.

**जीएसटी अंतर्गत वगळण्या आलेल्या काही ठळक वस्तु व सेवा :-** शुन्य टक्के जीएसटी 1. वस्तू—जीवंत प्राणी व पक्षी, ताजे मांस, मासे, चिकन, अंडी, दूध, दही, लस्सी, ताक, नैसर्गिक मध, ताजी फळे आणि भाज्या, अन्नधान्ये, पाणी, मैदा, बेसन, ब्रेड, गुळ, मीठ, धार्मिक ठिकाणी पुरविला जाणारा प्रसाद, विद्युत उर्जा, ब्रिदी, सिंदूर, काजळ, प्लास्टिक व काचेच्या बांगड्या, ज्युडिशियल किंवा नॉन ज्युडिशियल स्टॅम्प पेपर्स, छापील पुस्तके, वर्तमान पत्रे, मुलांसाठी चित्र, रेखाचित्रे किंवा रंगीत पुस्तके, गांधी टोपी, खादी सूत, ताग, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय ध्वज, मानवी रक्त व त्याचे घटक, सर्व प्रकारची गर्भनिरोधके, मानवाद्वारे किंवा प्राण्याद्वारे चालविली जाणारी शेतीची अवजारे, अंतरिक्ष यान, श्रवणयंत्रे, देशी बनावटीची हस्तनिर्मित संगीत वाद्ये, प्रवासी बँक, पूजा सामग्री इत्यादी 2. सेवा— 1000 रुपयांखाली भाडे असणारे हॉटेल्स आणि लॉज, विनावातानुकूलित रेल्वे, लोकल मेट्रो आणि धार्मिक पर्यटन इत्यादी.

सोन्यावर 3 टक्के तर कच्च्या मौल्यवान खड्यांवर 0.25 टक्के जीएसटी आकरला जाईल.

**जीएसटी आकरण्यात आलेल्या काही ठळक वस्तु व सेवा :-** 5 टक्के जीएसटी—1. वस्तू— पॅकेज्ड खाद्यपदार्थ, 500 रुपये किंमतह खालील पादत्राणे, 1000 रुपयांच्या खालील कपडे, मिठाई, खाद्यतेल, साखर, चहा पावडर कॉफी, मसाले, कोळसा, केरोसिन, औषधे, लाईफबोटी काजू, बायोगॅस, इन्सुलिन, अगरबत्ती, पोस्टाची व महसूल तिकीट इत्यादी 2. सेवा — वातानुकूलित रेल्वे सेवा, हवाई वाहतूक सेवा इकोनॉमी, छोटी उपहारगृहे इत्यादी

**जीएसटी आकरण्यात आलेल्या काही ठळक वस्तु व सेवा :-** 12 टक्के जीएसटी—1. वस्तू —1000 रुपयांवरील किंमतीची कपडे, फ्रोजन मांस, लोणी, चीज, तूप, पॅकेज्ड सुकामेवा, रुट ज्युसेस, चष्मे,

खेळण्याचे पत्ते, कॅरम बोर्ड, बुद्धिबळ इत्यादी खेळ, आयुर्वेदिक औषधे, दातांची पावडर, छत्री इत्यादी

2.सेवा- राज्यांद्वारे चालवल्या जाणा-या लॉटरी, नॉनएसी हॉटेल्स, बिझनेस क्लास हवाई तिकीट, खते इत्यादी

**जीएसटी आकरण्यात आलेल्या काही ठळक वस्तू व सेवा :- 18 टक्के जीएसटी-1.वस्तू - 500** रुपयांपेक्षा अधिक किंमतीची पादत्राणे, ट्रेडमार्क, सॉफ्टवेअर, बिस्कटे, पास्ता, फलेव्हर्ड रिफाईन्ड साखर, कॉर्नफ्लेक्स, वहया, स्टीलची उत्पादने, कॅमेरा, प्रिंटर, सीसीटीव्ही, बांबू फर्निचर, ऑप्टिकल फायबर इत्यादी2. सेवा - मद्य परवाना असलेली एसी हॉटेल्स, टेलिकॉम सेवा आयटी सेवा, वित्तीय सेवा, ब्रॅंडेड कपडे, अडीच ते साडे सात हजार रुपये भाडे आकारणारी हॉटेल्स, पंचतारांकित हॉटेल्समधील उपहारगृहे इत्यादी

**जीएसटी आकरण्यात आलेल्या काही ठळक वस्तू व सेवा :- 28 टक्के जीएसटी-1.वस्तू -** बिड्या,चिंगम, मोलासेस, कोको नसलेले चॉकलेट, पान मसाला, पेंट, डिओड्रंट, दाढीचे क्रीम, आपटर शेव्ह, केसांचा षाम्पू, सनस्क्रीन, सिरामिक स्टाईल्स, वॉटर हिटर, वजनकाटा, वॉशिंग मशिन, व्हॅक्युम क्लीनर, एटीएम, ऑटोमोबाईल्स, मोटार सायकल्स, वैयक्तिक वापरासाठीची विमाने इत्यादी2. सेवा - खासगी व सरकारमान्य लॉटरी, साडे सात हजारांवर भाडे आकारणारी हॉटेल्स, पंचतारांकित हॉटेल्स, रेस क्लब बेटिंग, सिनेमा 100 रुपयांवरील तिकीट

**घटना दुरुस्ती विधेयकातील ठळक तरतुदी-**

1. जीएसटी अमलबजावणीमुळे राज्यांना महसूली तोटा झाल्यास जीएसटी परिषदेच्या शिफारशीनुसार पूर्ण 5 वर्षे राज्यांना नुकसान भरपाई देण्याची तरतुद संसदेत कायद्याने करण्यात आलेली आहे.

2. मानवी वापराकरीता असलेले मद्य वगळता इतर सर्व वस्तू व सेवांचा समावेश जीएसटी मध्ये करण्यात येईल

3. कच्चे पेट्रोलियम, हाय स्पीड डिझेल, मोटार स्पिरिट, नैसर्गिक वायू, विमानाचे इंधन अशी पेट्रोलियम उत्पादने जीएसटी बाहेर असतील परंतु जीएसटी परिषदेने सुचविल्यानंतर त्या दिनांकापासून त्यांचा समावेश जीएसटीमध्ये केला जाईल.

4. तंबाखू व तंबाखूपासून तयार किंवा तंबाखूजन्य उत्पादने जीएसटी मध्ये समाविष्ट करण्यात येतील. त्याचबरोबर या उत्पादनावर केंद्र सरकारचा केंद्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क आकारले जाईल.

5. वस्तू आणि सेवा यांचा आंतरराज्य व्यापारावर केंद्र सरकारकडून जीएसटी आकरला जाईल व गोळा केला जाईल. जीएसटी परिषदेने शिफारस केल्यानुसार आणि संसदेच्या कायदानुसार केंद्र व राज्यांना त्याची वाटणी करण्यात येईल.

6. राज्यांतर्गत होणा-या वस्तू आणि सेवांच्या व्यवहारांवर केंद्र आणि राज्य सरकारतर्फे केंद्र सीजीएसटी आणि एसजीएसटी आकरण्यात येईल.

**जीएसटी चे चांगले परिणाम -**

1. जीएसटी करप्रणाली साधी सोपी आहे. वेगवेगळ्या करांऐवजी जीएसटी ही एकात्मिक कर पध्दती नागरीकांना सुलभ ठरणार आहे.



2. देशातील बाजारपेठाचे एकीकरण जीएसटीमुळे होणार आहे. आंतरराज्य व्यवहारांमध्ये वाढ होण्याची शक्यता वाढली आहे.
3. जीएसटी मुळे करांवर कर आकारणी होणार नाही त्यामुळे महागाई कमी करण्यास फायदेशीर ठरेल.
4. जीएसटी मूळे देशाच्या एकूण देशांतर्गत उत्पन्नामध्ये वाढ होण्याची अपेक्षा आहे.
5. जीएसटी कर प्रणालीत माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर होत असल्यामुळे कर संकलनामध्ये वाढ होईल व भ्रष्टाचाराचाला आळा बसेल.
6. जीएसटी करप्रणालीमुळे आर्थिक सुधारणांचा अविभाज्य घटक ठरली आहे.

#### अर्थव्यवस्थेला जीएसटी मुळे मिळणारे फायदे—

1. आधीचे अप्रत्यक्ष कर हे राहणार नाहीत जसे व्हॅट, सीएसटी, सेवा कर अबकारी इ.
2. आधीच्या कर रचनेपेक्षा ही कर आकारणी तुलनात्मक सुकर आणि कमी करण्याचे धोरण आहे.
3. करांवरील कर आकारणी निघून जाईल.त्यामुळे वस्तूची किंमत कमी होऊ शकेल.
4. सामान्य व्यक्तीवरील करभार कमी होऊन व्यक्ती आधी खरेदीवर अधिक खर्च करीत होते तो आता कमी होईल.
5. वस्तूची मागणी आणि उपभोगामध्ये वाढ होईल.
6. मागणीत वाढ झाल्यामुळे वस्तूचा पुरवठा वाढण्यास मदत होईल म्हणून वस्तूचे उत्पादन वाढवावे लागेल.
7. व्यापारी आणि दुकानदार यांना ही पध्दती वापरणे अनिवार्य असल्याने काळा पैसा परिभ्रमणावर नियंत्रण येईल.
8. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विकास दर वाढण्यास मदत होईल.

सारांश—जीएसटी लागू करण्याससाठी गेल्या 17 वर्षांच्या कालावधीनंतर 1 जुलै 2017 पासून ही जीएसटी करप्रणाली लागू करण्यात आली आहे. या कर प्रणालीमुळे देशातील उत्पन्न वाढण्यासाठी महसूलात वाढ, राज्यातील तसेच आंतरराज्याच्या व्यापारात वाढ होईल, व्यवसायात सुलभता येईल, पारदर्शक कर आकारणी, भ्रष्टाचाराला आळा बसेल, संपूर्ण देशातील बाजारपेठाचे एकीकरण होईल हे फायदे होणे अपेक्षित आहेत तर जीएसटी कर प्रणाली ही आर्थिक विकासाच्या प्रवासात महत्वाची ठरेल.भारतात केंद्र आणि राज्य सरकारकडून वेगवेगळे अप्रत्यक्ष कर आकारले जात होते जीएसटी मुळे सरकारच्या कर रचनेत सुधारणा होईल जीएसटी ही एकात्मिक कर पध्दती नागरिकांसाठी सुलभ ठरेल.उपभोक्त्याला वस्तू स्वस्त: मिळू लागतील. पेट्रोल डिझेलमुळे होणारे नुकसान केंद्रसरकार भरून काढणार आहे याषिवाय जीएसटीमुळे मिळणारा कर राज्य व केंद्र सरकार ठरलेल्या टक्केवारीनुसार वाटून घेणार आहेत.जीएसटीमुळे कर चोरीसारखे प्रकार बंद होतील आणि त्याचा थेट परिणाम देशाच्या जीडीपी वर होईल.

संदर्भ —

यशाची परिक्रमा, संपादक डॉ. जया विश्वानाथ पाटील, प्रथी पब्लिकेशन 459 नारायण पेठ पुणे 30, पुणे वॉ 4 अंक 1 ऑगस्ट 2017  
 यशाची परिक्रमा, संपादक डॉ. जया विश्वानाथ पाटील, प्रथी पब्लिकेशन 459 नारायण पेठ पुणे 30, पुणे वॉ 4 अंक 3 ऑक्टोबर 2017  
 प्रतियोगिता दर्पण, संपादक महेंद्र जैन, 2/11/ ए, स्वदेशी बिमानगर, आगरा, जुलै 2017

[www.gst.com](http://www.gst.com)

[www.gst India](http://www.gst India)

प्रा. डॉ. हिरालाल वामन चव्हाण & प्रा. सुरेश हिलाल पाटील (1298-1303)

## वस्तु आणि सेवा कर [GST] रचना परिणाम आणि भवितव्य GST – Structure, Impact & future

प्रा. डॉ. हिरालाल वामन चव्हाण & प्रा. सुरेश हिलाल पाटील

विभाग प्रमुख अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, अरुणोदय ज्ञान प्रसारक मंडळाचे कला वाणिज्य व गृहविज्ञान महिला महाविद्यालय  
जळगाव

उपप्राचार्य [कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालय] डी. डी. एस. पी. कला वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय एरंडोल

१. प्रस्तावना देशातील अप्रत्यक्ष करातील विविधता नष्ट करून देशभर अप्रत्यक्ष कराची एकसारखी करप्रणाली आंमलात आणण्यासाठी भारत सरकारने १ जुलै २०१७ च्या मध्यरात्री पासून संपूर्ण देशभर वस्तु आणि सेवाकर [GST] ही नवीन करप्रणाली लागू केलेली आहे. भारताच्या कर इतिहासात वस्तु आणि सेवाकर ही प्रणाली [कृतीकारी पाऊल म्हणून ओळखले जाणार आहे. कर हे महसूल आणि प्रगतीचे स्रोत तर आहे परंतु त्याच बरोबर कर घेतल्यामुळे कर घेणाऱ्यांचे म्हणजे सत्ताधारींचे कर देणाऱ्या व्यक्तींप्रती म्हणजे करदात्या प्रतीचे उत्तरदायित्व वाढीस लागते. देशातील कार्यक्षम करप्रणालीमुळे सामाजिक उद्दिष्टे आणि आर्थिक वृद्धीला गती देण्यासाठी लागणारा दीर्घकालीन निधी सरकारला उपलब्ध होत असतो. वस्तु व सेवाकरप्रणाली लागू होण्याअगोदर भारतात पूर्वीच्या करप्रणालीनुसार अबकारी कर सीमाशुल्क राज्यांच्या मूल्यवर्धित कर प्रवेश कर यासारखे अप्रत्यक्ष कर उत्पादक व्यापारी व ग्राहक यांना भरावे लागत असत. आता या विविध अप्रत्यक्ष करांऐवजी वस्तु व सेवाकर [GST] हा एकच कर सर्व वस्तु आणि सेवांवर लागू करण्यात येवून एक देश एक कर अशी स्थिती भारतात निर्माण होणार आहे.

जागतिक पातळीवर सध्या जगातील १६० देशांमध्ये GST ही करप्रणाली लागू आहे. जगात सर्वप्रथम इ.स.१९५४ मध्ये [संयुक्त] या देशाने GST करप्रणाली लागू केली. भारतात इ.स.२००० मध्ये तत्कालीन पंतप्रधान अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी यांच्या कार्यकाळात वस्तु व सेवाकराची [GST] संकल्पना समोर आली व पश्चिम बंगाल राज्याचे अर्थमंत्री [तत्कालीन] असिमदास गुप्ता यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली जीएसटी कर यंत्रणेचे प्रारूप ठरविण्यासाठी समिती नेमली गेली. परंतु जीएसटीच्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी घटनात्मक दुरुसतीची आवश्यकता होती. त्यासाठी राजकीय मतैक्य होत नसल्यामुळे ही करप्रणाली अस्तीत्वात आली नाही परंतु सध्याच्या सरकारने जीएसटीच्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी वेगाने हालचाली केल्यामुळे १ जुलै २०१७ पासून भारतात ही अप्रत्यक्ष करप्रणाली लागू झाली.

### २. वस्तु व सेवा कराची रचना

वस्तु व सेवाकराची करप्रणाली तीन प्रकारची आहे ती पुढीलप्रमाणे :

१. केंद्रीय वस्तु व सेवाकर [CGST] याचा अर्थ हा कर देशात निर्माण होणाऱ्या वस्तु आणि सेवांवर केंद्र सरकार लागू करेल व त्याची वसूली देखील केंद्रसरकारकडून केली जावून त्यापासून मिळणारे उत्पन्न केंद्रसरकारला मिळेल .

२. राज्य वस्तु व सेवाकर [SGST] हा कर राज्यातील राज्य सरकार लागू करते व त्याची वसूली राज्य सरकारकडून केली जावून त्यापासूनचे उत्पन्न राज्य सरकारला मिळेल .

३. एकीकृत वस्तु व सेवाकर [IGST] हा कर एका राज्यातून दुसऱ्या राज्यात जाणाऱ्या वस्तु व सेवांवर आकारला जाणार असून हा कर केंद्र सरकार गोळा करेल .

४. केंद्रशासित प्रदेशातील वस्तु व सेवाकर [UGST] भारतात केंद्रशासित प्रदेशातील सरकारकडून आकारला जाणारा हा वस्तु व सेवाकर असून त्याची वसूली केंद्रशासित प्रदेशातील सरकारकडून केली जावून त्याचे उत्पन्न त्या त्या केंद्रशासित प्रदेशाला मिळेल . भारत सरकारने वस्तु व सेवाकर या विशाल अशा करप्रणालीच्या परिचालनासाठी गुडस् अँड सर्व्हिस टॅक्स नेटवर्क [GSTN] ची यंत्रणा निर्माण करण्यात आलेली आहे . वस्तु सेवांवर आकारल्या जाणाऱ्या GST कराचे विविध दर आणि कोणत्या वस्तु आणि सेवा यांच्यावर किती प्रमाणात कर आकारला जाईल ते निश्चित करण्यात आलेले आहे . या करप्रणालीतील कराचे स्लॅब व त्यात समाविष्ट असलेल्या वस्तु व सेवा पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत .

१. **करमुक्त वस्तु किंवा शून्य टक्के करांतर्गत येणाऱ्या वस्तु** : पेट्रोलियम अल्कोहोल व रिअल इस्टेट यांना वस्तु व सेवाकराच्या परिघाबाहेर ठेवण्यात आले आहे . तसेच [शमीट][साग][अंडी][दुध][मास][मांस][बटर][माजी फळे][माजीपाला][देशी नैसर्गिक मद्य][अवाचे पीठ][प्रसाद][मोणी][दही][बेसन][पौली][बिंदी][टिकली][शेंदूर][पोस्ट तिकिट][बांगड्या][वर्तमानपत्र][कापील पुस्तके यासारख्या एकूण ५२ वस्तु ०% कार दरात समाविष्ट आहेत तसेच शिक्षण व आरोग्य क्षेत्रातील सेवांना वस्तु व सेवा कर पध्दतीतून वगळण्यात आले आहे . या सर्व वस्तु व सेवा या ग्राहकाच्या दैनंदिन खर्चाच्या ४०% -४५% खर्चात मोडतात .

२. ३ **टक्के करांतर्गत येणाऱ्या वस्तु** : सोने[चांदी][प्लेटिनम ज्वेलरी][डायमंड][सर्व प्रकारचे पर्ल प्रेसियस व सेमी प्रेसियस स्टोन][मिथॅटिक स्टोन][समी प्रेसियस स्टोनचा पाउडर][इमिटेशन ज्वेलरी] .

३. ५ **टक्के करांतर्गत येणाऱ्या वस्तु** : कोळसा[साखर][खाण्याचे तेल][काँफी या औद्योगिक उत्पादनावर ५ टक्के वस्तु व सेवाकर आहे . हवाबंद खाद्यपदार्थ[दुधपावडर][मिठा][बॅन्डेड पनीर][बॅन्डेड गहू][सांदूळ][काँटनचे कपडे][पीझ्झा][केल][औषधी][अगरवत्ती][रव्हिन्यु स्टॅम्प][वर्फ][इशुलीन यावर ५ टक्के जीएसटी कर आकारलेला आहे .

४. १२ **टक्के करांतर्गत येणाऱ्या वस्तु** : ड्रायफूट्स[मुप][फळांचा रस][आयुर्वेदीक औषधे][शिलाई यंत्र][समकिन][पत्रे][कॅरम बोर्ड][इतर बोर्ड][ज्युडो][ट्रुथ पावडर][कूत्री][सीत्रे][पुस्तके][मेलफोन][केचअप][सॉस][जोटबुक][केक सन्ड][र][सिमचे][सिप्पे इत्यादीवर १२ टक्के वस्तु व सेवाकर आकारण्यात आला आहे .

५.१८ टक्के करांतर्गत येणाऱ्या वस्तू : ५०० रूपयापेक्षा अधिक किंमतीची पादत्राणे, रिफाईन साखर, विस्कीटस्, पास्ता, बीडीपट्टा, स्वीमिंग पूल, कॉनफ्लॉक्स, बांबूफर्निचर, प्रिझर्व्ह व्हीजीटेबल, माकिटे, भाज्या, मिनरल वॉटर, जाम, मुप, स्टील, प्रॉडक्टस्, आईसि, कॅमेरा, स्पीकर्स, ऑनोटर्स, विद्युत वार्ट, ट्रान्सफार्मर, सीसीटीव्ही, प्रिन्टर्स या वस्तूवर १८ टक्के जीएसटी आकारलेला आहे .

६. २८ टक्के करांतर्गत येणाऱ्या वस्तू : मोलॅसीस, चॉकलेट, कोला नसलेल्या, विणकाम मशीन, पानमसाला, वॉटर हिटर, शीवींग, एटीएम, शॅम्पू, मोटारसायकल, हॅक्ज्युम क्लिनर, रंग, वावण्यत येणारी गम, वातित पाणी, बॉलपेपर, वॉटरहिटर, सिरेमिक टाईल, शाशिम मशीन, मॅंडीम मशीन, शावर, मज्जनवाली मशिन, व्यक्तिगत वापरासाठी विमान व बोट (जौका) इ .

१. सेवांवरील वस्तू व सेवाकर GST

१. ० टक्के करांतर्गत येणाऱ्या सेवा : १००० रूपयांपेक्षा कमी खर्च असलेल्या हॉटेलातील सेवा कच्चे हिरे व अर्ध कच्चे हिर्यावर ०.२५ टक्के जीएसटी आकारला आहे .

२. ५ टक्के करांतर्गत येणाऱ्या सेवा : वायु व रेल्वे वाहतूक सेवा लहान उपहार गृहे .

३. १२ टक्के करांतर्गत येणाऱ्या सेवा : वातानुकूलीत हॉटेल, व्यापारी वर्गाचे विमान प्रवास तिकिट, राज्य लॉटरी, खते, कंत्राटदार .

४. १८ टक्के करांतर्गत येणाऱ्या सेवा : दूरध्वनी सेवा, आयटी सेवा, वातानुकूलीत हॉटेल्स, वित्तिय सेवा, पंचतारांकित हॉटेल मधील रु २५०० ते ७५०० दरम्यान भाडे असलेल्या रुम .

५. २८ टक्के करांतर्गत येणाऱ्या सेवा : ७५०० रु . पेक्षा अधिक भाड्याच्या हॉटेल मधील रुम, वाजगी लॉटरी, रेस क्लब, सिनेमा, पंचतारांकित हॉटेल्स . भारतात वस्तू व सेवाकर १ जुलै २०१७ पासून लागू झाला . त्याआधीची अप्रत्यक्ष करप्रणाली पाहता केंद्र सरकार व राज्य सरकार यांचे अनेक अप्रत्यक्ष कर उदा . अवकारी कर, सीमा शुल्क मूल्यवर्धित कर, प्रवेश वि, कर आकारले जात असत आता वस्तू व सेवा कर या नवीन करप्रणालीत ही स्थिती बदलणार असून संपूर्ण देशात कोणत्याही वस्तू व सेवेसाठी एकादाच कर भरावा लागेल . वस्तू व सेवाकराला डेस्टिनेशन कर या नावाने ओळखले जाते . हा कर जेथे वस्तू किंवा सेवा पुरविली जाणार आहे अशा एकाच ठिकाणी कराची आकारणी केली जाणार आहे . त्यामुळे एक देश - एक कर असे चित्र निर्माण होणार आहे . जीएसटी या करप्रणालीमुळे सतरा अप्रत्यक्ष कर यात आठ कर केंद्र सरकारचे आणि नऊ कर राज्य सरकारचे कर बदलले जाणार आहेत . त्याची माहिती पुढील तक्त्यात दिलेली आहे .

तक्त्यात आंक १ केंद्र व राज्य सरकारचे अप्रत्यक्ष कर

अ. क्र.	केंद्र सरकारकडून आकारले जाणारे कर	राज्य सरकारकडून आकारले जाणारे कर
१	केंद्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क	राज्य मूल्यवर्धित कर
२	अवकारी कर	केंद्रीय वि, कर
३	विशेष वस्तू उत्पादन अतिरिक्त शुल्क	विलासीकर
४	वस्त्र व वस्त्रोद्योगावरील अतिरिक्त शुल्क	प्रवेशकर (सर्वप्रकारचा)
५	सीमाशुल्कावरील अतिरिक्त कर	करमणूककर

६	सीमाशुल्कवरील विशेष अतिरिक्त शुल्क	जाहिरातीवरील कर
७	सेवाकर	खरेदीवरील कर
८	वस्तु व सेवा पुरवठ्याबाबत केंद्रीय अधिभार व उपकर	लॉटरी सद्दा व जुगारावरील कर
		वस्तु व सेवा पुरवठ्याबाबत केंद्रीय अधिभार व उपकर

तसेच राज्य व केंद्र सरकारचे मिळून २३ उपकर ही बदलले गेले आहेत. या नविन कर पध्दतीमुळे करावर कर ही स्थिती नष्ट होऊन कर दात्यांवरील कराचे ओझे कमी करण्याचे सरकारचे धोरण आहे.

**३. वस्तु व सेवा कराचे परिणाम :** देशात १ जुलै २०१७ पासून सुरू करण्यात आलेली एक कितीकारी कररचना म्हणजे वस्तु व सेवाकर होय. या करसुधारणेचे परिणाम सभं वतात या करपध्दतीमुळे करप्रशासनात सुधारणा होणार आहे. त्यामुळे करचुकवेगीरीला आळा बसून सरकारच्या कररूपी उत्पन्नात भरीव वाढ होणार आहे. जीएसटी या नविन करप्रणालीविषयी मत व्यक्त करताना या कर पध्दतीमुळे कर प्रशासनात सुधारणा होणार आहे. कराचा पाया विस्तृत होवून सरकारच्या कररूपी उत्पन्नात भरीव वाढ होणार आहे व कर चुकवेगीरीला आळा बसणार आहे. वस्तु व सेवा कराचा परिणाम ग्राहकांवर दोन प्रकारे दिसून येईल त्यातील एक म्हणजे यापूर्वीच्या अनेक अप्रत्यक्ष कराएवजी आता सुयोग्य असा एकच कर लागू होईल तसेच या नविन करप्रणालीमुळे ग्राहकांसाठी काही वस्तु स्वस्त होतील तर काही वस्तु महाग होतील वस्तु व सेवाकराचा प्रत्यक्ष अप्रत्यक्ष परिणाम ग्राहकांवर काही काळानंतरच स्पष्ट होईल. व्यापारी व उद्योजकांना देखील जीएसटी करप्रणालीचा लाभ होणार आहे. कारण यामुळे देशभर एकच कर असल्यामुळे राज्यातर्गत असलेल्या कर सीमा नष्ट होतील. सुलभ करप्रणाली व्यवहार्य खर्च कमी होणार तसेच कर अधिकाऱ्यांचा हस्तक्षेप कमी होईल. व्यापारी वर्गात निर्याती मध्ये स्पर्धा अधिक वाढेल. घयापारात सुलभता येईल मेक इन इंडिया या कार्यक्रमाला चालना मिळेल. देशाच्या जीडीपीत वाढ होईल. लघु व मध्यम स्वरूपातील उद्योगावर वस्तु व सेवा कराचा अधिक प्रभाव पडण्याची शक्यता दिसून येते. कारण मध्यम व लघु उद्योग हे संपूर्ण देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेत मुख्य परिघापासून दूर कानाकोपऱ्यात विखुरलेल्या अवस्थेत आहेत. हे अनेक लहासहान उद्योग व्यापारी कायदे आणि उद्योगांबाबत असलेल्या करविषयक नियमांचे पालन न करता व्यापारी उद्योग करीत आहे. तसेच मध्यम व लघु उद्योग चालविण्यासाठी लागणारा कच्चा माल भांडवल व इतर घटकांच्या किंमतीत वाढ झाल्यामुळे उद्योगांचा अनुपालन खर्च वाढणार आहे त्यामुळे उत्पादन व्यापार व वितरण या साखळीच्या टप्प्यात वस्तु व सेवांच्या किंमती कशा बदलतलि त्यामुळे महागाई वाढणार का हे येणाऱ्या काळातच स्पष्ट होईल. वस्तु व सेवाकराचा महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर काय परिणाम होईल या संदर्भात महाराष्ट्र राज्य हे भारतातील एक प्रगत राज्य आहेत. जीएसटी या करप्रणालीचे प्रभावी परिणाम महाराष्ट्राच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर होण्याची शक्यता आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील व्यापारी उद्योजक व ग्राहक यांच्यादृष्टीने कर रचना सुलभ व सोपी होईल महाराष्ट्रातील व्यापार व उद्योगक्षेत्राला चालना मिळेल राज्याच्या आर्थिक विकासाला मदत होईल सर्वसामान्य नागरीकांच्या उपभोग खर्चाचा संबंध ज्या दैनंदिन वापराच्या वस्तु आहेत अशा ६० वस्तु जीएसटी परिषदेने करमुक्त ठेवल्या आहेत. त्यामुळे सामान्य नागरीकांना दिलासा मिळालेला आहे. जीएसटीच्या वेगवेगळ्या वस्तु व सेवांवर वेगवेगळा कर दर असल्यामुळे राज्याला महसूल जास्त प्रमाणात मिळून महसूलात वाढ होण्याची शक्यता आहे.



पाडणारा जीएसटी देशाला स्वीकारावा लागतो आहे. हे आमचे बाळ अखेर जगात आले त्याचे स्वागतच आहे. पण ते अशक्त आहे. आपण त्याची काळाजी घेऊया हे ऐकुण घ्यायला हवे. यावरून जीएसटी करप्रणाली दोष पुर्ण असुन त्यातील दोष दूर झाल्यावर ती भविष्यात सशक्त वनेल. दि. १.७.२०१७ च्या लोकसत्ता मधील “उत्सवी मग्न राजा” या संपादकीय लेखात वस्तू व सेवा कराच्या संदर्भात सरळ सोप्या कर रचनेची अपेक्षा असतांना प्रत्यक्षात लागू होत आहे तो सहा स्तरांचा खर्च आणि कर आकारणीची सांगड घालणारा डोलारा असे वर्णन संपादकाने केले आहे. वस्तू व सेवा कर प्रणालीतून पेट्रोल डिझेल मद्य व जमिनजुमल्याचे व्यवहार हे पुर्णपणे याकराच्या बाहेर ठेवण्यात आले आहे याचा अर्थ या घटकावर कर आकारण्याचा अधिकार राज्य सरकारांना राहणार आहे म्हणजे प्रत्येक राज्यात वेगळी कर व्यवस्था अस्तित्वात येईल. ही वाव वस्तू व सेवा कराच्या एक देश – एक कर – एक बाजार या तत्वाला तिलांजली देणारी आहे. डॉ. भारत झुनझुनवाला यांच्या लोकसत्ता मधील लेखात भविष्यात जीएसटीमुळे मंदीला सामोरे जावे लागेल असे म्हटले आहे. नोटा बंदीच्या काळात जशी मंदी आली होती तशा तद्द्वि मंदी या काळातही येईल त्यामुळे जीएसटी पासुन होणारे लाभ निरर्थक ठरतील या संभाव्य धोक्याचा सामना करण्यासाठी सरकारने सज्ज रहावे. या कराच्या अमंलवजावणीमुळे देशात चलनवाढ होणे अपरिहार्य असते ज्या ज्या देशानी या कराची अमंलवजावणी केली त्या देशांना तात्पुरता का होईना चलनवाढीचा त्रास सहान करावा लागला. भारतात सुध्दा तसे होऊ शकते परंतु जीएसटी कराची अमंलवजावणी सुरू होऊन भारतात सहा महिन्यांचा कालावधी लोटला आहे. परंतु चलनवाढीची तसेच मंदीची स्थिती निर्माण झालेली नाही.

५. सारांश ४ थोडक्यात वस्तू व सेवा कर हा भारताच्या कर इतिहासातील एक क्रांतीकारी टप्पा आहे. तसेच वस्तू व सेवा कर हा भारतातील एक नविन अप्रत्यक्ष कर आहे. १ जुलै २०१७ पासुन भारतात या कराची अमंलवजावणी शांततापुर्ण पध्दतीने झालेली आहे. या कराचे भविष्यात सर्वसामान्य जनताकडून व व्यापारीकडून व उद्योजक आणि सरकार या सर्वांवर कसे परिणाम होतील या संदर्भात निश्चित भाकीत करणे आताच योग्य होणार नाही. मात्र भारताच्या अप्रत्यक्ष कर रचनेत झालेली ही सुधारणा ऐकुण अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विचार करता निश्चितच फायदयाची आणि सोयीची आहे असे म्हणता येईल. त्याच बरोबर जीएसटी कराच्या भवितव्या बाबत या कर प्रणालीचे भवितव्य उज्वल आहे किंवा नाही या बाबत निश्चित भाकीत करणे आताच योग्य होणार नाही ते येणारा काळच ठरवेल.

#### ६. संदर्भ साहित्य

१. वस्तू व सेवा कर कायदा एक परिचय – प्रा. प्रविण कामथे प्रा. मेघना पाटील आईज्योत पब्लिकेशन नागपूर
२. धनार्थ स्मरणिका – मराठी अर्थशास्त्र परिषद ४१ वे राष्ट्रीय अधिवेशन फैजपूर अर्थव पब्लिकेश जळगाव
३. दानिश ए. हाशिम व वर्षाकुमारी – वस्तू व सेवा कर आणि व्यापारी सहजतेवरील परिणाम योजना मासिक अंक १ ऑगस्ट २०१७
४. दैनिक लोकसत्ता वृत्तपत्र
५. <http://www.wishfin.com.gst tax rates list>

डॉ. धुंदले संगिता आर. (1304-1307)

## भारतात श्रमीकांच्या वेतनासंबंधी धोरण ही काळाची गरज

डॉ. धुंदले संगिता आर.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आर्ट्स & कॉमर्स महाविद्यालय, औरंगाबाद.

देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासासाठी कामगार वर्ग अत्यंत महत्वाचा आहे. कामगार वर्गामुळेच आज देश विकासाच्या वाटेवर जात आहे, यंत्र तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगातही कामगारांचे महत्त्व कमी झालेले नाही, भिन्न उद्योग, कृषी क्षेत्र, पूल निर्माण, रस्ते निर्माण असे एक ना अनेक क्षेत्रात कामगारांचे योगदान हे महत्त्वपूर्ण आहे, श्रम हा उत्पादनाचा महत्वाचा घटक मानला जातो, श्रम ही एक व्यापक संज्ञा आहे. श्रम म्हणजे कुठल्यातरी ध्येय प्राप्त करण्यासाठी व्यक्ती जे शारीरिक, बौद्धिक कष्ट किंवा मेहनत करते त्याला कार्य किंवा काम असे म्हणतात, श्रम करण्यामागे वेतन प्राप्ती होणे हे ध्येय असते, श्रम हा उत्पादनाचा एक क्रियाशिल घटक आहे, उत्पादन कार्यासाठी इतर घटकांबरोबरच श्रम हा घटक आवश्यक असतो. श्रमाशिवाय उत्पादन होणे शक्य होत नाही. श्रम हा घटक भूमी व भांडवल या घटकांपेक्षा वेगळा आहे.

**व्याख्या :**

1. **थॉमस** : "मोबदला मिळविण्याच्या हेतूने करण्यात आलेल्या सर्व शारीरिक किंवा बौद्धिक मानवी प्रयत्न म्हणजे श्रम होय."

Labour connotes all human efforts of body or mind which are undertaken in the expectation of reward - Thomas

2. "श्रम व्यक्तीच्या सर्व शारीरिक व मानसिक प्रयत्नाचे नाव आहे. त्याचे जास्त अथवा थोडे ध्येय मनोरंजन नसून आर्थिक आणि भौतिक लाभ प्राप्त करण होय."

**श्रमांचे प्रकार :**

1. **शारीरिक श्रम** : शारीरिक श्रमामध्ये बांधकाम करणारा श्रमिक जा विटा उचलणे सिमेंट लावण मिसळण वेगळे काम करतो. त्याला आपण शारीरिक श्रम म्हणतो. ती व्यक्ती या कार्यात बुद्धीचा वापर करते पण मुख्यतः ती व्यक्ती आपल्या शरीराला कष्ट देत असते.

2. **बौद्धिक श्रम** : शिक्षक जे शिकविण्याचे व विद्यार्थी जे शिकण्याचे कार्य करतात त्याला बौद्धिक श्रम म्हणतात.

3. **रोजगारी** : जेव्हा श्रम करण्यासाठी आर्थिक मोबदला मिळत असता त्या श्रमाला रोजगारी म्हणतात.

4. **सर्जनात्मक श्रम** : सर्जनात्मक, रचनात्मक ध्येय मिळविण्यासाठी घेण्यात आलेल्या श्रमाला सर्जनात्मक श्रम म्हणतात. कलेचा वापर, नविन लिखाण काम, भाषांतर करण. इ.



**5. श्रमाचे कौशल्य आधारित प्रकार :** श्रमाचे कुशल, अर्ध कुशल असे प्रकार पडतात शिक्षणाचे, चित्रकाराचे, लेखकाच्या कार्याला कुशल श्रम असे म्हटले जाते. तर गवंडी, खडी फोडणे इ. काम करणार याला अकुशल श्रम म्हटले जाते. व्यक्तीला त्याच्या कौशल्यानुसार वेतन, मोबदला मिळत असतो.

**6. स्त्रीयांचे श्रम :** स्त्रीया जे घरात काम करतात त्याला श्रम धरण्यात येत नाही. कारण ते कार्य कुठल्याच मोबदल्याच्या अपेक्षेने केलेले नसते. मात्र तेच श्रम कारखाने, कषी, किंवा भिन्न स्वरुपोच कार्य केल्याने जो मोबदला घेतला जातो त्यास श्रत म्हणतात.

**श्रमाची विभागणी :** कार्लमाक्स या जमीन विद्धावाने श्रमाच्या संकल्पने वर खुप महत्वाचे योगदान केले आहे त्यांनी श्रम विभागणी बदल कार्य केले आहे. मार्क्सच्या काळात श्रम करणारा वर्ग आणि श्रम करवुन घेणारा वर्ग अशी विभागणी होती. जर श्रेष्ठ आणि श्रम करवून घेणाऱ्या व्यक्ती मधील असमानतेची दरी जास्त असेल तर ती संघर्षाचे कारण ठरू शकले हा वर्ग संघर्ष क्रांती कडे नेऊ शकतो.

**श्रमाचे महत्व :** श्रमाचे महत्व बऱ्याच भारतीय ग्रथां मध्ये केले गेले आहे. रोजचे काम हे शारीरिक श्रम आहे, तर मजूर जे काम करतात ते शारीरिक श्रम आहे,

**1) श्रमा शिवाय उत्पादन अशक्य :** उत्पादनचा महत्वाचा घटक म्हणून श्रम या घटका कडे पाहिले जाते याबाबत विविध मत प्रवाह आहेत असे असले तरी श्रमाशिवाय उत्पादन शक्य होत नाही ही वस्तुस्थिती आहे. अगदी 100 टक्के स्वयंचलीत यंत्राचा वापर करण्यात आलातरी ते यंत्र चालू करण्यासाठी एका कामगार ची गरज ही भासतेच हे सत्य आहे. आधुनिक यांत्रिकी करणाऱ्या युगातही श्रम ह्या घटकाचे महत्व मोठे आहे.

**2) स्वतःहून कार्यात सहभाग :** भाडवेल व भूमी हे घटक स्वतःहून उत्पादन कार्यात सहभागी होऊ शकत नाही मात्र श्रम हा घटक क्रियाशील असल्यामुळे तो स्वतःउत्पादन कार्यात सहभागी होतो. त्यामुळे श्रम हा घटक महत्वाचा आहे

3) उत्पादन व उपभोगात सहभाग असतो.

4) श्रम ही राष्ट्राची मोल्यवान साधन सामग्री आहे श्रम हे सर्व संपत्ती चे स्रोत आहे. आणि देशाचा कणा आहे.

5) श्रम हा मानवी घटक असल्याने तो उत्पादनाची जबाबदारी स्विकारू शकतो. उत्पादन कार्याशी निगडित उद्दिष्टे साध्य करणे श्रममुळे शक्य होते.

6) विकसनशिल देशात श्रम हा महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पार पाडतो

**श्रमाची उद्दिष्टे :**

1) श्रम हा क्रियाशील घटक आहे 2) श्रम मानवी घटक आहे. 3) श्रम हे नाशवंत असतात.

4) मालकाच्या तुलनेत सौदाशक्ती असते.

कार्य मार्क्स च्या मते फक्त किमान वेतन दिले जाते. श्रमीकाला कमी वेतन देवून त्याचे शोषण केले जाते.

**वेतन देयकाच्या आधुनिक पध्दती :**

1) समयानुसार वेतन दर 2) वेळ आणि नगानुसार वेतन दर 3) नगा नुसार वेतन दर

**वेतन भिन्नता :** व्यवहारात एकाच प्रकारचे काम करणाऱ्या वेतनात देखिल फरक आढळून येतो. प्रत्येक व्यवसायातील कामगाराची सीमांत उत्पादन क्षमता भिन्न असते. म्हणून त्यांना दिले जाणारे वेतन ही भिन्नता असते.

**वेतनात भिन्नता असण्याची कारणे पुढील प्रमाणे आहेत.**

1) कार्यक्षमतेतील भिन्नता 2) पूर्ण स्पर्धेच्या परिस्थितीचा अभाव 3) श्रमीक संघटना 4) कामातील नियमितपणा 5) कामगारांची गती शिलता 6) विशिष्ट उपयोगी श्रमीकांचे असतीत्व 7) कामाचे स्वरूप 8) भविष्य काळातील उन्नतीची आशा 9) आनुषंगिक लाभ 10) उद्योग धंद्यांचे राष्ट्रीय महत्व.

**भारतात श्रमीकांच्या मजूरी संबंधी धोरणाची गरज :** भांडवलशाही अर्थव्यवस्थेत कामगाराची पिळवणूक ही मोठ्या प्रमाणात होत असते. तसेच नैसर्गिक घटकांचा परिणाम होऊ मजूरीचा दर निश्चित केलातर श्रमीकांची पिळवणूक होते. या परिस्थितीला आळा घालण्यासाठी सरकारने एक शास्त्रीय वस्तूनिष्ठ तसेच सामाजिक न्यायाच्या तत्वावर आधारित धोरण स्विकारले पाहिजे. या धोरणाची अमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी योजण्यात आलेल्या उपायांना मजूरी विषयक धोरण म्हणता.

**उपाय :**

- 1) श्रमीकांचे होणारे शोषण थांबण्याची गरज.
- 2) विकास प्रक्रियेतील अडथडे दुर करण्याची गरज.
- 3) कामगाराची कार्यक्षमता व उत्पादकता वाढविण्याची गरज.
- 4) औद्योगिक शांतता थांबविण्याची गरज.
- 5) मनुष्य बळाचे नियोजन करण्यासाठी गरज.
- 6) देशाचा आर्थिक विकास वाढविण्याची गरज

**श्रम कायदे :** भारतात 50 च्या वर राष्ट्रीय श्रम आहेत. तर बरेचसे राज्याने निर्माण केलेले आहेत. न्युनतम वेतन दर हा न्युनतमवेतन अधिनियम 1948 हा एक श्रम कायदा आहे यात कुशल व अकुशल कामगारांना दिले जाणारे वेतन निर्धारित केले जाते. वेतनाचे अनेक भाग असतात त्यातील महत्वाचा भाग म्हणजे मूळवेतन त्यानंतर वेगळेवेगळे भत्ते येतात. महागाई ज्या प्रमाणात वाढेल त्या प्रमाणात कामगाराना वेतन वाढ मिळावी हे न्यायाचे साहे महागाई भत्ता मिळावा, गुंतविलेल्या भांडवलावर योग्य मोबदला मिळावा व घसारा, वाढ वगैरे साठी योग्य तरतूद करून जो काही नफा उरेल त्या मध्ये ही कामगाराला धंद्याचा एक घटक म्हणून काही तरी भाग मिळाववा. वेतन बद्दल ही दृष्टी वापरली गेली तर कामगाराचे जीवनमान वाढेल त्याच बरोबर उद्योग धंद्या बरोबर त्याच्या मनात आपूलकीची भावना निर्माण होऊन औद्योगिक विकासात उत्साहाने भाग घेतील.

**वेतनात झालेली वाढ :** श्रम व उद्योग मंत्री रमाकांत गोस्वामी यांच्या मते वेतनात वाढ केली गेली आहे. आता अकुशल कामगारांचे वेतन 234 रु वरून 247 रु. प्रति दिवस तर मासिक वेतन 6084 रु. वरून 6422 रु केले आहे. याचा अर्थ कुशल श्रमीकाना दैनिक मजूरी 259 रु. केले आहे. याचा

अर्थ कुशल श्रमीकाना दैनिक मजूरी 259 रु वरुन 273 रु तर मासिक वेतन 6734 रु वरुन 7098 रु एवढे करण्यात आले आहे. तर कुशल कामगारांचे वेतन 285 रु आणि ग्रॅज्युएट श्रेत्रासाठी दैनिक मजूरी 327 केली गेली आहे. मासिक वेतन 8086 रु वरुन काढून 8502 रु एवढे झाले आहे. वाढीव दराप्रमाणे वेतन न मिळाल्यास न्युनतम मजूरी अधिनियम 1948 नुसार कारवाई केली जाईल.

#### निष्कर्ष :

- 1) महागाई ज्या प्रमाणात वाढेल त्या प्रमाणात कामगारांचे वेतन वाढणे गरजेचे आहे.
- 2) कामगारांची कार्यक्षमता व उत्पादकता बाढविण्यासाठी योग्य मोबदला मिळण्याची गरज आहे.
- 3) श्रमीकांचे आर्थिक शोषण थाबवणे गरजेचे आहे.
- 4) श्रमीकांचे जीव न मान उचावण्यासाठी योग्य वेतन देणे गरजेचे आहे.
- 5) न्युनतम वेतन अधिनियम 1948 कायद्याची काटेकार पणे अबल बजावणी होणे गरजेचे आहे.

**समारोप :** देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासात श्रमीक हा महत्वाचा घटक आहे. कामगार वर्गामूळच आज देश विकास च्या वाटेवर जात आहे. यत्रं, ज्ञानाच्या युगात देखील कामगारांचे महत्व कमी झालेले नाही. भिन्न उद्योग कषी, पूर्वीनिर्माण, रस्ते निर्माण असे एक ना अनेक क्षेत्रात कामगारांचे योगदान महत्व पूर्ण आहे . श्रमीकांना योग्य मोबदला मिळून त्यांचे जीवनमान उंचावण्यासाठी आज जास्त आवश्यकता आहे.

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प्रा. डॉ. संजय परशराम देवरे (1308-1310)

## जीएसटीचा भविष्यात तेलाच्या किंमतीवरील परिणाम अभ्यासने

प्रा. डॉ. संजय परशराम देवरे

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, महाराजा सयाजीराव गायकवाड महाविद्यालय, मालेगाव कॅम्प ता. मालेगाव जि. नाशिक

अप्रत्यक्ष कर सुधार प्रक्रिया भाग म्हणून १९८६ मध्ये पंतप्रधान राजीव गांधी मंत्रीमंडळातील अर्थमंत्री विश्वानाथ प्रतापसिंग यांनी मुल्यवर्धित कर प्रणाली ;टज्द अस्तित्वात आली. त्यातूनच पुढे पंतप्रधान अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी यांनी व त्यांची आर्थिक सल्लागार समिती (आय. जी. पटेल, विमल जलान, सी रंगराजन) ने जीएसटी चे मॉडेल डिझाईन केले. युपीए सरकारच्या काळात पी. चिदंबरम यांनी हे प्रक्रिया पुढे तशीच चालू ठेवली. यानंतर २०१४ मध्ये मोदी सरकारचे वित्तमंत्री जेटली यांनी जीएसटी बिल लोकसभेत सादर केले. १६ ऑगस्ट २०१६ दुरुस्ती बिल पास झाले, १ जुलै २०१७ ला हे बिल लागू करण्यात आले. थोडक्यात वेगवेळ्या कर प्रणालीचा अस्त झाला जीएसटीच्या रूपाने एक नवीन कर प्रणालीचा आरंभ झाला. एक नवीन अध्यायाची सुरुवात भारतीय कर प्रणालीत सुरू करण्यात आली. म्हणजे वेगवेगळी कर प्रणाली अस्तला गेली. त्याजागी जीएसटीच्या रूपाने एकच कर प्रणाली अस्तित्वात आली. परंतू त्यात करांच्या दरात ५:, १२:, १८:, २८: असे वेगवेगळे कर आकारले गेले. या करातून आवश्यक उपभोगाच्या वस्तूंना करातून वगळ्यात आले व इतर सर्व वस्तूंना जीएसटी अंतर्गत आणण्यात आले. परंतु अजुन पर्यंत पेट्रोल व डिझेल यांना जीएसटीच्या कक्षेत आणले गेले नाही. जर भविष्यात ते जीएसटीच्या प्रणालीत आणले तर त्यांच्या किंमतीवर व सरकारच्या उत्पन्नावर काय परिणाम होईल याचा अभ्यास करता येईल.

**उद्दिष्टे :**

१) जीएसटीच्या कक्षेत पेट्रोल—डिझेल आणल्यास त्यांच्या किंमतीवरील परिणाम अभ्यासने

२) जीएसटीमुळे पेट्रोल—डिझेल रूपाने मिळणाऱ्या सरकारच्या उत्पन्नावर होणारे परिणाम अभ्यासने च्य

**गृहीत :** पेट्रोल—डिझेलच्या कर रूपाने मिळणाऱ्या उत्पन्नात जीएसटीमुळे घट होईल.

**माहिती संकलन/संशोधन पध्दती :** प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी दुय्यम तथ्य संकलन पध्दतीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. यासाठी संदर्भग्रंथ, लेख, मासिके, साप्ताहिके, दैनिक वृत्तपत्रे व अधिकृत संकेत स्थळ यांचा वापर केलेला आहे.

**विश्लेषण :**

जीएसटी पूर्वी परिस्थिती

जुलै २०१७ पासून जीएसटी लागू करण्यात आला. त्यानुसार वेगवेगळ्या वस्तूवर वेगवेगळे जीएसटीचे दर लागू करण्यात आले ते दर म्हणजे ५%, १२%, १८%, २८% लावण्यात आले. आवश्यक उपभोग्य वस्तूंना शुन्य जीएसटी लागू करण्यात आला. परंतु पेट्रोल—डिझेल यांना आजूनपर्यंत जीएसटी लागू करण्यात आलेला नाही कारण पेट्रोल—डिझेल पासून सरकारला मोठे उत्पन्न मिळते. हे उत्पन्न सोडण्याची सरकारची तयारी नाही. त्याची मिमांसा पुढीलप्रमाणे करता येते. केंद्र सरकार क्रुड ऑईलची आयात फक्त २०१९ पैसे पेट्रोल तर डिझेल २०१९ या किंमतीत आयात करते त्यानंतर ते शुध्द (रिफाईन) केले जाते. रिफाईननंतर त्याची किंमत २९.५३ पैसे पेट्रोल व २९.१२ पैसे डिझेल ऐवढी किंमत होते. यानंतर सरकार त्यावर तीन पध्दतीने कर आकारते ते म्हणजे केंद्रिय उत्पदन शुल्क, मुल्यवर्धित कर ; टाज्द व वितरकांचे कमिशन यामुळे इंधनांच्या किंमतीत मोठी वाढ होते ही वाढ खालील प्रमाणे ( आकडेवारी सप्टेंबर २०१७ दिल्लीत)

	शुध्द किंमत	इंधन	केंद्रिय शुल्क	उत्पादन	वॉट	वितरकांचे कमिशन	एकूण किंमत
१. पेट्रोल	२९.५३ पैसे		२१.४८ पैसे		१४.६४ पैसे	३.२३ पैसे	६४.८८ पैसे
२. डिझेल	२९.१२ पैसे		१७.३३ पैसे		०८.४८ पैसे	२.१७ पैसे	५७.०६ पैसे

आता दिल्लीतील पेट्रोलची किंमत ७०.४८ पैसे तर डिझेलची किंमत ५८.८८ पैसे, मुंबई—७३.२५ पैसे, ६१.५४ पैसे, कलकत्ता — ७३.२५ पैसे, ६१.५४ पैसे, चेन्नई — ७३.०९ पैसे, ६२.०२ पैसे अशा किंमतीना विकले जात आहे. यानुसार सरकारला पेट्रोल—डिझेल वरील करांमुळे गेल्या चार वर्षात पुढील प्रमाणे उत्पन्न मिळाले

**सरकारी उत्पन्नाची आकडेवारी पुढीलप्रमाणे**

सन	स्कारचे उत्पन्न (कोटी रू.)	एकूण निवळ वाढ (कोटी रू.)
२०१२—१३	४६,९२६	—
२०१३—१४	५०,२२२	३२९६
२०१४—१५	७५,४४१	२५,२१९
२०१५—१६	१.९९ सी ब्ण	१,२३,५५९

वरील आकडेवारीवरून लक्षात येते की पेट्रोल—डिझेलवरील करू रूपाने मिळणाऱ्या उत्पन्नात मोठ्या प्रमाणात ( २०१५—१६—१,२३,५५९ ब्ण.) वाढ होत आहे.

**जीएसटी नंतर :** नुकतीच केंद्रीय पेट्रोलियम मंत्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान यांनी पेट्रोल—डिझेलला जीएसटीच्या कक्षेत आणण्याची मागणी केली. परंतु ही मागणी नजीकच्या काळात पूर्ण होण्याची शक्यता नाही. जीएसटी लावल्यास याचे चार कर दर आहेत. त्यापैकी सर्वाधिक दर २८: आहे समजा २८: जीएसटी लागू झाल्यास दिल्लीमध्ये ३०.५५ रूपये पेट्रोलच्या मुळ किंमतीवर फक्त ०८.५६ रू कर द्यावा लागेल. त्यात वितरकाचे ३.५७ रू कमिशन धरल्यास पेट्रोलची किंमत फक्त ४२.६८ रूपयावर जाईल म्हणजे एकदम २८.८० रूपयांनी (७०.४८—४२.६८३ २८.८०) किंमत कमी होईल. अशीच परिस्थिती डिझेलच्या बाबतीत घडेल. तर डिझेलच्या मुळ ५८.८८ पैसे किंमतीवर ०८.१५ कर द्यावा लागेल त्यात वितरकांचे कमिशन २.१७ पैसे पकडल्यास डिझेलची किंमत ३९.४३ पैसे होईल म्हणजे डिझेल १९.४५ पैशांनी स्वस्त होईल. अशा किंमत घटीमुळे पेट्रोल व डिझेलच्या उत्पन्नात कर रूपाने मिळणारे उत्पन्न ३०: च्या जवळपास घटेल म्हणजे जवळपास ३७००० ब्रण २०१५—१६या वर्षात एवढ्या रूपयांची घट होईल. अशी परिस्थिती संपूर्ण देशभरात होईल. ही घट सरकारला परवडणारी नाही. म्हणून सरकार इंधनाला जीएसटीच्या कक्षेत आणणार नाही. कारण त्यामुळे इंधनाचे दर कमी होतील, केंद्राचेही उत्पन्न कमी होईल परिणामी राज्यांचेही उत्पन्न कमी होईल व राज्यांचे अवलंबित्व वाढेल ही बाब सरकारला परवडणारी नाही.

#### निष्कर्ष :

इंधनाला जीएसटीच्या कक्षेत आणल्यास

- १) केंद्रसरकारचा इंधन महसूल कमी होईल
- २) राज्य सरकारांच्याही महसूलात घट होईल.
- ३) राज्याचे केंद्रावरील अवलंबित्व वाढेल.
- ४) काही राज्यांचे उत्पन्न कमी होवून दिवाळखोरीत निघतील

परंतु जनतेला मात्र फायदा होणार आहे कारण पेट्रोल—डिझेलच्या किंमती कमी होतील, अप्रत्यक्षरित्या इतर वस्तूंच्या किंमतीही कमी होतील आणि महागाईतून जनतेची काही प्रमाणात सुटका होईल.

#### संदर्भ :

- १) लेख— दै. लोकसत्ता, ११ सप्टेंबर २०१७
- २) लेख— दै. महाराष्ट्र टाइम्स, सप्टेंबर २०१७
- ३) म्बवदवउपब दक च्वसपजपबंस ममासल
- ४) जपउमेवजपदकपणबवउ
- ४) आधिकृत संकेत स्थळ

नितिन नारायण जाबरे (1311-1314)

## वस्तु व सेवा कराचा भारतीय शेतीवर होणारा परिणाम

नितिन नारायण जाबरे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, संघवी केशरी महाविद्यालय, चिंचवड, पुणे-१९

**गोषवारा :-** वस्तु व सेवा कर कायदा हा भारताच्या करविषयक सुधारणांच्या इतिहासातील सर्वात महत्त्वाची घटना म्हणावी लागेल. वस्तु आणि सेवांसाठी एक देश एक कर ही रचना जीएसटी मुळे अस्तित्वात आली आहे. राज्ये आकारत असलेले आणि संघराज्य पातळीवरील सुमारे १५ कर जीएसटीमुळे बंद झाले. जीएसटीला ५० टक्के राज्यांची मान्यता घेण्याची अट सरकारने अट पूर्ण केल्याने १ जुलै २०१७ पासून संपूर्ण देशभर लागू करण्यात आला. भारतातील शेती क्षेत्रावर सुद्धा जीएसटीचा परिणाम झालेला आहे. यामध्ये बियाणे सोडून खते किटकनाशके, ट्रॅक्टर, ट्रॅक्टरचे स्पेअर पार्ट इ. च्या किंमती वाढून शेतकऱ्यांना त्याची झळ सोसावी लागणार आहे. या लेखात वस्तु व सेवा कराचा भारतीय शेतीवर होणाऱ्या परिणामांचा (अनुकूल व प्रतिकूल) प्रामुख्याने आढावा घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे. यासाठी दुय्यम सामुग्रीचा उपयोग केलेला आहे. उदा. योजना मासिक, लेख इंटरनेटवरील माहिती इ.

**प्रस्तावना:-** कर हा शासनाला मुख्य महसूलाचा मार्ग आहे आणि देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विकास करायचा असेल तर कर रूपी उत्पन्न आवश्यक असते आणि ते गरजेचे देखील असते. कारण यातूनच रस्ते, पुलबांधणी, सार्वजनिक आरोग्य सेवा, शिक्षण याला देशहिताची आणि समाजपयोगी विकास कामे केली जातात. राजा महाराजांच्या काळापासून कर वसुलीची पद्धत भारतात प्रचलित आहे. भारतात केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकारे आणि स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांना महसूल प्राप्तीसाठी वेगवेगळे कर लावण्याची मुभा आहे. भारतात विविध प्रकारचे प्रत्यक्ष कर आणि अप्रत्यक्ष कर वेगवेगळ्या पातळीवर गोळा केले जातात. यातील आयकर, मालमत्ता कर हे प्रत्यक्ष कर होते. तर व्हॅट, सेवाकर, कार्पोरेट टॅक्स ही अप्रत्यक्ष करांची उदाहरणे भारतामध्ये एकूण जमा झालेल्या करांपैकी (केंद्र व राज्यांचा) ६० टक्के हून अधिक कर अप्रत्यक्ष करांमधून जमा होतो. जी.एस.टी. चा भारतीय शेतीवर फार मोठा परिणाम होणार आहे. आज भारताच्या एकूण जीडीपी मध्ये जवळपास १३ टक्के कर शेती क्षेत्राचा आहे. शेती क्षेत्राशी संबंधीत

अशा वाहतुक क्षेत्रावर परिणाम होणार आहे. खते व किटकनाशके यावर जीएसटी लागू केल्याने एक एकर मधील शेतीच्या खर्चात समारे ३६० रूपये पर्यंत वाढण्याचा अंदाज व्यक्त केला जात आहे.

### उद्दीष्टे :-

१) जीएसटी कायद्याचा आढावा घेणे.

२) जीएसटी चा भारतीय शेतीच्या आदानत्रंरं झालेल्या परिणामांचा अभ्यास करणे

### विषयाचे स्पष्टीकरण:-

‘एक देश एक कर एक बाजार’ या वाक्याला अनुसरून १ जुलै २०१७ पासून जीएसटी संपूर्ण भारतात लागू करण्यात आलजा. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था, भारतीय बाजार, कृषी, शेतकरी आणि मंडी इ. सर्वच धारकांवर त्याचा परिणाम झालेला आहे. २०२२ पर्यंत शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्न दुप्पट करण्याचा सरकारचा प्रयत्न आहे. यात पीक वीमा योजनेचे व्यापक बदल केले आहेत. यातील प्रिमियम चा अधिका अधिक वाटा सरकार उचलेल. मंडी ऑनलाईन बाजार मंचाला जोडले गेले आहे. त्याबरोबर जकात कर समाप्त करण्याची घोषणा केली गेली. जो कर १४८ वर्ष जुना होता. त्याचा भार शेतकऱ्याला माल विकतांना उचलावा लागत असे. आता मात्र शेतकरी आपला शेतमाल योग्य भाव मिळण्यासाठी सहजरित्या एका राज्यातून दुसऱ्या राज्यात नेईल. पॅकींजविना खाद्यपदार्थांवर कोणताही टॅक्स लावला गेला नाही, ही शेतकरी व उपभोक्त्यांना दिलासा देणारी बाब आहे. कराच्या नवीन दरांमुळे शेतीला आवश्यक असणाऱ्या जसे की पेस्टीसाईड, शेतीची यंत्रे, हायर आणि खते यांच्या किंमती वाढणार असून त्याचा शेतकऱ्यांवर परिणाम होणार आहे.

कोणत्या वस्तूवर किती कर आणि त्याचा परिणाम:-

अ. क्र	वस्तु	जीएसटी दर	परिणाम
१.	खाद (खते)	५ %	शेतीच्या खर्चात वाढ होईल.
२.	पेस्टीसाईड (किटकनाशक)	१८%	खर्च वाढेल
३.	ट्रॅक्टर	१२%	ट्रॅक्टर व त्याची उपकरणे महाग होतील
४.	रबर	२८%	टायर महाग होणार असल्याने ट्रॅक्टर ट्रॉलीची किंमत वाढणार आहे. मालवाहतुक सुद्धा महाग होणार आहे.
५.	प्लॅस्टिक पाईप	२८%	प्लॅस्टिक पाईप महाग झाल्याने सिंचन, टयुबवेल निर्मिती महाग होईल.



**१) खतांच्या किंमतीवर परिणाम :-**

देशभर दर साल २२.४ करोड टन खाद्यान्नाचे उत्पन्न होते आणि त्यासाठी जवळपास ५५० लाख टन खतांचा वापर होतो. जीएसटी लागू होण्या अगोदर खतांवर ० ते ८ टक्के दरम्यान कर लावला जात होता. मात्र खतांवर ० ते ८ टक्के दरम्यान कर लावला जात होता. मात्र जीएसटी लागू झाल्यानंतर यावर १२ टक्के कर लावला जात होता. परंतु हा दर ५ टक्के करण्यात आला. त्यामुळे खतांच्या किंमती ५ ते ७ टक्क्यांनी वाढल्या. त्याचा परिणाम शेतकऱ्यांच्या खर्च व उत्पन्नावर झालेला आहे. परिणामी त्याचा परिणाम भारतीय शेती क्षेत्रावर झालेला आहे.

**२) किटकनाशकांच्या किंमतीवर परिणाम :-** शेतीसाठी आवश्यक असणारी किटकनाशके जीएसटी लागू झाल्यामुळे महाग झाली आहेत. किटकनाशकांवर १८ टक्के जीएसटी लावला गेला आहे. त्या अगोदर किटकनाशकांवर ५.५ टक्के कर लावला जात होता. याचा विपरित परिणाम शेतकऱ्यांच्या खर्च व उत्पन्नावर होणार आहे.

**३) ट्रॅक्टरच्या किंमतीवर परिणाम :-** शेतीच्या विविध कामासाठी ट्रॅक्टर उपयुक्त असतो. त्याच्या टायर, रिम, आणि त्याच्या इतर उपकरणांवर जवळजवळ १८ टक्के जीएसटी लावला गेला आहे. पूर्वी हा दर १२.५ टक्के होता. त्यामुळे निश्चितच ट्रॅक्टरच्या किंमतींमध्ये वाढ झालेली दिसून येते. त्याचा परिणाम शेतकऱ्यांच्या खर्चात वाढ होईल. परिणाम शेतीचे उत्पादन, उत्पादकता यावर देखील प्रतिकूल परिणाम होतांना दिसेल.

**४) सिंचन सुविधा महाग होणार :-** शेतीच्या आधुनिकीकरणामध्ये जलसिंचनाचा समावेश होतो. शेतीतील उत्पादन व उत्पादकता वाढविण्यासाठी पिकांना योग्य त्या प्रमाणात पाणी देणे आवश्यक असते. त्यासाठी सिंचन उपकरणांचा वापर केला जातो. परंतु सिंचन यंत्र, ड्रिप, स्प्रींकलर यावर पूर्वी ५ टक्के कर लावला जात होता. परंतु जीएसटी लागू झाल्यानंतर हा दर वाढवून तो सुमारे १८ टक्के करण्यात आला. त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांना शेतीमध्ये जलसिंचनाच्या सुविधा घेणे महाग होणार आहे. त्याचा फारक शेतीच्या उत्पादन व उत्पादकतेवर होईल. तसेच प्लॅस्टीक पाईप महाग झाल्याने त्याचा वापर करणे शेतकऱ्याला परवडणार नाही. प्लॅस्टीक पाईपवर २८ टक्के जीएसटी लावला आहे. त्यामुळे प्लॅस्टीक पाईपच्या किंमती भरमसाठ वाढल्या आहेत. त्याचा परिणाम शेतकऱ्यांच्या उत्पन्न व खर्चावर होणार आहे. सामान्य शेतकरी आता सुद्धा किटकनाशके तथा अन्य कृषी रसायनांच्या वापराप्रती उदासीन असतात. परंतु त्याचा उपयोग

करण्याचा विचार करणार तेवढ्यात त्याच्या किंमतीमध्ये सरकारने वाढ केली. त्यामुळे यापुढे ही यांच्या वापराप्रती उदासीन राहतील. त्यामुळे सरकारने खते, किटकनाशके यांचे उत्पादन करणाऱ्या कंपन्यांना, त्यांच्या उत्पादन खर्चानुसार किंमती ठेवण्याची यंत्रणा उभारणे आवश्यक आहे. जेणे करून या कंपन्या अवाच्या सव्वा किंमती लावणार नाहीत.

#### निष्कर्ष:—

१. जीएसटी चा भारतीय शेती क्षेत्राला सहाय्यभूत ठरणाऱ्या सेवाक्षेत्रातील वाहतुक क्षेत्रावर परिणाम होवून शेती क्षेत्रावर त्याचा विपरीत परिणाम झाला आहे.
२. जीएसटी मुळे भारतीय शेतीच्या उत्पादनावर प्रतिकूल परिणाम झालेला आहे.
३. शेतीच्या आदानांच्या किंमतीमध्ये जीएसटी मुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढ झाल्याने शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्न घटले व खर्च वाढला.
४. भारतीय अर्थ व्यवस्थेत राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नामध्ये शेती क्षेत्राचा वाटा कमी होण्याचा धोका दिसून येतो.
५. जीएसटीमुळे शेतकऱ्यांचा राहणीमानाचा दर्जा खालावला. तसेच एकूणनच शेतकऱ्यांच्या बचतीवरती प्रतिकूल परिणाम झालेला दिसून येतो.

**समारोप :—** शेती हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा आहे. भारतातील एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी ६५ टक्के लोकसंख्या आज देखील प्रत्यक्ष आणि अप्रत्यक्षरित्या शेतीव्यवसायावर अवलंबून आहे. शेती हा व्यवसाय बेभरवशाचा व्यवसाय असून यातून उत्पन्न किती मिळेल हे निश्चित सांगू शकत नाही. कारण शेती व्यवसाय मान्सून वर अवलंबून आहे. पाऊस चांगला झाला तरच शेतीतून उत्पन्न मिळू शकते. हवामान चांगले असेल तरच पिक चांगले हवून त्यापासून शेतकऱ्याला उत्पन्न प्राप्त होईल. पाऊस, हवामान या सारखे नैसर्गिक खटक शेतकऱ्याला कधी दगा देतील हे सांगतायेत नाही. त्यामुळे शेतीचे उत्पन्न शाश्वत नसते. अशातच शासनाने १ जुलै २०१७ पासून जीएसटी ही भारतीय अप्रत्यक्ष कर रचनेतील नवीन कर प्रणाली लागू केल्याने त्याचा विपरीत परिणाम शेती क्षेत्रावर होतांना दिसून येतो.

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श्रीमती. कदम जयश्री लक्ष्मण (1315-1317)

## शिक्षण प्रणाली आणि आर्थिक विकास

श्रीमती. कदम जयश्री लक्ष्मण

एम.बीए, एम फील, पी. एचडी

देशाची आर्थिक उपलब्धी मोजण्यासाठी दरडोई स्थूल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादनाचा निकष विचारात घेतला जात असे. परंतु आर्थिक विकासाचा निर्देशक म्हणून त्यात बऱ्याच उणिवा आढळून आल्या म्हणून अर्थशास्त्रज्ञांनी आर्थिक विकासाचे मापन करण्यासाठी पूर्वीपेक्षा अधिक व्यापक असे मापनाचे साधन शोधून काढण्याचा प्रयत्न केला त्यासंदर्भात दोन दृष्टीकोन आढळून येतात.

### १) भौतिक जीवनमाचा निर्देशांक

#### २) मानव विकास निर्देशांक

➤ **भौतिक जीवनमान निर्देशांक:**— १९७९ मध्ये मॉरीस डी मॉरीस यांनी २३ देशांचा अभ्यास करून भौतिक जीवनमानाचा निर्देशांक तयार केला. त्यासाठी खालील तीन निर्देशक घटक विचारात घेतले.

- १) सरासरी आयुर्मान
- २) बालमृत्यूदर
- ३) साक्षरता दर

जीवनाची गुणवत्ता सुधारायची असेल तर शिक्षणाला अतिशय महत्व आहे.

➤ **मानव विकास:**— १९९७ च्या यु.एन.डी.पी मानव विकास अहवालानुसार मानव विकास ही अशी प्रक्रिया आहे की, ज्यामध्ये लोकांच्या निवडी व पसंतीचा विस्तार होऊन त्यांच्या कल्याणाची उच्चतम पातळी गाठली जाते. मानव विकासात लोकांच्या ३ निवडी किंवा पसंती विचारत घेतल्या जातात.

- १) दीर्घ आणि स्वास्थ्यपूर्ण जीवन
- २) ज्ञान संपादन

३) चांगले जीवनमान शिक्षणामुळे लोकांच्या कार्यक्षमतेत वाढ होते व त्यामुळे साधनसंपत्तीचा महत्तम वापर होण्यास मदत होते व त्यामुळे आर्थिक विकास होतो. शिक्षण हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक विकासाचा मापदंड/मुख्यआधार आहे. आर्थिक समृद्धी आणि मानवी जीवनाच्या गुणवत्तेत सुधारणा यामधील तो प्रभावी दुवा आहे. शिक्षण ही मानवाची मूलभूत गरज आहे. मानवी संसंधान विकासाचा तो महत्वाचा भाग आहे. शिक्षणामुळे ज्ञान आणि कौशल्य प्राप्त होते. त्यामुळे मूल्य आणि दृष्टिकोन विकसित होतात. हे समाजासाठी खूप महत्वाचे आहे. मानवी भांडवल उभारण्यासाठी शिक्षण ही महत्वाची गुंतवणूक आहे. सुशिक्षित लोकसंख्या ही देशाची संपत्ती आहे. त्यामुळे जीवनाची गुणवत्ता सुधारते. आधुनिक कल्पना आणि वैज्ञानिक दृष्टीकोन आत्मसात करण्यास ते सहाय्य करते. स्त्रियांचा

दर्जा विकसित करण्यात शिक्षणाची भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वाची आहे. तांत्रिक आणि व्यावसायिक शिक्षणामुळे कुशल मनुष्यबळ पुरवता येते आणि म्हणून भारताच्या आर्थिक नियोजनात शिक्षणाला प्राधान्य देण्यात आले आहे. तांत्रिक आणि उच्च शिक्षण देणाऱ्या शाळा, महाविद्यालये आणि विद्यापीठे यांच्या संख्येत वाढ होत आहे. हे आर्थिक विकासासाठी अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहे. भारतात राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नातून शैक्षणिक उद्देशांसाठी केल्या जाणाऱ्या खर्चाचे प्रमाण वाढविणे अत्यावश्यक आहे. आजची शिक्षण प्रणाली ब्रिटीशांच्या प्रतिरूपावर आधारित आहे. ती १८३५ मध्ये लागू केली गेली. भारताची सामाजिक, राजकीय, व आर्थिक परिस्थितीत तीव्र वेगाने बदल होत आहे. त्यादृष्टीने देशापुढील उद्देश, आव्हान, आणि संकट यावर विचार करणे गरजेचे आहे. सन १८३५ मध्ये जेव्हा शिक्षण प्रणालीचा प्रस्ताव मांडला गेला तेव्हा लॉर्ड मेकॉलेने स्पष्ट शब्दात सांगितले इंग्रजी शिक्षणाचा उद्देश भारतात कारकुन निर्माण करणे हा आहे. हया शिक्षण प्रणालीने उच्च वर्गाला भारतातील कनिष्ठ वर्गात शामिल करण्यात महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका बजावली. ब्रिटिश समाजचे २०व्या शताकपर्यंत असे म्हणणे होते की, श्रमिक वर्गाच्या मुलांना शिक्षित करणे म्हणजे त्यांना जीवनातील कार्य करण्यास अयोग्य/अपात्र बनविणे होय. संपत्ती नसलेल्या निर्धन कुटूंबातील मुलांसाठी हयाच नितीचा अवलंब केला होता. मागील २०० वर्षातील भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणालीच्या विश्लेषणावरून असा निष्कर्ष निघतो की, शिक्षण हे उच्च वर्ग केंद्रीत, श्रम तसेच बौद्धिक कार्यापासून दूर असणारे होते. यासर्व वाईट गोष्टींची जाणीव सर्वप्रथम गांधीजींना १९१७ मध्ये झाली. गुजरात एज्युकेशन सोसायटी त्यासाठी स्थापन केली. स्वतंत्रता संग्रामाच्या दिवसात शांतिनिकेतन, काशी विद्यापीठ तसेच इतर विद्यालयांमध्ये शिक्षणाला प्राथमिकता दिली. राष्ट्राच्या पुनर्निर्माण, सामाजिक, आर्थिक विकास इ. क्षेत्रांच्या विकासासाठी शिक्षण महत्वाचे आहे. शिक्षणाचे लक्ष्य राष्ट्रीयता, चारित्र निर्माण व मानवी संसाधन विकास करणे हा आहे. प्रत्येक दहा वर्षांनी पाठ्यपुस्तके बदलतात. परंतु शिक्षणाचे मूलभूत स्वरूप बदलवून ते रोजगाराभिमुख बनविणे आवश्यक आहे. शिक्षणाचा वास्तविक अर्थ आहे काहीतरी शिकून स्वतःला स्वयंपूर्ण बनविणे. म्हणूनच शिक्षणाला मानवी जीवनाचा डोळा असेही म्हटले जाते. तो मानवाला जीवनाच्या प्रति योग्य दृष्टी देवून त्याला योग्य बनवून चांगला वाईचा विचार करून प्रगतिशिल करू शकतो. भारतीय शिक्षणप्रणाली आणि परदेशी शिक्षण प्रणाली यामध्ये खूप फरक आहे. भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणाली थेंअरीला महत्व देते. त्यामध्ये प्रात्यक्षिक तसेच क्रिएटीव्हिटीला वाव नसतो. भारतात शिक्षण हे दैनंदिन कार्यातील औपचारीकता म्हणून घेतले जाते. इंजिनिअरिंग किंवा मेडिकल डिग्री केवळ औपचारीकता म्हणून घेतली जाते. भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणाली फक्त अभ्यासावर जोर देते. एक्ट्रा करिकुलर ॲक्टिव्हिटीवर भर देत नाही. भारतीय शिक्षण हा एक व्यापार ;ठनेपदमेद्ध बनला आहे. शिक्षणाचे खाजीकरण झाल्यामुळे शिकवण्या कोचिंग क्लासेस यावर भर दिला जात आहे. शिक्षण हे केवळ पैसा निर्माण करण्याचे साधन बनले आहे. व्यापारी मनाने आज शिक्षणाकडे पाहिले जाते. भारतात विद्यार्थी तिच शाखा निवडतात ज्यामध्ये पगार जास्त आहे. तसेच नोकरीच्या संधी जास्त आहे. भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणाली जुने तंत्रज्ञान शिकवते. स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीनंतर शिक्षण प्रणालीत कोणतेच बदल झाले नाही. सर्वात महत्वाचे म्हणजे भारतीय शिक्षण प्रणाली अद्यावत तंत्रज्ञान आपल्या

अभ्यासक्रमात समाविष्ट करत नाही. परकीय शिक्षण प्रणालीत प्रॅक्टिकल बेस शिक्षणाला महत्व आहे. तसेच ते त्यांच्या शिक्षणात क्रिएटिव्हिटीला महत्व देतात. परकीय देशांमध्ये शिक्षण म्हणजे सातत्याने शिकण्याची पध्दत आहे. परकीय शिक्षण प्रणालीत अभ्यासात वेगवेगळे विषय असतात. त्यामध्ये कला असते तसेच खेळ असतात. यू एस मध्ये अभ्यासक्रमात कला, खेळ, संगीत, नाटक इ. विषय असतात. ऑस्ट्रेलियात खेळ मग त्यामध्ये क्रिकेट, हॉकी, बॉक्सींग इ. त्यांच्या अभ्यासक्रमात असते. दुबईमध्ये तर प्राथमिक आणि माध्यमिक शिक्षण हे मोफत दिले जाते. कायद्याने ते सक्तीचे केले आहे. परकीय देशांमध्ये विद्यार्थी आपल्या आवडीच्या क्षेत्रात जावू शकतात, आवडीची शाखा निवडू शकतात. परकीय देशांमध्ये अभ्यासक्रम हा प्रत्येक दिवशी बदलत असतो. जसे जसे तंत्रज्ञान बदलते. तसेच कुशल श्रमिकांची आवश्यकता बदलते. परकीय देशात कौशल्याला महत्व दिले जाते. कौशल्यपूर्ण विद्यार्थी शिक्षणप्रवाहातून बाहेर पडावे यावर परदेशी शिक्षण प्रणालीचा भर असतो. हे काही लपून नाहीये की, यू.एस.ए. आणि यू.के. मध्ये संशोधनाच्या संधी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर उपलब्ध आहे. तसेच ते विद्यार्थ्यांना संशोधनासाठी निधी उपलब्ध करून देतात. त्यामुळे भारतीय विद्यार्थी परदेशात शिक्षणासाठी जातात. भारतातील छोट्या संस्थामधून एम बी ए ची डिग्री घेण्यापेक्षा केलॉग स्कूल ऑफ मॅनेजमेंट किंवा हॉवर्ड बिजनेस स्कूल मधून डिग्री घेणे फायद्याचे असते. खरोखर आपण आपल्या शिक्षण प्रणालीत बदल करण्याची गरज आहे. त्यामध्ये क्रिएटिव्हिटी, समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी उपया, नवसंशोधन, कौशल्य शिक्षणाची गरज आहे. केवळ शिक्षणप्रणालीत बदल करण्याची गरज नाही तर लोकांच्या मानसिकतेत बदल करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. शिक्षणामुळे लोकांच्या कार्यक्षमतेत वाढ झाल्यामुळे इतर साधनसंपत्तीचा महत्तम वापर होण्यास मदत होते. स्वस्थ समाजाची उभारणी शिक्षणामुळे होते. सुशिक्षित व्यक्ती परस्परांना समजून घेऊन सहकाराच्या तत्वावर संघटिक होऊन एक स्वस्थ समाजाची उभारणी करतात. लोकसंख्यावाढ, वनांचा नाश, औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील टाकाऊ वस्तू इ. मुळे प्रदूषण होते. त्याचे होणारे दुष्परिणाम सुशिक्षित व्यक्तींना चांगल्या प्रकारे कळतात. त्यामुळे पर्यावरणाच्या समस्या सोडवून ते पर्यावरणचे संगोपन करता. डब्ल्यू ई डोमिंगच्या मते, ‘देशाची संपत्तीही देशातील भरपूर नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीवर अवलंबून न राहता देशातील लोकांच्या गुणवत्तेवर अवलंबून असते’. देशातील लोक म्हणजे राष्ट्राची मानवी साधनसंपत्ती होय. आर्थिक संसाधने राष्ट्राची उत्पादनक्षमता सुधारण्यासाठी महत्वपूर्ण ठरतात. तर सामाजिक संसाधने ही मानवी साधनसंपत्तीची गुणवत्ता सुधारण्यासाठी आवश्यक ठरतात. यात शिक्षण आणि आरोग्यसेवा इ. चा समावेश होतो. ते अर्थव्यवस्थेतील मानवी संसाधनांच्या विकासाला साहाय्यक ठरतात. त्यामुळे देशाचा आर्थिक विकास होण्यास मदत होते.

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प्रा. डॉ. पवार नानासाहेब चंद्रभान (1318-1326)

## महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील मानव विकास निर्देशांकाच्या परिणामकारकतेचे अध्ययन

प्रा. डॉ. पवार नानासाहेब चंद्रभान

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, रा.ब.नारायणराव बोरावके महाविद्यालय, श्रीरामपूर

**गोषवारा :** जागतिक आणि देशपातळीवर अलकडे आर्थिक विकासाचा मापदंड म्हणून मानव विकास निर्देशांकाचे महत्त्व वाढले आहे. जागतिक बँक मानव विकास निर्देशांकाच्या साह्याने सदस्य देशांच्या विकासाची क्रमवारी स्पष्ट करते. देश पातळीवरही मानव विकास निर्देशांकाचे मूल्य काढून राज्यांच्या विकास पातळीची तुलना केली जाते. तसेच राज्यपातळीवर जिल्हानिहाय मानव विकास निर्देशांक काढून आर्थिक विकासाची व्यूहरचना व धोरणे तयार केली जातात. सदर अभ्यास हा दुय्यम आधार सामग्रीवर आधारलेला असून या अभ्यासात महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील विविध जिल्ह्यांच्या मानव विकास निर्देशांकाचे विश्लेषण करून त्यांची क्रमवारी लावली आहे. एकंदर मानव विकास निर्देशांकाचे मूल्य वाढविण्यासाठी महत्त्वपूर्ण निष्कर्ष व उपयुक्त शिफारशी सुचविणे हा अभ्यासाचा मुख्य उद्देश आहे.

**प्रस्तावना :** भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशात समन्यायी सर्वसमावेशक विकास करणे ही एक प्रमुख समस्या बनली आहे. त्या दृष्टीने सर्वसमावेशक आर्थिक विकास हा अर्थशास्त्रज्ञांचा अभ्यासाचा केंद्रबिंदू बनला आहे. देशातील उपलब्ध साधनसामुग्री, भौतिक, वित्तीय आणि मानवी भांडवलाचा जास्तीत जास्त कार्यक्षम वापर करून अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या सर्वच क्षेत्रांमध्ये उत्पादकतेचा स्तर उंचावणे म्हणजे आर्थिक विकास होय. व्यापक अर्थाने असे म्हणता येईल की, राष्ट्रीय उत्पात्तामध्ये वृद्धी करून दारिद्र्य दूर करणे, सामान्य लोकांचा जीवन स्तर उंचावणे म्हणजे विकास होय. मानव विकासाचा संबंध हा मानवी जीवनाशी निगडित आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक व्यवहाराशी असतो. तसेच मानवी जीवनाच्या गुणवत्ता वाढीशीही संबंध असतो. मात्र आर्थिक वृद्धीचा संबंध उत्पन्न वाढीशी असतो. १९९० च्या प्रकाशित भनउंद कमअमसवचउमदज च्या रिपोर्ट मानव विकासाचा अर्थ स्पष्ट करताना एखाद्या देशातील सर्वसामान्य लोकांना मिळणाऱ्या संधीच्या परिघात व सामूहिक निर्णय प्रक्रियेतील सहभागात वाढ करणेची प्रक्रिया म्हणजे मानव विकास होय. अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा याबरोबर शिक्षण, आरोग्य आणि उपजिविकेचे साधन ह्या सर्वसामान्यांच्या जीवनातील महत्त्वाच्या बाबी आहेत. आणि या बाबींची पूर्वता करण्यासाठी सर्व स्तरावर केलेले प्रयत्न म्हणजेच मानवी विकास होय. महबूब—उल—हक यांच्या मते,

आर्थिक वृद्धी आणि मानवी विकास यातील मुलभूत फरक म्हणजे आर्थिक वृद्धीचा संबंध फक्त उत्पन्नाच्या वाढीशी आहे. मानवी विकासाच्या संबंध मात्र मानवी जीवनाशी निगडित आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय आणि सांस्कृतिक की जे मानवी जीवनाची गुणवत्ता वाढवितात.

**अभ्यास पध्दती व अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्टे** :संशोधनपध्दती हा प्रत्येक संशोधन कार्याचा एक अविभाज्य भाग आहे. यामुळे संशोधन विषयाची अर्थपूर्ण व पध्दतशीर मांडणी करता येते. संशोधन पध्दतीत प्रामुख्याने आधारसामग्रीचे स्वरूप व स्रोत, तथ्य संकलनाची तंत्रे, नमुना निवडीचे तंत्र व आकार, नमुना निवडीचा आकृतीबंध, संकलित केलेल्या माहितीचे विश्लेषण करण्यासाठी वापरण्यात येणारी संख्यात्मक तंत्रे, तथ्ये निर्वचनासाठी वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या पध्दती इ. चे विवेचन करण्यात येते. प्रस्तुत अभ्यास विषयाचे स्वरूप हे वर्णनात्मक व व्यष्टी अध्ययनाचे असून हा अभ्यासविषय महाराष्ट्र राज्यापुरता अभ्यासविषय मर्यादित आहे. यासाठी दुय्यम आधारसामग्रीचा प्रामुख्याने वापर केला आहे.

प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखात खालील उद्दिष्टे विचारात घेतली आहेत.

१. मानव विकास निर्देशांकाच्या संकल्पनेचा अभ्यास करून तिचा आर्थिक विकासाशी सहसंबंध निश्चित करणे.
२. महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील मानव विकास निर्देशांकाची स्थिती अभ्यासून जिल्हावार मानव विकास निर्देशांकाची क्रमवारी स्पष्ट करणे.

**मानव विकास काढण्याच्या पध्दती** : मानव विकास निर्देशांकाचे मूल्य काढण्यासाठी वरील तिन्ही निर्देशांकाचे महत्तम मूल्य विचारात घेऊन सूत्राद्वारे प्रत्येक निर्देशांकाचे मूल्य माहित करून घेतले जाते.

$$\text{निर्देशांकाचे मूल्य} = \frac{\text{वास्तव मूल्य—न्यूनतम मूल्य}}{\text{महत्तम मूल्य —न्यूनतम मूल्य}}$$

या सुत्रानुसार प्रत्येक घटकाचे निर्देशांक मूल्य काढून मानव विकास निर्देशांक काढता येतो.

$$\text{निर्देशांकाचे मूल्य} = \frac{\text{आयुर्मान निर्देशांक} + \text{आयुर्मान निर्देशांक} + \text{दरडोई उत्पन्न निर्देशांक}}{\text{---}}$$

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अशाप्रकारे वरील सूत्राचा वापर करून मानव विकास निर्देशांक काढला जातो. राष्ट्रीय पातळीवर मानव विकास निर्देशांक काढताना प्रत्येक निर्देशांकाचे महत्तम व न्यूनतम मूल्य निश्चित केले जाते. हे निश्चित केलेले मूल्य पुढील तक्त्यात स्पष्ट केलेले आहे.

राष्ट्रीय पातळीवर HDI निर्धारणातील घटकांचे महत्तम व न्यूनतम मूल्य

अ.नं.	निर्देशक	महत्तम मूल्य	न्यूनतम मूल्य
१	एक वर्षावर आयुर्मानाची अपेक्षा	८० वर्षे	५० वर्षे
२	बालमृत्यूदर प्रतिहजार	२०	...
३	७ व त्यापेक्षा अधिक वयाच्या व्यक्तीची साक्षरता	१०० टक्के	०० टक्के
४	औपचारिक शिक्षणाची समायोजित गहनता प्रमाण	७ टक्के	०० टक्के
५	दरडोई दरमहा उपभोगावरील खर्च	३२५ रू.	६५ रू.

संदर्भ: National Human Development Report 2001, Page. 133

वरील तक्त्यामधील प्रत्येक निर्देशकांचे महत्तम व न्यूनतम मूल्य माहित करून घेतल्यानंतर जागतिक मानव विकास अहवालात वापरलेल्या सूत्रांचा वापर करून प्रत्येक निर्देशकांचे सरासरी मूल्य काढून, काढलेले मूल्य मानव विकास निर्देशकांच्या सूत्रात वापरून मानव विकास निर्देशकांचे मूल्य काढले जाते.

UNDP ने २०१० पर्यंत मानव विकास निर्देशकांक काढण्यासाठी वापरलेली पध्दत.

$$X - \text{In}x = \frac{x - \min(x)}{\max(x) - \min(x)}$$

Where, min (x) and max (x) are the lowest and highest values the variable x can attain, respectively, The Human Development Index (HDI) then represents the uniformly weighted Sum with 1/3 contributed by each of the following factor indices.

$$\text{Life Expectancy Index} = \frac{LE - 25}{85 - 25}$$

$$\text{Education Index} = \frac{2}{3} \times \text{ALI} + \frac{1}{3} \times \text{GEI}$$

$$\text{Adult Literacy Index} = \frac{ALI - 0}{100 - 0}$$

$$\text{Gross Enrollment Index} = \frac{GEI - 0}{100 - 0}$$

$$\text{GDP} = \frac{\log(GDPPC) - \log(100)}{\log(40,000) - \log(100)}$$

२०१० नंतरची नवीन पध्दती :

$$1- \text{Life Expectancy Index} = \frac{LE - 20}{63.2}$$

$$2- \text{Educational Index} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{MYSI} \cdot \text{EYSI}}{0.951}}$$

2-1 Mean years of schooling Index (MYSI)

$$\text{MYSI} = \frac{\text{EYS} [3]}{13.2}$$

$$3- \text{Income Index (II)} = \frac{\ln(\text{GNIPN}) - \ln(163)}{\ln(108.211) - \ln(163)}$$

Finally, the HDI is the geometric mean of the Previous three Normalized indices:



$$HDI = \sqrt[3]{LEI \times EI \times II}$$

LF : Life expectancy at birth

MYS: Mean years of schooling (Years that a 25 year- old Person or older has spent in Schools)

EYS: Expected years of schooling (Years that a 5 year old child will spend with his whole life.)

GNIPC: Gross National Income of Purchasing Power Parity per Capita.

मानव विकास निर्देशांकाचे मूल्य ० ते १ च्या दरम्यान असते. या मूल्यानुसार राष्ट्रा—राष्ट्रामधील मानव विकासाची तुलना करण्यासाठी क्रमवारी/गटवारी लावली जाते. याप्रमाणे मानव विकास निर्देशांक मूल्यानुसार पुढील चार गटात विभागणी केली जाते.

१. ज्या देशाचे मानव विकास निर्देशांक मूल्य ०.९ ते १.० च्या दरम्यान आहे. त्या देशाचा समावेश अति उच्च मानव विकास निर्देशांकात केला जातो.
२. ज्या देशाचे विकास निर्देशांक मूल्य ०.८ ते ०.९ च्या दरम्यान आहे. त्या देशाचा समावेश अति उच्च मानव विकास निर्देशांकात केला जातो.
३. ज्या देशाचे विकास निर्देशांक मूल्य ०.५ ते ०.८ च्या दरम्यान आहे. त्या देशाचा समावेश अति उच्च मानव विकास निर्देशांकात केला जातो.
४. ज्या देशाचे विकास निर्देशांक मूल्य ०.५ पेक्षा कमी आहे. त्या देशाचा समावेश निम्न मानव विकास निर्देशांकात केला जातो.

मानवी विकासाचे प्रणेते महबूब—उल—हक यांच्या मते, समाज आणि अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या दृष्टिकोनातून समता, चिरस्थायित्व, उत्पादकता आणि सबलीकरण हे चार घटक मानवी विकासाचे आधारभूत स्तंभ आहे. यालाच मानवी विकास होणे अशक्य आहे. वरीलप्रमाणे आंतरराष्ट्रीय, राष्ट्रीय व राज्य पातळीवर मानव विकास निर्देशांक काढला जातो.

**महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील मानव विकास निर्देशांक काढण्याच्या पध्दती :**

भारत सरकारच्या केंद्रीय नियोजन मंडळाने २००९ मध्ये देशातील राज्यांचे मानव विकास निर्देशांक प्रसिध्द केले आहे. यावरून मानव विकास ही संकल्पना आंतरराष्ट्रीय, राष्ट्रीय व राज्यपातळीवर सर्वसामान्य झाल्याचे दिसून येते. महाराष्ट्र राज्याचा मानव विकास निर्देशांक कसा काढला जातो हे अभ्यासणे, तसेच महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील विभागनिहाय, जिल्हानिहाय मानव विकास निर्देशांकाचा अभ्यास करणे आवश्यक आहे. सर्वसमावेशक समतोल आर्थिक विकासाचे उद्दिष्ट साध्य करण्यासाठी मानव विकास निर्देशांकाचा जिल्हा निहाय व तालुकानिहाय अभ्यास करण्याची गरजही निर्माण झाली आहे. महाराष्ट्र शासनाने २००२ मध्ये राज्याचा पहिला मानव विकास अहवाल प्रसिध्द केला. व हा अहवाल तयार करण्यासाठी केंद्रीय नियोजन मंडळ, न्ळक्क आणि महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या तज्ज्ञांचे मार्गदर्शन

लाभले आहे. या अहवालात महाराष्ट्रातील ३५ जिल्ह्यांचे मानव विकास निर्देशांक काढण्यात आले आहे. मानव विकास निर्देशांक काढताना प्रत्येक जिल्ह्यातील वंचितता निर्देशांक पध्दतीचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे. यावरून मानव विकास निर्देशांक काढताना UNDP च्या निकषांचा व पध्दतीचा थोड्याफार फरकाने वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

- १) **अर्भक मृत्युदराचा वापर** : जिल्हास्तरावर आर्युमानाची विश्वसनीय आकडेवारी उपलब्ध होत नसल्याने त्याऐवजी प्रत्येक जिल्ह्याचा अर्भक मृत्युदर (IMR) हा घटक वापरला आहे.
- २) **जिल्ह्याचे साक्षरता प्रमाण** : या चल घटकामध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांचे स्थूल हजेरी पटावरील प्रमाण घेण्याऐवजी विद्यार्थ्यांचे शाळेत जाण्याचे सरासरी वर्ष हाच विचारात घेतला आहे.
- ३) **जिल्ह्याचे दरडोई उत्पन्न**: दरडोई उत्पन्न या चलघटकावर लोकांचा राहणीमानाचा दर्जा अवलंबून असतो.

UNDP आणि जिल्हा पातळीवर निर्देशांक काढण्याच्या पध्दतीत असणारा फरक विचारात घ्यावा लागतो.

- १) UNDP ने प्रत्येक चल घटकांचे कमाल आणि किमान मूल्य गृहीत धरले आहे. परंतु महाराष्ट्र मानव विकास निर्देशांकात अशी मूल्य गृहीत धरण्याऐवजी प्रत्यक्ष मूल्याचा वापर केला आहे.
- २) UNDP आणि महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या मानव विकास निर्देशांक काढण्याच्या पध्दतीत सुत्राचा वापर सारखाच केला आहे. पण राज्याचा मानव विकास निर्देशांक काढताना १ मधून सरासरी वंचित निर्देशांक (Depreivation Index) वजा केला आहे. हे सुत्र पुढीलप्रमाणे.

मानव विकास निर्देशांक = १ - I

I= Depreivation Index (वंचित निर्देशांक)

महाराष्ट्र शासनाने वरील पध्दतीचा वापर करून महसूली विभागनिहाय व जिल्हानिहाय मानव विकास निर्देशांक काढला आहे.

**महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील जिल्हानिहाय व मानव विकास निर्देशांक व निर्देशके :**

अ. क्र.	जिल्हा	वर्ष २०११	क्रमिक	मा. वि. निर्देशांक	मगास लेले जिल्हे (ठ)	दरडोई उत्पन्न चालू किंमती नुसार	क्रमिक	साक्षरता दर (: (७) २०११	क्रमिक	शाळेत घालवि लेली सरा. वर्षे (१ ते ७)	क्रमिक	गाळतीचे प्रमाण (दर शंभरी)				अर्भक मृत्युदर (५ वर्षाखालील)
												७ वी	क्रमिक	१० वी	क्रमिक	
१	मुंबई	०.८५	१	५		१,४९,०७०	१	९०.९	१	५.९२	७	१६.०	२३	३३	२१	२०.१
२	मुंबई	०.	२	५		१,४९,०७०	१	८८.	३	५.९२	८	१२३	३३	२२	१८.४	

	उपनगर	८५				०७०		५				६.		३.		
३	ठाणे	०. ८२	३	६		१,४१, ५६०	२	८६. २	९	५.५८	१४	१ ६. ८	२२	४. १	२०	२८.८
४	रायगड	०. ७६	७	७		१,१९, २१५	४	८३. ९	१३	५.४१	१८	२ ८. ५	१२	१. ६	११	२८.९
५	रत्नागरी	०. ७३	१३	७		७५,७ ५८	१२	८२. ४	१६	५.०७	२१	६. २	३१	३. ६	३१	२०.२
६	सिंधुदुर्ग	०. ७४	९	७		९१,९ ६२	७	८६. ५	८	७.०	१	५. ९	३१	१. ५. ३	३५	२७.२
७	नाशिक	०. ७६	८	७		८३,४ २६	८	८१. ०	२०	४.३६	२९	१ ८. ३	२०	३ ६. ८	१८	३२.४
८	धुळे	०. ६९	२७	६	ठ	६४,७ ८०	२०	७४. ६	३१	३.९५	३०	३ ४. ३	०५	४ ९. ७	०७	३६.१
९	नंदुरबार	०. ६३	३४	६	ठ	५१,४ ६१	३०	६३. ०	३५	३.९५	३१	४ २. ९	०१	५ ३. ८	०४	४३.४
१०	जळगाव	०. ७३	१४	७		७,११ ३	१८	७९. ७	२४	५.२४	२०	२ ४. ३	१६	१. २	१२	४२.४
११	अहमदनगर	०. ७२	१७	७		७१,० ३९	१६	८०. २	२३	५.३०	१९	२. २. ९	१७	६. ४	१९	२९.७
१२	पुणे	०. ८१	४	६		१,३७, ००१	३	८७. २	६	५.९६	६	२ ५. ७	१४	५. ९	२८	२३.४
१३	सातारा	०. ७४	१०	७		७४,९ ८९	१३	८४. २	१२	५.८४	१०	९ ८. ८	२०	३. ८	२९	२२.४
१४	सांगली	०. ७४	११	७		८०,५ ०७	१०	८२. ६	१५	५.७२	११	१ ९. २	१२	३ १. ३	२३	२४.६
१५	सोलापूर	०. ७३	१५	७		७२,१ ५०	१५	७७. ३	२६	४.४४	२६	२ २. ०	११	४ ०. ३	१३	२५.६
१६	कोल्हापूर	०. ७७	६	७		९२,४ १४	६	८२. ९	१४	५.८९	९	८. २	३१	१. १	३२	२१.८

१७	औरंग बाद	०. ७४	१२	ढ		८२,२ ९५	९	८०. ४	२२	४.६२	२४	३. ९	०६	७. ९	१६	३३.६
१८	जाल ना	०. ६८	२८	स	ठ	७७,० २९	११	७३. ६	३२	३.४७	३५	३. ९	०७	०. ९	०६	३६.२
१९	परभण गी	०. ७०	२४	ढ		५४,६ ४५	२६	७५. २	३०	३.७१	३२	३. ५	०३	७. ३	०३	३८.८
२०	हिंगो ली	०. ६६	३१	स	ठ	४४,३ ३५	३४	७६. ०	२९	३.७१	३३	३. ४	०४	८. ४	०२	३७.७
२१	बीड	०. ७०	२५	ढ		५२,९ ७६	२९	७३. ५	३३	४.३७	२८	३. ३	०९	२. ०	०५	३१.८
२२	नांदेड	०. ६७	३०	स	ठ	५०,७ ७९	३३	७६. ९	२७	३.५६	३४	४. ७	०२	२. ५	०१	३३.६
२३	उस्माना बाद	०. ६६	३२	स	ठ	५७,९ ४६	२४	७६. ३	२८	४.६५	२३	२. ३	१३	५. १	१०	३६.१
२४	लातूर	०. ६८	२९	स	ठ	५७,५ ४६	२५	७९. ०	२५	५.४९	१५	३. २	११	९. ६	०८	३६.४
२५	बुलढ णा	०. ७०	२६	ढ		५०,८ ६५	३२	८२. १	१७	४.४६	२५	१. ३	१९	६. ९	१७	३४.७
२६	अको ला	०. ७३	१६	ढ		६१,३ ९८	२१	८७. ६	५	५.४५	१७	१. ०	२५	०. ४	२४	२९.२
२७	वाशि म	०. ६६	३३	स	ठ	७०,६ ००	१७	८१. ७	१८	५.४६	१६	३. ६	१०	८. १	१५	३२.९
२८	अमरा वती	०. ७१	२१	ढ		६०,४ ००	२२	८८. २	४	५.६८	१२	१. ६	२४	०. ६	२५	४६.५
२९	यवत माळ	०. ७१	२२	ढ		५४,४ ५३	२७	८०. ७	२१	४.४०	२७	३. ८	०८	८. १	०९	४०.१
३०	वर्धा	०. ७२	१८	ढ		६६,९ ३०	१९	८७. २	७	६.४८	२	१. ५	२९	३. ८	३०	३९.२
३१	नागपू र	०. ७८	५	ढ		९९,९ ०२	५	८९. ५	२	६.४१	३	१. ३	२६	२. ८	२७	३३.५

												२		०		
३ २	भंडारा	०. ७२	१९	ड		५९,९ ५५	२३	८५. १	११	६.४०	४	१ ०. ८	२८	७. ६	३४	४०.८
३ ३	गोंदि या	०. ७१	२३	ड		५३,४ ५०	२८	८५. ४	१०	६.३९	५	१ ३. ०	२७	१. ०	३३	४५.२
३ ४	चंद्रपूर	०. ७२	२०	ड		७४,८ ४८	१४	८१. ४	१९	५.५९	१३	१ ७. ९	२१	८. १	२६	५५.२
३ ५	गडचिरो ली	०. ६२	३५	रु	ठ	५२,० ८७	३०	७०. ६	३४	४.९७	२२	२ ५. २	१५	०. २	१४	४७.५
	महारा ष्ट्र	०. ७६			९	९३,७ ४८		८२. ९		५.२५		२ २. ८	१८	७. ५		३१.२

Source: 1) Report of the High Level Committee on Balanced Regional Development Issues in Maharashtra, Government of Maharashtra, Planning Department, Oct 2013, Page No. 97, 525, 554.

2) Maharashtra Human Development Report, 2012, Page No. 134 & 163.

वरील तक्त्यावरून महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील ०.८ पेक्षा जास्त HDI मूल्य असणारे जिल्हे मुंबई उपनगर (HDI मूल्य ०.८५), ठाणे (०.८२), पुणे (०.८१) उच्च मानव विकास निर्देशांक गटात येतात मध्यम मानव विकास निर्देशांक असणाऱ्या जिल्ह्यांच्या गटात (०.७ ते ०.८ च्या दरम्यान HDI मूल्य ) रायगड, रत्नागिरी, सिंधुदुर्ग, नाशिक, जळगाव, अहमदनगर, सातारा, सांगली, कोल्हापूर, औरंगाबाद, परभणी, बीड, बुलढाणा, अकोला, अमरावती, यवतमाळ, वर्धा, नागपूर, भंडारा, गोंदिया, चंद्रपूर या जिल्ह्यांचा समावेश (०.६ ते ०.७ च्या दरम्यान), धुळे, नंदुरबार, जालना, हिंगोली, नांदेड, उस्मानाबाद, लातूर, वासिम, गडचिरोली या जिल्ह्यांचा समावेश होतो. सन २०११ मध्ये चालू किंमतीनुसार महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे दरडोई उत्पन्न ९३,७४० रूपये एवढे आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्यात सर्वात जास्त दरडोई उत्पन्न मुंबई व मुंबई उपनगर या दोन जिल्ह्यांचे असून त्यांचे दरडोई उत्पन्न असलेला जिल्हा हिंगोली हा असून त्याचे दरडोई उत्पन्न रु. ४४,३३५ इतके आहे. सन २०१२ च्या महाराष्ट्र मानव विकास अहवालानुसार राज्याचा मानव विकास निर्देशांकात चवथ क्रमांक असून त्याचे भक्क मूल्य ०.५४९ इतके आहे.

**समारोप :** वरील संपूर्ण विश्लेषणावरून सारांश रूपाने असे म्हणता येईल की महाराष्ट्राचा मानव विकास निर्देशांक ०.७६ असून ९ जिल्ह्यात मानव विकास निर्देशांकाची पतळी सरासरी पेक्षा खाली आहे. ही मानवी विकासाची वास्तविकता होय. महाराष्ट्र

शासनाने शिक्षण व आरोग्यसेवा मानवी साधन संपत्तीचा विकासार्थ राबविल्या आहेत. परंतु ग्रामीण भागातील दुर्गम आदिवासी भागातील लोकांचे त्यास पुरेसे सहकार्य मिळणे आवश्यक आहे. तरच विविध योजनांना यश प्राप्त होईल व मानवी साधनसंपत्तीचा विकास घडून येईल.

**संदर्भ :**

१. *UNDP, Human Development, Report, 2011, Orford University Press, New Delhi, Page 133.*
२. *महाराष्ट्राची राज्य मानव विकास अहवाल, यशदा, पुणे, २०१२, पृ. १३४, १६३.*
३. *महाराष्ट्राची आर्थिक पाहणी, अर्थ व सांख्यिकीय संचालनालय, नियोजन विभाग, महाराष्ट्र शासन, मुंबई २०११-१२ पृ. १३.*
४. *Report of the High Level Comrorittee on Balanced Regional Development Issues in Maharashtra, Planning Department, Oct, 2013, Page 97, 525, 554.*

रणाते सुनिता विजय (1327-1336)

## जलसंवर्धननिती सुराज्य निर्मिती

रणाते सुनिता विजय

पीएच.डी. संशोधिका विद्यार्थिनी (अर्थशास्त्र), संशोधन केंद्र — सहकार महर्षी भाउसाहेब सतूजी थोरात महाविद्यालय, संगमनेर, जि. अहमदनगर

### प्रस्तावना :

पाणी तिथे वस्ती असे आजपर्यंतचा मानवी इतिहास आहे. पाण्याचा स्रोत पाहूनच मानवाने वस्ती केली, शहरे वसवली. आधुनिक जगात हे चित्र बदलले मानवाकडे ज्ञान तंत्रज्ञान आले नदीचे पाणी अडवून मोठा जलसाठा करण्याचे, ते दूरपर्यंत पोहचविण्याचे तसेच भूजलाचा उपसा करण्याचे तंत्रही अवगत झाले. आजची शहरे कारखान्यालगत वसतात तेथे पाणी पुरवठ्याची सोय करतात. यामुळे नदी, ओहोळ, झरा, व पावसाच्या शेबांची किंमत आपल्या लेखी कमी झाली. मानव स्रोतांची पर्वा न करता पाण्याचा वारेमाप, अवास्तव वापर करू लागला आणि परिस्थिती दिवसेंदिवस बिकट होऊ लागली. त्यामुळे भविष्याचा विचार करतांना जलसंपत्ती या मुलभूत स्रोताकडे अत्यंत काळजीपूर्वक पाहण्याची व तो स्रोत काटकसरीने वापरण्याची गरज निर्माण झाली आहे. भूमीवर पडणा—या पावसाच्या प्रत्येक थेंबाला आपल्या प्रगतीशी जोडण्याची आवश्यकता आज निर्माण झाली आहे. कारण जशजशी लोकसंख्या वाढते आहे. तस तसे गोडेपाणी उपलब्ध होणे कठीण होत जाणार आहे. ही बाब लक्षात घेऊनच संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाच्या प्रतिनिधीने अशी चेतावणी दिली की, तो दिवस दूर नाही ज्या दिवशी एक थेंब पाणी एक थेंब खनिजतेलापेक्षा महाग होईल. त्या अनुषंगाने आजच जलसंपत्तीचे नियोजन संवर्धन, व्यवस्थापन, सुयोग्य व कार्यक्षम वापर होणे अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहे.

### पूर्व अभ्यास अवलोकन :

भारताचे संविधान<sup>१</sup> : भारताच्या संविधानात भाग चार क च्या अंतर्गत कलम ५१ क मुलभूत कर्तव्यांमध्ये असे नमुद केले आहे की, पर्यावरणाअंतर्गत येणारे वने, तलाव, नदी, जल, वन्यजीव यांची रक्षा केली पाहिजे त्यांचे संवर्धन केले पाहिजे आणि प्राणीमात्रांप्रति दयाभाव राखला पाहिजे.

सेंटल वॉटर कमिशन<sup>२</sup> : यांच्या म्हणण्यानुसार महाराष्ट्रातील मोठ्या आणि मध्यम धरणांची कार्यक्षमता राष्ट्रीय सरासरीपेक्षा खुपच कमी आहे.

चितळे सिंचन आयोग<sup>३</sup> —या आयोगाच्या अहवालानुसार राज्यात उपलब्ध असणा—या भूजल व भूपृष्ठजलाच्या आधारे राज्यातील लागवडीयोग्य जमिनीच्या केवळ ६० टक्के क्षेत्र सिंचनाखाली आणता येऊ शकते. सिंचन क्षेत्रात विविध सुधारणा केल्या जात आहेत मात्र सिंचनाशिवाय इतर क्षेत्राची पाण्याची गरज वरचेवर वाढत असून सिंचनासाठी उपलब्ध

असणारे पाणी इतर क्षेत्राकडे वळविले जात आहे. यामुळे भविष्यात सिंचनाच्या पाण्याचे काय होणार ? असा प्रश्न निर्माण झाला आहे.

फाल्कन मार्क<sup>६</sup> (नामवंत जलतज्ञ स्वित्झर्लंड) — यांच्या मापदंडानुसार दरडोई दरवर्षी १७०० घन मीटर पेक्षा जास्त प्रमाणात पाणी उपलब्ध असणारा प्रदेश वैभवशाली समजला जातो. यानुसार एखाद्या प्रदेशाला सुजलाम—सुफलाम बनवायचे असेल तर दरवर्षी १००० ते १७०० घनमीटर पाणी उपलब्ध असावे लागते. सदर पाणी उपलब्धता १००० घनमीटरपेक्षा कमी प्रमाणात असलेल्या प्रदेशाला पाणी टंचाईचा प्रदेश ओळखले जाते. दरडोई दरवर्षीची पाणी उपलब्धता ५०० घनमीटर एवढ्या प्रमाणात खालावल्यास सदर प्रदेश मानवी जीवनासाठी कठीण समजला जातो. या पार्श्वभूमीवर राज्याचा विचार करता ९० टक्के महाराष्ट्राची वाटचाल कायमस्वरूपी पाणीटंचाईकडे सुरु झालेली आहे.

महाराष्ट्र जल व सिंचन आयोग<sup>७</sup> — पाणी हे निसर्गाचे वरदान आहे, त्याच्या उपलब्धतेसाठी निसर्गावरच अवलंबून रहावे लागते. त्यामुळे पाण्याच्या उपलब्धते विषयी माणसाचे हात बांधले गेले असले तरी उपलब्ध पाण्याचे सुनियोजित व कार्यक्षमतेने वापर, नियोजन करणे त्याच्या हाती आहे कारण आर्थिक, सामाजिक विकास करतांना पाण्याची उपलब्धता हा निर्णायक घटक ठरतो.

#### अभ्यास विषयाची निवड —

वरील पूर्वअभ्यासातून जलसंपत्तीचे नियोजन, संवर्धन करणे आधुनिक काळाची महत्त्वपूर्ण गरज आहे अन्यथा पाणीटंचाई हा ज्वलंत प्रश्न भविष्यात मोठ्याप्रमाणात निर्माण होईल. पृथ्वीवरील एकूण पाणी साठ्यापैकी ९७.५ टक्के पाणी सागरी आहे. २.५ टक्के पाणी गोडेपाणी स्वरूपात आहे त्यापैकी ७५ टक्के पाणी हिमखंडाच्या स्वरूपात, २४.५ टक्के पाणी भूजलाच्या स्वरूपात, ०.०३ टक्के पाणी नदी स्वरूपात, ०.३४ टक्के पाणी तलाव स्वरूपात ०.०६ टक्के पाणी वायू मंडलाच्या स्वरूपात तर केवळ ०.३ टक्के भाग पाणी शुद्ध व वापरण्यायोग्य मानले जाते. (संदर्भ — इंडिया पोर्टल)

भारत हा जगातील दुस—या क्रमांकाचा ओलाचिंब देश असून जगात दरवर्षी १२,५०० ते १४००० घन कि.मी पाणी मानवी वापरासाठी उपलब्ध होते. एकूण पाण्याच्या १.५ टक्के पाणी भारतात उपलब्ध होते. तर महाराष्ट्रात दरवर्षी १६३.८२ घन कि.मी. भूपृष्ठजल तर २०.५ घन कि.मी. भूजल उपलब्ध होते महाराष्ट्रात उपलब्ध होणा—या वापरयोग्य भूपृष्ठजलाचे प्रमाण भारतातील वापरायोग्य पाण्याच्या ९ टक्के तर जगातील वापरायोग्य पाण्याच्या ०.१३ टक्के एवढे आहे. चितळे आयोगाच्या अंदाजानुसार २०३० मध्ये पाण्याच्या वाढत्या गरजा भागवूनही सुमारे ४१.५५९ द.ल.घ.मी. एवढे पाणी महाराष्ट्रात शिल्लक राहिल. एवढे मुबलक पाणी उपलब्ध होणार म्हटल्यावर खरोखर निसर्गाचे आभार मानायला हवे.



मात्र राज्यपातळीवरील पाण्याची आकडेवारी समाधानकारक दिसत असली तरी ती फसवी आहे. या आकडेवारीच्या अंतरंगाला जाणून घेतल्यानंतर सदर फसवेपणा नियोजनाअभावी लक्षात येऊ शकतो. कारण २५ नोव्हेंबर २०१४ शासन निर्णयान्वये असे स्पष्ट करण्यात आले की, पर्जन्यमानात सरासरी २० पेक्षा जास्त असणारे १८४ तालुके, भूजलपातळी ३ मीटरपेक्षा जास्त घट झालेले ७२ तालुके, भुजलपातळी २ते ३ मीटरपेक्षा जास्त घट झालेले ११६, १ ते २ मीटरपेक्षा भुजलपातळीत घट झालेले १९० तालुके तर भूगर्भातील पातळी २ मीटरपेक्षा जास्त घट झालेले २२ जिल्ह्यातील १९०५९ गावात पाणी टंचाईचे चित्र निर्माण झाले आहे. जर मुबलक प्रमाणात पाणी उपलब्ध आहे तर ही पाणी टंचाई जाणवली नसती. ग्रामीण भागातील पाणी नागरीभागात पळविण्याची, सिंचनासाठी राखून ठेवलेले पाणी उद्योगाकडे वळविण्याची वेळ आली नसती. अपु—या सिंचन सुविधा, रखडलेले सिंचन प्रकल्प, अपुरा पाणीपुरवठा यामुळे शेतक—यांच्या आत्महत्या वाढल्या नसत्या ग्रामीण महिलांना १.५ ते २ कि.मी. अंतर चालून डोक्यावरून पाणी आणावे लागले नसते. मुलांना शाळा बुडवून पाणी आणण्यासाठी बैलाप्रमाणे जुंपावे लागले नसते. नद्यांचे गटारात, नाल्यात रुपांतर झाले नसते. गावात उसासारखे पीक उभे असतांना त्याच गावाला पिण्याच्या पाण्यासाठी टॅकर लावावा लागला नसता. दुदैवाने ही वस्तुस्थिती आहे. या प्रश्नांच्या अंतरंगाला स्पर्श झाल्यानेच विषय निवडण्याची प्रेरणा मिळाली.

#### अभ्यासाची उद्दीष्टे :

- १: राज्यात विविध भागात पडणा—या पर्जन्यमानाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- २: विविध आयोगानुसार राज्यातील पाणी उपलब्धतेचा अंदाज व भूजलसाठा यांचा आढावा घेणे.
- ३: भूजलपातळीची खोली कमी होत आहे, त्यासंबंधीच्या कारणाचा शोध घेणे.
४. जलसंवर्धन करण्यासाठी उपाय सुचविणे.

#### अभ्यास पध्दती

प्रस्तुत अभ्यासात जे प्रकाशित साहित्य आहे उदा क्रमिक पुस्तके, संदर्भग्रंथे, मासिके, अहवाल, वर्तमानपत्रे इंटरनेट या दुययम साधनांचाच वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

#### अभ्यासाचे विवेचन

हवामानातील बदलामुळे पावसाचे चक्र बदलते असल्याचे दिसून येत आहे त्यामुळे अनेक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागते. त्या दृष्टीने राज्याचा विचार करता राज्याच्या काही भागांचाच विचार केला तरी पडणाया पावसाची वार्षिक सरासरी, पावसाचे दिवस, पावसाचा जोर या सर्व बाबींमध्ये असमानता आढळते ते पुढील तक्त्यात दर्शविले आहे.

## तक्ता क्र. १ राज्यातील काही भागात पडणाऱ्या पावसाची आकडेवारी

अ.क्र	विभागाचे नाव	वार्षिक सरासरी पर्जन्यमान मि.मी	पावसाचा दिवसानुसार तपशिल पर्जन्यदिवस संख्या (वर्षाकाठी)
१	कोकण	३१६१	९५ दिवस
२	प.महाराष्ट्र	१३६०	५१ दिवस
३	मराठवाडा	८२६	८६ दिवस

संदर्भ : Water Management.html

वरील तक्त्यावरून असे स्पष्ट होते की, कोकणाची वार्षिक सरासरी पर्जन्यमान ३१६१ मि.मी आहे. त्याखालोखाल प. महाराष्ट्र १३६० मि.मी. व मराठवाडा ८२६ मि.मी. पर्जन्य दिवसाच्या संख्येचा विचार करता कोकणात ९५ दिवस, प. महाराष्ट्रात ५१ दिवस तर मराठवाडा येथे ४६ दिवस पाउस पडतो. (तक्ता क्र. १)

महाराष्ट्रातील जिल्हावार पावसाच्या प्रमाणात देखील असमानता आढळते हे पुढील तक्त्यात दर्शविले आहे.

## तक्ता क्र. १ राज्यातील जिल्हावार सरासरी क्षेत्रफळ व पर्जन्यमान (१/१०/२०११ ची नोंद)

जिल्हा	क्षेत्रफळ (चौ.किमी)	पाऊस (मिमी)	जिल्हा	क्षेत्रफळ (चौ.किमी)	पाऊस (मिमी)
मुंबई	६९	—	जालना	७,७१८	५४१
बृहन्मुंबई	५३४	—	परभणी हिमाली	११,०४१	६९३
ठाणे	९,५५८	२,८१३	बीड	१०,६९३	६८३
रायगड	७,१५२	३,७१२	नांदेड	१०,५२८	६८६
रत्नागिरी	८,२०८	४,६७८	उस्मानाबाद	७,५६९	४६४
सिंधुदुर्ग	५,२०७	४,१४४	लातूर	७,१५७	६९५
नाशिक	१५,५३०	८५९	बुलढाणा	९,६६१	६२६
धुळे/नंदूरवार	१३१५०	६७१	अकोला/वाशिम	१०,५७४	६६३
जळगाव	११,७६५	६०३	अमरावती	१२,२१०	८५७
अहमदनगर	१७,०४८	४४७	यवतमाळ	३,५८२	७७८
पुणे	१५,६४३	८४२	वर्धा	६,३०९	९६५
सातारा	१०,४८०	१,२२६	नागपूर	९८९२	९३५
सांगली	८,५७२	३३७	भंडारा/गोंदिया	९३२१	१,१३९
सोलापूर	१४,४९५	४०९	चंद्रपुर	११४४३	९८३
कोल्हापूर	७६८५	२,०१२	गडचिरोली	१४४१२	१,१८७
औरंगाबाद	१०,१०७	५५९			

संदर्भ— अर्थसंवाद जानेवारी/मार्च २०१२

वरील तक्त्यावरून असे दिसते की १) संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्रात कोकण भाग वगळता कोल्हापूर पाण्याच्या दृष्टीने समृद्ध जिल्हा आहे त्याखालोखाल सातारा, गोंदिया, भंडारा व गडचिरोलीचा क्रम लागतो.

२ दुस—या बाजूस नगर, सांगली, सोलापूर उस्मानाबाद या भागात सरासरी पावसाचे प्रमाण कमी आहे.

गोदावरी कृष्णा, तापी, नर्मदा व कोकणातील सर्व नद्या मिळून तयार होणा—या पाच नदी खो—यांची विभागणी महाराष्ट्र जलसिंचन आयोगाने २५ खो—यांमध्ये केली आहे. सदर उपखो—यांचा विविध आयोगानुसार महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील पाणी उपलब्धतेचा अंदाज पुढील तक्त्यात दर्शविला आहे.

**तक्ता क्र. विविध आयोगांनी वर्तविलेला राज्यातील भूपृष्ठजलाचा अंदाज विविध आयोगानुसार राज्यातील पाणी उपलब्धतेचा अंदाज**

अ.क्र	नदीखोऱ्यांचे नाव	राज्य सिंचन आयोग १९६२		नदी पाणी तंटा लवाद		राष्ट्रीय सिंचन आयोग		चितळे आयोग	
		द.ल.घ.मी.	अ.घ.फू	द.ल.घ.मी.	अ.घ.फू	द.ल.घ.मी.	अ.घ.फू	द.ल.घ.मी.	अ.घ.फू
१	कृष्णा	२१,७७२	७६९	२७२५१	९६२	२७९२०	९७७	३४०३२	११९१
२	भीमा	८७७७	३१०	-	-	कृष्णेत समावेश		कृष्णेत समावेश	
३	गोदावरी	११४१०	४०३	३७८२५	१३३६	३७८३०	१३२४	५०८८०	१७८१
४	वैनगंगा	२०३८५	७२०	-	-	गोदावरी प्राणहितासह		गोदावरी प्राणहितासह	
५	तापी	६४८४	२२९	७०२९	२४८	७२५०	२५४	९११८	३१९
६	कोकणखोरी	४२४६९	१५००	४९२६९	१७४०	४२४८०	१४८७	६१२१०	२४२२
७	नर्मदा	-	-	-	-	६२०	२२	९८०	२०३०
एकूण		१११२९७	३८९६	१२१३७४	४२४८	११६१००	४०६४	१६३७५०	५७३१

संदर्भ— Water Management.html.

वरील तक्त्यामध्ये असे कृष्णा, भीमा, गोदावरी, वैनगंगा, तापी, कोकणखोरी व नर्मदा या खोऱ्यांतील पाणी उपलब्धतेचा अंदाज राज्य सिंचन आयोगानुसार एकूण १११२९७ द.ल.घ.मी व ३८९६ अ.घ.फू पाणी उपलब्धता आहे. नदी पाणी तंटा लवादानुसार १२१३७४ द.ल.घ.मी व ४२४८ अ.घ.फू. राष्ट्रीय सिंचन आयोगानुसार ११६१०० द.ल.घ.मी व ४०६४ अ.घ.फू. चितळे आयोगानुसार १६३७५० द.ल.घ.मी व ५७३१ अ.घ.फू इतका आहे (तक्ता क्र २)

भूजल मूल्यांकन अहवालानुसार राज्यात उपलब्ध असणारा भूजल संपत्तीचा तपशिल पुढील तक्त्यात दर्शविला आहे.

**तक्ता क्र ३ राज्यातील भूजल साठा**

अ.क्र	नदी खोऱ्याचे नाव	नदी खोऱ्यांचे क्षेत्रफळ (चौ. कि.मी)	नदी खोऱ्यात होणारे वार्षिक पुर्नभरण (द.ल.घ.मी.)	वापरास उपलब्ध भूजल पुर्नभरणाच्या ६५%	भूजलाचा होणारा उपसा (द.ल.घ.मी.)	वापरासाठी भूजल (द.ल.घ.मी)
१	गोदावरी	१५३१०१	१८०५८	११७६८	३४९८	८२७०
२	तापी	५१३०४	४९२५	३२०२	१२५३	१९४९
३	नर्मदा	१०४८	५४	३५	३	३२
४	कृष्णा	६९०३२	७१५३	४६५०	२४२३	२२२७
५	कोकण	३३२२८	१३५४	८८०	७३	८०७
एकूण		३०७,७७३	३१५४४	२०५०४	७२४९	२४२९६

संदर्भ— भूजल मूल्यांकन अहवाल

वरील तक्त्यावरून असे स्पष्ट होते की, गोदावरी, तापी, नर्मदा, कृष्णा कोकण या खोऱ्यातील एकूण क्षेत्रफळ ३०७७७३ चौ.कि.मी. आहे. या नदीखोऱ्यात होणारे वार्षिक पुर्नभरण ३१५४४ द.ल.घ.मी आहे. वापरास उपलब्ध भूजल पुर्नभरणाच्या खोऱ्यात ६५ टक्के २०५०४ इतके आहे. भूजलाचा होणारा उपसा ७२४९ द.ल.घ.मी तर वापरासाठी भूजल २४२९६ द.ल.घ.मी आहे (तक्ता क्र. ३)

भारतातील जलसिंचन साधनांमध्ये विहिरी व कूपनलिका भुगर्भातील स्रोत आहे तर धरण, कालवे, तलाव, बंधारे हे भूपृष्ठावरील जलस्रोत आहे भारतातील उपलब्ध जलसिंचन सोयीची साधनानुसार वर्गवारी पुढीलप्रमाणे दर्शविली आहे.

**तक्ता क्र ४ भारतातील उपलब्ध जलसिंचन सोयीची साधनानुसार वर्गवारी**

अ.क्र	साधने	वर्गवारी
१	विहिरी व ट्यूबवेल	२२.८ द.ल. हेक्टर (५०.६)
२	धरण	१६.३ द.ल.हेक्टर (३६.१)
३	तलाव	३.२ द.ल.हेक्टर (७.१)
४	इतर साधने	२.९ द.ल. हेक्टर (६.४)

संदर्भ— योजना एप्रिल २००३

वरील तक्त्यावरून असे स्पष्ट होते की विहिरी व ट्यूबवेल हा भूपृष्ठाखालील स्रोत आहे याद्वारे ५०.६ टक्के त्याखालोखाल धरणाद्वारे ३६.१ टक्के तलाव ७.१ टक्के, इतर साधने ६.४ टक्के जलसिंचन केले जाते (तक्ता क्र. ४)

आज देशाची लोकसंख्या १२१ कोटीच्या पुढे आहे त्यात महाराष्ट्राची लोकसंख्या १० कोटीच्या आसपास आहे. यापैकी ग्रामीण व शहरी लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण ६१ टक्के व ३९ टक्के आहे. यापैकी ग्रामीण भागातील जनता पाण्यासाठी दाही दिशा वणवण फिरते

आहे. राज्यातील ३५ जिल्हे व ३५३ तालुक्या अंतर्गत ३९ हजार ३५४ खेड्यातून काही खेडी कायम दुष्काळी छायेच्या पट्ट्यात येतात हा टापू प. महाराष्ट्र, विदर्भ, मराठवाडा, यात दिसून येतो.त्याचप्रमाणे देशातही असे चित्र अनेक राज्यामध्येही होते.१९६६ ते २००० वर्षात पाण्याविना होरपळलेली जनता कोटीमध्ये होती ती पुढील तक्त्यात दर्शविली आहे.

**तक्ता क्र ५ पाण्याविना होरपळलेली जनता (कोटी मध्ये)**

वर्ष	प्रभावित क्षेत्र	होरपळलेली लोकसंख्या
१९६६	बिहार आणि ओरिसा	५ कोटी
१९६९	कर्नाटक,मध्यप्रदेश	१.५०
१९७०	बिहार, राजस्थान	१.७०
१९७२	राजस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश आणि महाराष्ट्र	५
१९७९	पूर्व राजस्थान,हिमाचल प्रदेश पंजाब आणि उ. प्रदेश	२०
१९८२	राजस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश आणि पंजाब	१०
१९८३	तमिळनाडू प. बंगाल, केरळ, राजस्थान, कर्नाटक,बिहार आणि ओरिसा	१०
१९८७	उ.प्रदेश,पूर्वेकडील राज्ये	३०
१९९२	राजस्थान,गुजरात,ओरिसा बिहार आणि मध्य प्रदेश	१५
२०००	राजस्थान,गुजरात,ओरिसा आंध्रप्रदेश, आणि मध्यप्रदेश	१०

संदर्भ— योजना—एप्रिल—२००३

वरील तक्त्यावरून असे स्पष्ट होते की, १९६६ ते २००० या वर्षातील पाण्याअभावी होरपळणारी लोकसंख्या १९६६ मध्ये बिहार व ओरिसा ५ कोटी १९६९ मध्ये कर्नाटक मध्यप्रदेश १.५० कोटी १९८७ मध्ये उ.प्रदेश, पूर्वेकडील राज्ये ३० कोटी तर २००० मध्ये राजस्थान, गुजरात, ओरिसा,आंध्रप्रदेश आणि मध्य प्रदेश १० कोटी इतकी होती. (तक्ता क्र. ५)

**निष्कर्ष**

१ राज्याच्या विविध भागात तसेच जिल्हावार पावसाचे वार्षिक सरासरी प्रमाण कमी अधिक आहे. राज्यातील सहयाद्री पर्वताच्या घाटमाथ्यावर सर्वात जास्त व सर्वात जोरात पाऊस पडतो. मात्र तेथून पूर्वेकडे जातांना पावसाची तीव्रता कमी होऊ लागते. तर मराठवाड्यातील नांदेड पासून पुढे आणखी पूर्वेकडे जातांना पावसाचे प्रमाण परत वाढताना दिसते

(तक्ता क्र १)

२ राज्यात विविध आयोगांनी पाणी उपलब्धतेचा अंदाज दर्शविला आहे नियोजन करतांना पाण्याची उपलब्धता विचारात घ्यावी लागते. (तक्ता क्र २)

३ पाचव्या भूजल मुल्यांकन अहवालानुसार राज्यात उपलब्ध असणाऱ्या भूजल संपत्तीचा तपशिल दर्शविला आहे. भूजल सर्वेक्षण आणि विकास यंत्रणाने (GSDA) दिलेल्या अहवालानुसार मार्च २०१३ च्या अखेरीस उस्मानाबाद, औरंगाबाद आणि बीड जिल्ह्यांची भूजलाची स्थिती फार चिंताजनक आहे. सरासरी पातळीपेक्षा काही ठिकाणी ३ मीटर्स पर्यंत तर उस्मानाबाद जिल्ह्यातील काही तालुक्यात तर सरासरीपेक्षा ६.८२ मीटर्स ते १०.१५ मीटर्स पर्यंत भूजल पातळी खाली गेली आहे. (तक्ता क्र ३)

४. विहिर, ट्युबवेल, धरणे, तलाव व इतर साधने ही जलसिंचनाची साधने होय. त्यात विहिर व ट्युबवेल भूपृष्ठाखालील स्रोत आहे. भुजल उपसा वाढण्यामागे या स्रोतांचे प्रमाण ५०.६२ टक्के आहे. त्या खालोखाल धरणे, तलाव व इतर साधनांचे प्रमाण आहे.

५. राज्यातील पावसाचे व्यस्त प्रमाण, वाढती लोकसंख्या, त्यात राज्यातील येरळा, अग्रणी सीमा उजनी खाली मानसह, पूर्णा, तापी, गिरणा या उपखोऱ्यामधील दरडोई, दरवर्षीची पाण्याची उपलब्धता ५०० घ.मी. पेक्षा कमी झाली असूनच उपखोऱ्यात उपलब्ध असणाऱ्या एकूण पाण्यापैकी ४० टक्के पेक्षा जास्त पाण्याचा वापर होत असल्याने ही नदी उपखोरी मानवी जीवनासाठी कठिण बनत आहे. उपजिवीका भागवणे शक्य नसल्याने स्थलांतरीत संख्या शहरी भागात वाढत आहे, शहराची पाण्याची वाढती मागणी हिच स्थिती देशातील विविध राज्यांची होती. उपलब्ध पाणी साठ्यावर प्रचंड ताण वाढत होता. त्यात भूर्गभातील जलसाठ्याचा अमर्यादीत होणारा उपसा व मानवाकडून पाण्याचा अवास्तव वापर यामुळे देशातील अनेक राज्यात १९६६ ते २००० वर्षातील पाण्याअभावी होरपळलेली लोकसंख्या कोटीमध्ये होती. हे प्रमाण कमी—अधिक असले तरी ही बाब विचारात घेण्यासारखी आहे (तक्ता क्र. ५)

**सारांश :** प्रस्तुत अभ्यासातील निष्कर्षांवरून असे लक्षात येते की, राज्यात पर्जन्य छायेचा प्रदेश मोठा आहे परंतु मुळातच पाऊस कमी पडतो देशातील पावसाच्या वार्षिक सरासरी प्रमाणात असमानता आहे शिवाय जागतिक तापमान वाढीमुळे असेल किंवा हवामानात होणाऱ्या बदलामुळे असेल परंतु पावसाचे प्रमाण फार लहरी झाले आहे. पाण्याचा उपलब्ध साठा, भुगर्भातील साठा, व पर्जन्यमान यांचा सातत्याने विचार करून त्याबाबत सुयोग्य, न्याय नियोजन करावयास हवे. भुजल पातळी सतत खाली जात आहे त्यामुळे भुपृष्ठाखालील जलसिंचन साधनांवर काही बंधने असावीत जेणेकरून अवास्तव पाण्याचा उपसा होणार नाही व मर्यादित स्वरूपात पाण्याचा कार्यक्षम व सुयोग्य वापर होण्यास चालना मिळेल.

\* राज्याचा विचार करता ६३.१४ टक्के एवढे दुष्काळी क्षेत्र आहे त्यादृष्टीने अत्यंत जलद व आणबिणीच्या पातळीवर जलसंपत्तीचे संवर्धन व पावसाच्या पाण्याचे योग्य

नियोजन करावयास हवे. असे न केल्यास देशातील काही भागाचे वाळवंट व्हायला वेळ लागणार नाही.

\* जलनियोजन, जलसंवर्धन देशाच्या विकासाचा महत्वपूर्ण आधारस्तंभ आहे. त्यादृष्टीने पाणी वापरण्याबाबतचे कठोर निर्णय घ्यायला हवे, त्यांची अंमलबजावणी व्हायला हवी.

\* पाणी वापरणाऱ्याबाबतचे प्राधान्य क्रम ठरवायला हवे कुठल्या पाण्याचा वापर कोणी, कुठे, कशासाठी व केव्हा करायचा याचे नियम हवेत.

\* पीक पद्धतीत व शेती करण्याच्या पद्धतीत पाण्याच्या नियोजनासाठी, संवर्धनासाठी, सूक्ष्मसिंचन पद्धतीला मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्राधान्य द्यायला हवे.

\* पावसाचे पाणी अडवून, साठवून ते झिरपायला लावून पाणलोट क्षेत्र पाणी अडवा व पाणी जिरवा हा कार्यक्रम राबविणे तसेच पावसाचे पाणी जलसंधारणाचे, संवर्धनाचे संरक्षणाचे व काळजीपूर्वक वापर करण्याचे सूत्र हाती घेणे आवश्यक आहेत.

\* सिंचनाच्या ज्या योजना केवळ कागदावरतीच आहेत त्याबाबत कठोर निर्णय घेऊन रखडलेले प्रकल्प पूर्ण करणे व त्यांची अंमलबजावणी जलद करणे गरजेचे आहे.

\* जिथे जिथे जास्त पाऊस पडतो आहे. तिथे तो वाचविणे, साठविणे त्याचे न्याय वाटप करणे, काटकसरीने व कार्यक्षम पद्धतीने वापर करणे महत्वाचे ठरेल.

\* पाण्याचे नियोजन, संवर्धन, आणि प्रगती करणे केवळ सरकारचेच काम नव्हे तर मोठ्या प्रमाणात लोकसहभाग/ लोकचळवळ, जनजागृती, जलसाक्षरता या माध्यमातून पाऊले उचलणे उचित ठरेल.

\* पाण्या अभावी/ पाणी टंचाईमुळे १९६६ ते २००० वर्षातील होरपळणारी लोकसंख्या कमी अधिक प्रमाणात कोटीच्या स्वरूपात होती. भविष्यात असे चित्र निर्माण होऊ नये या दृष्टीने जलसंवर्धन करणे आधुनिक काळाची गरज आहे.

\* अनधिकृतपणे पाणी उचलण्यास कडक कारवाई करणे.

\* भुजलातील पाणी उपसा करून ते अवास्तव प्रमाणात वापरण्यावर नियंत्रण ठेवायला हवे.

\* समन्याय पाणी वापर सुत्र अवलंबिले पाहिजे ह्या संबंधी कायदे केले आहेत. परंतु त्यांची तातडीने अंमलबजावणी करावयास हवी.

\* पर्याप्त पाणी वापर भुपृष्ठीय, भुजलाचे संवर्धन, पाण्याचे कार्यक्षम व्यवस्थापन, काटकसरीने जलसंपत्तीचे नियोजन यासंबंधी स्वयंशिस्त ह्या हेतूने प्रत्येक मानवाने स्वतःपासून अनुसरावे कारण परमेश्वराने जलसंपत्ती ही अनमोल देणगी मानवाला प्रदान केली आहे. त्यादृष्टीने काळजीपूर्वक नियोजन, संरक्षण, व पर्याप्त वापर करणे म्हणजेच जलसंवर्धन, नितांत गरजेचे आहे तरच खऱ्या अर्थाने सुराज्य निर्माण होवून आपला देश सुजलाम सुफलाम होईल यात तिळमात्र शंका नाही.

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प्रा. डॉ. आदिनाथ रावसाहेब घोलप (1337-1339)

## ई — बँकिंग सेवा व फायदे

प्रा. डॉ. आदिनाथ रावसाहेब घोलप

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक व वाणिज्य विभागप्रमुख कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान वसंगणक शास्त्र महाविद्यालय, आश्वी खु. ता. संगमनेर

**गोषवारा :** सन १९९१ पासून स्वीकारलेल्या खासगीकरण, उदारीकरण व जागतिकीकरण या प्रणालींचा स्वीकार केल्यानंतर भारतीय बँकिंग क्षेत्रातमध्ये नवनवीन व आधुनिक तंत्राचा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वापर केला गेला आहे. भारतातील बँकांचा विकास व विस्तार करण्यामध्ये तसेच स्पर्धेला सामोरे जाण्यासाठी या आधुनिक ई — बँकिंग तंत्रज्ञानाचा खूप उपयोग झाला आहे. ई — बँकिंग तंत्रज्ञानामध्ये एटीएम, टेली बँकिंग, मोबाईल बँकिंग व आरटीजीएस इ. चा समावेश आहे. या तंत्रज्ञानाचा सर्वसामान्य ग्राहकांच्या वेळेत, श्रमात व खर्चात फार मोठी बचत होतांना दिसत आहे.

**प्रस्तावना :** २१ वे शतक हे आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचे युग म्हणून ओळखले जाते. १९९१ च्या जागतिकीकरणाच्या नंतरच्या काळात सर्वच क्षेत्रात अनेक नवीन बदल घडून आले. नवनवीन तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होऊ लागला बँकिंग क्षेत्र देखील त्याला अपवाद नाही. विकासाच्या दृष्टीने बँक व्यवसायाला गतिमान स्वरूप प्राप्त करणे आवश्यक आहे. आणि ही गतिमानता तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापराने येवू शकते. यातूनच ई — बँकिंग ही संकल्पना समोर आली. ई — बँकिंग तंत्रज्ञानामध्ये एटीएम, टेली बँकिंग, मोबाईल बँकिंग व आरटीजीएस अशा विविध सेवा सुविधांचा समावेश आहे.

### शोध निबंधाचा उद्देश :

१. ई — बँकिंग म्हणजे काय ? याचा अभ्यास करणे.
२. ग्राहकांना उपलब्ध करून दिलेल्या ई — बँकिंगच्या विविध सेवा अभ्यासणे.
३. ई — बँकिंगची विविध फायदे अभ्यासणे.

**संशोधन पध्दती :** प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधामध्ये संशोधकाने संशोधनासाठी दुय्यम तथ्य संकलन पध्दतीचा वापर केला आहे. त्यासाठी संशोधकाने विविध तज्ञांची शोध निबंध, बँक संकेतस्थळ, विविध अहवाल, मासिके व इंटरनेट याचा वापर केला आहे

### ई — बँकिंग म्हणजे काय?

ई — बँकिंग म्हणजे "इलेक्ट्रॉनिक बँकिंग" होय. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमांचा वापर करून केला जाणारा बँक व्यवसाय म्हणजे ई — बँकिंग होय. जेव्हा सेवा पुरविण्याच्या व्यवस्थेत माहिती तंत्रज्ञानाची अत्याधुनिक साधने वापरली जातात तेव्हा त्यास ई — बँकिंग असे म्हणतात. खात्याची चौकशी करणे, पैसे भरणे, पैसे काढणे, रकमेचे हस्तांतरण करणे यासारखे व्यवहार ई — बँकिंगमुळे तत्परतेने पार पडतात. ई — बँकिंगमुळे प्रत्येक वेळी

ग्राहकांना बँकेत जाण्याची गरज पडत नाही. संगणकाद्वारे ग्राहक घरातून किंवा आपल्या ऑफिस मधून देखील व्यवहार करू शकतात.

**ई – बँकिंगच्या विविध सेवा :**

**१. एटीएम :** ग्राहकास आपल्या खात्यावरील पैसे कोणत्याही मानवी हस्तक्षेपाशिवाय कॅव्हाही काढून देणारे संगणकीयकृत यंत्र म्हणजे एटीएम होय. लोक या यंत्राला (ऑटोमॅटीक टेलर मशीन) ऐनी टाईम मनी यंत्र मानतात. ग्राहकाच्या बँक खात्याला हे एटीएम दुरध्वनीच्या मार्गाने जोडलेली असते. ग्राहकाची ओळख सिध्द होण्याकरीता या कार्डाबरोबरच बँकेकडून ग्राहकाला एक सांकेतिक गुप्त क्रमांक दिला जातो. त्याला पर्सनल आयडेंटिफिकेशन नंबर (पिन) म्हणतात. यंत्रात टाकलेले एटीएम कार्ड व संबंधित पिन जुळले तरच एटीएम व्यवहार पूर्ण करते. एटीएम यंत्राद्वारे बँक ग्राहकांस खात्यावरील शिल्लक तपासणे, पैसे काढणे, पैसे भरणे अशा गोष्टी करता येतात.

**२. क्रेडिट कार्ड :** क्रेडिट कार्ड हे एक प्रकारचे पेमेंट कार्ड आहे जे बँक देतात, जेणेकरून कार्ड धारक आपले देणे कार्ड देणाऱ्या बँकेकडून उसणे पैसे घेवून देवू शकतो. क्रेडिट कार्ड हे सगळे देणे देयकाला त्वरीत देवून टाकते महिन्याच्या एका ठरलेल्यादिवशी एका संक्षिप्त मासिक बिलच्या रूपात एकत्रित केले जातात. कार्ड धारकाला हे बिल भरण्यासाठी बिनव्याजी मुदत दिली जाते. जर वेळेत हे बिल भरले नाही तर मात्र बिलाच्या रक्कमेवर व्याज आकारण्यात येते.

**३. डेबिट कार्ड :** वस्तू सेवा खरेदी करतांना रोख पैसे देण्याऐवजी डेबिट कार्डचा वापर करून पेमेंट करणे होय. डेबिट कार्डचा वापर केल्यावर आपल्या खात्यातील शिल्लक रक्कम कमी होत असते. डेबिट कार्ड म्हणजे बँकेने आपल्या ग्राहकाला त्यांच्या बँक खात्यातील रक्कमेच्या वापरासाठी उपलब्ध करून दिलेली सुविधा होय.

**४. आरटीजीएस :** कोअर बँकेची पुढील प्रणाली म्हणजे आरटीजीएस याचा अर्थ रिअल टाईम ग्रॉस सेटलमेंट. ही अशी प्रणाली आहे ज्यामध्ये एका बँकेकतून दुसऱ्या बँकेत विना विलंब रक्कम हस्तांतर करता येवू शकते . अर्थात आरटीजीएस यंत्रणेद्वारे पैसे टँन्सर्फर करणे हे फक्त त्याच बँकांच्या शाखांच्या बाबतीत शक्य आहे. की ज्या शाखा कोअर बँकींग अंतर्गत जोडलेल्या आहेत. ही आत्याधुनिक सुविधा आता खाजगी तसेच राष्ट्रीयकृत बँकांसह ग्रामीण विभागीय बँका आणि सहकारी बँकांना देखील उपलब्ध होत असल्यामुळे सगळ्याच बँका आपल्या ग्राहकांचे निधी हस्तांतराचे काम अतिशय सुलभ रितीने करित आहे.

**५. मोबाईल बँकिंग :** बँकांतील व्यवहार ग्राहकांना मोबाईलच्या माध्यमातून करता येणाऱ्या सुविधेला मोबाईल बँकिंग किंवा एसएमएस बँकिंग म्हणतात कारण या सुविधेमध्ये एसएमएसच्या साहाय्याने व्यवहार केले जातात. साधारण पणे बँका या सुविधेसाठी पैसे घेत नाही. एसएमएसचा खर्च मात्र अल्पशः प्रमाणात घेतात. मोबाईल कंपनींच्या सहकार्यातून या

सुविधा बँका आपल्या ग्राहकांना देतात अशा प्रकारच्या सुविधेसाठी साधारणपणे बँकेत चालू अथवा मुदत ठेव प्रकारचे खाते असायला लागते.

**६. टॅबलेट बँकिंग :** टॅब बँकिंग ही नवी सेवा सुरू करून खाजगी क्षेत्रात अग्रणी असलेल्या बँकिंगी पहिले पाऊल टाकले आहे. या सुविधेमुळे ग्राहकांना आता खाते उघडणेसाठी बँकेच्या शाखेत जाण्याची गरज नाही. अगदी घरच्याघरी किंवा कार्यालयात ते उघडता येवू शकेल अशी नवीन सेवा बँकांनी उपलब्ध करून दिल्या आहेत.

बँकअधिकारी या टॅबलेट मार्फत अर्ज भरण्यासाठी ग्राहकांना मदत करतात. यामध्ये बिल्ट-इन तपासणीची सोय आहे, ज्यामुळे अर्जातील सर्व तपशील बरोबर असल्याची आणि आवश्यक ती माहिती बरोबर घेतल्याची खात्री मिळते ग्राहकाचा फोटो घेण्यासाठी आणि त्याची कागदपत्रे स्कॅन करण्यासाठी ज्याचा उपयोग होतो. या सर्व प्रक्रियेमुळे खाते उघडण्याची प्रक्रिया झटपट होण्यास मदत होते.

**ई — बँकिंग चे फायदे :**

१. पारंपारिक बँक पध्दतीमध्ये बँकांचे कामकाज ठराविक वेळेत चालत असे परंतु ई — बँकिंगच्या सुविधेमुळे ग्राहकांना दिवसाचे २४ तास व आठड्यचे सातही दिवस बँकखात्यामध्ये व्यवहार करता येतात.

२. इंटरनेट बँकिंग खाते उघडण्यास आणि वापरण्यास सोपे आणि सुलभ असते. कोणत्याही व्यक्तीला ऑफिस व घरी बसून सहजपणे आपल्या खात्यावर व्यवहार करता येतात.

३. देशातील बँका ग्राहकांना ई — बँकिंग सेवा देण्यासाठी कोणत्याही प्रकारचे वेगळे शुल्क आकारत नाही त्यामुळे ग्राहकांना बँकेत न जाता सहज व सुलभपणे आपल्या खात्यावर व्यवहार करता येतात.

४. ई — बँकिंगच्या सेवामुळे बँकेचा ग्राहक आपल्या खात्यावरील व्यवहार स्वतःच्या संगणकावर किंवा मोबाईलवर पाहू शकतो त्यामुळे वेळ, श्रम आणि पैसा यांची बचत होते.

५. बँकेचा ग्राहक ई-मेल द्वारे बँकेला सुचना देवून खात्यातील पैसे दुसऱ्या बँकेच्या खात्यामध्ये हस्तांतरीत करू शकतो

६. ई — बँकिंगचा वापर करून ग्राहक आपल्या दैनंदिन जीवनामध्ये विज बील, विमा हप्ते, कर्ज हप्ता, टेलिफोन बील इत्यादी रक्कमा घर बसल्या बँकेला ई-मेल द्वारे सुचना देवून भरू शकतो.

**समारोप :** प्रत्यक्षात पाहता ई — बँकिंग सेवा सुविधांचा व त्यांचा फायदयंचा विचार करता ई — बँकिंग आपल्यासाठी किती फायदेशीर आहेत हे दिसून येते. ई — बँकिंग विषयी अधिक माहिती त्या त्या बँकेमध्ये ग्राहकाला सविस्तर दिली जाते तसेच ही सेवा अगदी मोफत असते. बऱ्याच बँका आता जर त्यांच्या एखाद्या ऑनलाईन बँकिंग खात्याचा गैरवापर झाल्यास त्याची जबाबदारी स्वीकारतात. बँकिंग क्षेत्रातील या आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानामुळे बँक व्यवसायात एक नवीन क्रांती घडवून येण्यास मदत झाली

देशमुख अश्विनी हरिश्चंद्र & प्रा. डॉ. काळे एस. बी. (1340-1343)

## महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या कृषीविषयक अंदाजपत्रकीय तरतूदीचा अभ्यास

देशमुख अश्विनी हरिश्चंद्र & प्रा. डॉ. काळे एस. बी.

पीएच.डी विद्यार्थिनी, जिजामाता शास्त्र व कला महाविद्यालय, ज्ञानेश्वरनगर, भेंडा

१. प्रस्तावना : “महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या कृषीविषयक अंदाजपत्रकीय तरतूदीचा अभ्यास” करत असताना असे दिसून येते की, महाराष्ट्र शासन कृषीविकासासाठी वेगवेगळ्या योजना व धोरणे राबवित आहे. महाराष्ट्रात कृषीवर अवलंबून असणाऱ्या लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाणही जास्त आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील बहुसंख्य उद्योगाला कच्चा माल पुरविण्याचे कामही कृषीक्षेत्रातूनच मिळते. कृषीक्षेत्राचे महत्त्व ओळखून शासन कृषीसाठी अनुदान देऊन, निधी उपलब्ध करून लहान व सिमांत शेतकऱ्यांना शेती करणे परवडेल अशा योजना आखत आहे. जलसिंचन, पीक विमा योजना, शेतकऱ्यांना शेतमालास हमी भाव देणे, शेतकऱ्यांना बाजारपेठ उपलब्ध करून देणे आणि यासारख्या योजनांची तरतूद सरकार अर्थसंकल्पात करत असते.

### २. अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्टे

अ. महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या अंदाजपत्रकाचा अभ्यास करणे.

ब. महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या कृषीविषयक अंदाजपत्रकीय तरतूदीचा आढावा घेणे.

३. महाराष्ट्र शासनाचे अंदाजपत्रक कोणत्याही राज्याच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी राज्याचे अंदाजपत्रक महत्त्वाची भूमिका पार पाडत असते. अंदाजपत्रकाच्या माध्यमाद्वारे राज्य सरकार विविध क्षेत्रांच्या विकासासाठी भरीव तरतूद करत आहे. राज्य सरकार, स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था, जिल्हा परिषद, कृषी कार्यालय, ग्रामस्तरावर ग्राम पंचायत अंदाजपत्रकीय तरतूदीद्वारे राज्याचा विकास करत आहे. २०१०-११ ते २०१४-१५ मधील महाराष्ट्राच्या अंदाजपत्रकाची स्थिती तक्ता क्र. १.१ मध्ये दर्शविण्यात आलेली आहे.

### तक्ता क्र. १.१ महाराष्ट्र शासन : दृष्टिक्षेपात अर्थसंकल्प

अ.नं.	प्रकार	२०१०-११	२०११-१२	२०१२-१३	२०१३-१४	२०१४-१५
१	महसुली जमा (अ+ब)	१,०५,८६८	१,२१,२८६	१,४२,९४७	१,५८,४१०	१,८०,३२०
	अ. कर महसुल	८६,४४७	१,००,९५२	१,१८,६४०	१,२६,९६१	१,३८,८५३
	ब. कराव्यतिरिक्त महसूल	१९,४२१	२०,३३४	२४,३०७	३१,४४९	४१,४६७
२	महसुली खर्च	१,०६,४५९	१,२३,५५४	१,३८,७३६	१,६१,४२७	१,८४,४२३
	अ. व्याज प्रदान	१५,६४८	१७,५०५	१९,०७६	२१,३७३	२३,८०५
	ब. प्रशासकीय सेवा	९,७९८	१०,८४८	१२,४७२	१४,८९३	१६,६४९
	क. निवृत्तीवेतन व संकीर्ण सर्वसाधारण सेवा	८,९५७	१०,५८१	११,६४९	१२,८५८	१४,६७१
३	महसुली तूट (२-१)	५९१	२,२६८	(-)-४,२११	३,०१७	४,१०३

४	भांडवली जमा	२३,७३९	२८,३३६	२१,८४२	३८,८६६	४३,७९३
	अ. कर्जाची वसुली	६४०	५५९	८३३	८७७	१,०३६
	ब. इतर भांडवली जमा	१७	४५६	०	०	०
	क. कर्जे व इतर दायित्व	१८,३०८	२०,८६३	१३,९३५	२६,६५१	३१,०२२
५	भांडवली खर्च	२४,५४६	२५,६७४	२६,७३३	३५,७६१	३९,६३३
६	एकूण जमा (१+४)	१,२९,६०७	१,४९,६२३	१,६४,७८९	१,९७,२७३	२,२४,११४
७	एकूण खर्च (२+५)	१,३१,००५	१,४९,२२८	१,६५,४६९	१,९७,१८८	२,२४,०५७
८	आकस्मिकता निधीकडे विनियोजन	८५०	५००	८७५	०	०
९	अर्थसंकल्पीय तूट (७-६-८)	५४९	(-)८९४	(-)१९५	(-)८८	(-)५७
१०	वित्तीय तूट (९+४क)	१८,८५७	१९,९६९	१३,७४०	२६,५६३	३०,९३५

स्त्रोत : महाराष्ट्राची आर्थिक पाहणी — २०१४,२०१५.

उपरोक्त तक्त्यावरून असे दिसून येते की, महाराष्ट्र शासनाकडे महसुली जमा २०१०-११, २०११-१२, २०१२-१३ मध्ये अनुक्रमे १,०५,८६८ कोटी रू. १,२१,२८६ कोटी रू. १,४२,९४७ कोटी रू. तसेच २०१३-१४ व २०१४-१५ मध्ये १,५८,४१० कोटी रू. व १,८०,३२० कोटी रूपये इतकी रक्कम जमा होती. त्यात कर रक्कम व कराव्यतिरिक्त महसुलातून महसुली उत्पन्न जमा झालेले आहे.

तसेच महसुली खर्चामध्ये २०१०-११, २०११-१२, २०१२-१३ मध्ये १,०६,४५९ कोटी रू., १,२३,५५४ कोटी रू., १,३८,७३६ कोटी रूपये खर्च करण्यात आला. तर २०१३-१४ व २०१४-१५ मध्ये १,६१,४२७ कोटी रू., १,८४,४२३ कोटी रूपये खर्च करण्यात आला.

अंदाजपत्रकावरून भांडवली जमा किंवा उत्पन्न अनुक्रमे २०१०-११, २०११-१२, २०१२-१३ मध्ये २३,७३९ कोटी रू., २८,३३६ कोटी रू., २१,८४२ कोटी रू., तर २०१३-१४ व २०१४-१५ मध्ये ३८,८६६ कोटी रू., व ४३,७९३ कोटी रू. इतके होते. भांडवली खर्चामध्ये २०१०-११, २०११-१२, २०१२-१३ मध्ये अनुक्रमे २४,५४६ कोटी रू., २५,६७४ कोटी रू., २६,७३३ कोटी रूपये खर्च करण्यात आला. तसेच २०१२-१४ व २०१४-१५ मध्ये ३५,७६१ कोटी रू. व ३९,६३३ कोटी रू. खर्च करण्यात आला.<sup>३</sup>

यावरून असे दिसून येते की, अंदाजपत्रकात एकूण उत्पन्न २०१०-११, २०११-१२, २०१२-१३, २०१३-१४ व २०१४-१५ मध्ये अनुक्रमे १,२९,६०७ कोटी रू., १,४९,६२३ कोटी रू., १,६४,७८९ कोटी रू., १,९७,२७३ कोटी रू., आणि २,२४,११४ कोटी रूपये इतके दिसून येते. तसेच अंदाजपत्रकात एकूण खर्च २०१०-११, २०११-१२, २०१२-१३, २०१३-१४ व २०१४-१५ मध्ये अनुक्रमे १,३१,००५ कोटी रू., १,४९,२२८ कोटी रू., १,६५,४६९ कोटी रू., १,९७,१८८ कोटी रू., व २,२४,०५७ कोटी रूपये इतका झालेला दिसून येतो. म्हणजेच २०१०-११ ते २०१४-१५ या कालावधीतील शासनाच्या अंदाजपत्रकीय उत्पन्न व खर्चाचा अभ्यास केला असता असे

दिसून येते की, प्रत्येक वर्षी सरकारच्या एकूण उत्पन्नातही वाढ झालेली दिसून येते आणि एकूण खर्चातही वाढ झालेली दिसून येते. परंतु उत्पन्नाच्या मानाने खर्च थोडासा जास्त झाल्याने प्रत्येक वर्षी वित्तीय तूट दिसून येते. एकंदरीतच राज्याच्या अंदाजपत्रकात राज्य विकासासाठी विविध घटकांवर भरीव तरतूद करण्यात येते. शेती क्षेत्र हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा विकासाचा केंद्रबिंदू असल्यामुळे व राज्याच्या अखत्यारीतील विषय असल्यामुळे महाराष्ट्र शासनाने अंदाजपत्रकात शेती संदर्भात भरीव तरतूद करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे.

#### ४. महाराष्ट्र शासनाने एकूण केलेली तरतूद व त्यामध्ये एकूण कृषिक्षेत्रासाठी व त्या संलग्न व्यवसायासाठी केलेल्या तरतूदींची प्रवृत्ती

महाराष्ट्र सरकारने अंदाजपत्रकात शेती संदर्भात केलेली तरतूद ही प्रत्यक्षात त्याच कामासाठी पूर्णपणे खर्च होणेही गरजेचे असते. तेव्हाच राज्याच्या त्याचबरोबर देशाच्या शेती क्षेत्राच्या विकासाला गती मिळेल. महाराष्ट्र शासनाने एकूण केलेली अंदाजपत्रकीय तरतूद व त्यामध्ये एकूण कृषिक्षेत्रासाठी व त्या संलग्न व्यवसायांसाठी केलेल्या तरतूदींची प्रवृत्ती तक्ता क्र. १.२ मध्ये दर्शविलेली आहे

#### तक्ता क्र. १.२ महाराष्ट्र शासनाने कृषिक्षेत्रासाठी केलेल्या तरतूदी

अ.नं	वर्ष	एकूण तरतूद	कृषी क्षेत्रासाठी केलेली तरतूद	एकूण तरतूदीची कृषिक्षेत्राचे प्रमाण
१	२००१-०२	५५,८७३.३१	२,००३.२३	३.५९
२	२००२-०३	६२,४७३.३७	२,२५५.७८	३.६१
३	२००३-०४	७१,७८३.१०	२,०५८.९०	३.८७
४	२००४-०५	७८,४४८.१५	२,०४६.१६	२.६१
५	२००५-०६	७८,७८२.८७	२,२८२.६१	२.९०
६	२००६-०७	८०,०३१.९८	२,२४१.१४	२.८०
७	२००७-०८	८७,२१४.४७	२,७२७.७२	३.१३
८	२००८-०९	९९,९७२	६,४०३	६.४०
९	२००९-१०	१,१७,७८१	६,४६०	५.४८
१०	२०१०-११	१,३१,००५	५,६३६	४.३०
११	२०११-१२	१,४९,२२८	६,१४५	४.११
१२	२०१२-१३	१,६५,४६९	७,२१८	४.३६

स्रोत : महाराष्ट्राची अर्थसंकल्पीय अंदाजपत्रके २००१-०२ ते २०१२-१३.

उपरोक्त तक्त्यामध्ये महाराष्ट्र शासनाने अंदाजपत्रकात केलेली एकूण तरतूद व त्यामध्ये कृषी क्षेत्रासाठी व संलग्न व्यवसायासाठी केलेल्या खर्चाची प्रवृत्ती दर्शविली आहे. २००१-०२ मध्ये महाराष्ट्र शासनाने अंदाजपत्रकात एकूण ५५,८७३.३१ कोटीची तरतूद केलेली होती आणि त्यामध्ये २,००३.२३ कोटी रूपये एवढी तरतूद राज्यातील कृषी क्षेत्रासाठी केलेली दिसून येते. या वर्षी एकूण तरतूदींशी कृषिक्षेत्राचे प्रमाण ३.५९ टक्के एवढे दिसून येते. २००३-०४ मध्ये एकूण तरतूद ७१,७८३.१० कोटी रू. असताना त्यात कृषिक्षेत्रासाठी २,०५८.९० (२.८७ टक्के) कोटी रू. एवढी तरतूद कमी झालेली दिसून येते.

२००४-०५ मध्ये ७८,४४८.१५ कोटी या एकूण तरतूदीतून कृषिक्षेत्रासाठी २,०४६.१६ (२.६१ टक्के) कोटी रूपये एवढी तरतूद केलेली आहे. २००५-०६ मधील ७,८७,७८२.८७ या एकूण तरतूदीतून २,२८२.६१ कोटी रूपये (२.९० टक्के) एवढी तरतूद कृषिक्षेत्रासाठी केलेली आहे. २००६-०७ मध्ये ८०,०३१.९८ या एकूण तरतूदीतून कृषिक्षेत्रासाठी २,२४१.१४ कोटी रूपयांची तरतूद केलेली आहे. २००७-०८ मध्ये या तरतूदीत पुन्हा थोडी वाढ झालेली दिसून येते. २००७-०८ मध्ये ८७,२१४.४७ कोटी रूपयातून कृषिक्षेत्रासाठी २,७२७.७२ कोटी रूपये (३.१३ टक्के) एवढी तरतूद केलेली आहे.

२००७-०८ व २००८-०९ ची तुलना करता २००८-०९ मध्ये पुन्हा कृषीविषयक अर्थसंकल्पीय तरतूदीत वाढ झालेली दिसून येते. २००८-०९ मधील एकूण ९९,९७२ कोटी रू. तून कृषिक्षेत्रासाठी ६,०४३ कोटी रूपये म्हणजे ६.४० टक्के तरतूद कृषिक्षेत्रासाठी केलेली दिसून येते. २००९-१० मधील १,१७,८७१ कोटीतून कृषीसाठी ६,४६० कोटी रूपयातून ५,६३६ (४.३० टक्के) कोटी रूपयाची तरतूद कृषिक्षेत्रासाठी केलेली आहे. २०११-१२ मधील एकूण १,४९,२२८ कोटी रूपयातून ६,१४५ कोटी रूपये एवढी तरतूद कृषीविकासासाठी केलेली आहे. आणि २०१२-१३ मध्ये एकूण १,६५,४६९ कोटी रूपयातून कृषिक्षेत्रासाठी ७,२१८ कोटी रूपये म्हणजे ४.३६ टक्के एवढी तरतूद केल्याचे दिसून येते.

एकंदरीतच उपरोक्त विवेचनावरून असे दिसून येते की, महाराष्ट्र शासनाने कृषी क्षेत्रासाठी सर्वात कमी तरतूद २००४-०५ मध्ये २.६१ टक्के एवढीच केलेली आहे. तर सर्वात जास्त तरतूद २००८-०९ मध्ये ६.४० टक्के एवढी मोठी तरतूद कृषिक्षेत्रासाठी केलेली आहे. त्यानंतरच्या कालावधीत मात्र अर्थसंकल्पातील एकूण तरतूदीतील कृषी क्षेत्रासाठी केलेल्या तरतूदीत थोडी घटती प्रवृत्ती दिसून येते. त्यात वाढ करणे आवश्यक आहे.

५. **सारांश** उपरोक्त विवेचनावरून असे दिसून येते की, कोणत्याही राज्याच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी राज्याचे अंदाजपत्रक महत्त्वाची भूमिका पार पाडत असते. अंदाजपत्रकाच्या माध्यमाद्वारे महाराष्ट्र शासनानेही प्रत्येक जिल्ह्यातील कृषीविकासासाठी वेगवेगळी धोरणे व योजना आखलेल्या आहेत. कृषीविषयक प्रकल्प पूर्ण करण्यासाठी भरीव अशी तरतूद प्रत्येक वर्षी शासन करित आहे.

#### ६. संदर्भग्रंथ सुची

१. डॉ. झामरे जि. एम (१९९१) : भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था, मनोहर पिंपळापूर आणि पब्लीशर्स, महालरोड, नागपूर.
२. राखेलकर व दामजी (२०१४) : स्थूल अर्थशास्त्र व सार्वजनिक वित्त, श्री शशीकांत पिंपळापूर विद्या बुक्स पब्लीशर्स, औरंगपूर, औरंगाबाद, पेज नं. ३२६.
३. महाराष्ट्राची आर्थिक पाहणी - २०१४-१५.

डॉ. अनिल दि.वाडकर (1344-1352)

## भारतीय शेतीचा नियोजनात्मक विकास

डॉ. अनिल दि.वाडकर

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, श्री कुमारस्वामी महाविद्यालय, औसा जि. लातूर —४१३५२०

“भारत सरकारने नियोजनाचा स्विकार केल्यापासून स्वावलंबनाच्या धोरणावर अधिक भर दिला. भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यानंतरच्या लगतच्या काळात देशामध्ये प्रचंड दारिद्र्य, उपासमार, कुपोषण, साथीचे रोग इत्यादी समस्या तीव्र स्वरूपाच्या होत्या. नियोजनाद्वारे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासाच्या सर्व क्षेत्रात सुधारणात्मक बदल करण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आला. विशेषतः शेतीक्षेत्रामध्ये १९६५-६६ ला हरितक्रांतीद्वारे उत्पादकता वाढ कार्यक्रम राबवण्यात आला. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर देशातील लोकसंख्या वाढ ही प्रचंड वेगाने झाली. वाढत्या लोकसंख्येबरोबर नव्याने बेरोजगारी, उपासमार, दारिद्र्य, शेतीक्षेत्रावरील अवलंबीत्व, अन्नधान्याचा तुटवडा वाढतच गेला. यासारख्या समस्यांचे निर्मुलन करण्यासाठी व भारताला अन्नधान्याच्या बाबतीत स्वावलंबी करण्यासाठी प्रत्येक पंचवार्षिक योजनेच्या माध्यमातून प्रयत्न करण्यात आले. “परिणामी भारतीय शेतीक्षेत्राच्या विकास दारात, उत्पादन व उत्पादकतेत तसेच निर्यातीमध्ये उल्लेखनीय वाढ झाल्याचे निदर्शनास येते. तरी परंतु शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या रोखून त्यांच्या जिवनमानात सुधारणा करणे काळाची गरज आहे”

### प्रस्तवना

शेतीक्षेत्र हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा आहे. अर्थव्यवस्थेतील प्राथमिक क्षेत्र हे द्वितीय व तृतीय क्षेत्राचा प्रमुख मूलाधार आहे. देशातील एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी ५५ टक्के लोकांना रोजगार पुरवठा करण्याचे काम शेती क्षेत्रच करते. जी.डी.पी.मध्ये एकट्या कृषिक्षेत्राचा वाटा १४ टक्के आहे तर निर्यातीमध्ये १४.२ टक्के योगदान आहे. सन २०१३-१४ मध्ये देशात एकूण अन्नधान्याचे उत्पादन २६५ दशलक्ष टन इतके झाले. अन्नधान्य उत्पादनात माल्थसच्या नियमाप्रमाणे गणित श्रेणीत वाढ होत असली तरी लोकसंख्या ही त्याच नियमाप्रमाणे भूमिती श्रेणीने वाढत आहे. जगाच्या एकूण क्षेत्रफळाच्या २.४ टक्के भूक्षेत्रफळ भारतात आहे तर जागतिक लोकसंख्येच्या सुमारे १७ टक्के लोकसंख्या एकट्या भारतात वास्तव्यास आहे. सन १९५०-५१ मध्ये दरडोई अन्न उपलब्धता ३९४.४ ग्रॅम होती. तर यात किंचीतशी वाढ होऊन सन २०११-१२ मध्ये दरडोई अन्न उपलब्धता ४६२.९ ग्रॅम इतकी झाली नियोजनाद्वारे भारतीय शेतीक्षेत्राचा विकास करण्यावर सातत्याने भर देण्यात आला. पहिल्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेपासून आजतागायतपणे भारतीय शेतीक्षेत्रावर एकूण संचर्च २७,१८,३५६ कोटी रूपये खर्च करण्यात आला. नियोजनाद्वारे शेतीसंशोधन, जलसिंचन, बिबियाणे, किटकनाशके, खते, साठवणूक गृहे इत्यादीमध्ये वाढ करण्यात आली. तसेच शेती वित्तपुरवठा व विपणन विषयक सुविधाही सुधारण्यात आल्या. १९९१



ला जागतिकीकरणाचा स्विकार केल्यानंतर आणखीनच स्पर्धात्मकता वाढून भारतीय कृषिअर्थव्यवस्थेसमोर नवीन आव्हाने निर्माण झाली. भारतीय शेतीचे नैसर्गिक अवलंबित्व,सातत्याने पडणारे दुष्काळ, टोळधाड, जलसिंचनाच्या अपुऱ्या सुविधा, कृषि वित्तपुरवठ्याचा तुटवडा, बेसुमार पायाभूत सुविधा व उत्पादन खर्चावर आधारित बाजारभावाचा आभाव इत्यादीमुळे भारतीय शेतकरी पूर्णतः ग्रासला जाऊन आत्महत्या करतो आहे. त्यांच्या जिवनमानात अपेक्षितरित्या कसल्याही सुधारणा होत नाहीत. यासाठी नियोजनात्मक दूरदृष्टी ठेवून सिमान्त शेतकऱ्यांच्या जिवनमानात सुधारणा करणे गरजेचे आहे. तरच शेतीची अर्थव्यवस्था सुधारेल प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधामध्ये नियोजनात्मक शेतीक्षेत्रावरील सार्वजनिक खर्च, शेतीक्षेत्राची उत्पादन व उत्पादकता, निर्यात शेतीक्षेत्राला होणारा वित्तपुरवठा, जी.डी.पी.मधील योगदान, कृषिक्षेत्रासमोरील आव्हाने इत्यादी दृष्टीने संशोधनात्मक अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे.

**संशोधन पध्दती :-** प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधासाठी प्रामुख्याने द्वितीय सामुग्रीचा आधार घेण्यात आला आहे. यामध्ये विविध शासकीय व निमशासकीय प्रकाशनाद्वारे प्रकाशित ग्रंथ, मासिके, पाक्षिके, साप्ताहिक, वर्तमानपत्रे इत्यादीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

**शोधनिबंधाची उद्दिष्ट्ये :-** सदर शोध निबंधाच्या अभ्याससाठी काही उद्दिष्ट्ये ठरविण्यात आली आहेत ती पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

१. भारतीय शेतीक्षेत्रावरील नियोजनात्मक खर्चाचा अभ्यास करणे.
२. शेती क्षेत्रातील गुंतवणूकीचा शोध घेणे.
३. कृषिक्षेत्रातील उत्पादन व उत्पादकतेचा अभ्यास करणे.
४. कृषिमालाच्या निर्यातीचा अभ्यास करणे.
५. भारतीय कृषिक्षेत्रासमोरील आव्हानांचा शोध घेणे.
६. महत्वपूर्ण निष्कर्ष काढणे व शिफारशी करणे.

**भारतीय शेतीक्षेत्रातील सार्वजनिक खर्च :-** भारतीय शेतीतील उत्पादन व उत्पादकता वाढविण्यासाठी कृषि व कृषिनिगडीत क्षेत्रावर झालेल्या खर्चाचा योजनानिहाय तपशील पुढील सारणीमध्ये दर्शविण्यात आला आहे.

पंचवार्षिक योजना	कालावधी	एकूण योजना खर्च (को.रु.)	कृषि आणि सहायक क्षेत्र (को.रु.)	एकूण योजना खर्चाशी कृषि व सहाय्यक क्षेत्रावरील टक्केवारी
पहिली	१९५१-५६	१,९६०	६००	३१
दुसरी	१९५६-६१	४,६७०	९५०	२०
तिसरी	१९६१-६६	८,५८०	१७५०	२१
चौथी	१९६९-७४	१५,८००	३,६७०	२४
पाचवी	१९७४-७९	३९,४३०	८,७४०	२२
सहावी	१९८०-८५	१,०९,३००	२६,१००	२४
सातवी	१९८५-९०	२,१८,७३०	४७,१००	२३
आठवी	१९९२-९७	४,७५,४८०	१,०१,५९०	२१

नववी	१९९७-०२	८,५९,२००	१,७६,२१७	२०.०५
दहावी	२००२-०७	१५,२५,६३९	३,०५,०५५	२०.०
अकरावी	२००७-१२	३६,७६,९३६	७,२३,४६५	१९.७
बारावी	२०१२-१७	७६,६९,८०७	१३,२३,११९	१७.३

स्रोत योजना आयोग विविध अहवाल

वरील सारणीवरून असे लक्षात येते की, पहिल्या योजनेमध्ये एकूण योजना खर्च १९६० कोटी रूपये करण्यात आला. कृषि व सहाय्यक क्षेत्रावर ६०० कोटी रूपये म्हणजे ३१ टक्के खर्च करण्यात आला. बाराव्या योजनेमध्ये एकूण योजना खर्च सुमारे ७६,६९,८०७ कोटी रू. म्हणजे १७.३ टक्के खर्च करण्यात आला. यावरून असे दिसून येते की, शेतीक्षेत्रावरील खर्च वाढला असला तरी एकूण योजना खर्चाशी हे प्रमाण पहिल्या योजनेच्या तुलनेत १३.७ टक्के नी घटल्याचे दिसून येते.

**भारतीय शेती क्षेत्रातील स्थूल गुंतवणूक :-** भारतीय शेतीमध्ये सुधारणात्मक बदल घडवून आणण्यासाठी सार्वजनिक व खाजगी गुंतवणूक वाढत गेली. या गुंतवणूकीत १९६०-६१ ते २०१२-१३ मध्ये झालेल्या बदलाची प्रवृत्ती पुढील सारणीद्वारे लक्षात येते.

वर्ष	सार्वजनिक (को.रू.)	खाजगी (को.रू.)	एकूण (को.रू.)	सार्वजनिक (टक्के.)	खाजगी (टक्के.)
१९६०-६१	५९०	१,०८०	१,६७०,	३५	६५
१९७०-७१	७९०	१,९७०	२,७६०	२९	७१
१९८०-८१	१,८,००	२,८४०	४,६४०	३९	६१
१९९०-९१	४,४००	१०,४४०	१४,८८०	३०	७०
१९९९-००	६,६७०	४१,४८०	५०,१५०	१७	८३
२००४-०५	२३,०३९	८६,९६७	१,१०,००६	२०	८०
२००८-०९	२०,५७२	१,०६,५५५	१,२७,१२७	१८	८२
२००९-१०	२२,६९३	१,१०,४६९	१,३३,१६२	१८	८२
२०१०-११	१९,८५४	१,१२,८८०	१,३२,७३४	१५	८५
२०११-१२	२१,१८४	१,३५,९८८	१,५७,१७२	१४	८६
२०१२-१३	२३,८८६	१,३८,१९७	१,६२,०८३	१५	८५

Source : Economic Survey 2012-13 Agricultural Statistics at a glance 2013.

उपरोक्त सारणीद्वारे सार्वजनिक व खाजगी गुंतवणूक कृषिक्षेत्रामध्ये सातत्याने वाढल्याचे दिसते. सार्वजनिक गुंतवणूकीच्या तुलनेत खाजगी गुंतवणूक अधिक प्रमाणात आहे. परंतु खाजगी गुंतवणूक पंजाब, हरियाना, पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश इत्यादी राज्यामध्येच मोठ्या प्रमाणात झालेली आहे. सार्वजनिक गुंतवणूक मात्र अंतर्गत अनुदान वाटपासाठी झालेली आहे. हे वास्तव आहे. भारतीय शेतीक्षेत्राचे जी.डी.पी.मध्ये भांडवल निर्मितीचे योगदान फक्त २.७ टक्के ते ३.३ टक्के इतकेच आहे.

जागतिक शेती उत्पादकता, प्रति हेक्टरी (क्विंटल २०१२)

तपशील	भारतीय वाणाचे संभाव्य उत्पादन	भारतातील वास्तविक उत्पादन	देश	जगतिक सर्वाधिक उत्पादकता	देश	जगतिक सर्वाधिक उत्पादकता
तांदुळ	४० ते ५०	३१.४	चीन	६७.८	इजिप्त	९५.३
गहू	६० ते ६८	२४.२	चीन	४९.९	फ्रान्स	७६.०
मका	६० ते ८०	२५.८	यु.एस.ए.	७७.४	कॅनडा	९२.१
ऊस	—	६७०	ब्राझील	७४३	पेरू	१२७८
भुईमुग शेंगा	२० ते ३०	१७.५	चीन	३५.७	ब्राझील	७३.४

वैवनातबम रू हतपबनसजनतंसैजंजपेजपबे 'ज' लसंदबम २०१४

वरील सारणीवरून जागतिक इतर देशांच्या तुलनेत भारतातील प्रत्येक कृषी वानांची उत्पादकता कमी असल्याचे दिसून येते. भारतीय उत्पादकतेच्या तुलनेत चीन, यु.एस.ए., ब्राझील, चीन, इजिप्त, फ्रान्स, कॅनडा पेरू इत्यादी देशांची कृषि उत्पादकता सर्वाधिक असल्याचे दिसून येते. भारतीय कृषि उत्पादकतेत सुधारणा करणे गरजेचे आहे.

#### भारतातील अन्नधान्य अन्नधान्य उत्पादनाचा प्रवाह

वर्ष	उत्पादन टन	वर्ष	उत्पादन
१९७०-७१	१०८	२००७-०८	२३१
१९७८-७९	१३२	२००८-०९	२३५
१९९०-९१	१७६	२००९-१०	२१८
२००१-०२	२१३	२०१०-११	२४५
२००२-०३	१७४	२०११-१२	२५७
२००३-०४	२१२	२०१२-१३	२५७
२००६-०७	२१६	२०१३-१४	२६५

Source : Economic Survey (Various issues) Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2014

सन १९७०-७१ भारतातील अन्नधान्य उत्पादन १०८ दसलक्ष टन इतके होते. यात वाढ होऊन २००६-०७ मध्ये २०१६ दसलक्ष टन २०१३-१४ मध्ये २६५ दसलक्ष टनापर्यंत वाढण्याचे दिसून येते. अन्नधान्य उत्पादनात वाढ होत असली तरी लोकसंख्या वाढ ही प्रचंड वेगाने होत असल्यामुळे प्रतिव्यक्ती अन्नधान्य उपलब्धता आवश्यक त्या प्रमाणात होत नाही. देशातील दारिद्र्य व उपासमारीचे प्रमाण प्रभावीपणे घटलेले नाही.

#### एकूण निर्यातीमध्ये कृषि क्षेत्राची निर्यात

वर्ष	कृषि निर्यात	एकूण निर्यात	एकूण निर्यातीशी कृषिमाला निर्यातीचे प्रमाणे
१९९०-९१	६,०१३,	३२,५२७	१८.५
१९९६-९७	२४,१६१	१,१८,८१७	२०.३
२०००-०१	२८,६५७	२,०१,३५६	१४.२
२००५-०६	६१,१९४	४,५६,४१८	१०.८
२००६-०७	६२,४११	५,७१,७७९	१०.९२
२००७-०८	७९,०४०	६,५५,८६४	१२.०५
२००८-०९	८५,९५२	८,४०,७५५	१०.२२
२००९-१०	८७,५२३	८,४५,१२५	१०.५९

२०१०-११	१,११,३९३	११,४२,९२२	९.७
२०११-१२	१,८७,६०९	१४,६५,९५९	१२.८१
२०१२-१३	२,३२,०४१	६,३४,३१९	१४.२
२०१३-१४	२,६८,४६९	१८,९४,१८२	१४.२

Source : Agricultural statistics at a glance (2014) Economic survey 2012-13

वरील सारणीवरून भारतीय कृषिक्षेत्रातील निर्यातीची प्रवृत्ती दिसून येते. १९९०-९१ मध्ये देशातील एकूण निर्यात ३२५२७ कोटी रूपयाची होती. यामध्ये कृषि निर्यात १८.५ टक्के म्हणजेच ६,०१३ कोटी रूपयाची कृषि मालाची निर्यात करण्यात आली. सन २०१३-१४ मध्ये यात प्रचंड वाढ होऊन देशातील एकूण निर्यात १८,९४,१८२ कोटी रूपयाची झाली. यापैकी कृषिनिर्यात २,६८,४६९ कोटी रूपयाची झाली एकूण निर्यातीत कृषि निर्यातीचे प्रमाण १४.२ टक्के होते. देशाच्या एकूण निर्यातीत व आर्थिक विकासात कृषि क्षेत्राचे योगदान अतिशय महत्वपूर्ण आहे.

#### कृषि व सहाय्यक क्षेत्राचा वृद्धीदर

वर्ष	कृषि व सहाय्यक क्षेत्र (टक्के)	जी.डी.पी. (टक्के)
१९५१-६१	३.३	३.८
१९६१-७१	२.२	३.७
१९७१-८१	१.७	३.३
१९८१-९१	३.९	५.७
१९९१-०१	२.८	६.७
२००२-०७	२.१	७.५
२००७-१२	३.६	८.१

Source CSO, National Accounts Statistics, 2011-12

वरील सारणीवरून १९५१-६१ तसेच १९८१-९१ व २००७-१२ या दशकात कृषि क्षेत्राचा विकासदर सरासरी ३.५ टक्के पेक्षा अधिक असल्याचे दिसून येते. नैसर्गिक प्रतिकूलता व पायाभूत सुविधांच्या अभावामुळे १९६१-७१, १९७१-८१ व २००७-१२ या काळात मात्र कृषि विकासदर अल्प असल्याचे दिसून येते.

#### संस्थात्मक कृषि वित्तपुरवठा

वर्ष	सहकारी बँक	प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँक	व्यापारी बँक	एकूण
२००७-०८	४८९२५८ ;१९:६	२५९३१२ ;१०:६	१९८१९०८८;७:६	२९५४९६५८
२००८-०९	३६९७६२ ;१३:६	२६९७२४;९:६	२९२८९९५१;१८:६	२९५९९३३७
२००९-१०	६३९४९७;१७:६	३५९२१७;९:६	२९८५९८००;७४:६	३९८४९५१४
२०११-१२	७८९१२१;१७:६	४४९२९३;९:६	३९४५९८७७;७४:६	४९६८९२९१
२०१२-१३	८७९९६३;१७:६	५४९४५०;११:६	३९६८९६१६;७२:६	५९११९०२९

Source : Economy survey 2010-11, NABARD, Annual Report Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2012.

वरील सारणीवरून भारतीय शेतीक्षेत्राला होणाऱ्या वित्तपुरवठ्याची स्थिती लक्षात येते. सन २००७-०८ मध्ये संस्थात्मक वित्तपुरवठ्याच्या माध्यमातून २,५४,६५८ कोटी रूपये वित्तपुरवठा करण्यात आला होता. यामध्ये सहकारी बँक, प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँक व

व्यापारी बँका यांचे अनुक्रमे १९ टक्के, १० टक्के, ७१ टक्के योगदान होते. सन २०१२-१३ मध्ये एकूण संस्थात्मक कृषि वित्तपुरवठा ५,११,०२९ कोटी रूपयाचा झाला. यापैकी सहकारी बँका १७ टक्के प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँका ११ टक्के व व्यापारी बँकानी ७२ टक्के कर्जपुरवठा केल्याचे दिसून येते. शेतीविकासासाठी बँकांच्या राष्ट्रीय करणानंतर वित्तपुरवठ्यात वाढ झाल्याचे दिसून येते. परंतु अजूनही हा वित्तपुरवठा तोकडा अन्य स्वरूपाचा आहे. कारण अजूनही शेतकऱ्यांना अतिउच्च व्याजदर असलेल्या बिगर संस्थात्मक वित्तपुरवठ्यावर अवलंबन रहावे लागते.

**शेतीचे यांत्रिकीकरण** भारतीय शेतीक्षेत्राच्या विकासातील सर्वात महत्वाचे पाउल हे हरितक्रांतीच्या माध्यमातून १९६५-६६ मध्ये पडले १९५०-५१ मध्ये देशातील एकूण सिंचनाखालील क्षेत्र १७ टक्के होते. यात वाढ होवून २००९-१० मध्ये ४५.३ टक्के झाले. डॉ.स्वामीनाथन यांच्या प्रयत्नातून नवीन सुधारित व संकरीत जास्त उत्पादन देणाऱ्या मॅक्सीकन बियाणांचा वापर करण्यात आला. भारताच्या राष्ट्रीय शेती संशोधन मंडळाने ही यात मोलाची भर टाकली आहे. १९५०-५१ मध्ये प्रती हेक्टरी रासायनिक खताचा वापर ०.५ कि.ग्रॅ. होता. तो सन २०१०-११ मध्ये १४४.१ कि.ग्रॅ. पर्यंत वाढला आहे. सन १९५०-५१ मध्ये यांत्रिकीकरणाखालील स्थूल शेत जमीन १३२ लक्ष हेक्टर होती २००१-०२ मध्ये यात वाढ होवून १८६ लक्ष हेक्टर इतकी झाली. १९५०-५१ मध्ये शेतीसाठी ट्रॅक्टर ०.१ लक्ष, तेलावर चालणारे पंप ०.७, लक्ष, विजेवर चालणारे पंप ०.२ लक्ष इतके होते. यात प्रचंड वाढ होवून सन २००१-०२ मध्ये ट्रॅक्टर २६.४ लक्ष, तेलावरील पंप ५९.४ लक्ष व विजेवरील पंप १२५.१ लक्ष वाढल्याचे दिसून येते. एकंदरीत यांत्रिकीकरणाचा परिणाम म्हणून कृषि उत्पादन व उत्पादकतेत वाढ होत आहे. यात आणखीन सुधारणात्मक बदल करण्यासाठी जलसिंचनाचे स्रोत व अखंडीत विजपुरवठा तसेच कृषि वित्तपुरवठा वाढवणे गरजेचे आहे.

**शेतीक्षेत्रासमोरील आव्हाने /समस्या** भारतीय शेतीतील उत्पादन व उत्पादकता सातत्याने वाढत असली तरी लोकसंख्या वाढीच्या तुलनेत ती अपूरीच आहे. भारतीय शेतीत जलसिंचनाच्या पुरेशा स्रोताचा अभाव ही प्रमुख समस्या आहे. तसेच नैसर्गिक अवलंबीत्व, पुरेशा वित्तपुरवठ्याचा अभाव, लोकसंख्येचे शेतीवरील जास्तीचे अवलंबीत्व, शेतजमीनीचे तुकडीकरण, रोगराईचे वाढते प्रमाण, कृषि आदानाची कमतरता, भांडवलाची कमतरता शेतकऱ्यांची निरक्षरता इत्यादी अनेक समस्या भारतीय शेती क्षेत्रासमोर असल्याच्या दिसून येतात. यामुळे जागतिक तुलनेत भारतीय कृषिमालाची उत्पादकता अल्प असल्याचे दिसून येते.

### निष्कर्ष

१. पहिल्या पंचवार्षिक योजनाकाळात कृषि व सहाय्यक क्षेत्रावर ६०० कोटी रूपये खर्च करण्यात आला. एकूण योजना खर्चाशी हे प्रमाण ३१ टक्के होते. बाराव्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेमध्ये ७६,६९,८०७ कोटी रूपये खर्च करण्यात आला. त्यापैकी १३,२३,११९

कोटी रूपये कृषी व सहाय्यक क्षेत्रावर करण्यात आला. एकूण योजना खर्चाशी हे प्रमाण १७.३ टक्के होते. पहिल्या योजनेच्या तुलनेत हे प्रमाण १३.७ टक्केनी घटले आहे.

२. भारतीय शेतीक्षेत्रातील स्थूल गुंतवणूकीत सातत्याने वाढ होत आहे. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील गुंतवणूकीपेक्षा खाजगी क्षेत्रातील गुंतवणूक सर्वाधिक आहे. पहिल्या योजनेपासून बाराव्या योजनेपर्यंत सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील गुंतवणूक १० टक्के कमी झाली आहे. तर खाजगी क्षेत्रातील गुंतवणूक ६५ टक्के वरून ८५ टक्के पर्यंत वाढली आहे.
३. जागतिक कृषि उत्पादकतेच्या तुलनेत भारतीय कृषि क्षेत्रातील उत्पादकता अत्यल्प आहे. सन २०१२ मध्ये तांदुळ, गहु व मका या पीकाची प्रती हेक्टरी उत्पादकता अनुक्रमे ३१.४, २४.२ व २५.८ क्विंटल आहे. सर्वाधिक कृषि उत्पादकता तांदुळ, गहु व मका या पीकाची इजिप्त ९५.३ टक्के, फ्रान्स ७६.० कॅनडा ९२.१ क्विंटल या देशाची आहे.
४. १९७०—७१ मध्ये देशामधील एकूण अन्नधान्याचे उत्पादन १०८ दशलक्ष टन झाले होते. सन २०१३—१४ मध्ये अन्नधान्याच्या उत्पादनात २६५ दशलक्ष टनापर्यंत प्रचंड वाढ झाल्याचे दिसून येते. तरी परंतु लोकसंख्या वाढीचा वेग बेसुमार असल्याने प्रती व्यक्ती अन्नधान्य उपलब्धता ४६२.९ ग्रॅम इतकी आहे. लोकसंख्या वाढीच्या तुलनेत अन्नधान्याचे उत्पादन वाढणे गरजेचे आहे.
५. भारतीय कृषिक्षेत्राचे निर्यातीमध्ये महत्वपूर्ण योगदान आहे. १९९०—९१ एकूण निर्यात ३२५२७ कोटी रूपयाची झाली यापैकी कृषि निर्यात ६०१३ कोटी रूपयाची झाली. एकूण निर्यातीशी हे प्रमाण १८.५ टक्के होते. सन २०१३—१४ एकूण निर्यात १८,९४,१८२ कोटी रूपयाची झाली त्यापैकी २,६८,४६९ कृषि निर्यात होती एकूण निर्यातीशी हे प्रमाण १४.२ टक्के आहे. अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासात कृषि निर्यातीचे योगदान अतिशय महत्वपूर्ण आहे.
६. कृषि व सहाय्यक क्षेत्राच्या विकासदारात सुधारणा होणे गरजेचे आहे. १९५१ ते ६१ या काळात कृषि व सहाय्यक क्षेत्राचा विकासदर ३.३ टक्के होता. २००७ ते १२ या योजना काळात ३.६ टक्के विकासदर होता. कृषि क्षेत्राच्या विकासदारात वाढ होणे गरजेचे आहे.
७. भारतीय कृषि क्षेत्राच्या विकासदारात वाढ करण्यासाठी, उत्पादन व उत्पादकतेत वाढ करण्यासाठी, कृषि क्षेत्राला वाढीव स्वरूपात संस्थात्मक वित्तपुरवठा करणे गरजेचे आहे. २००७—०८ मध्ये एकूण संस्थात्मक वित्तपुरवठा २,५४,६५८ कोटी रूपये करण्यात आला. यापैकी सहकारी बँक, प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँक व व्यापारी बँकानी केलेला वित्तपुरवठा अनुक्रमे ४३,२५८ (१९ टक्के), २५,३१२ (१० टक्के) व १,८१,०८८ (७१ टक्के) कोटी रूपये करण्यात आला. सन २०१२—१३ मध्ये ५,११,०२९ कोटी रूपयाचा संस्थात्मक कृषि वित्तपुरवठा करण्यात आला. त्यापैकी

सहकारी बँक ८७,९६३ (१७टक्के), प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँक ५४,४५० (११टक्के) व व्यापारी बँकानी ३,६८,६१६ (७२टक्के) कृषी वित्तपुरवठा केल्याचे दिसून येते. तरी सुध्दा बिगर संस्थात्मक कृषीवित्तपुरवठा अजूनही प्रचंड प्रमाणात आहे. यामुळे अति उच्च व्याजदराचा शेतकऱ्यांच्या जीवनमानावर प्रतिकूल परिणाम होत आहे. यासाठी संख्यात्मक कृषिवित्तपुरवठ्यात वाढ होणे गरजेचे आहे.

### शिफारशी

१. भारतीय शेतकऱ्यांच्या जीवनमानात सुधारणा करण्यासाठी शेती क्षेत्राच्या पायाभूत सुविधेत वाढ करणे गरजेचे आहे. जलसिंचन क्षेत्र, अखंडित विजपरवठा, खते व बि-बियाणांचा मुबलक पुरवठा होणे गरजेचे आहे.
२. कृषिक्षेत्रातील संस्थात्मक वित्तपुरवठा वाढवणे आवश्यक आहे. तसेच अल्प व्याजदराने दिर्घमुदती कर्ज पुरवठा वाढविला पाहिजे.
३. शेतीचे नैसर्गिक अवलंबीत्व कमी करून व्यापारी पिकांच्या उत्पादनाला चालना दिले पाहिजे व मुलभूत पायाभूत सुविधा शेतीसाठी विकसीत करणे गरजेचे आहे.
४. शेतीमालाला उत्पादन खर्चावर आधारित भाव मिळणे आवश्यक आहे. यासाठी कृषिमालाचे किंमत धोरण उत्पादन खर्चावर आधारित राबवावे.
५. शेतकऱ्यांच्या मुलांना सर्व विद्याशाखेचे उच्च शिक्षण मोफत मिळावे. त्यांना शिक्षणासाठी मोफत वसतिगृहाची सोय करण्यात यावी.

अशाप्रकारे प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधामध्ये कृषि क्षेत्राचा नियोजनात्मक विकास या घटकाचा विविध अंगी संशोधनात्मक अभ्यास करण्यात आला आहे. जागतिक कृषि विकासाच्या तुलनेत अनेक आयामावर आधारित भारतीय कृषि विकास अत्यल्प आहे. शेतकऱ्यांच्या राहणीमानाचा दर्जा अतिशय निकृष्ट दर्जा आहे. नैसर्गिक आपत्ती, सरकारची विविध सदोष धोरणे, चुकीची विपणन व्यवस्था, भांडवलाची कमरतात, व्यापारी शेतीचे अल्पप्रमाण, उत्पादन खर्चावर आधारित शेती मालाला किंमत न मिळणे या व यासारख्या अनेक समस्यांनी शेती क्षेत्र ग्रासले आहे. अलीकडच्या काळात यांत्रिकीकरणामुळे शेती क्षेत्रातील उत्पादन व उत्पादकता सुधारत आहे. परंतु बेसुमार लोकसंख्यावाढीमुळे हे अन्नधान्यही पुरेसे ठरत नाही. यासाठी भारतीय शेती क्षेत्राचा संरचनात्मक विकास करणे नितांत गरजेचे आहे.

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डॉ. कदम प्रमोदिनी & कृ. जगताप मंगल बाबासाहेब (1353-1357)

## भारतातील लोकसंख्या रचनेतील बदलांचा अभ्यास

डॉ. कदम प्रमोदिनी & कृ. जगताप मंगल बाबासाहेब

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**सारांश :-** प्रत्येक देशाचा विकास हा त्या देशातील लोकांच्या विकासावर अवलंबून असतो. त्यामुळे लोकसंख्येची स्थिती हा देशाच्या विकासातील एक महत्वाचा प्रमुख घटक आहे. भारतातील लोकसंख्या विषयक आज पर्यंतची आकडेवारी लक्षात घेतल्यास यातील सांख्याकिय माहितीकडे केवळ आकडेवारी म्हणून दुर्लक्ष करता येणार नाही. यातून स्पष्ट होणा-या बाबी व निर्माण होणा-या सामाजिक प्रश्नाकडे अत्यंत लक्ष देण्याची आवश्यकता आहे? जगात दुसरा क्रमांक असणा-या भारताच्या लोकसंख्येत स्त्री-पुरुष प्रमाण, तरुण-तरुणींची मोठी संख्या तसेच वाढत जाणारी जेष्ठांची संख्या या सर्व बाबींचा विचार होणे आवश्यक आहे.

**प्रस्तावना :-** जगाची लोकसंख्या नुकतीच 700 कोटी झाली आहे. सध्या भारताची लोकसंख्या सुमारे 125 कोटी आहे. त्यापैकी 64 कोटी पुरुष तर 61 कोटी महिला आहेत. देशात सर्वात जास्त लोकसंख्या असलेल्या राज्यामध्ये प्रथम क्रमांक उत्तर प्रदेश तर त्या खालोखाल दुसरा क्रमांक महाराष्ट्र राज्याचा लागतो. लोकसंख्या वाढीमुळे निर्माण होणा-या सामाजिक प्रश्नांकडे अत्यंत लक्ष देण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. या वाढत्या लोकसंख्येवर नियंत्रण आणण्यासाठी शासकीय तसेच स्वयंसेवी संस्थांनी पावले उचललेली आहे.

**शोधनिबंधाचा उद्देश :-**

1. भारतातील लोकसंख्या वाढीच्या दराचा अभ्यास करणे.
2. भारतातील एकूण लोकसंख्येतील स्त्री-पुरुष प्रमाण अभ्यासणे.
3. भारतातील जन्मदर, मृत्युदर आणि सरासरी आयुर्मानाचा अभ्यास करणे.

**संशोधन पध्दती :-** प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधामध्ये संशोधकाने संशोधनासाठी दुय्यम तथ्य सकलन पध्दतीचा वापर केला आहे. त्यासाठी संशोधकाने शासकिय संकेतस्थळ, अहवाल, मासिके व इंटरनेट यांचा वापर केला आहे.

**1. भारतातील एकूण लोकसंख्या आणि लोकसंख्या वाढीचा दर :-** लोकसंख्येच्या दृष्टीने भारत जगात सध्या दुस-या क्रमांकावर आहे. पहिला क्रमांक अर्थातच चीनचा आहे. सध्याच्या भारतीय लोकसंख्या वाढीचे प्रमाण लक्षात घेता सन 2025 पर्यंत भारत चिनला मागे टाकून प्रथम क्रमांकावर येऊ शकेल. सध्याच्या जागतिक लोकसंख्येत भारताचा वाटा 17 टक्के आहे. परंतु जगाच्या भूभागापैकी फक्त 2.4 टक्के भूभाग भारताने व्यापला आहे. दरवर्षी भारतीय लोकसंख्येत सुमारे 1.8 कोटींची भर पडते.

**तक्ता क 1 भारतातील एकूण लोकसंख्या आणि लोकसंख्या वाढीचा दर**

वर्ष	लोकसंख्या दशलक्ष	वार्षिक वाढीचा दर
1901	238.4	0
1911	252.2	0.56
1921	251.3	-0.03
1931	279.0	1.04
1941	318.7	1.33
1951	361.1	1.25
1961	439.2	1.96
1971	548.1	2.20
1981	683.3	2.22
1991	843.3	2.14
2001	1027.0	1.64

तक्ता क्र. 1 नुसार विसाव्या शतकातील किंवा गेल्या 110 वर्षातील भारतीय लोकसंख्या चार गटात विभगता येते. तक्ता क्र. 1 नुसार स्पष्ट होणारी गोष्ट म्हणजे लोकसंख्या वाढत असली तरी लोकसंख्या वाढीचा वेग निश्चितपणे कमी झालेला आहे. जो वेग 1971-1981 च्या दरम्यान होता, तो 2001-2011 मध्ये महत्वपूर्णरित्या खाली आला आहे. भारतीय लोकसंख्येच्या इतिहासात 1911-1921 या काळात फक्त एकदाच लोकसंख्या कमी झाली होती. त्यावेळी वाढीचा वेग ऋण झाला होता. पहिले जागतिक महायुद्ध तसेच प्लेगच्या साथीत सुमारे 30 लाख मृत्यू झाले होते. याशिवाय 1918 मध्ये आलेल्या फन्फ्ल्यूएंझाच्या साथीत 1.2 ते 1.3 कोटी लोकांना प्राण गमवावा लागला होता. लोकसंख्या दुप्पट होण्याचा जो वेग आहे. त्यावरून लोकसंख्या किती जलद गतीने वाढते आहे. याचा अंदाज बांधता येतो. सन 1901 मध्ये असणारी 23.8 कोटी लोकसंख्या दुप्पट होण्यासाठी 60 वर्षांचा कालावधी जावा लागला. त्यानंतर मात्र 30 वर्षांतच लोकसंख्या दुप्पट झाली. हा काळ अत्यंत जलद लोकसंख्यावाढीचा होता आणि तेंव्हाच लोकसंख्या हा एक दृष्टीने अतिशय महत्वाचा आणि थोडासा काळजीचा मुद्दा म्हणुनही पुढे आला. मागील दोन दशकांत लोकसंख्या वाढीचा वेग मंदावला असला तरी आणखी काही काळापर्यंत लोकसंख्या वाढत राहणार आहे. याचे मुख्य कारण म्हणजे आधीची मुळातच जास्त असणारी लोकसंख्या आणि लोकसंख्येचे वयानुसार वर्गीकरण. भारतीय लोकसंख्येच्या एक तृतीयांश व्यक्ती 18 वर्षाखालील आहे. तसेच 50 कोटींहून अधिक व्यक्तींनी अद्याप वयाची 25 वर्षे पूर्ण केलेली नाहीत. सुमारे 51 टक्के लोकसंख्या जननक्षम वयोगटातील असून, दरवर्षी लाखो व्यक्ती या गटात समाविष्ट होत आहेत आणि ही गोष्ट लोकसंख्यावाढीशी निगडित आहे.

**2. भारतातील एकूण लोकसंख्येतील स्त्री -पुरुष प्रमाण** देशाच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येत दर हजार पुरुषांमागे किती स्त्रिया आहेत त्या प्रमाणाला स्त्री- पुरुष प्रमाण म्हणतात. अमेरिका, युरोप, रशिया, जपान इ. देशांत पुरुषांपेक्षा स्त्रीयांचे प्रमाण अधिक असल्याचे आढळते. याउलट ऑस्ट्रेलिया कॅनडा, भारत इ. देशांत पुरुषांपेक्षा स्त्रियांचे प्रमाण कमी आहे. भारतातील स्त्री पुरुष प्रमाण सातत्याने घटत जात असल्याचे दिसून येते. ते पुढील तक्त्याद्वारे स्पष्ट होते.

### तक्ता क. 2 भारतातील एकूण लोकसंख्येतील स्त्री-पुरुष प्रमाण

अ.न.	वर्ष	दर हजारी पुरुषांमागे स्त्रियांचे प्रमाण
1	1901	972
2	1911	964
3	1921	955
4	1931	950
5	1941	945
6	1951	946
7	1961	941
8	1971	930
9	1981	934
10	1991	927
11	2001	933
12	2011	940
13	2016	943

वरील तक्ता क. 2 नुसार असे दिसून येते कि 1901 ते 2011 पर्यंत पुरुषांमागे स्त्रियांचे प्रमाण सातत्याने कमी राहिले आहे. देशातील स्त्री-पुरुष प्रमाण जन्मदर 1901 ते 2011 याचा विचार करता असे लक्षात येते कि 1981 व 2011 मध्ये यात थोडी वाढ झाली आहे. हे अपवाद वगळता इतर दशकात सातत्याने स्त्री पुरुष प्रमाणात घट झाली आहे. याचे मुख्य कारण स्त्रियांना मिळणारे सामाजिक गौण स्थान हेच दिसून येते.

**3. भारतातील जन्मदर, मृत्युदर आणि सरासरी आयुर्मान** जन्मदर आणि मृत्युदर यामधील फरकावरून लोकसंख्येची नैसर्गिक वाढ कळते. जन्मदर जास्त आणि मृत्युदर कमी असेल तर लोकसंख्येत वाढ होते. जगभर लोकसंख्या वाढीचा दर खाली आणण्यात जन्मदर कमी करण्याबरोबरच मृत्युदर खाली आणण्याचाही प्रयत्न असतो. भारतातील जन्मदर व मृत्युदर प्रमाण आणि भारतातील व्यक्तींचे सरासरी आयुर्मान पुढील तक्त्यामध्ये सविस्तर दिले आहे.

### तक्ता क. 3 भारतातील जन्मदर, मृत्युदर आणि सरासरी आयुर्मान

अ.न	वर्ष	जन्मदर दर हजारी	मृत्युदर दर हजारी	सरासरी आयुर्मान वर्ष
1	1901 ते 1911	48.1	42.6	22.9
2	1911 ते 1921	48.1	48.6	20.0
3	1921 ते 1931	46.4	36.3	26.8
4	1931 ते 1941	45.2	31.2	31.8
5	1941 ते 1951	39.9	27.4	32.1
6	1951 ते 1961	41.7	22.8	41.2
7	1961 ते 1971	41.2	19.0	45.0
8	1971 ते 1981	37.2	14.8	53.5
9	1981 ते 1991	31.7	11.0	58.7
10	1991 ते 2001	27.2	8.9	64.7
11	2001 ते 2011	20.97	7.4	67.4

तक्ता क्र. 3 नुसार भारतात इ.स.न 1901 ते 1911 या दशकात जन्मदर व मृत्यूदर दोन्हीही जास्त असल्याने सामान्य भारतीयांचे सरासरी आयुर्मान कमी म्हणजे अवघे 22.9 वर्ष एवढे होते. 20 व्या शतकाच्या दुस-या दशकात जन्मदर 48.1 इतका होता. तर प्लेग, कॉलरा, मलेरिया या सारख्या साथीच्या रोगांच्या प्रादुर्भावामुळे मृत्यूदरात वाढ होवून तो 48.6 इतका झाला. व या काळात लोकसंख्येत घट झाली तसेच या काळात भारतीयांचे सरासरी आयुर्मान 20 वर्ष इतके होते. पुढे मात्र मृत्यूदरात क्रमशः घट होत गेली. त्या मानाने 1951 नंतर जन्म दरातील घट जरा मंद गतीने झाली व सामान्य भारतीयांच्या सरासरी आयुर्मानात वाढ होत इ.स.न 1981 ते 1991 मध्ये सरासरी आयुर्मान 58.6 वर्ष इतके झाले तर 1991 ते 2001 मध्ये सरासरी आयुर्मान 64.7 वर्ष आणि 2001 ते 2011 मध्ये सरासरी आयुर्मान 67.4 इतके झाले.

**4.भारतातील लोकसंख्येचे वयोगटानुसार वर्गीकरण :-** कोणत्याही देशाची आर्थिक स्थिती तेथील श्रमिक संख्येवर अवलंबून असते. देशात विविध प्रकारचे उत्पादन तेथील श्रमिक किंवा कार्यकारी घटक करतात. त्यामुळे श्रमिकांची संख्या माहिती असणे आवश्यक असते. ही देशातील स्वावलंबी व्यक्तींची संख्या होय. बालक आणि वृद्ध लोकसंख्या काम करू शकत नाहीत. ते देशातील श्रमिकांवर अवलंबून असतात. त्यांची संख्या ही परावलंबी किंवा अकार्यकारी व्यक्तींची संख्या होय. देशातील 15 ते 60 वयोगटातील व्यक्ती ही श्रमिक माणली जातात. 0 ते 14 वयोगटातील व्यक्ती शिशू गटात तर 60 वर्षांपुढील व्यक्ती अकार्यकारी किंवा परावलंबी गटात समाविष्ट होतात. वय हा प्रत्येकाचा अतिषय प्राथमिक गुणविशेष आहे. वयानुसार लोकसंख्येचे स्वरूप बदलणे अपेक्षित आहे. आणि त्या नुसार ते बदलतही आहेत. लहान वयोगटातील व्यक्तींचे प्रमाण जास्त तर वृद्धांचे कमी ही सध्याची स्थिती आहे. ती हळुहळू बदलतांना दिसत आहे. दिवसेंदिवस लहान वयोगटातील व्यक्तींचे प्रमाण कमी होत जावून वृद्धांच्या प्रमाणात वाढ होताना दिसत आहे.

**तक्ता क्र. 4 भारतातील लोकसंख्येचे वयोगटानुसार वर्गीकरण**

वर्ष	0 ते 14 वयोगट	15 ते 59 वयोगट	60 हुन अधिक वर्षांचा वयोगट
1951	38.4	56.0	5.5
1961	41.0	53.3	5.6
1971	42.6	52.0	6.6
1981	39.5	54.6	6.5
1991	37.5	55.7	6.8
2001	35.4	57.0	7.5
2011	30.9	60.5	8.6

तक्ता क्र. 4 मध्ये गेल्या 60 वर्षातील लोकसंख्येचे वयानुसार वर्गीकरण दाखविले आहे. 1951 मध्ये 38 टक्के असणारे मुलांचे प्रमाण 2011 मध्ये 31 टक्क्यांपर्यंत खाली आले आहे. तर याच काळात वृद्धांचे प्रमाण 5.5 टक्क्यांपासून 8.6 टक्क्यांपर्यंत वाढले आहे. अशीच वाढ 15 ते 59 वयोगटात म्हणजेच काम करणा-या व्यक्तींमध्येही झालेली आहे. या वयात अधिक व्यक्ती असणे ही आर्थिक विकासाची मोठी संधी आहे. विकासाची ही संधी विविध देशानुसार साधारण 30 ते 40 वर्षांपर्यंत असू शकते. या काळात प्रतिडोई उत्पन्नात वाढ होते. भारताला ही संधी उपलब्ध झालेली आहे. सर्वांना काम मिळाले आणि शैक्षणिक पात्रता वाढली तर भारत झपाट्याने प्रगतीच्या मार्गावर जाईल.

**निष्कर्ष :-**

- 1- भारताचा लोकसंख्येच्या बाबतीत जगात दुसरा क्रमांक असून घटता मृत्यूदर व वाढता जन्मदर यामुळे भारत लोकसंख्येच्या बाबतीत चिन्नाही मागे टाकू शकतो. जगाच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी 17 टक्के लोकसंख्या भारतात वास्तव्य करते.
- 2- देशातील स्त्री-पुरुष प्रमाणाचा विचार करता 1981 व 2011 मध्ये थोडी वाढ झाली आहे. हे अपवाद वगळता इतर दशकात सातत्याने स्त्री -पुरुष प्रमाणात घट झाली आहे. ही मोठी समस्या निर्माण होत आहे.
- 3- भारतात जन्मदर अधिक तर मृत्यूदर कमी होत आहे. सामान्य भारतीयांच्या सरासरी आयुर्मानात दिवसेंदिवस वाढ होत आहे.
- 4- 1951 मध्ये 38 टक्के असणारे मुलांचे प्रमाण 2011 मध्ये 31 टक्क्यांपर्यंत खाली आले आहे. तर याच काळात वृद्धांचे प्रमाण 5.5 टक्क्यांपासून 8.6 टक्क्यांपर्यंत वाढले आहे. हा एक सामाजिक चिंतेचा विषय आहे.

**संदर्भ सुची :-**

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## असंघटीत श्रमिकांतील आर्थिक विषमता

प्रा. डॉ. आबासो ह. शिंदे

मॉडर्न महाविद्यालय/ज्ञानेशखिंड/पुणे १६

**प्रस्तावना :** असंघटीत कामगारांना त्यांच्या असंघटीतपणामुळे योग्य मोबदला मिळविणे शक्य होत नाही. तसेच सामाजिक सुरक्षिततेच्या उपायाद्वारे मिळणारे लाभही मिळत नाहीत. त्यांना सातत्याने काम मिळण्याची शाश्वती नसते. त्यांची आर्थिक स्थिती संघटीत कामगारांच्या तुलनेत फारच हालाखीची असते. नॅशनल सॅम्पल सर्व्हे ऑर्गनायझेशनच्या अहवालानुसार मध्य देशामध्ये ९३ टक्के कामगार हे असंघटित क्षेत्रात काम करतात व उर्वरित फक्त ७ टक्के कामगार हे संघटित क्षेत्रात मोडतात. भातातील योजना आयोगाने आर्थिक नियोजनाची चार दीर्घकालीन उद्दिष्टे निश्चित केली ती म्हणजे उत्पादन कामल शक्य पातळीपर्यंत वाढवून राष्ट्रीय व दरडोई उत्पादनाची उच्च पातळी गाठणे, पूर्ण रोजगार प्रस्थापित करणे, उत्पन्न आणि संपत्तीतील विषमता कमी करणे आणि समता, ज्याय व पिळवणूकमुक्त समाजवादी समाजरचना प्रस्थापित करणे ही होत. प्रा. अमर्त्य सेन यांच्या **Uncertain Glory- India and Its Contradiction** या पुस्तकातील मतानुसार उच्च दराने होणाऱ्या आर्थिक प्रगतीचा जनतेच्या जीवनमानाच्या दर्जावर व स्वतंत्र्यावर सकारात्मक परिणाम झाला नाही तर ती प्रगती अर्थहीन ठरते.

**श्रमाचा अर्थ व्याख्या व वैशिष्ट्ये:** 'श्रम' हा उत्पादनाचा महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे. सामान्यतः 'श्रम' या शब्दाचा अर्थ काम करण्याचे कार्य असा घेतला जात असाला तरी अर्थशास्त्रात श्रम हा उत्पादनाचा एक घटक म्हणून विचारात घेतला जातो. 'श्रम' ही व्यापक संज्ञा आहे.

**व्याख्या:** मोबदला मिळविण्याच्या हेतूने करण्यात आलेले सर्व शारीरिक किंवा बौद्धिक मानवी प्रयत्न म्हणजे श्रम होय. (Labour connotes all human efforts of body or mind, which are undertaken in the expectation of reward-Thomas)

**श्रमाची वैशिष्ट्ये :** कोणत्याही उत्पादनासाठी भूमि, श्रम, भांडवल व संयोजक या चार घटकांची आवश्यकता असते त्यापैकी श्रमिक हा आशिल्ले घटक आहे त्याची मागणी अप्रत्यक्ष असते तसेच श्रम मानवी घटक आहे श्रमिकापासून दूर करणे अशक्य असताना श्रमिकाने घटक इत्यादी श्रमाची वैशिष्ट्ये दिसून येतात.

**कुशल श्रम:** कुशल श्रम म्हणजे असे श्रम की ज्याच्यासाठी विशेष प्रशिक्षणाची किंवा कौशल्याची आवश्यकता असते. डॉक्टर किंवा इंजिनियरचे श्रम हे कुशल श्रम आहेत.

**अकुशल श्रम:** अकुशल श्रम म्हणजे असे श्रम की ज्याच्यासाठी विशेष प्रशिक्षणाची किंवा कौशल्याची आवश्यकता नसते. हमालाचे श्रम, विटा वाहणाऱ्या श्रमिकाचे श्रम ही अकुशल श्रमाची उदाहणे आहेत.

**महाराष्ट्रातील कामगारी लोकसंख्या:** महाराष्ट्राचे एकूण सहा प्रशासकीय विभाग आहेत: कोकण मुंबईसह नाशिक, पुणे औरंगाबाद, अमरावती आणि नागपूर या विभागांपैकी नाशिक आणि अमरावती विभागाची निर्मिती १९७१ च्या जनगणनेनंतर झाल्यामुळे १९७१ च्या जनगणनेमध्ये महाराष्ट्राचे चार प्रशासकीय विभाग कोकण, पुणे औरंगाबाद

आणि नागपूर असे आहेत. महाराष्ट्र राज्यात कामकरी लोकसंख्येचे एकूण लोकसंख्येशी प्रमाण १९७१ मध्ये ३६.४७ टक्के होते ते २०११ मध्ये ४३.९८ टक्के असे म्हणजे ७.५१ विंदुनी वाढले आहे. १९७१ च्या जनगणनेनुसार महाराष्ट्राच्या एकूण कामकरी लोकसंख्येपैकी सर्वाधिक कामकरी ३५.१३ टक्के लोकसंख्या कोकण विभागामध्ये होती. तसेच २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार देखील कोकण विभागातील कामकरी लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण राज्यातील सर्व विभागात सर्वाधिक आहे. १९७१ २०११ या कालावधीमध्ये महाराष्ट्रातील सर्वच विभागांमध्ये विंगार कृषी क्षेत्रातील श्रमिकांच्या प्रमाणात मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ झाल्याचे दिसून येते.

**भारतातील असंघटीत बांधकाम मजूरः** गेल्या काही वर्षांत भारतातील अनेक लहान मोठी शहरे ही बांधकाम मजुरांच्या भरतीची केंद्रे झाली आहेत. बांधकाम मजुरांचे अल्पशिक्षण स्थलांतरकमी कौशल्य किंवा कौशल्याचा अभाव यामुळे ते शोषणाचे बळी ठरतात. ग्रामाचे जास्त तास व अपुरे वेतन व्यसनाधिनता यामुळे त्यांची स्थिती दयनीय राहते त्यांना बांधकाम व्यवसायात काम केल्यामुळे अनेक शारिरिक आजाराना तोंड द्यावे लागते. मिळालेल्या उत्पन्नातील बराचसा हिस्सा औषधोपचारावर खर्च होतो. जे दुसऱ्यासाठी भक्कम निवारा बांधतात अशा बांधकाम श्रमिकांच्या निवाऱ्याची स्थिती मात्र दयनीय असते. हीच बांधकाम श्रमिकांची मोठी शोकांतिका आहे.

**असंघटीत कामगारः** भारताच्या कामगार संघाच्या चळवळीमध्ये एक दुष्ट च अनेक वर्षांपासून अस्तित्वात आले आहे. या दृष्टीमुळे कामगार संघाची चळवळ म्हणावी तशी व योग्य दिशेने प्रगती करू शकली नाही. या दुष्ट चच्या कड्या पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

१. श्रमिक संघाचे रचनात्मक कामांकडे दुर्लक्ष. वाहेरच्या व्यक्तींकडून श्रमिक संघाचे नेतृत्व. एकाच उद्योगात विभिन्न श्रमिक संघाचे अस्तित्व. श्रमिक संघामध्ये वैमनस्य. श्रमिकांमध्ये उदासीनता व दारिद्र्य. श्रमिक संघाची अपुरी सदस्य संख्या. श्रमिक संघाचे अपुरे उत्पन्न. श्रमिक संघामध्ये सौदाशक्तीची कमतरता इत्यादी.

**बांधकाम मजुरांना भेडसावणाऱ्या समस्या व त्यासाठी घ्यावयाच्या दक्षताः**

बांधकाम मजुरांना बांधकाम उद्योगात काम करताना १. कामाचे हंगामी स्वरूप. २. आरोग्यविषयक समस्या. ३. व्यसनाधिनता. ४. शासकीय योजनांवद्दल माहितीचा अभाव. ५. अपुरे वेतन. ६. स्वच्छतागृहाच्या व्यवस्थेचा अभाव. ७. स्वच्छ व शुध्द पाण्याच्या उपलब्धतेचा अभाव. ८. जादा श्रम तास इत्यादी समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागते. बांधकाम क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या असंघटीत श्रमिकांना सोई सुविधा मिळवून देण्यासाठी शासन व ठेकेदारांनी विविध दक्षता घेणे आवश्यक असते यामध्ये १. बांधकाम मजुरांच्या आरोग्य सुरक्षा आणि कल्याणासाठी कामगार अधिकारी यांनी प्रत्यक्ष विविध भागातील बांधकामावरील मजुरांना भेटून नोंदणी करून घेणे त्यांना शासकीय योजनांची माहिती देणे मार्गदर्शन करणे. २. ठेकेदार व कामगार संघटना यांनी बांधकाम मजुरांच्या कौशल्य विकासासाठी कार्यशाळांचे आयोजन करणे. ३. इमरत व इतर बांधकाम मजुरांवावतच्या कायद्याची काटेकोरपणे व योग्य अंमलबजावणी करणे. ४. कामगार संघटनांनी कामगारांना भेटून सभासद नसलेल्या कामगार कार्यालयात नोंदणीसाठी मदत करणे. ५. ठेकेदाराने बांधकामाच्या ठिकाणी स्वच्छता गृहांची व पिण्याच्या पाण्याची सुविधा करणे. ६. बांधकाम सुरू असणाऱ्या परिसरात सार्वजनिक आरोग्य विभागामार्फत आरोग्य शिविर भरविणे. इत्यादीचा समावेश होतो.

**आर्थिक विषमता :** विषमता ही लोकसंख्येच्या शेकडा प्रमाणाशी उत्पन्नाचे शेकडा प्रमाण यातून दाखविली जाते . उद .देशात वरच्या १ टक्के लोकसंख्येकडे देशाच्या एकूण उत्पन्नातील ५३ टक्के उत्पन्न जाणे . देशातील उत्पन्न विषमता मोजण्यासाठी गिनी निर्देशांक हे संख्याशास्त्रीय साधन वापरले जाते .

**गिनी निर्देशांक :** इटालियन संख्याशास्त्रज्ञ कोरॅडो गिनी यांनी १९९२ मध्ये इटालियन भाषेत प्रसिध्द केलेल्या आपल्या Variabilita e mutabilita या ग्रंथात गिनी निर्देशांकाचे मुळ समीकरण मांडले त्यानुसार गिनी सहगुणक '०' (शुन्य) हा देशात पूर्णतः समानता दर्शवितो . म्हणजेच प्रत्येकाला समान उत्पन्न मिळते . गिनी सहगुणक '१' (१००%) असेल तर देशात सर्व उत्पन्न एकाच व्यक्तीला मिळते असा अर्थ होतो . गिनी निर्देशांक जेवढा जास्त तेवढी त्या देशात विषयमता जास्त असते .

**भारताचा गिनी निर्देशांक :** १९९० मध्ये भारताचा गिनी निर्देशांक ४८ होता तर २०१३ मध्ये तो ५१ पर्यंत वाढला . याच काळात चीनचा गिनी निर्देशांक अनुक्रमेण ३३ व ५३ एवढा होता . १९९० ते २०१३ या काळात चीन आणि भारत व या देशातील ग्रामीण आणि शहरी भागातील विषमता ही मोठया प्रमाणात वाढली आहे .

**उत्पन्नातील विषमता कमी असण्याची कारणे:** विकसनशील देश म्हणून भारतातील योजनांची आखणी व अंमलबजावणी करताना उत्पादन व उत्पन्न वाढवणे जेवढे महत्त्वाचे असते तितकेच महत्त्व उत्पादन व उत्पन्नाची योग्य वाटणी करण्याच्या व्यवस्थेला असते .आर्थिक विषमता असल्यास विकासाची संधी प्राप्त होत नाही . लोकशाही देशात आर्थिक समानतेशिवाय राजकीय समानतेला अर्थ राहत नाही . त्यामुळे नियोजनकर्त्यांनी उत्पन्नातील विषमता कमी करण्याच्या उद्दिष्टाला महत्त्वाचे स्थान दिले आहे परंतु योजनांची आखणी व अंमलबजावणी करतानाच ती अशी केली पाहिजे की विकासाचे लाभ समाजातील भिन्न वर्गात मिळाले पाहिजेत . सध्या १० टक्के मोठया शेतकरी कुटूंबाकडे ५६ .३२ टक्के जमिनीची मालकी असून जगातील ७० टक्के मोठया शेतकरी कुटूंबाकडे १३ .८३ टक्के जमिनीची मालकी आहे . त्यामुळे कृषी क्षेत्रातील उत्पन्नातील विषमता कमी करण्यात नियोजनकारांना फारसे यश आले नाही .उत्पन्नातील विषमता कमी करण्यासाठी सरकारने राजकोषीय उपायांची अंमलबजावणी केलेली आहे . त्या उच्च उत्पन्न गटातील लोकांवर विविध प्रकारचे कर प्रगतिशील दराने आकरले आहेत . परंतु गेल्या ६० वर्षात सरकारचे याबाबतचे प्रयत्न फारसे आशादायक नाहीत . देशात काळया पैशाची समांतर अर्थव्यवस्था निर्माण झाली असून श्रीमंत वर्ग कराच्या जाळयातून सुटलेला आहे . त्यामुळे करयंत्रणा फारशी प्रभावी न ठरता कुचकामी ठरली आहे . विकासाचा लाभ देशातील तळागाळातील लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचावा यासाठी किमान वेतनाचे कायदेकारी भत्ता सामाजिक सुरक्षितता योजनांची अंमलबजावणी केलेली आहे . कमी उत्पन्न गटातील व्यक्तींना विविध प्रकारच्या सवलती व अर्थसाहय करण्यात आले आहे . असे असले तरी नवीन आर्थिक धोरणात या उद्दिष्टाकडे दुर्लक्ष झाले आहे .

**भारतातील विषमता :**

**१ .आर्थिक विषमता :** अलीकडेच Zurich स्थित Credit Suisse या Swiss Multinational Financial Services Company ने प्रसिध्द केलेल्या आकडेवारीनुसार भारतातील वरच्या श्रीमंत ५ टक्के लोकांकडे देशाच्या एकूण संपत्तीतील ६८ .६ टक्के संपत्ती आहे . वरच्या १० टक्के श्रीमंत लोकांकडे ७६ .३ टक्के संपत्ती आहे . मार्च २०१६ च्या Forbes magazine मध्ये भारतातील १० अब्जाधीशांची नावे व त्यांची संपत्ती (विलियन अमेरिकन डॉलरमध्ये कंसात दिली आहे) प्रसिध्द केली आहे . १ .मुकेश अंबानी(२२ .७), २ .दिलीप



संघवी (१६.९) ३. हिंदुजा फॅमिली (१५.२) ४. अझिम प्रेमजी (१५), ५. पलॉन्जी मिस्त्री (१३.९), ६. लक्ष्मी मित्तल (१२.५), ७. गोदरेज फॅमिली (१२.४), ८. शिव नाडार (११.४), ९. कुमार बिली (८.८), १०. सायरस पुनावाला (८.६) या दहा श्रीमंत व्यक्तींची एकूण संपत्ती १३५.४ बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर एवढी होती. व टाईम्स ऑफ इंडियात १६ जानेवारी २०१७ रोजी प्रसिध्द झालेल्या माहितीनुसार भारतात ८४ अब्जाधीश आहेत व त्यांच्याकडील एकूण संपत्ती २४८ अब्ज अमेरिकी डॉलर एवढी होती. भारतातील ५७ अब्जाधीशांकडे २१६ बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर एवढी संपत्ती आहे व तेवढीच २१६ बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर खालच्या ७० टक्के लोकसंख्येकडे आहे. ही आहे भारतातील विषमता.

**२. रोजगार निर्मितीचे प्रमाण कमी:** श्रमशक्ती साठवून ठेवता येत नाही. श्रमशक्ती वापरात आली तर उत्पादन व उत्पन्न वाढते. काम करण्याची इच्छा कमता व पात्रता असणाऱ्या लोकांना काम मिळणे म्हणजे रोजगार प्राप्त होणे व काम न मिळणे म्हणजे बेकारी होय. बेकारी ही विकास व वृद्धीतील अडथळा बनते. भारतातील एकूण महिला कर्मचाऱ्यांतील ६० टक्के महिला अल्पवेतनावर काम करत आहेत. दुबळ्या कामगार संघटना अल्प काळाचा विचार करून निर्णय घेणारे कामगार सरकारी नियंत्रणाचा अभाव अशा कारणामुळे आज असंघटित क्षेत्रात रोजगार मिळतो परंतु पात्रतेचे व पूर्ण वेतन मिळत नाही म्हणून विषमता वाढताना दिसत आहे.

**३. भौलिक भिन्नाः** हवा प्राणी जमीन जंगल वृत्तिज यांच्यातील वेगवेगळ्या ठिकाणची उपलब्धता प्रमाण व गावात आणि कुटूंबात आर्थिक विषमता निर्माण होण्यास कारणीभूत ठरणारे नैसर्गिक घटक आहेत.

**४. वृद्धीतील भिन्नाः** यामुळे कोरडवाहू जमीन श्रमप्रधान तंत्र यांचा वापर करणारे व्यवसाय प्रांच्यापेक्षा प्रचंड गुंतवणुकीचे मोठे प्रकल्प आणि व्यवसाय यांचे उत्पन्न वेगाने वाढून विषमतेची दरी वाढत जाते.

**५. शैक्षणिक संधीची कमतरता :** शिक्षणाचा दर्जा व प्रकारानुसार शिक्षित व्यक्तींच्या उत्पन्न मिळवण्याच्या संधी आणि प्रमाणात फरक निर्माण होतो. गरीब कुटूंबातील बहुतांश मुले उच्च शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहतात. यातून उत्पन्न विषमता वाढत जाते.

**६. करपध्दती :** शासनाकडून त्यांच्या ध्येय धोरणांना अनुकूल कर पध्दती राववली जाते. कररचना प्रगतिशील स्वरूपाची असावी की प्रतिगामी स्वरूपाची असावी... अप्रत्यक्ष करापासून जास्त उत्पन्न मिळवण्यावर भर आहे. त्यामुळे कराचा गरिबांवर किंवा कमी उत्पन्न असणाऱ्या व्यक्तीवर जास्त भार पडतो. वैयक्तिक कर आकारणीची व्याप्ती मर्यादित आहे.

**७. भारत आणि इंडियाः** १९५१ पासून आजपर्यंत भारत सरकारला समतोल विकासाचे उद्दिष्ट गाठता आले नाही. ग्रामीण विकास आणि शहरी विकास यात शहरी विकासाला झुकते माप मिळाले. या भेदभावात्मक विकास प्रक्रियेत स्वतंत्र हिंदुस्तानचे दोन विभाग निर्माण झाले. १. भारत म्हणजेच ग्रामीण क्षेत्र २. इंडिया म्हणजेच शहरी क्षेत्र. भारतात या दोन क्षेत्रातील व्यक्ती शिक्षण आरोग्य मनोरंजन साहत्य सुविधा मीज प्राणी मोकरीच्या संधी व्यवसायाच्या संधी शिक्षण उच्च शिक्षण उत्पन्नांचे विविध स्रोत या सर्व बाबींच्या उपलब्धतेमुळे ग्रामीण व्यक्तींच्या तुलनेत शहरी व्यक्तींचे उत्पन्न संपत्ती वेगाने वाढते. यातून भारत आणि इंडिया यांच्यातील विषमतेची दरी मोठ्या प्रमाणात रुंदावत आहे.

८. **आर्थिक उदारीकरण** : भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था जास्त बाजाराधिष्ठित व सेवा प्रधान वनवण्याच्या उददेशाने आणि खाजगी आणि विदेशी गुंतवणुकीला चालना देण्याच्या धोरणातून आयात करात कपात बाजारावरील निर्वध हटवणे कर कपात व विदेशी गुंतवणुकीला पायाघड्या हे उपाय केले गेले .

९. **वेतन आयोग** : केंद्र सरकार व राज्य सरकारी कर्मचाऱ्यांना वेतन आयोगाच्या शिफारशीनुसार सुधारित वेतन दिले जाते . वेतन आयोग लागू करण्यातून उच्च पदावरील व खालच्या पदावरील कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या वेतनात मोठी तफावत निर्माण होते . उच्च पदावरील अधिकाऱ्यांच्या वेतनात व इतर सवलतीच्या तुलनेत जास्त वाढ होते . यातूनही समाजात आर्थिक विषमता निर्माण होते .

**असंघटीत कामगारांच्या विकासासाठी व विषमता कमी करण्यासाठी शिफारशीः**

१ . दिवसेंदिवस लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण वाढते आहे . अज्ञानामुळे सगळ्यात जास्त मुलं गरिवांच्या घरी जन्माला येतात . लोकसंख्येवर आळा घालणे आवश्यक आहे .

२ . प्रत्येक शाळेने एक गाव दत्तक घेऊन अशिक्षित कामगारांना सुशिक्षित करणे गरजेचे आहे .

३ . प्रत्येक कुटुंबाने आपल्या उत्पन्नातील काही भाग सामाजिक संस्थांना द्यावे जेणे करून त्याचा उपयोग कामगारांच्या आरोग्यावर केला जाईल .

४ . सामाजिक संस्थानी पुढाकार घेऊन कामगारांसाठी आरोग्यविषयक शिबिर आयोजित करावे .

५ . कामगारांच्या कामाची योग्य मजुरी देण्यात यावी .

६ . स्त्री कामगारांच्या लहान मुलांसाठी पाळणाघर चालवावे .

७ . कामगारांमध्ये वाईट व्यसनांचे प्रमाण बरेच वाढले आहे . पथनाटय किंवा संवाद प्रतिसंवाद या माध्यमातून त्यांच्यातील वाईट व्यसनांना दूर करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करावेत .

८ . राज्यात अडीच कोटी शेतमजूर आहेत . शेतमजूराचे नशीब हे पावसाच्या सरीवर व सरकारच्या धोरणावर अवलंबून असते .

९ . ऊसतोड कामगारांना सर्हा सहा महिने आपले कुटुंब घेऊन गावात फिरावे लागते . त्यांच्यासाठी ऊसाला पर्याय म्हणजे शुगर बीट आहे . याचे वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे ऑक्टोबर ते मे महिन्यापर्यंत याचे उत्पादन घेता येते . पिकाच्या उत्पादनाला कमी पाणी लागते .

१० . कर्मचाऱ्यांचे किमान वेतन आणि कामल वेतनाची सीमा ठरवावी व किमान आणि कामल वेतनातील अंतर कमी करावे .

११ . कौशल्य विकासासाठी प्रशिक्षणाची सुविधा प्रत्येक तालुक्याच्या ठिकाणी ५ वर्षे मोफत स्वरूपात उपलब्ध करून द्यावी .

१२ . भारतातील सर्व अब्जाधीश कुटुंबानी आदिवासी भागातील खेडी प्रत्येक ५ वर्षासाठी एक याप्रमाणे दत्तक घ्यावी व त्या खेड्यांचा विकास करावा .

**निष्कर्ष** : विकासाचा अंतिम उद्देश लोकांचे राहणीमान उंचावणे हा असतो . यासाठी विकासाचा लाभ समाजातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला मिळाला पाहिजे . देशातील साधनसंपत्ती वापरून काही व्यक्ती अब्जाधीश होत असतील व अनेक व्यक्ती दारिद्र्यात राहत असतील तर याला देशाचा विकास म्हणता येत नाही . शासनाने वाढत्या आर्थिक विषमतेला रोगवण्यासाठी व विषमता दूर करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे हे आर्थिक सामाजिक व राजकीय स्थैर्यासाठी व देशाचा

समाधा निर्देशांक(Happiness Index) वाढवण्यासाठी गरजेचे आहे. बांधकाम उद्योग हा एक भारतीय अर्थ व्यवस्थेतील महत्त्वाचा उद्योग आहे. या उद्योगात ३५ दशलक्षपेक्षाही जास्त कामगार संख्या सामावली आहे. अशा बांधकाम मजुरांची आज सुध्दा स्थिती दयनीय आहे. यासाठी ठोस अशा शासकीय उपायांची व धोरणाची गरज आहे. तरच बांधकाम मजुरांची सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिस्थिती सुधारू शकते. एका वाजूला संपत्तीच्या विषम वितरणाकडे दुर्लक्ष केले तर दुसऱ्या वाजूला नव्याने निर्माण झालेल्या पायाभूत संरचनेचा योग्य विनियोग करून उपेक्षित व वंचितांचे सक्षमीकरण करण्यास प्रशासकीय यंत्रणा कमी पडत आहे.

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## बाल मजुरी : समस्या, कारणे आणि परिणाम

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**प्रास्ताविक :** सन 1990 पर्यंत अर्थशास्त्राचे अभ्यासक स्थूल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन, गुंतवणूक, व्यापार आणि उत्पन्न यासारख्या आर्थिक घटकांचाच विचार करीत होती. परंतु आज मानव संसाधन विकासासाठी (मानवी भांडवल विकास) सर्वोत्तमरी महत्त्व दिले जात आहे. त्यामुळेच मानव संसाधन विकास हा विकासाचा एक महत्वाचा निर्देशक मानला जाऊ लागला आहे. मानवी संसाधन विकासातील पायाभूत व प्राथमिक घटक म्हणजे बाल विकास व कल्याण कार्यक्रम होय. कारण या काळातच जीवनाचा पाया रचना जातो. त्यामुळे जगभर मानवी जीवनावरील पहिली सहा वर्षे अत्यंत महत्वाची मानली जातात. या वयातच व्यक्तीच्या भावनिक, सामाजिक व शारीरिक पायाभरणी होत असते. राष्ट्राच्या विकासाच्या कार्यसूचित विकास ही पहिली प्राथमिकता आहे. बालक राष्ट्राची संपत्ती आणि भावी मानवी संसाधन शक्ती आहे. असे असतांनाही आज वयाच्या 6-7 वर्षांपासून काही मुला मुलींना घरचा आर्थिक भार उचलावा लागतो. त्यासाठी ही मुले शारीरिक कष्ट करतांना दिसून येतात. मजुरी करत असतांना या मुलांचे बालपण हरवते. अतिरिक्त मुल्य निर्माण करण्यासाठी मालक वर्ग त्यांच्याकडून कमी वेतनात अधिक तास काम करवून घेतात. परिणामी त्यांचे आरोग्य ढासळते, शारीरिक व्यंग निर्माण होते आणि शिक्षणात खंड देखील पडतो. ब-याच वेळा ही मुले समाज विघातक प्रवृत्तींच्या संपर्कात येवून गैर मार्गाला सुध्दा लागतात. त्यामुळे भावी मानवी साधन संपत्तीचे नुकसान तर होतेच परंतु राष्ट्रासमोर अनेक आर्थिक व सामाजिक अडचणी निर्माण होतात.

**1) अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्ट्ये व पध्दती :** अल्पवयातील श्रमामुळे बालकांच्या मानव संसाधन विकासावर नेमका काय परिणाम होतो? भारतामध्ये बालमजुरीची समस्या किती व्यापक बनली आहे? बालमजुरी का करावी लागते? हे शोधण्याच्या उद्देशाने अध्ययन केले आहे. प्रस्तुत अध्ययन हे वर्णनात्मक पध्दतीचे असून त्यामध्ये द्वितीय तथ्य संकलन पध्दतीचा अवलंब केला आहे. भारत सरकारच्या श्रम मंत्रालयाचे वार्षिक अहवाल, युनेस्कोचे रिपोर्ट, यशदा या संस्थेचा अहवाल, भारत सरकारचा प्रसारण विभागामार्फत प्रकाशित केल्या जाणा-या कुरुक्षेत्र व योजना या मासिकाचे विविध अंक तसेच शोधगंगा च्या संकेत स्थळावरील विविध शोधनिबंध यामधून तथ्य संकलित करून विश्लेषण केले आहे.

**2) बालमजुरीचा अर्थ :**

**बालकामगार :** बालकामगाराची अचूक व्याख्या करणारी एखादी कायदेशीर तरतुद सापडणे कठीण आहे. बालकामगार समिती - 1979 नुसार देशाच्या लोकसंख्येतील लहान बालकांच्या संख्येपैकी जेवढा हिस्सा विशिष्ट वेतनावर अथवा वेतनाशिवाय कामामध्ये सहभागी होतो. त्यांचा समावेश बालकामगारामध्ये होतो. 'घटनेच्या 24 व्या कलमानुसार' 14 वर्षे वयाच्या सतत मोठया माणसांचे काम स्वतःच्या शरिराला त्रास सहन करून घेवून करीत राहणारे आणि स्वतःचे शिक्षणाचे आणि विकासाचे हक्क गमावून बसलेले अशी मुले-मुली म्हणजे बालकामगार होय. यावरून सामान्यतः असे म्हणता येईल की, 'कोणत्याही कारणास्तव मालकाकडे कोणत्याही

प्रकारच्या वेतनावर नोकरी करत असलेल्या या व्यतिरिक्त कोणत्याही प्रकारचे काम करून मजुरी मिळवित असलेला शिक्षण आणि प्रशिक्षणापासून पूर्ण वंचित असलेला 14 वर्षाखालील शोषित मुलगा किंवा मुलगी यांना बालमजुर किंवा बालकामगार समजण्यात येते.

**3) बालमजुरी समस्येचा उदय :** वास्तविक बालमजुरीचे विकृत स्वरूप आणि दुष्परिणाम इंग्लंड मधील औदयोगिक क्रांतीच्या दरम्यान जगासमोर आले. 18 व्या शतकाच्या शेवटी लकांशायर आणि यार्कशायर या शहरातील बहुतांशी सुती कापडाच्या मिलमध्ये अधिकतर काम बालकांच्या आधारे चालत होते. वाफेच्या इंजिनाचा शोध आणि त्याचबरोबर वाढलेल्या कोळशाच्या खाणी आणि इतर कारखाने यामुळे वाढलेल्या कामगारांची मागणी पूर्ण करण्यासाठी लहान मुलांना कामावर ठेवले जाऊ लागले. फक्त इंग्लंड नव्हे तर फ्रान्स, जर्मनी, बेल्जीयम आणि अमेरिका या राष्ट्रांमध्ये देखील बाल मजुरीची समस्या पुढे आली. पश्चिमात्य देशाने या समस्येवर उपाय शोधण्याचे काम सुरु असतांनाच 19 व्या शतकाच्या मध्यामध्ये भारतात कारखान्यांच्या सुरु होण्याबरोबरच त्यामध्ये बालकांना कामावर घेण्याचे सुरु झाले आणि नंतर भारतामध्ये जुट आणि सुती कापड मिलमध्ये मुलांना कामावर घेतले गेले.

**4) बालमजुरीची व्याप्ती :**

**4.1. विश्वव्यापी समस्या :** आज बालकामगारांच्या समस्येने आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्वरूप धारण केले आहे. आंतरराष्ट्रीय श्रम संघटनेच्या एका पाहणीनुसार 10 ते 14 वयोगटातील प्रत्येक पाच मुलांत एक बाल मजुर आहे. आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाल संकट समुह (युनिसेफ) द्वारा 2005 मध्ये प्रकाशित करण्यात आलेल्या अहवालानुसार विश्वामध्ये 24.6 कोटी बालमजुर होते. त्यापैकी 15.2 कोटी बाजमजुर केवळ आशिया खंडात आहेत. 7.6 कोटी आफ्रिका खंडात आणि उर्वरित 1.8 कोटी बालकामगार लॅटीन अमेरिका व इतर राष्ट्रांमध्ये होते. युनिसेफच्या अहवालानुसार पाकिस्तानमधील 80 टक्के गालिचा उत्पादन 15 वर्षापेक्षा कमी वय असणा-या मुलांकडून केले जाते. इंडोनेशियातील बरीच मुले तंबाखु उदयोगामध्ये आहेत. श्रीलंकेमध्ये चहा उदयोगात आणि ब्राझीलमध्ये अनेक मुले संत्री वेचून आपल्या कुटुंबाच्या उपजिविकेला चालविण्यास मदत करतात. ब्राझील देशात अनेक मुले टी शर्ट उदयोगात , लंडनमध्ये बॅग उदयोगात, मोरोस्कोमध्ये चामडे उदयोगात तर मिश्रमध्ये चमेली विणण्याच्या उदयोगामध्ये होते. ब्राझीलमध्ये शेती उदयोगात लाखो मुले आणि दक्षिण आफ्रिकेत हजारो मुले घरकाम करतात.

**4.2. देशव्यापी समस्या :** भारतामध्ये बालकामगारांचा प्रश्न दिवसेंदिवस व्यापक बनत आहे. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघटनेच्या आंतरराष्ट्रांच्या श्रम संघटनेनुसार जगातील एकूण बाल कामगारांपैकी 50 टक्के बालकामगार केवळ भारत, बांग्लादेश, पाकिस्तान, श्रीलंका आणि नेपाळ या राज्यांमध्ये आहे. युनोच्या पाहणीनुसार जगातील प्रत्येक पाच बालकामगारात एक भारतीय आहे. भारतातील बालकामगारांची संख्या शिरगणतीनुसार 1971 मध्ये 1.07 कोटी, 1981 मध्ये 1.36 कोटी, 1991 मध्ये 1.12 कोटी, 2001 मध्ये 1.25 कोटी आणि 2011 मध्ये 43.53 लक्ष होती. 2011 मध्ये बालमजुरांचे प्रमाण कमी झालेले असले तरी ते चिंतनीय आहे. सन 2011 च्या शिरगणतीनुसार भारतात सर्वात अधिक बालकामगारांची संख्या उत्तरप्रदेश राज्यामध्ये होती ते प्रमाण 20.6 टक्के होते. त्याखालोखाल महाराष्ट्र (11.4 टक्के), बिहार (10.37 टक्के), आंध्रप्रदेश (1.30 टक्के), राजस्थान (5.80 टक्के) यांचा क्रमांक होता. सन 2004-05 मध्ये NSSO ने केलेल्या पाहणीनुसार देशात काम करणा-या एकूण मुलांपैकी दोन तृतीयांश एकट्या शेती क्षेत्रात कार्यरत होती. यानंतर कष्टकरी क्षेत्रात 1.55 टक्के तर विविध हॉटेल्स, रेस्टॉरंट मध्ये 8.45 टक्के मुले कार्यरत होती.

### 5) बाल मजुरीची कारणमिमांसा :

**5.1) गरीबी किंवा दारिद्र्य :** अनेक सरकारी दस्तऐवज जसे राष्ट्रीय बाल श्रम निती-1987 आणि राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा निती आणि अनेक तज्ञांच्या मते देशातील गरीबी बाल मजुरीच्या वाढीचे प्रमुख कारण आहे. भारतात आजही 28 टक्के लोक दारिद्र्यरेषेखाली जिवन जगतात. हे गरीब लोक लहान मुलांना आपल्या उत्पन्नाचे साधन समजतात. त्यांच्याकडून मिळणारे उत्पन्न कमी असले तरी ते कुटुंबाच्या उपजिवीकेला हातभार लावतात.

**5.2) जातीव्यवस्था :** भारतातील अधिकाधिक बाल कामगार अनुसूचित जाती-जमाती, भटक्या विमुक्त जाती-जमाती आणि निम्न प्रवर्गातील मुस्लीम कुटुंबातील आहेत. यात काही शंका नाही की, या प्रवर्गांमध्ये गरीबी अधिक आहे. परंतु त्यांचे सामाजिक रचनेतील स्थान देखील मुलांना मजुरी करण्यास प्रवृत्त करणारे आहे. युनिसेफच्या अहवालानुसार "भारतामध्ये अशी धारणा आहे की, काही लोक शासन करण्यासाठी, काही लोक बौद्धिक कार्य करण्यासाठी तर काही लोक फक्त शारिरीक कार्य करण्यासाठीच जन्माला आलेली आहे. अशांची संख्या अधिक आहे.

निम्न जातीच्या कुटुंबांच्या सामाजिक रचना अशी आहे की, ते गरीब असो वा नसो दक्षतेसाठी आपल्या मुलांना कमी वयातच आपल्या पारंपारिक व्यवसायात कार्य करण्यास प्रवृत्त करतात, त्यामुळे बालमजुरीचे प्रमाण वाढते.

**5.3) शिक्षण विषयीची उदासिनता :** आज भारतामध्ये अशी मानसिकता तयार झाली आहे की, शिक्षण घेवून अनेक लोक बेकार फिरत आहेत. सरकारी नोक-या नाही, त्यापेक्षा मुलांना कमी वयातच असंघटित क्षेत्रातील व्यवसायाचे (उदा. दुचाकी व चारचाकी गॅरेज, सायकल दुरुस्ती, केस कर्तनालय, कपड्याची शिलाई इतर ) तंत्र अवगत झाल्यास ते नंतर शिकलेल्या व्यक्तिपेक्षा अधिक उत्पन्न मिळवितात. त्यामुळे बहुतांशी लोक कमी वयातच मुलांना अशा व्यवसायात कामाला पाठवितात.

**5.4 ) पारंपारिक शिक्षण पध्दती :** भारतात आजही बहुतांशी मुले लॉर्ड मेकॉले यांनी सुरु केलेली पारंपारिक शिक्षण पध्दतीत शिक्षण घेतात. तांत्रिक व व्यावसायिक शिक्षण घेण्याचे प्रमाण खूप कमी आहे. परीणामी पारंपारिक शिक्षण घेतलेल्या मुलांना रोजगार मिळत नाही. नवीन आर्थिक धोरणामुळे सरकारी नोक-यांचे प्रमाण दिवसेंदिवस कमी होत आहे. त्यामुळे भविष्यात अधिकाधिक रोजगार असंघटित क्षेत्रातच निर्माण होईल. त्याटिकाणी अगोदरच बालमजुराचे प्रमाण अधिक आहे.

**5.5) बेरोजगारी :** रोजगार निर्मितीच्या मंद वेगामुळे बाल कामगारांचे प्रमाण वाढत आहे. बेरोजगारीमुळे लहान मुलांना इच्छा नसतानाही कुटुंबाच्या उत्पन्नामध्ये हातभार लावण्यासाठी काम करावे लागते. परीणामी बाल मजुरी वाढते.

**5.6) वाढते औदयोगिकरण :** वाढते औदयोगिकरण आणि शहरांचे आकर्षण यामुळे बाल कामगारांचा ओढा दिवसेंदिवस शहरांकडे वाढत चालला आहे. एका सर्वेक्षणानुसार दिल्लीच्या रेल्वे स्टेशनवर प्रतिक्षित 15 ते 20 मुले येतात. ज्यांनी गरीबीमुळे घर सोडलेले असते किंवा त्यांच्या आई वडीलांनी त्यांना स्वतः पाठविले आहे.

### 6) बालमजुरीचे दुष्परिणाम :

**6.1) प्रौढ श्रमाचा पुरवठा :** बालमजुरीचा सर्वात जास्त परिणाम प्रौढ श्रमाच्या पुरवठ्यावर होतो. उदयोजकांना स्वस्तात बालमजुर मिळत असल्याने ते प्रौढ श्रमिकांची मागणी करीत नाही. चार ते पाच पटीने बालकामगार मजुरी कमी घेतात त्यामुळे प्रौढ श्रमाच्या मागणीवर दुष्परिणाम होतो.

**6.2) साक्षरतेच्या दरात घट :** बालकामगारांचे आई वडील त्यांना थोड्या फायद्यासाठी कामावर पाठवितात. त्यामुळे ही मुले शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहतात. परिणामी आयुष्यभर त्यांच्या वाटेला निरक्षरता येवून साक्षरतेच्या दरात घट होते.

**6.3) बालमृत्यू :** बाल कामगार ज्या ठिकाणी कार्य करतात त्या ठिकाणचे वातावरण त्यांच्या स्वास्थास योग्य असतेच असे नाही. गॅस व केमिकल यामुळे बाल मजुरांना विविध प्रकारचे घातक आजर जडतात. त्यामुळे त्यांचा मृत्यू होण्याचीही शक्यता असते.

**6.4) गरीबी :** बालपणात जी मुले काम करायला सुरुवात करतात ते कधीच प्रशिक्षित व कुशल कामगार बनत नाहीत . परिणामी त्यांना निम्नतम मजुरी किंवा सालगडी म्हणून काम करावे लागते. त्यांच्या अकुशलतेमुळे त्याला दुसरे काम मिळण्यास अडथळे येतात. त्यामुळे अशा बाल मजुराला नंतर देखील कमी वेतनावर काम करावे लागते. त्याला दारिद्र्यरेषेखाली जिवन जगावे लागते.

**6.5) देशाच्या विकासाला बाधक :** बालवयातील कामामुळे बाल मजुरांची शारीरिक, मानसिक व बौद्धिक हानी होते. परिणामी भावी श्रमाचा पुरवठा अकुशल, अप्रशिक्षित, शारीरिक दृष्ट्या कमकुवत बनतो. अशा श्रमिकांनी बनविलेली वस्तु देखील निकृष्ट प्रतीची असते. त्या वस्तुला जागतिक बाजारात मागणी निर्माण होत नाही. परिणामी देशाच्या विकासाला अडथळा निर्माण होतो.

**7) समारोप :** देशातील बाल मजुरांची स्थिती, कारणे व दुष्परिणाम यांचे अध्ययनावरून असे दिसून येते की, भारतामध्ये केंद्र व राज्य सरकार बाल मजुरीच्या निर्मुलनासाठी अनेक कायदे अगर उपाययोजना राबवित आहेत. परंतु या योजनांचा लाभ मुलांपर्यंत पोहचत नाही किंवा योजना व्यवस्थित व प्रामाणिकपणे कार्यान्वित होत नाहीत. त्यामुळे देशात आजही ही समस्या टिकून आहे. देशाचे भविष्य जर सुदृढ आणि समर्थ बनवायचे असेल तर त्यांच्यासाठी असणा-या योजनांची व्यवस्थितपणे प्रामाणिक अंमलबजावणी व्हायला हवी.

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प्रा. सुनील दशरथ साळवे (1368-1379)

## भारतातील पर्यटन विकास

प्रा. सुनील दशरथ साळवे

कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, लांजा, रत्नागिरी.

**प्रस्तावना :** “Tourism is a basic and must desirable human activity desiring the praise and encouragement of all people and all government.” (The United Nations Conference Of International Travel And Tourism)

संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघटनेच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवास व पर्यटन परिषदेने पर्यटनाची वरील व्याख्या केली आहे. त्यानुसार पर्यटन म्हणजे एक मुलभूत प्रक्रिया कि जी मानवी इच्छेशी निगडीत आहे. यातून सर्व लोकांना प्रशासन यांना प्रोत्साहन मिळते. जागतिक पातळीवर आज पर्यटन हा अतिशय वेगाने विस्तारित जाणारा व्यवसाय म्हणून पर्यटन व्यवसाय ओळखला जातो. संपूर्ण जगामध्ये शहरांना, देशांना पर्यटनाच्या माध्यमातून उत्पन्न मिळवण्याचे स्थानिक लोकांना रोजगार प्राप्त करण्याचे आणि आपल्या शहराचा पर्यायाने राष्ट्राचा विकास साधण्याची संधी या पर्यटनातून मिळते. भारताच्या हे लक्षात आले आहे की पर्यटन हा नफा मिळवून देणारा व्यवसाय आहे. विस्तारणा या अर्थव्यवस्थेमुळे आणि सांस्कृतिक दृष्ट्या संपन्न आणि विविधता असलेल्या राष्ट्रांत स्वतःला चालना दिल्यामुळे पर्यटन उदयोगातून आपणास प्रत्येक वर्षी कोटयावधी डॉलर प्राप्त होतात. पर्यटन उदयोगातील ही वाढ विदेशी पर्यटकांची आगमन व स्थानिक पर्यटकांच्या संख्येत झालेली वाढ यामुळे दिसून येते. भारत विविध संस्कृती आणि परंपराचा देश आहे. भारताच्या नैसर्गिक सौंदर्यामुळे भारतातील उत्सव, वेशभूषा, पुरातन स्थळे, प्राचीन वास्तू, प्राचीन स्मारके, भारतातील खादय संस्कृती, पर्यटकांमध्ये फार लोकप्रिय असून त्या देश विदेशातील पर्यटकांना आकर्षित करतात. भारतात शिमला, कुलूमनाली, गोवा, काश्मिर, केरळ, दार्जिलिंग, कोकण, हैद्राबाद अशी अनेक ठिकाणे ही पर्यटनासाठी वरदान ठरलेली असून येथे जगभरातील पर्यटक आकर्षित होतात. याचसोबत दिल्लीचे अक्षरधाम, लोटस टेंपल, कुतूबमिनार, आग्रायेथील ताजमहल, जामामशीद, अजिंठा वेरूळ, हैद्राबादमधील चारमिनार, सालारजंग संग्रहालय, विरलामंदीर, महाराष्ट्रातील गडकिल्ले, बौद्धलेणी, मुंबईतील गेट वे ऑफ इंडिया, अजिंठा, वेरूळ, महाबळेश्वर, शिर्डी इ. गोव्याचे समुद्रकिनारे, कसिनो चर्च, चैन्नईचे प्राणीसंग्रहालय, चर्च थीमपार्क, मैसूरचा राजवाडा, म्युझियम तसेच खजुराहो लेणी, राष्ट्रीय उद्यान असे अनेक ठिकाणे पर्यटनाचे विशेष आकर्षण ठरली आहेत. भारत सरकारने पर्यटनाला चालना देण्यासाठी, पर्यटनाचा विस्तार करण्यासाठी पर्यटन मंत्रालयाची स्थापना केली. देशातील पर्यटनाचा प्रगतीशील विकास, प्रचार व प्रसार यासाठी भारतीय पर्यटन विकास महामंडळाची स्थापना ऑक्टो. १९६६ ला केली गेली. या महामंडळाचे वाहतुक सुविधा पुरवणे मनोरंजन, खरेदी, पारंपारीक सेवा देणे पर्यटन प्रचार साहित्य उत्पादन वितरीत करणे. भारत व परदेशातील व्यक्तींना सल्ला देणे, पर्यटन विकास, नूतनिकरण इ. उद्दिष्टे भारतीय विकास महामंडळाची आहेत. या महामंडळाचे १९६६ ला कंपनी कायदा १९५६ नुसार अधिकृत भागभांडवळ ७५को रूपये होते ते २०१६ मध्ये ते १५० को रूपये आहे. पर्यटन मंत्रालयाने



पर्यटनाची देश विदेशातील पर्यटकांवर छाप पाडण्यासाठी 'अतिथी देवोभव', 'अतुल्य भारत' या सारखे उपक्रम हाती घेऊन पर्यटनाचा प्रचार केला. याचा परिणाम म्हणजे आपल्या पर्यटनात मोठ्या प्रमाणात विदेशी व देशी पर्यटकांची दिवसेंदिवस वाढ होताना दिसुन येते.

## २. अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्टे

- २.१ पर्यटन या संकल्पनेचा अभ्यास करणे.
- २.२ भारतातील पर्यटनाच्या प्रकाराचा आढावा घेणे.
- २.३ भारतातील पर्यटन वृद्धीच्या बदलांचा आढावा घेणे.
- २.४ पर्यटनाचे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर होणारे परिणाम अभ्यासणे.

**३. अभ्यासपद्धती:** भारतातील पर्यटन विकास या शोधनिबंधासाठी दुय्यम तथ्य संकलन पद्धतीचा वापर केलेला आहे. यासाठी पर्यटन मंत्रालयाचा वार्षिक अहवाल २०१५-१६, ट्वेरल्ड टराव्एल् अन्ड टुरिस्मि छेन्वलि अहवाल २०१५-२०१६ पर्यटनसंदर्भातील विविध संकेतस्थळे, पर्यटनाचे विविध संदर्भग्रंथ, मासिके, वर्तमानपत्रे, इ. माध्यमांच्या साहाय्याने दुय्यम सामग्रीचे संकलन करण्यात आले आहे. व त्या प्राप्त झालेल्या माहितीचा या शोधनिबंधासाठी वापर केला आहे.

**४. पर्यटन व्याख्या व अर्थ:** पर्यटन हा शब्द इंग्रजीतील टुरिस्मि या शब्दाचे मराठीत रूपांतर आहे. टुरिस्मि हा शब्द टुर प्रवास या शब्दापासून आणि टुर हा शब्द लॅटीन भाषेतील टुरन्स या शब्दापासून तयार झाला आहे. टुरन्स चे रूपांतर टुर मध्ये झाले. व याचा अर्थ डुरन्एट प्रवास किंवा भ्रमंती असा होतो. लॅटीन भाषेत टुरन्स चा अर्थ छरिच्छ्ट वरतुळ असा होतो म्हणजेच टुर पासून टुरिस्मि म्हणजेच पर्यटन याचा अर्थ एक वर्तुळकार व गोलाकार प्रवास होय. एखादया व्यक्तीने आपल्या राहत्या स्थळापासून सुरवात करून पर्यटन स्थळांना भेट देत प्रवासाचा आनंद घेत मूळ ठिकाणी परत येणे म्हणजेच पर्यटन होय. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघटनेच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रवास व पर्यटन परिषदेनुसार "पर्यटन म्हणजे एक मुख्य क्रिया जी मानवी इच्छेशी निगडीत आहे. यामुळे सर्व जनता प्रशासन व्यवस्था यांना प्रोत्साहन मिळते." इ.स.१३ व्या शतकात पर्यटनाचा सामान्य अर्थ एका ठिकाणाहून प्रवास करणे आणि मुळ ठिकाणी ठराविक काळात परत येणे असा होतो. पर्यटनाच्या काही व्याख्या पुढीलप्रमाणे, जोस अॅरिलागा यांच्यामते, "मोटारिने किंवा सायकलवरून फिरणे, गिर्यारोहान करणे, तळ ठोकणे, नौकाविहार करणे, खेळ यासारख्या कारणांसाठी भ्रमंती करणे म्हणजे पर्यटन होय". ऑस्टेलियन शास्त्रज्ञ हर्मर ह्य१९१०ह यांच्यामते, "परदेशी माणसाचे एखादया देशात प्रदेशात व शहरात आगमन वास्तव्य व भ्रमंती आणि तेथुन गमन म्हणजे पर्यटन." प्रा. हुझीकर व फ्रॅक यांच्यामते, "कायमस्वरूपी वस्ती न करण्याच्या हेतूने व उत्पादनाशी संबंधीत नसलेली अपरिचित व्यक्तीच्या भ्रमंतीतून प्रस्थापित झालेली अपूर्व घटना व संबंध म्हणजे पर्यटन होय". थोडक्यात पर्यटन ही एक अशी आनंददायी घटना आहे. की ज्यामध्ये मनुष्य प्रवास भेटी दिलेली ठिकाणी निरनिराळया गोष्टी पाहणे, वास्तव्य, भोजन इ. वर स्वतः कमवलेले पैसे खर्च करतो. पर्यटनात पर्यटक ह्यटुरिस्तिह हा एक प्रमुख घटक आहे. पर्यटकाशिवाय पर्यटनास कोणताही अर्थ नाही. पर्यटक म्हणजे जो आनंद उपभोगण्यासाठी प्रवास करतो तो पर्यटक. ऑक्सफर्ड शब्दकोषानुसार जो उक्कंटेपायी एका ठिकाणाहून दुसरयाठिकाणी किंवा गमतीजमतीसाठी अथवा मी असा प्रवास केला आहे हे सांगण्यासाठी भ्रमंती करतो. त्यास पर्यटक म्हणतात. लीग ऑफ नेशन व संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ

यांच्यामते एखाद्या देशाला भेट देणारी व कमीत कमी १४ तास वास्तव करणारी कोणतीही व्यक्ती म्हणजे परदेशी पर्यटक होय .

**५ . भारतातील पर्यटन प्रकार (Types of Tourism in India)** भारत हा एक असा देश आहे की ज्या देशात प्राचीन संस्कृती परंपरा पौराणिक कथा ऐतिहासिक स्थाने भौगोलिका विविधता विविध पठारे , पर्वत तसेच आयुर्वेदातील औषधीय विविधता भारतात दिसून येते . इंग्रजांनी तर भारताला “सोने कि चिडीया” असे संबोधले होते . भारतात राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता नैसर्गिक व सांस्कृतिक जीवनात समृद्ध लोकांच्या दृष्टिने पर्यटनाचे विशेष महत्व आहे पर्यटन या शब्दातच आनंद अभिप्रेत असतो . असे मानले जाते की एक वाहन जेव्हा रस्त्यावरून धावते तेव्हा ते अप्रत्यक्षपणे नऊ लोकांना रोजगार प्राप्त करून देते . आजचे पर्यटन हे केवळ प्रेक्षणीय स्थळ दाखवण्यापुरते मर्यादित राहिले नाही तर पर्यटनाचे वेगवेगळे प्रकार यातून तयार झाले आहेत या प्रकारांमध्ये धार्मिक, तीर्थक्षेत्रीय पर्यटन, ऐतिहासिक पर्यटन, साहसी पर्यटन, वैद्यकीय पर्यटन, कृषी पर्यटन, सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन इ . प्रकाराचा समावेश होतो .

**५ .१ फुरसतीच्या वेळेचे पर्यटन (Leisur Tourism):-** फुरसतीचा वेळ म्हणजे ‘रिकामी वेळ’ होय . कि ज्या वेळेत कोणतेही काम नसते . जेव्हा आपण आपल्या दैनंदिन जीवनात या वेळेचा उपयोग करत नाही ती वेळ म्हणजेच फुरसतीची वेळ होय . फुरसतीच्या पर्यटनात खालील बाबींचा समावेश होतो . विश्रांती घेणे, झोपणे, आराम करणे, वाचन करणे, समुद्रकिनारी चालत राहणे, सुंदर निसर्गात गाडी चालविण्याचा आनंद घेणे, खेळ खेळणे, पोहणे, धावणे, आवडत्या ठिकाणांना भेटी देणे, मित्र व नातेवाईकांना भेट देणे, पर्यटन स्थळांवरून वस्तू खरेदी करणे या बाबींचा समावेश होतो .

**५ .२ व्यावसायिक पर्यटन (Business Tourism):-** व्यावसायिक पर्यटन म्हणजे व्यवसायाच्या उद्देशाने प्रवास केला जातो . व्यावसायिक प्रवास केला जातो व्यावसायिक पर्यटन तीन विभागामध्ये वर्गीकृत केले आहे .

अ . घाऊक वस्तुंची पुनर्विक्री करण्यासाठी

ब . व्यावसायिक व्यवहार चालवणे . उदा . करार करणे, वाटाघाटी, क्लायंटला भेट देणे

क . व्यावसायाशी संबंधीत चर्चा, परिषद, किंवा प्रदर्शन कार्यक्रमाचे आयोजन करणे .

**५ .३ निसर्ग पर्यटन (Eco Tourism):-** माणूस हा निसर्गाचा अविभाज्य घटक आहे . पर्यावरण सभोतालची सजीवसृष्टी यांच्याशी त्याची नाळ घट्ट बांधली आहे . त्याची जाणीव ठेवूनच पर्यावरणाला कोणताही धोका न पोहचता निसर्गाच्या सानिध्यात केलेला प्रवास म्हणजे निसर्ग पर्यटन होय . निसर्ग पर्यटन हे पर्यटन उदयोगातील सर्वात वेगाने विकसित होणारे क्षेत्र आहे . पर्यटक अलिकडे हॉटेल पेक्षा ग्रामीण भागातील खेडी, स्वच्छ परिसर असलेल्या भागात पसंती देतात . अंदमान निकोबार बेटे, ओरिसा, मेघालय, मालाबार कोकणातील निसर्गसौंदर्य, जंगले, जिमकार्वेट पार्क उत्तर भारतातील पर्वतरांग, शिमला कुल्लू मनाली, उटी तसेच गोव्यातील समुद्रकिनारे, केरळचे वॅक वॉटर असे अनेक निसर्ग पर्यटन पर्यटकांसाठी मेजवानीच आहेत . भारत निर्माण सारख्या योजनांच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण भागातील रस्ते, ब्रीज, आरोग्य आणि दळणवळणाच्या मुलभुत सुविधांचा विकास करून ग्रामीण भागातील युवकांनाही निश्चित रोजगार यातून मिळू शकेल .

**५ .४ धार्मिक तीर्थक्षेत्र पर्यटन (Pilgrimago Tourism):-** भारत हा सांस्कृतिक दृष्ट्या विकसित देश आहे . पूर्वी निवृत्तीनंतर म्हातारपणी काशी, गंगोत्री, रामेश्वर, कन्याकुमारी, जगन्नाथ, हज अशा प्रकारच्या तीर्थस्थानांना

जाण्याची प्रथा होती.परंतु आता यात सर्वच वयोगटातील सामाजिक आर्थिक आणि शैक्षणिक स्तरातील सर्वांच्या दृष्टिने धार्मिक पर्यटन पसंतीचे क्षेत्र आहे.सुरवातीची खडतर कष्टप्रत वाटणारी तीर्थ यात्रा आता तुलनेने सोपी झाली आहे.बहुतेक ठिकाणी राहण्याची व जेवणाच्या उत्तम सुविधा दिल्या जातात.भारतात शिर्डी तिरुपती वालाजी, केदारनाथ, बद्रीनाथ, अमृतसर येथील सुवर्ण मंदिर, दिल्ली व अजमेर मधील द्वारका दरगाह व मशीद गोवा मधील चर्च व मंदिरे सामान्य

पर्यटकांच्या दृष्टिने विशेष आकर्षण ठरत आहे .

**५.५ ऐतिहासिक पर्यटन (Historical Tourism):-** भारतातील पर्यटन व्यवसाय आणि ऐतिहासिक स्थान यांचे अतूट नाते आहे . कारण भारत हा ऐतिहासिक वारसा प्राप्त असणारा देश आहे . या देशात अनेक महान शासन आणि योद्ध्यांचा जन्म झाला ज्यातुन ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी निर्माण झाली .भारतातील प्रत्येक शहरांमध्ये किंवा परिसरात त्या शहराच्या इतिहासाबद्दल सांगण्याची एक प्रथा आहे . यात प्रामुख्याने सर्वांच्या आकर्षणाचे पर्यटन स्थळ म्हणजेच जगातील सात आश्चर्यांमध्ये असणारे आग्रा येथील ताजमहल त्याच बरोबर सुरेख पणे कोरलेली अजंठा वेरूळ मदुराई लेणी, ऐलिफंटा खजुराहो लेणी, दिल्ली राजस्थान आणि महाराष्ट्रातील अनेक किल्ले गड तसेच भारतातील सर्वात प्राचीन आणि प्राचीन आणि ऐतिहासिक शहर मंदुराई अशी अनेक शहर पर्यटकांना आकर्षित करून घेतात .

**५.६ वैद्यकीय आरोग्य पर्यटन (Medical Tourism):-** वैद्यकीय पर्यटन ही संकल्पना हजारो वर्षांपासून प्रचलित आहे . अठराव्या शतकात श्रीमंत युरोपीय मंडळी स्या च्या शोधात जर्मनी ते नाईल अशी संपूर्ण युरोपवारी करत अलिकडच्या काळात स्वस्त आणि उत्तम वैद्यकीय सेवासाठी परदेशी पर्यटनाला अदयावत वैद्यकीय सोयी उत्तम दर्जाचे दवाखाने, कुशल डॉक्टर्स व कमी खर्चित सेवा यामुळे देशविदेशातून येणाऱ्या पर्यटकांची संख्या दिवसेंदिवस वाढत आहे .केवळ श्रीमंत राष्ट्रेच नव्हे तर गरीब देशातून देखील चांगल्या वैद्यकीय पर्यटनासाठी येणाऱ्यांची संख्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढत आहे . पर्यटन व्यवसायात दरवर्षी २०% वाढ होत असुन जगभरातील या उद्योगाची उलाढाल ४३९अब्ज डॉलर्स आहे . त्यातील वैद्यकीय पर्यटनाचा वाटा ३२ अब्ज डॉलर्स इतका आहे .भारतात वैद्यकीय आरोग्य पर्यटनासाठी चांगल्या संधी उपलब्ध असुन भारतात प्रामुख्याने शारीरिक, मानसिक आणि अध्यात्मिक पर्यटन अशा तीन प्रकारात वैद्यकीय पर्यटनाच्या सोयी दिल्या जातात .

**५.७ आयुर्वेद आणि योग पर्यटन (Ayurveda and Yoga Tourism):-** इ.स.पुर्व ६०० पासुन आयुर्वेद हे जीवनाचे विज्ञान म्हणून ओळखले जाऊ लागले दक्षिण भारतातील हे आयुर्वेदीक पर्यटनासाठी अतीशय लोकप्रिय आहे . भारतीय योगाचे मुख्य लक्ष्य म्हणजे योगासने आणि ध्यानसाधना यातून आपल्या मनाला शरिराला जीवनात नवचैतन्य मिळते .भारतात योगप्रशिक्षण देणारे अनेक आश्रम आहेत उत्तर भारतात ही हिमालय ऋषिकेश केदारनाथ गंगोत्री या पर्वत रांगामध्ये अशा काही ठिकाणी योग पर्यटनासाठी योग्य जागा आहे . कि जेथे चिरंतनशांती मिळू शकते .आणि त्यांच्या अध्यात्मिक आहाराची पूर्तता केली जावू शकते .

**५.८ साहसी पर्यटन (Adventure Tourism):-** पांरपारिक चौकटीच्या बाहेर जाऊन जरा वेगळ हटके अस काही करण्याकडे विशेषत तरुण वर्गाचा कल वाढतो आहे . ट्रेकिंग, बर्ड वॉचिंग,रॅपलिंग, रिव्हा राफ्टिंग पॅरासेलींग बलून सफारी, आइस स्केटींग रॉक क्लाइम्बिंग यासारख्या साहसी किडा प्रकारामध्ये पर्यटन आकर्षित होत आहेत . यातील बहुतेक प्रकार किमान शारिरिक क्षमता असणाऱ्या कोणालाही करता येतात.१९८० च्या दशकापर्यंत

भारतातील साहसी पर्यटन मोजक्या हिमालय गिर्यारोहान आणि मुख्यता पदभ्रमन व पावसाळी सहली एवढ्यापुरतेच मर्यादित होते . परंतु गेल्या ३०३५ वर्षात चित्र पालटलेले दिसून येते . विदेशी राष्ट्र भारताकडे साहस पर्यटनासाठीचे एक आदर्श ठिकाण म्हणून पहात आहे .साहस पर्यटनाला अनुकूल ठरेल असा ७५१७ कि.मी . लांबीचा समुद्रकिनारा आणि २५०० कि.मी . लांब पर्वत यांची नैसर्गिक देणगी भारताला लाभलेली आहे .

**५.९ क्रिडा पर्यटन (Sport Tourism):-** भारतात विविध आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्पर्धा भरवल्या जातात . अशा स्पर्धा पाहण्यासाठी त्या त्या देशातील अनेक उत्साही प्रेक्षक येत असतात . आंतरराष्ट्रीय क्रिकेट , मधील आय .पी .एल .विश्वकप असो किंवा कॉमनवेल्थ स्पर्धा , फुटबॉल स्पर्धा यासाठी विदेशी पर्यटन मोठ्या संख्येने येतात . अशा विदेशी पर्यटकांमुळे हॉटेल वाहतूक व्यवसायाला परकीय चलन मिळते . क्रिडा पर्यटन म्हणजे एखाद्या क्रिडा स्पर्धेत सहभागी होण्यासाठी किंवा क्रिडा स्पर्धा पाहण्यासाठी प्रवास करणे होय .

**५.१० कृषी पर्यटन (Agro Tourism):-** कृषी पर्यटन म्हणजे शेती व पर्यटन यांचा समन्वय होय . जेथे पर्यटक शेतांना भेट देतील ताजा भाजीपाला , फळे , खरेदी करू शकतील प्रदुषण मूक्त वातावरणाचा आनंद घेवू शकतील ग्रामीण भोजनाचा तसेच जागरण , गोंधळ , नमन , जागृडी , भारूड अशा लोकपरंपरा कार्यक्रमाचा ही आस्वाद घेवू शकतील याच बरोबर खेड्यात येण्याचा पर्यटकांना पिटल भाकरी खायला घालणं , बैलगाडीतून प्रवास , विहीरीतून पाणी उपसणे , बांधावरून फिरणे , म्हशीवर बसून राऊंड मारणे असे सगळे कृषी पर्यटनातून अनुभवता येते . पर्यटकांना कृषी जीवन जगण्यास प्रवृत्त करणे म्हणजेच 'कृषी पर्यटन' कृषी पर्यटन म्हणजे स्वतः शेतकऱ्याने आपल्या खेड्यातील फळत्या फुलत्या शेतावरा आयोजित केलेली आनंददायी शिक्षण प्रक्रिया व मौज यांचा सुंदर मिलाफ असलेला उपक्रम होय . कृषी पर्यटनात मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ झालेली दिसून येते अनेक पर्यटक कृषी पर्यटनास पसंती देतात .

**५.११ वन्यजीव पर्यटन (Wildlife Tourism) :-** वन्यजीव पर्यटनात त्यांच्या नैसर्गिक वातावरणात किंवा वंदिवासात जंगली प्राण्यांचे निरीक्षण केले जाते या प्रकारात फोटोग्राफी , प्राण्यांची पाहणी याचा समावेश होतो . निसर्ग पर्यटन आणि शाश्वत पर्यटन माध्यमातून पर्यटकांसाठी अशी टूर पॅकेज किंवा सफारी असे आयोजन केले जाते . निवास स्थाने फेरफटका मार्गदर्शक करमणूक करणारे परिषद वाहतुक व व्यापार यासाठी पर्यटन हा खुपच फायदेशीर उपक्रम आहे .

**६ .भारतातील पर्यटन प्रवृत्ती (Trends in Tourism in India)** सन २००० मध्ये भारतात आंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटकांची आगमनाची संख्या ६८३ .३ मिलीयन होती व जागतिक विदेशी पर्यटक आगमनात भारताचा हिस्सा ० .३९८ होता . तर २०१६ मध्ये भारतात आंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटकांचे आगमन संख्या १२३५ मिलीयन झाली . व जागतिक विदेशी पर्यटक आगमनात भारताचा हिस्सा १ .१८ असा होता .

**२००० ते २०१६ मधील जागतिक आणि आशिया व पॅसिफिक क्षेत्रातील आंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटक आगमनात भारताचा हिस्सा**

वर्ष	आंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटक आगमन मिलीयनमध्ये			जागतिक पर्यटक आगमनात भारताचा वाटा ह्यह व स्थान	
	जग	आशिया व पॅसिफिक	भारत	हिस्सा ह्यह	स्थान
२०००	६८३ .३	१०९ .३	२ .६५	० .३९	५० वे
२००१	६८३ .३	११४ .५	२ .५४	० .३७	५१ वे
२००२	७०३ .२	१२३ .४	२ .३८	० .३४	५४ वे

२००३	६९१.०	१११.९	२.७३	०.३९	५१ वे
२००४	७६२.०	१४३.४	३.४६	०.४५	४४ वे
२००५	८०३.४	१५४.६	३.९२	०.४९	४३ वे
२००६	८४६.०	१६६.०	४.४५	०.५३	४४ वे
२००७	८९४.०	१८२.२	५.०८	०.५७	४१ वे
२००८	९१७.०	१८४.१	५.२८	०.५८	४१ वे
२००९	८८३.०	१८१.१	५.१७	०.५९	४१ वे
२०१०	९४८.०	२०४.९	५.७८	०.६१	४२ वे
२०११	९९४.०	२१८.५	६.३१	०.६३	३८ वे
२०१२	१०३९.०	२३३.६	६.५८	०.६३	४१ वे
२०१३	१०८७.०	२४९.७	६.७१	०.६४	४१ वे
२०१४	११३४.०	२६४.३	१३.११	१.१५	२४ वे
२०१५	११८४.०	२७८.६	१३.२८	१.१२	२४ वे
२०१६	१२३५.०	३०८.७	१४.५७	१.१८	२५ वे

Source:-Ministry of Tourism Statistics 2017

२००० मध्ये आंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटन प्राप्तीत भारताचा हिस्सा ०.७३ इतका होतो. आणि जागतिक पर्यटन प्राप्तीत भारताचे स्थान ३६वे होते. तर २०१६ मध्ये आंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटन प्राप्तीत भारताचा वाटा १.८८ असा झाला आहे आणि जागतिक प्राप्तीत भारताचे स्थान १३ वे आहे. २००० ते २०१६ मधील पर्यटन प्राप्तीत भारताचा हिस्सा व जागतिक पर्यटन प्राप्तीत भारताचे स्थान पुढील कोष्टकात दर्शवले आहे.

२००० ते २०१६ मधील जागतिक आशिया व पॅसिफिक क्षेत्रातील आंतरराष्ट्रीय प्राप्तीत भारताचा हिस्सा, वाटा

वर्ष	आंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटन प्राप्ती			जगातील वाटा व स्थान	
	जग ह्य बिलियनह	आशिया व पॅसिफिक ह्यबिलियनह	भारत ह्य मिलियनह	हिस्साह्यह	स्थान
२०००	४७५.३	८५.३	३४६०	०.७३	३६ वे
२००१	४६३.८	८८.१	३१९८	०.६९	३६ वे
२००२	४८१.९	९६.५	३१०३	०.६४	३७ वे
२००३	५२९.३	९३.७	४४६३	०.८४	३७ वे
२००४	६३३.२	१२४.१	६१७०	०.९७	२६ वे
२००५	६७९.६	१३५.०	७४९३	१.१०	२२ वे
२००६	७४४.०	१५६.९	८६३४	१.१६	२२ वे
२००७	८५७.०	१८७.०	१०७२९	१.२५	२२ वे
२००८	९३९.०	२०८.६	११८३२	१.२६	२२ वे
२००९	८५३.०	२०४.२	१११३६	१.३१	२० वे
२०१०	९३१.०	२५५.३	१४१९३	१.५२	१७ वे
२०११	१०४२.०	२८९.४	१६५६४	१.५९	१८ वे
२०१२	१११७.०	३२९.४	१७७३७	१.५९	१६ वे
२०१३	११९८.०	३६०.२	१८४४५	१.५४	१६ वे
२०१४	१२५२.०	३५९.०	२०२३६	१.६२	१५ वे

२०१५	११९६.०	३४९.५	२१०७१	१.७६	१४ वे
२०१६	१२२०	३६६.७	२२९२३	१.८८	१३ वे

### Source:-India Tourism Statistics At a Glance-2017

देशीय पर्यटन ६ पर्यटन क्षेत्रात देशीय पर्यटकांचे महत्वपूर्व योगदान आहे. देशीय पर्यटकांमुळे पर्यटन क्षेत्राच्या विस्ताराला प्रोत्साहन मिळते. विविध राज्ये आणि केंद्रशासित प्रदेशांना देशीय आणि विदेशी पर्यटकांनी सन २००० ते २०१६ या कालावधीत दिलेल्या भेटीचा तपशिल पुढीलप्रमाणे

### राज्यांना आणि केंद्रशासित प्रदेशांना देशीय आणि विदेशी पर्यटकांच्या भेटी २००० ते २०१६

वर्ष	देशी पर्यटक भेटी		विदेशी पर्यटक भेटी	
	देशीय (मिलीयनमध्ये)	वृद्धीदर %	विदेशी पर्यटक (मिलीयनमध्ये)	वृद्धीदर %
२०००	२२०.११	१५.४	५.८९	१.१
२००१	२३६.४७	७.४	५.४४	७.८
२००२	२६९.६०	१४.०	५.१६	५.१
२००३	३०९.०४	१४.६	६.७१	३०.१
२००४	३६६.२७	१८.५	८.३६	२४.६
२००५	३९२.०४	७.०	९.९५	१९.०
२००६	४६२.४४	१८.०	११.७५	१८.१
२००७	५२६.७०	१३.९	१३.२७	१२.९
२००८	५६३.०३	६.९	१४.३८	८.४
२००९	६६८.८०	१८.८	१४.३७	०.१
२०१०	७४७.७०	११.८	१७.९१	२४.६
२०११	८६४.५३	१५.६	१९.५०	८.९
२०१२	१०४५.०५	२०.९	१८.२६	६.३
२०१३	११४२.५३	९.३	१९.९५	९.२
२०१४	१२८२.८०	१२.३	२२.३३	११.९
२०१५	१४३१.९७	११.६	२३.३३	४.४
२०१६	१६१३.५५	१२.७	२४.७१	५.९२

### Source:-Indian Tourism Statistics 2017

वरील कोष्टकावरून असे दिसून येते की देशीय व विदेशी पर्यटकांच्या भेटीमध्ये सातत्याने वाढ होत आहे. सन २००१, २००२, २००९ व २०१२ हा पर्यटन वृद्धीवर अनुक्रमे ७.८८, ५.१८, ०.१८ व ६.३८ असा होतो. तो २००३ मध्ये सर्वाधिक ३०.१८ होता व २०१६ मध्ये तो ५.१२८ होता.

२०१६ मध्ये देशीय व विदेशी पर्यटनात आगमनात भारतातील १० प्रमुख राज्ये संघ राज्यांचा हिस्सा पुढील कोष्टकात दर्शविला आहे.

### देशीय व विदेशी आगमनातील भारतातील प्रमुख दहा राज्ये संघराज्य यांचा वाटा २०१६

स्थान	राज्य, संघराज्य	देशीय पर्यटन आगमन		स्थान	राज्य, संघराज्य	विदेशी पर्यटन आगमन	
		संख्या	वाटा			संख्या	वाटा
१	तामिळनाडू	३४३८१२४१३	२१.३	१	तामिळनाडू	४७२१९७८	१९.१
२	उत्तर प्रदेश	२११७०७०९०	१३.१	२	महाराष्ट्र	४६७००४८	१८.९
३	आंध्रप्रदेश	१५३१६३३५४	९.५	३	उत्तर प्रदेश	३१५६८१२	१२.८

४	मध्यप्रदेश	१५०४९०३३९	९.३	४	दिल्ली	२५२००८३	१०.२
५	कर्नाटक	१२९७६२६००	८.०	५	पश्चिम बंगाल	१५२८७००	६.२
६	महाराष्ट्र	११६५१५८०१	७.२	६	राजस्थान	१५१३७२९	६.१
७	तेलंगना	९५१६०८३०	५.९	७	केरळ	१०३८४१९	४.२
८	पश्चिम बंगाल	७४४६०२५०	४.६	८	बिहार	१०१०५३१	४.१
९	गुजरात	४२२५२९०९	२.६	९	गोवा	६८०६८३	२.८
१०	राजस्थान	४१४९५११५	२.६	१०	पंजाब	६५९७३६	२.७
प्रमुख दहा राज्याची एकूण संख्या			८४.२	प्रमुख दहा राज्याची एकूण संख्या			८७.०
इतर			२५४७३०८०४	इतर			३२०७०१२
एकूण			१६१३५५१५०५	एकूण			२४७०७७३२

Source:-Ministry Of Tourism Report 2017

प्रमुख दहा देशातील विदेशी पर्यटकांचे भारतातील आगमन २०१६

अ. नं.	देश	विदेशी पर्यटकांचे आगमन	दर %
१	वांगलादेश	१३८०४०९	१५.६८
२	अमेरिका	१२९६९३९	१४.७३
३	इंग्लंड	९४१८८३	१०.७०
४	कॅनडा	३१७२३९	३.६०
५	मलेशिया	३०१९६१	३.४३
६	श्रीलंका	२९७४१८	३.३८
७	ऑस्ट्रेलिया	२९३६२५	३.३३
८	जर्मनी	२६५९२८	३.०२
९	चीन	२५१३१३	२.८५
१०	फ्रान्स	२३८७०७	२.७१
एकूण दहा देश		५५८५४२२	६३.४४
इतर		३२१८९८९	३६.५६
एकूण		८८०४४११	१००

टुरिझम निस्तर ट्रेफ टुरिझम एपेरत २०१७

पर्यटन आणि रोजगारनिर्मिती ई पर्यटन हा सेवा क्षेत्रातील एक श्रम प्रधान उद्योग आहे. प्रवास व पर्यटनातून २०१६ मध्ये

१०८.७८१.००० प्रत्यक्ष रोजगार प्राप्त झाला व २०१७ मध्ये तो १११.०१३.००० झाला. तो २०२७ पर्यंत १३८.०८६.००० इतका होईल अशी अपेक्षा आहे. यात प्रामुख्याने हॉटेल, ट्रॅव्हल एजंट, विमान सेवा इतर वाहतुक साधने इ.चा समावेश होतो. २०१६ मधील एकूण रोजगारप्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष २९२.२२०.००० रोजगार होता व २०१७ मध्ये तो एकूण रोजगार २९७.८९६.००० रोजगार प्राप्त झाला व २०१७ मध्ये तो ३८१.७०० रोजगार प्राप्त होईल अशी अपेक्षा आहे. भारतातील प्रवास पर्यटनांतून निर्माण झालेला रोजगार २०१५ मध्ये ३९४.३२.००० होता. तो २०१६ मध्ये ४०.२४३.००० पर्यंत रोजगार वाढला.

## भारतातील पर्यटनातील रोजगार निर्मिती

वर्ष	रोजगार(000')	वदल(%)
२००५	४२.५८६	
२००६	४२.८७९.२	०.६९
२००७	४६.८२७.९	९.२१
२००८	३८.६९१.६	१७.३७
२००९	३६.७११.५	५.१०
२०१०	३५.९५०.४	२.०९
२०११	३६.९२८.३	२.७२
२०१२	३७.३२८.२	१.०८
२०१३	३७.८१५.०	१.३०
२०१४	३८.८१२.२	२.३
२०१५	३९.४३२.८	१.६
२०१६	४०.३४३	२.३
२०१७	४१.०७४	१.८

सुरक्षाद्विद्वट्टछृएपेरत २०१७०४१२

द्विद्वट्टछृ च्या अहवालानुसार सन २०२७ पर्यंत भारतातील एकूण रोजगार ४९.८६८.००० होईल असा अंदाज आहे .

**७. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर पर्यटनाचा परिणाम** ई पर्यटनाच्या माध्यमातून अनेक सामाजिक व आर्थिक लाभ मिळतात . विशेषतः ग्रामीण भागाचा विकास करण्यामध्ये पर्यटना वाटा महत्वाचा आहे . पर्यटनाच्या फायद्या वरोबरच त्याचे दुष्परिणाम ही आहेत . म्हणून पर्यटनाचे व्यवस्थापन योग्य रितीने केले गेले तर समाजावर आणि पर्यावरणावरिल याचा नकारात्मक परिणाम कमी करून सकारात्मक परिणाम वाढवता येऊ शकतात असे सकारात्मक व नकारात्मक परिणाम पुढीलप्रमाणे सांगता येतील .

#### ७.१ पर्यटनाचे सकारात्मक परिणाम, फायदे

**१ह उत्पन्न आणि रोजगार** ई भारतात उत्पन्न आणि रोजगार निर्मिती दारिद्र्य निर्मुलन आणि शाश्वत मानवी विकासाचे एक साधन म्हणून पर्यटन उदयास आले आहे . स्थुल देशांतर्गत उत्पन्नाचा वाटा २०१६ मध्ये २०८.९ मिलियन डॉलर ह्य९.६ह होता व भारताच्या पर्यटन उदयोगामुळे ४०.३ मिलियन ह्य९.३ह रोजगार प्राप्त झाला आहे .

**२ह परकिय चलन** ई भारताच्या महसुलात परकिय चलन मिळवून देणारा पर्यटन उदयोग हा महत्वाचा स्रोत आहे . भारताच्या व्यवहार शेषावर त्याचा अनुकूल परिणाम होतो . भारतीय पर्यटन उदयोगाने सन २००० मध्ये ३४६० मिलीयन डॉलर परकिय चलन प्राप्त केले होते . तर २०१६ मध्ये २२.९२३ मिलीयन डॉलर प्राप्त झाले .

**३ह जागतिक वारसा स्थळ व संवर्धन** ई जागतिक वारसास्थान हे ज्याला सांस्कृतिक, भौगोलिक व ऐतिहासिक दृष्ट्या महत्व व प्रतिष्ठा आहे असे युनेस्कोने मान्यता दिलेली स्थाने होत . उदा . भारतातील ताजमहल, अंजठा लेणी, सांची येथील बौद्धस्तूप, गोव्यातील चर्च, एलिफन्टा लेणी, फतेहपुर लेणी, चोला मंदिर, खजुराहो शिल्प, सुर्य मंदिर इ . ठिकाणे आहेत . सदया जगभरातील १५३ देशांमध्ये १०७३ जागतिक वारसास्थाने असुन त्यातील २०६ नैसर्गिक स्थळे ८३२ सांस्कृतिक स्थळे व ३५मिश्र स्वरूपाची स्थळे आहेत . यातील सर्वाधिक वारसास्थळे इटलीमध्ये



असून ह्या ३६ भारतात ३६ वारसास्थळे आहेत . अशा स्थळांचे संवर्धन पर्यटनाच्या माध्यमातून ही केल जाते . पर्यटन विभागाकडून या सर्व पर्यटन स्थळांची सुरक्षितता यांचे संवर्धन तसेच पर्यावरणाची कोणतीही हानी होणार नाही यांचे बरोबर निसर्गातील दुर्मिळ प्रजाती प्राणी, पक्षी यांचे संवर्धन व जतन करण्याचे महत्वाचे कार्य या विभागाने केले जाते .

**४ह पायाभुत सुविधांचा विकास** : विदेशी पर्यटकांना पर्यटनासाठी प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी त्यांच्या राहण्याची हॉटेल, रेस्टॉरंटच्या सुविधेबरोबरच त्यांना वाहतूक व दळणवळणाच्या चांगल्या सोयी, आरोग्य सुविधा किडा केंद्र पर्यटनातून विकसित केले जात आहे .

**५ह शांतता आणि स्थिरतेला प्रोत्साहन** : मार्था हनी आणि रेमंड गिलपीन यांच्या मते नूतन शतातएसीनस्तितुतिएि फ प्रगच मधील विशेष अहवालात असे स्पष्ट केले आहे की भारतासारख्या विकसनशिल देशातील लोकांना रोजगार मिळवून देणे त्यांच्या उत्पन्नात वाढ करणे अर्थव्यवस्थेतील विविधता पर्यावरण संरक्षण आणि सांस्कृतिक देवाणघेवाणीमुळे राष्ट्रांत शांतता व स्थैर्य प्रस्थापित होते . तथापी नियामक संरचनेचा स्वीकार करून गुन्हेगारी भ्रष्टाचार कमी करण्याच्या पद्धतीचा अवलंब करून शांतता व स्थिरतेचे फायदे पर्यटनाच्या माध्यमातून घेता येतात .

**६ह पर्यावरण संवर्धन** : पर्यावरणावर होणाऱ्या पर्यटनाचा परिणाम फायदेशिर किंवा अत्यंत हानीकारकही असू शकतो . जेव्हा शासन राष्ट्रीय उद्यानासाठी व त्यांच्या संवर्धनासाठी गुंतवणुक करतो . तेव्हा अशा सक्रिय पर्यटनातून पर्यावरण संवर्धनास फायदा होतो . नैसर्गिक वातावरणाचा निसर्गपर्यटन किंवा पर्यटनाच्या दिशेने जाणाऱ्या लोकांना फायदे मिळतात .

**७ह भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील महत्व** : भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत प्रवास आणि पर्यटन हे महत्वाची भूमिका बजावतात . देशाचा

अर्थव्यवस्थेसाठी पर्यटनाची राष्ट्राला प्रत्यक्ष आणि अप्रत्यक्ष मदत होत असते . पर्यटनाच्या प्रत्यक्ष लाभामध्ये हॉटेल व्यवसाय किरकोळ दुकाने वाहतुकसेवा मनोरंजन ठिकाणे आणि विविध आकर्षणे यांना या माध्यमातून लाभ होतो . तर अप्रत्यक्ष लाभामध्ये या संबंधीत पायाभुत सुविधांवर सरकारी खर्चाचा समावेश असतो . त्याचबरोबर पर्यटन क्षेत्रात करण्याया रोजगाराचा खर्चाचा समावेश होतो .

**८ह आरोग्य वैद्यकिय पर्यटनास लाभ** : भारतात अनेक पर्यटक स्थळांना भेटी देण्यासाठी येत नाही तर ते वैद्यकिय उपचारासाठी भारतात येतात . इतर राष्ट्रांच्या मानाने भारतात कमी खर्चात उच्चतांत्रिक वैद्यकिय सुविधा देणारे केंद्र बनले आहे . ज्या राष्ट्रांतील लोकांना त्या देशातील वैद्यकिय खर्च परवडत नसेल असे लोक वैद्यकिय पर्यटनासाठी ह्यविविध शस्त्रक्रिया, आयुर्वेदह भारतात येतात .

याचबरोबर सेवा क्षेत्रातील वाढ, आर्थिक वृद्धि, नवीन लोकांची मैत्री, संस्कृती, देवाणघेवाण आनंद कुटुंबासमवेत वेळ घालवणे अनेक इतर ही लाभ होतात .

**७ . २ पर्यटनाचे नकारात्मक परिणाम, दोष** पर्यटनाच्या दोषांमध्ये वाढीव होणारा खर्च, वेळ खारूपणा, पर्यावरणाची हानी, पुरातन वास्तु पर्यावरणीय संतुलन करण्यात होणारी वाढ, जंगली जीवांची हानी आणि सामाजिक आर्थिक आणि सांस्कृतिक अडथळे होतात . त्यातील काही प्रमुख दोष पुढीलप्रमाणे

**१ अनिष्ट सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक बदल** : पर्यटनामुळे एखाद्या समुदायाचा सामाजिक रचनेला कधीकधी धोका पोहचू शकतो . ज्या ठिकाणी पर्यटकांची संख्या अधिक असते किंवा अधिक पर्यटक येतात अशा ठिकाणांची ओळख

कमी होण्याची शक्यता जास्त असते. उदा. गोव्यातील ६० ते ८० च्या दशकात हिपीची संस्कृतीला विशिष्ट स्थान होते. गोवा अशा हिप्पीसाठी आश्रयस्थान होता. येथे ते हजारो संख्येने आले आणि राज्यातील संपुर्ण संस्कृती बदलली मादक पदार्थ वेश्याव्यवसाय मानवीतस्करीचा वापर वाढला.

**२ तणाव आणि शत्रुत्वात वाढ** : पर्यटक आणि स्थानिक समुदायामध्ये एकमेकांच्या संस्कृती आणि जीवन शैलीबाबत आदर आणि समज नसताना पर्यटनामुळे स्थानिक समुदायात ताणतणाव शत्रुता आणि संशय वाढू शकतो. यातून पर्यटकांच्या विरोधात हिंसा आणि गुन्हेगारी होऊ शकते. अलीकडेच गोव्यात रशियन पर्यटकांच्या विरोधात असा गुन्हा नोंदवला गेला आहे.

**३ तिरस्कार भावनेत वाढ** : पर्यटनाच्या माध्यमातून स्थानिक समाजात थोडा फायदा झाला. परंतु बहुतेक वेळा सर्व समावेशक पॅकेज टूर मध्ये ८०% पेक्षा अधिक पर्यटकांच्या फी एअरलाइन्स, हॉटेल्स आणि इतर आंतरराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांना मिळतात. स्थानिक उदयोजक आणि कामगारांना त्यातून फारसे काही मिळत नाही. तसेच मोठ्या हॉटेल शृंखलेतील रेस्टॉरंट अनेकदा विदेशी पर्यटकांना संतुष्ट करण्यासाठी अन्न आयात करतात आणि वरिष्ठ व्यवस्थापन पदावर काम करण्यासाठी स्थानिक कर्मचाऱ्यांना कमी संधी देतात. स्थानिक शेतकरी व कामगारांना त्यांचा असण्याचा लाभ घेण्यापासून यांना वंचित ठेवले जाते. त्यामुळे स्थानिक लोकांमध्ये तिरस्काराची भावना वाढीस लागते.

**४ पर्यावरण व जीवसृष्टीवर प्रतिकूल परिणाम** : प्रत्येक पर्यटन क्षेत्रात जीवसृष्टी व पर्यावरणावर पडणारा दबाव पर्यटनामुळे वाढतो. वाढत्या वाहतूक व बांधकाम उपकामामुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणात जंगलतोड नैसर्गिक भूभागांची अस्थिरता निर्माण झाली आहे. तसेच वाढत्या पर्यटन वाहतुकीमुळे घनकचरा जल व इंधन स्रोत कमी पडू लागले आहेत. पर्यावरणीयदृष्ट्या संवेदन शील भागात पर्यटकांच्या वाढीमुळे कचरा वाढतो. अनेक दुर्मिळ आणि लुप्त होणारी प्रजाती नाश पावतात तसेच जलप्रदुषण, वायुप्रदुषण, ध्वनीप्रदुषणामुळे पर्यावरणीय स्थळांवर प्रत्यक्ष परिणाम होतो.

**५ वाढता पर्यटनखर्च** : पर्यटनामध्ये पर्यटकांच्या मोठ्या खर्चाचा समावेश होतो. या पर्यटकांच्या खर्चात त्यांचे वाहन भाडे हॉटेल किंवा रिसॉर्टचे भाडे खादयपदार्थ इ.चा समावेश होतो. त्यातून पर्यटकांच्या खर्चात वाढ होते.

**सारांश** : भारतातील पर्यटन व्यवसायाला प्रोत्साहन देताना पर्यावरणावर त्याच्या कोणताही विपरित परिणाम होणार नाही याचा विचार करूनच प्रोत्साहन दिले पाहिजे. पर्यटनाचा प्रचार प्रसार करताना वन्यजीव सुरक्षित कसे राहिल त्याचे संवर्धन कसे होईल याची काळजी घेणे गरजेचे आहे. कारण वन्यजीवांच्या अभ्यास करण्यासाठी आलेल्या पर्यटकांचा पर्यावरणास व वन्यजीवास त्रास होऊ शकतो. याचबरोबर पर्यटकांसाठी पर्यटन स्थळांवर कोणत्याही प्रकारचा कचरा होणार नाही व ते स्वच्छ सुंदर कसे राहिल याकडे लक्ष देणे गरजेचे आहे. पर्यटकांना आकर्षित करण्यासाठी अधिक आकर्षक मोहिम राबवल्यास अधिकाधिक पर्यटक आकर्षित होतात विमान सेवा सुरळित व सोपी करावी. निसर्गपर्यटन क्षेत्रात वाढ करावी व तो निसर्गरम्य असे ठिकाणे असावेत कृषी पर्यटनात वैदयकिय पर्यटनात वाढ करावी. भारत हा विविध संस्कृती व परंपरेने नटलेला देश आहे. भारतामध्ये अनेक सण, उत्सव, वेशभूषा काही प्रलोभणीय पर्यटन स्थळे, ऐतिहासिक ठिकाणे खूपच लोकप्रिय आहेत. भारतातील केरळ, दार्जिलींग, गोवा, काश्मीर, शिमला, कुल्लूमनाली, श्रीनगर मधील टयुलिप व्हॅली, नैनीताल, हिमालय मधील रोलींग हिल्स कोकणातील समुद्रकिनारे, निसर्ग माथेरान, पॉडेचरी, बंगलोर अशी अनेक पर्यटन स्थळे भारतात आहेत की जी खूप लोकप्रिय आहेत. भारतात मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगार निर्मिती करण्याची व प्राप्तीत वाढ करण्याची क्षमता या पर्य

टन उदयोगात आहे . देशाचा आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकास यातून सकारात्मक होऊ शकतो . अशा या उदयोगाकडे व्यापारी दृष्टिने पाहिल्यास त्या माध्यमातून पर्यटन व्यवसायाचा विस्तार करून राष्ट्राच्या विकासात मोलाचा वाटा ठरू शकतो .

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प्रा. डॉ. ए. टी. तवार (1380-1384)

## जीएसटी : स्वरूप व रचना

प्रा.डॉ. ए.टी. तवार

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक व अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, पदवी, पदव्युत्तर आणि संशोधन केंद्र  
ज्ञानोपासक महाविद्यालय, परभणी

कर म्हणजे सरकारला द्यावे लागणारे देणे होय. डॉ. डाल्टन यांनी कराची व्याख्या करताना कर सक्तीने देणे आहे व त्याचा सममूल्य सवेशी काहीही संबंध नाही असे म्हटले आहे. डॉ. डॉल्टन व प्रो. सेलिंगमन यांनी दिलेल्या व्याख्या ह्या आधुनिक काळातील प्रातिनिधीक व्याख्या समजल्या जातात. कराचे वर्गीकरण प्रत्यक्ष कर आणि अप्रत्यक्ष कर अशा दोन प्रकारात केले जाते. भारतात या दोन्ही करांपासून मिळणाऱ्या महसूलात फारसे अंतर नाही. प्रत्यक्ष कराची आकारणी व भार ज्याच्यावर कर आकारला जातो त्याच्यावरच पडतो तर अप्रत्यक्ष कराचा आकार एकावर व त्याचा संपूर्णतः भार दुसऱ्याच व्यक्तीवर (उपभोक्त्यावर) पडत असतो. प्रत्यक्ष करामध्ये प्रामुख्याने उत्पन्न कर, संपत्ती कर, निगम कर इ. तर अप्रत्यक्ष करामध्ये विक्रीकर, उत्पादन कर, करमणूक कर इ. चा समावेश होतो. प्रस्तुत लेखात अनेक अप्रत्यक्ष करांना एकत्रित करून एकच एक कर जो आकारला आहे अशा वस्तू व सेवा कराची स्वरूप व रचना अभ्यासण्यात आली आहे.

### अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्ट्ये :

- १) वस्तू व सेवा कर अर्थात जीएसटीचा आढावा घेणे.
- २) जीएसटीची निर्मिती समजावून घेणे.
- ३) जीएसटी चे करप्रणातील महत्त्व अभ्यासणे.
- ४) जीएसटी कराच्या दर आणि त्याची किफायतशीरता तपासणे.

प्रस्तुत उद्दिष्ट्यांना अनुसरून उपलब्ध असलेल्या विविध द्वितीय स्रोतांच्या साहाय्याने जीएसटी चा अभ्यास करण्यात आलेला आहे.

### वस्तू व सेवा कर म्हणजे काय ?

जीएसटी हा एक अप्रत्यक्ष कर आहे. सध्याची प्रचलीत अप्रत्यक्ष करांची बहुविधता समाप्त होऊन त्याजागी केवळ एकच एक कर लागू झाला आहे. या नव्या आराखड्यात कर आकारणीचा आधार सद्य व्यवस्थेच्या विपरीत म्हणजे उत्पादनकेंद्रित न राहता ग्राहकबिंदूपर्यंत संक्रमित झाला आहे. वस्तु आणि सेवांवर वसूल केला जाणारा अप्रत्यक्ष कर म्हणजे जीएसटी. जीएसटी हा नवीन प्रकारचा कर नसून कर वसूल करण्याची एक प्रगत पध्दत आहे. ह्यात उत्पादनापासून अंतिम विक्रीपर्यंत एकच कर लावण्यात आला आणि प्रत्येक टप्प्यामध्ये मागील कराची म्हणजे जीएसटीची मुख्य वैशिष्ट्य आहेत. अवाजवी

करगुंता टाळून सुटसुटीतपणा आणणारा हा एक सामाईक किंबहुना एकमेव अप्रत्यक्ष कर संपूर्ण देशात सारखाच दराने लागू झाला आहे.

### जीएसटीचा प्रवास/इतिहास:

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारतात आजपर्यंत कोणत्याही प्रस्तावीत कायद्याबाबत एवढ्या चर्चा, वादविवाद झाले नसतील तेवढ्या चर्चा या जीएसटी विधेयकाच्या बाबतीत घडल्या आहेत. सन २००३ पासून जीएसटी संकल्पनेवर चर्चा चालू आहे. जगात सुमारे १४० देशात (अमेरिका नाही) ही प्रणाली अस्तित्वात आहे. प्रायोगिक तत्वावर कॅनडाने १९०५ मध्ये जीएसटी आकारण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला असला तरीही तेथे १९९१ नंतरच जीएसटीची सुरुवात झाली. जगात वस्तू व सेवा कर प्रणालीचा (जीएसटी) वापर सर्वप्रथम १९५४ मध्ये फ्रान्समध्ये झाला. भारतात डॉ. विजय केळकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली २००३ मध्ये नेमण्यात आलेल्या 'टास्क फोर्स' ने सर्वप्रथम ही जीएसटीची संकल्पना आपल्या अहवालात मांडली होती. 'व्हॅट'च्या तत्वावर आधारीत एकत्रित (युनिफॉर्म) वस्तू व सेवा कराची ही संकल्पना मांडली होती. यावर नंतरच्या काळात मोठ्या प्रमाणात विचारविनिमय, चर्चा, ऊहापोह झाला. सन २००६ च्या अर्थसंकल्पीय भाषणात तत्कालीन केंद्रिय अर्थमंत्री (पी. चिदंबरम) यांनी जीएसटीचा उल्लेख केला आणि त्याची अंमलबजावणी करण्याची मुदत साधारणपणे २०१० मध्ये ठरविण्यात आली. २००९ मध्ये जीएसटी विषयावर चर्चेसाठी एक दस्तावेज जारी करण्यात आला. त्याचबरोबर राज्यांच्या अर्थमंत्र्यांची एक समिती नेमून या विषयावर विचारविनिमयाची प्रक्रियाही सुरु करण्यात आली होती. १३व्या वित्त आयोगाच्या अहवालातही जीएसटीची शिफारस करण्यात आली होती. सन २०११ मध्ये जीएसटी लागू करण्यासंबंधीचे विधेयक प्रथम मांडण्यात आले व ते संसदीय स्थायी समितीकडे पाठवण्यात आले. समितीने सन २०१३ मध्ये यावर आपला अहवाल दिला. मात्र त्यावेळी 'हे विधेयक राष्ट्रहिताचं नाही', असे सांगून 'हे विधेयक कदापीही संमत होऊ देणार नाही' असे गुजरातचे तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री व विद्यमान पंतप्रधान श्री. नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी भूमिका घेतली. दरम्यानच्या काळात लोकसभा निवडणुका (२०१४) होऊन श्री. नरेंद्र मोदी पंतप्रधान झाले आणि त्यांनीच 'हे विधेयक कसं राष्ट्रहिताचं आहे' असे सांगून त्याचा पाठपुरावा करण्यात सुरुवात केली. लोकसभेतील बहुमताच्या बळावर हे विधेयक ६ मे २०१५ रोजी संमत करण्यात आले. परंतु राज्यसभेत काँग्रेसने त्यावर हरकत घेतली. शेवटी सरकारने विचार-विनिमयाचा व सामोपचाराची आणि समजूतदारपणाची भूमिका घेवून हे विधेयक संमत करून घेतले. राज्यसभेनं १२२ व्या घटनादुरुस्तीद्वारे आधारभूत/पायाभूत विधेयक ऑगस्ट २०१६ रोजी संमत केले. या विधेयकाद्वारे जीएसटीचा मार्ग खुला करण्यात आला. १९८ पानांच्या या विधेयकात संभाव्य करपध्दतीचा आखडा देण्यात आलेला आहे. घटनेच्या ३६८ कलमानुसार घटना दुरुस्तीला देशातील निम्म्या राज्यांची मंजूरी आवश्यक असते. या राज्यांची मंजूरी मिळाल्यानंतर ते विधेयक पुन्हा लोकसभेत सादर करण्यात आले. लोकसभेत

त्यावर विचारमंथन होऊन ते विधेयक राष्ट्रपतींकडे मंजूरीसाठी पाठवले. राष्ट्रपतींनी त्या मंजूरी देऊन या नवीन करप्रणालीची सुरुवात १ एप्रिल २०१७ पासून करण्यात येईल असे सरकारने जाहीर केले होते. परंतु तांत्रिक अडचणीमुळे जीएसटी अंमलबजावणीची तारीख १ जुलै २०१७ पासून करण्यात आली.

**जीएसटीचे स्वरूप :** वस्तू व सेवाकर कायद्यामुळे देशभर एकच अप्रत्यक्ष कररचना अस्तित्वात येईल. एक देश एक बाजार. सर्व वस्तू व सेवांवर एकसमान कर. स्वतंत्र भारतात अप्रत्यक्ष कररचनेत झालेला सर्वात मोठा क्रांतीकारक बदल असे जीएसटीचे वर्णन करावे लागेल. प्रचलित व्यवस्थेत प्रत्येक राज्य हे आपआपल्या गरजानुसार अनेक करांची आकारणी करत आहेत. संघराज्य रचनेत ते योग्य जरी असले तरी त्यामुळे व्यापारवृद्धीस मोठेच अडथळे निर्माण होतात. एवढेच नव्हे तर प्रचंड लोकसंख्या असूनही भारतात अखंड अशी बाजारपेठ अस्तित्वात येऊ शकली नाही. म्हणूनच भारतासाठी अशी आधुनिक कररचना असावयास हवी यासाठी गेली १५ वर्षे प्रयत्न सुरु होते. विविध करांच्या बाबतीत व त्यातून मिळणारा महसूल व त्याची विविध राज्यातील विभागणी कशी राहिल याबाबत राज्या-राज्यात एकमत होत नव्हते. यासाठी पश्चिम बंगालचे माजी अर्थमंत्री असीम दासगुप्ता यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली देशातील सर्व राज्यांच्या अर्थमंत्र्यांची एक उच्चस्तरीय समिती नेमली. या समितीने नव्या करावर (जीएसटी) राज्यांची संमती मिळविण्यात मोठी कामगिरी केली. त्यावेळी दासगुप्ता म्हणाले, “आपण सगळेच काहीशा अज्ञात दिशेने जात आहोत. पुढं काय असेल, याचा थोडाफार अंदाज सर्वांनाच आहे.” ही एक महत्वाकांक्षी योजना आहे. याचा लाभ सगळ्यांनाच होणार आहे. किचकट आणि गुंतागुंतीची कर पध्दती, अप्रत्यक्ष कराचा सर्वात जास्त भार उचलणाऱ्या सर्वसामान्य माणसाला यातून कदाचित दिलासा मिळेल अशी अपेक्षा आहे. म्हणूनच आतापर्यंत आपण न केलेल्या अशा प्रयोगाकडे जायला काहीच हरकत नसावी.

**जीएसटीची रचना :** जीएसटी कर प्रणालीमध्ये कर आकारण्याकरिता एक जी.एस.टी. मंडळ स्थापन करण्यात आले असून त्याचे अध्यक्ष केंद्रीय अर्थमंत्री असून, सर्व राज्याचे अर्थमंत्री सदस्य असतील. यापैकी कोणत्याही एका राज्याचे अर्थमंत्री मंडळाचे उपाध्यक्ष असतील. जीएसटी मंडळात १/३ सभासद केंद्राचे तर २/३ सभासद हे राज्यांचे असतील. कुठलाही कर आकारताना ३/४ मतांची आवश्यकता राहणार आहे. परिषदेचे मुख्यालय नवी दिल्लीत असून अर्थमंत्रालयातील महसूल सचिव हे परिषदेचे पदसिध्द सचिव तसेच केंद्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क व आयात शुल्क मंडळाचे अध्यक्षही पदसिध्द सदस्य असतील. मात्र यांना मतदानाचा अधिकार नाही. याशिवाय अतिरिक्त सचिव दर्जाचा एक व सहसचिव दर्जाचे चार अधिकारी या परिषदेच्या दिमतील असतील. जीएसटी संदर्भात केंद्रीय पातळीवर दोन कायदे करण्याची तरतूद आहे. १) सेंट्रल (जीएसटी सजीएसटी), २) इंटरस्टेट जीएसटी (आयजीएसटी), याशिवाय राज्यांना त्यांच्यासाठी स्टेट जीएसटी (एसजीएसटी) कायदा मंजूर करावा लागेल. जीएसटीचे नियम अधिसूचित करून ही करपध्दती प्रत्यक्षात येईल.

**जीएसटीतील करांचा समावेश :** जीएसटी लागू झाल्यावर तो इतर सर्व करांची जागा घेईल. केंद्र व राज्य सरकारकडून वसूल होणाऱ्या पुढील करांचा जीएसटीमध्ये समावेश आहे.

**केंद्र सरकारचे कर :**

- केंद्रीय अबकारी शुल्क (सेंट्रल एक्साईज ड्युटी)
- अतिरिक्त अबकारी शुल्क
- अतिरिक्त सीमा शुल्क (काऊंटरव्हेलिंग ड्युटी)
- विशेष अतिरिक्त आयात शुल्क (स्पेशल ऑडिशनल ड्युटी ऑफ कस्टम्स)
- सेवाकर इ.

**राज्य सरकारचे कर :**

- विक्री कर/व्हॅट
- मनोरंजन/करमणूक कर
- केंद्रीय विक्री कर
- जकात आणि प्रवेश कर
- खरेदी कर
- सुखसोयीविषयक (लक्झरी टॅक्स)
- लॉटरी, सट्टा आणि जुगारावरचे कर

जीएसटी लागू झाल्यानंतर सुध्दा काही प्रमुख वस्तू आणि सेवा अशा आहेत की ज्या कायद्याच्या बाहेर असतील. पेट्रोलियम उत्पादने—हायस्पीड डिझेल, पेट्रोकूड, पेट्रोल, नैसर्गिक वायू आणि एव्हिएशन टर्बाईन (ए.टी.एफ.), विमानाचे इंधन, अल्कोहोल आणि तंबाखू इ. ना जीएसटीतून वगळण्यात आले आहे. सेवांमध्ये वीजक्षेत्र, कृषी उत्पन्न बाजार समिती, रिअल इस्टेट संबंधीत काही भाग वगळण्यात आला आहे. प्रक्रियायुक्त खाद्यपदार्थ सोडून इतर जीवनाश्यक वस्तू देखील जीएसटीतून वगळण्यात आल्या आहेत.

**जीएसटीचा दर :** जीएसटी दर काय राहिल हा सर्वात महत्त्वाचा व कळीचा मुद्दा आहे. हा दर रास्त असावा असे सर्वच म्हणतात. त्यामुळे जीएसटीचा दर निश्चित करणे हे मोठे आव्हान आहे. देशाच्या मुख्य आर्थिक सल्लागारांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली झालेल्या समितीने हा दर १८ टक्के असावा असे नमूद केले आहे. समितीने कर दरांबाबत तीन टप्पे (स्लॅब) सूचविले आहेत. जीवनाश्यक आणि महत्त्वाच्या वस्तूसाठी १२ टक्के, चैनित्या वस्तूसाठी ४० टक्के आणि उर्वरित सर्व वस्तूसाठी १७—१८ टक्के प्रमाणित दर ठेवण्याची शिफारस केली आहे. प्रमाणित दर १८ टक्क्यांपुढे गेल्यास महागाई वाढेल अशी कबुली डॉ. सुब्रह्मणियन यांनी दिली आहे. नॅशनल इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ पब्लिक फायनान्स आणि पॉलिसीज या संस्थेच्या शिफारशीनुसार, कराचे तीन टप्पे असल्यास प्रमाणित दर २३—२५ टक्के ठेवला पाहिजे आणि जर एकच टप्पा असेल तर १८—१९ टक्के दर असला पाहिजे. सध्या जपानमध्ये हा दर ५ टक्के, सिंगापूरमध्ये ७ टक्के, ऑस्ट्रेलियामध्ये १० टक्के, जर्मनीमध्ये १९ टक्के, फ्रान्समध्ये १९.६ टक्के, स्वीडनमध्ये २५ टक्के आणि पाकिस्तानमध्ये १८ टक्के आहे. कराचा दर १८ टक्केच का ? सर्वप्रथम तेराव्या वित्त आयोगाने कराच्या दराबाबत सुतोवाच केले होते. त्यांनी १८ टक्के आदर्श दर राहिल असे नमूद केले होते. याच आधारे अर्थसंकल्पीय भाषणात अर्थमंत्र्यांनी (२०१६ मध्ये) आणि मुख्य आर्थिक सल्लागार अरविंद सुब्रह्मणियन यांनी या दरास अनुकूलता दर्शविली. या दराचे स्पष्टीकरण असे की,

जवळपास ८० टक्के वस्तूवर केंद्र सरकार अबकारी कर लागू करते, हा कर १२.५ टक्के आहे, तर यातील जवळपास ५५ टक्के वस्तूवर राज्य सरकार व्हॅट लावतात, त्याचा दर १४.५ टक्के आहे. याची सरासरी काढल्यास जवळपास ७० टक्के वस्तूवर 'डबल कर' आहेच आणि त्याचा ग्राहकांवर पडणारा बोजा २७ टक्के इतका होतो. यात इतरही लहानसहान कर, शुल्क, स्थानिक कर यांचा समावेश केल्यास हा आकडा ३० ते ३२ टक्क्यापर्यंत पोहोचतो. कर पध्दतीत 'सरलीकरण' आणण्याचा हेतू लक्षात घेतल्यास 'करावर कर' ही संकल्पना अवाजवी वाटते. या सर्व बाबींचा विचार करून तज्ज्ञांनी माफक व रास्त लाभ त्यात समाविष्ट करून १८ टक्के दराबाबत अनुकूलता दर्शविली. या विविध करांची गोळाबेरीज, सरासरी केल्यानंतर ज्याला 'रेव्हिन्यू न्यूट्रल रेट' (लाभ.तोटाहित) दर म्हणतात, तो १६ ते १६.५ टक्के असल्याचे दिसून येते. त्यात वाढीव दीड टक्क्याचा लाभ मिळवून १८ टक्के दराची शिफारस करण्यात आली. अर्थात हा दर 'जीएसटी कौन्सिलने' निश्चित करावयाचा आहे. जीएसटीच्या अंमलबजावणीमध्ये जीएसटी परिषदेची भूमिका सर्वात महत्त्वाची ठरणार आहे. कर दराची रचना, शुल्क, उपकर, सवलती, राज्यांना विशेष पॅकेज, नैसर्गिक आपत्तीच्या क्षणी राज्यांसाठी विशेष सुविधा इ. बाबत केंद्रसरकारला शिफारशी करण्याचे अधिकार परिषदेला असणार आहेत.

**सारांश :** जीएसटीच्या अंमलबजावणीमध्ये जीएसटी परिषदेची भूमिका सर्वात महत्त्वाची ठरणार आहे. एक देश एक कर हे अत्यंत साधे तत्व वस्तू आणि सेवाकाराच्या मुळाशी आहे. विद्यमान व्यवस्थेत भारतातील विविध राज्यात विविध वस्तूवर विविध कर आहेत. त्यात कोणतीही सुसूत्रता नाही. या कर तफावरतीचा फायदा उद्योगी आणि व्यापारी मंडळी घेत असतात. म्हणूनच सर्व वस्तू व सेवावर एकसमान करप्रणाली असणारी जीएसटी ही निश्चितच देशाला एका नव्या दिशेला घेवून जाणारी ठरेल. थोडक्यात करप्रणालीत आमुलाग्र बदल घडवून आणणारा आणि देशाला एका विशिष्ट वळणावर घेऊन जाणारी ही करप्रणाली प्रभावीपणे राबविणे देशाच्या हिताचे ठरणार आहे.

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प्रा. साहेबराव दौलत निकम (1385-1389)

## नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील टोमॅटो वितरण साखळ्या

प्रा. साहेबराव दौलत निकम

सहा. प्राध्यापक, बी.वाय.के. कॉलेज ऑफ कॉमर्स, नाशिक-422005.

**सारांश :** नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील टोमॅटो उत्पादक शेतकरी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर टोमॅटोचे पीक घेतात. कारण टोमॅटो हे नगदी पीक असून ग्रामीण भागातील लाखो लोकांच्या उदरनिर्वाहाचे ते एक हमखास साधन आहे. असे म्हटल्यास वावगे ठरणार नाही. नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील टोमॅटो उत्पादक शेतकरी आपला टोमॅटो स्थानिक कृषी उत्पन्न बाजार समितीत, भाजी मंडी अथवा आठवडे बाजारात थेट ग्राहकांना, राज्यांतर्गत म्हणजेच नाशिक जिल्ह्याबाहेर, इतर राज्यांत व परदेशात टोमॅटो व टोमॅटो प्रक्रियायुक्त पदार्थ निर्यात करतात. त्यातून परकिय चलन मिळवून भारताच्या र्रीय उत्पन्नात भर पडून देशाचा अर्थात शेतकऱ्यांचा आर्थिक स्तर उंचावतो असे म्हटल्यास वावगे ठरणार नाही.

**प्रस्तावना :** भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था कृषीप्रधान आहे. भारताप्रमाणेच जगातील विविध देशांत फळझाडे, फुले, उस, कापूस, ताग, तंबाखू, कॉफी व भाजीपाल्याचे उत्पादन मोठ्या प्रमाणावर घेतले जाते. भाजीपाल्याचे मानवी आहारात अनन्यसाधारण महत्व आहे. भाजीपाला पिकाचा विचार करता कांदा, बटाटा, कोबी, फलावर, वांगी आदी याबरोबरच टोमॅटोचे उत्पादन देखील मोठ्या प्रमाणावर घेतले जाते. टोमॅटो उत्पादनात जगात चीनचा प्रथम क्रमांक असून दुसरा क्रमांक भारताचा आहे. नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील टोमॅटोचे विक्री अथवा वितरण करण्याच्या विविध पद्धती अथवा विविध साखळ्या आहेत. त्यात थेट ग्राहकांना, राज्यांतर्गत, इतर राज्यात अशा प्रकारे स्थानिक कृषी उत्पन्न बाजार समिती व परदेशातील निर्यात केली जाते. ही विक्री अथवा वितरण करतांना घाऊक व्यापारी, किरकोळ व्यापारी, आडते, दलाल, टोमॅटो प्रक्रिया उद्योग, निर्यातदार आदी मार्फत वितरण होत असल्याचे अभ्यासावरून लक्षात आले आहे.

**संज्ञा :** वितरण, व्यापारी, अडते, दलाल, प्रक्रियाउद्योग, निर्यात, ग्राहक, शेतकरी.

**उद्दिष्ट्यो :** नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील टोमॅटो वितरण साखळ्याचा अभ्यास करणे.

**गृहितक :** नाशिक जिल्ह्यात टोमॅटो वितरणाच्या विविध साखळ्या आहेत.

**माहिती संकलनाचे स्रोत :**

**1. प्राथमिक स्रोत :** नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील टोमॅटो उत्पादक शेतकरी, घाऊक व्यापारी, किरकोळ व्यापारी यांच्या प्रत्यक्ष प्रश्नावलीच्या माध्यमातून मुलाखती घेण्यात आल्या व माहितीचे संकलन केले आहे.

**2. दुय्यम स्रोत :** या पद्धतीद्वारे प्रकाशित व अप्रकाशित पुस्तके, मासिके इ. च्या माध्यमांतून माहिती संकलित करण्यात आली आहे.

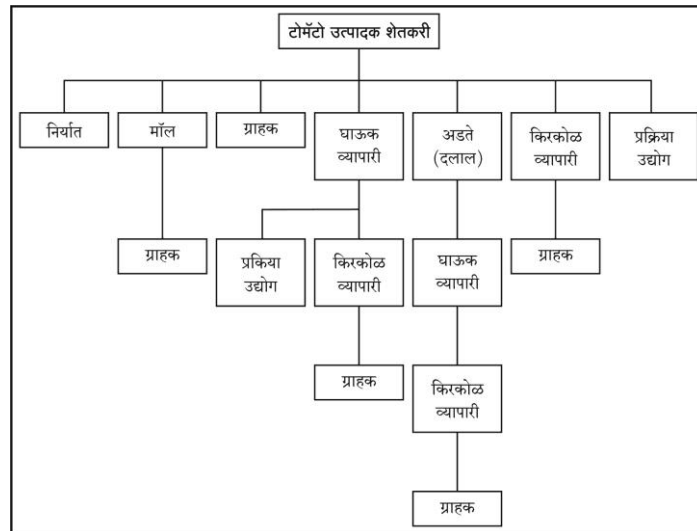
**गतकालीन साहित्याचा आढावा :**

1. पाटील (1997) यांनी पुणे येथील गुलटेकडी बाजारपेठेतील काही निवडक भाजीपाल्यांच्या विपणनाचा अभ्यास केला. त्यात त्यांनी असे निरीक्षण नोंदविले की, मुख्य प्रश्न का केवळ वेस्टन सामग्रीचाच आढळला, वेळेवर वाहतुक सुविधा उपलब्ध न होणे, वाहतुकीचा वाढता खर्च, याबाबी देखील समस्या होत्या. अन्य जे प्रश्न तेथील शेतकऱ्यांना व विक्रेत्यांना भेडसावत होते. त्यात दलालीचा भार, उत्पादन क्षेत्रात साठवणुक सुविधेचा अभाव, जाहीर लिलावात बोलीपद्धत, कडकपणे अंमलात न येणे या मुद्द्यांचा समावेश होतो.
2. भूपाल (1989) यांनी दिल्ली येथील बाजारपेठेत भाजीपाला विपणनाचा अभ्यास केला. त्यांनी काढलेल्या प्रमुख निष्कर्षांमध्ये ज्या काही उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांनी आपला शेतमाल हा थेट ग्राहकांपर्यंत नेला त्यांना ग्राहकाने त्यासाठी अदा केलेल्या रुपयात 86 टक्के वाटा मिळाल्याचे लक्षात येते. ग्राहकांनी देखील अन्य कोणत्याही मार्गापेक्षा या मार्गानेच स्वस्त असा शेतमाल मिळत असतो.
3. डॉ. ज्ञानेश्वर क्षिरसागर यांनी टोमॅटोचे सुधारित लागवड तंत्रज्ञान या विषयावर बळीराजा मासिक, मे 2011, पान नं 62 वर शोधनिबंध लिहिला. त्यात आपल्या राज्याचे हवामान या विकास योग्य असून पीक, हवामान, पाणी, खत, पीक संरक्षण यांचे योग्य नियोजन केल्यास टोमॅटोची उत्पादकता वाढेल असे स्प केले.

#### समस्या विधान :

टोमॅटो हे नगदी पीक असून लाखो लोकांच्या उदरनिर्वाहाचे ते एक हमखास साधन आहे. तसेच टोमॅटोचे आरोग्यदृष्ट्या महत्त्व, आर्थिक महत्त्व, व्यापारी महत्त्व लक्षात घेता नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील टोमॅटो विपणनाचा अभ्यास करतांना टोमॅटो वितरण साखळ्यांचा अभ्यास करणे क्रमप्राप्त ठरते.

तक्ता क्र. 1 : नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील टोमॅटो वितरण साखळी



टोमॅटो वितरण साखळी : भारत हा कृषीप्रधान देश आहे. भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था मोठ्या प्रमाणावर म्हणजे 68 टक्के लोक शेती व शेतीसंबंधीत व्यवसायांवर अवलंबून आहेत. महाराष्ट्रातील नाशिक

जिल्ह्यातील टोमॅटो उत्पादक शेतकरी आपला टोमॅटो प्रामुख्याने पाकिस्तान, बांग्लादेश, नेपाळ व आशिया खंडातील इतर देशांत निर्यात करतात. तसेच इतर राज्यांचा विचार करता उत्तर भारतात जास्त प्रमाणात टोमॅटो पाठवला जातो. यात पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, मध्यप्रदेश, गुजरात इ. राज्यांत विक्रीसाठी टोमॅटो पाठवला जातो. तसेच स्थानिक म्हणजे राज्यांतर्गत इतर ठिकाणी देखील विक्रीसाठी पाठवतात. त्यात मुंबई ही बाजारपेठ महत्वाची आहे. स्थानिक किरकोळ विक्रेत्यांना देखील टोमॅटोची विक्री केली जाते व ते अंतिम उपभोक्त्यांपर्यंत पोहचवतात. अशा प्रकारे टोमॅटो वितरण साखळी असल्याचे दिसून आले.

1. शेतकरी – ग्राहक
2. शेतकरी – किरकोळ व्यापारी – ग्राहक
3. शेतकरी – घाऊक व्यापारी – किरकोळ व्यापारी – ग्राहक
4. शेतकरी – दलाल – घाऊक व्यापारी – किरकोळ व्यापारी – ग्राहक
5. शेतकरी – निर्यातदार
6. शेतकरी – घाऊक व्यापारी – निर्यातदार – ग्राहक
7. शेतकरी – घाऊक व्यापारी – टोमॅटो प्रक्रिया उद्योग प्रतिनिधी
8. शेतकरी – मॉल – ग्राहक

**1. शेतकरी ते ग्राहक :** भारतामध्ये शेतकरी आपला कृषी माल थेट ग्राहकांपर्यंत प्रत्यक्ष विक्री करू शकतो. नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील टोमॅटो उत्पादक शेतकरी आपला टोमॅटो आठवडे बाजार, जत्रा, फेरीवाले यांमार्फत थेट उपभोक्त्यांपर्यंत विक्री करतात. नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील निवड केलेल्या शेतकऱ्यांपैकी 22 टक्के शेतकरी हे आपला टोमॅटो वरिल बाजारांप्रमाणे थेट ग्राहकांना विक्री करत असल्याचे दिसून आले.

**2. शेतकरी – किरकोळ व्यापारी – ग्राहक :** नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील टोमॅटो उत्पादक शेतकरी आपला माल हा कृषी उत्पन्न बाजार समितीत किरकोळ व्यापाऱ्यांना विकतात तसेच काही किरकोळ व्यापारी हे टोमॅटोची खरेदी करण्यासाठी प्रत्यक्ष शेतावर जातात व टोमॅटो उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांकडून टोमॅटोची खरेदी करतात. यात घाऊक व्यापाऱ्यांना डावलून टोमॅटो विक्री व खरेदीचे काम पूर्ण होते. या साखळीत शेतकऱ्यांच्या वितरणखर्चात बऱ्याच प्रमाणात घट होते. वाहतुक खर्च, साठवणूक खर्च इ. खर्चावर नियंत्रण ठेवता येते व किरकोळ विक्रेत्यांनी प्रत्यक्ष शेतात टोमॅटो खरेदी केल्यास कमी किमतीत टोमॅटो उपलब्ध होतो व घाऊक व्यापाऱ्यांना मिळणारा नफा कमी होवून हा शेतकरी व किरकोळ व्यापाऱ्यांचा फायदा होतो.

**3. शेतकरी – घाऊक व्यापारी – किरकोळ व्यापारी – ग्राहक :** औद्योगिक उत्पादनाप्रमाणे शेतीमालाचे विशेषतः टोमॅटोचे विपणन करण्यासाठी अशी साखळी अस्तित्वात आहे. यामध्ये शेतकरी आपला टोमॅटो थेट ग्राहकांना व किरकोळ विक्रेत्यांना न विकता तो कृषी उत्पन्न बाजार समितीतील घाऊक व्यापाऱ्यांना विकतो. घाऊक व्यापारी हा टोमॅटो किरकोळ व्यापाऱ्यांना विकतो तर किरकोळ व्यापारी हा टोमॅटो माल थेट ग्राहकांपर्यंत पोहचवतात. या साखळीत शेतकऱ्यांना आपल्या मालाची तुलनेने कमी किंमत मिळते. कारण घाऊक व्यापारी व किरकोळ व्यापाऱ्यांना

नफा शेतकऱ्यांच्या नफ्यातून वजा होतो. हि टोमॅटो वितरण साखळी सर्व ठिकाणी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर दिसून येते.

**4. शेतकरी – दलाल – घाऊक व्यापारी – किरकोळ व्यापारी – ग्राहक :** टोमॅटोच्या उपभोक्त्यांना टोमॅटोचे वितरण करतांना भारतात विशेषतः नाशिक जिल्ह्यात अशा प्रकारची साखळी कमी प्रमाणात आढळून येते. यामध्ये दलाल शेतकऱ्यांकडून टोमॅटो विकत घेऊन तो टोमॅटो घाऊक व्यापारी व किरकोळ व्यापाऱ्यांमार्फत उपभोक्त्यांपर्यंत पोहचवतो. उपभोक्त्यांपर्यंत टोमॅटो पोहचवतांना 2 ते 3 मध्यस्थ असल्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांचा होणारा नफा इतर टोमॅटो वितरण साखळ्यांच्या तुलनेने कमी होतो.

**5. शेतकरी – निर्यातदार :** नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील टोमॅटो उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांचा अभ्यास व सर्व्हेनुसार असे लक्षात आले की, जिल्ह्यातील 1 टक्का शेतकरी आपला टोमॅटो माल परदेशात निर्यात करतात. त्यात पाकिस्तान, बांग्लादेश, नेपाळ व आशिया खंडातील इतर देशांचा समावेश होतो. ही साखळी अत्यंत फायदेशीर असून शेतकऱ्यांना स्थानिक बाजारपेठेच्या तीन ते चार पट किंमत मिळते. गेल्या काही वर्षात सरकारचे टोमॅटो विषयक धोरण अनुकूल असल्याने नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील शेतकऱ्यांचा बऱ्याच प्रमाणात आर्थिक विकास झाला आहे.

**6. शेतकरी – घाऊक व्यापारी – निर्यातदार – ग्राहक :** नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील टोमॅटो उत्पादक शेतकरी आपला माल व्यापाऱ्यांमार्फत निर्यात करतांना दिसतात. निर्यातदारांची महत्वाची भूमिका असल्यामुळे निर्यातदारांची दलाली अथवा नफा जास्त असतो. जरी शेतकरी हा माल व्यापाऱ्यांमार्फत निर्यात करत असेल तरी शेतकऱ्यांना स्थानिक बाजारपेठेच्या दुप्पट-तिप्पट किंमत मिळते. ही साखळी मध्यस्थ व लहान शेतकऱ्यांसाठी अत्यंत फायदेशीर ठरते.

**7. शेतकरी – घाऊक व्यापारी – टोमॅटो प्रक्रिया उद्योग प्रतिनिधी :** नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील निवड केलेल्या तालुक्यांचा अभ्यास करताना असे आढळून आले की, फक्त 2 टक्के शेतकरी हे टोमॅटोची विक्री प्रत्यक्ष टोमॅटो प्रक्रिया उद्योगांना करत असल्याचे दिसून आले.

परंतु नाशिक जिल्ह्यात दिंडोरी, इगतपुरी, निफाड, सिन्नर इ. ठिकाणी कमी प्रमाणात का होईना जे टोमॅटो प्रक्रिया उद्योग आहेत त्यांना जास्तितजास्त हवा असलेला टोमॅटो हा घाऊक व्यापाऱ्यांच्या मार्फतच विक्री केला जातो. कारण जेव्हा टोमॅटोला मातीमोल भाव असेल तेव्हाच पूर्ण परिपक्व टोमॅटोचे प्रक्रिया उद्योगांना विक्री केली जाते.

**8. शेतकरी – मॉल – ग्राहक :** आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाच्या युगात अशा प्रकारच्या टोमॅटो वितरण साखळी प्रभावी ठरत आहे. या साखळीमध्ये शेतकऱ्यांना एक नवीन पर्याय उपलब्ध झाला आहे. शेतकरी मॉलमार्फत आपला टोमॅटो उपभोक्त्यांपर्यंत पोहचवतात. या साखळीतील खरेदी करणारे मालाच्या गुणवत्तेवर लक्ष केंद्रित करतात. त्यामुळे चांगल्या दर्जाचा टोमॅटो शेतकऱ्यांनी उत्पादित केला तर मॉलच्या माध्यमातून शेतकरी जास्तित जास्त नफा मिळवू शकतात.

**निष्कर्ष :** नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील टोमॅटो विपणन प्रक्रियेचे अध्ययन करतांना टोमॅटोची प्रतवारी, बांधणी, वाहतूक, संग्रहन, विक्री, एकत्रीकरण या बरोबरच टोमॅटो वितरण करण्यासाठी टोमॅटोच्या विविध साखळ्या असल्याचे निदर्शनास आले. त्या साखळ्या पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

शेतकरी – ग्राहक, शेतकरी – किरकोळ व्यापारी – ग्राहक, शेतकरी – घाऊक व्यापारी – किरकोळ व्यापारी – ग्राहक, शेतकरी – दलाल – घाऊक व्यापारी – किरकोळ व्यापारी – ग्राहक, शेतकरी – निर्यातदार, शेतकरी – घाऊक व्यापारी – निर्यातदार – ग्राहक, शेतकरी – घाऊक व्यापारी – टोमॅटो प्रक्रिया उद्योग प्रतिनिधी, शेतकरी – मॉल – ग्राहक आदी टोमॅटोच्या वितरण साखळ्या असल्याचे आढळून आले. त्यात सर्वात जास्त म्हणजे 70 टक्के शेतकरी हे शेतकरी-आडते-घाऊक व्यापारी-किरकोळ व्यापारी-ग्राहक हि वितरण साखळी वापरत असल्याचे दिसले तर सर्वात कमी शेतकरी – निर्यात ही साखळी वापरत असल्याचे दिसून आले आहे.

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पांडुळे अंजली विष्णु (1390-1394)

## वस्तू व सेवा कर प्रणाली

### पांडुळे अंजली विष्णु

सहा. प्राध्यापक, श्री ढोकेश्वर कॉलेज, टाकळी ढोकेश्वर, ता.पारनेर, जि.अ.नगर.

**प्रास्ताविक :-** १जुलै २०१७ रोजी देशात वस्तू व सेवा कर प्रणालीची अमंलबजावणी करण्यात आली. एक देश एक कर हे उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी संपूर्ण देशात अप्रत्यक्ष कर प्रणालीमध्ये समानता आणण्यासाठी स्वातंत्रोत्तर काळातील अप्रत्यक्ष कर प्रणालीतील हा सर्वात महत्वपूर्ण बदल आहे. संपूर्ण देशात अप्रत्यक्ष कर प्रणालीमध्ये पारदर्शकता निर्माण करणे हे वस्तू व सेवा कर प्रणालीचे मूळ उद्दिष्टे आहे. अस्तित्वात असलेल्या अनेक अप्रत्यक्ष कराएवजी वस्तू व सेवा कर याएकच कर प्रणालीच्या अवलंबणीचा निर्णय केंद्र सरकार व सर्व राज्य सरकार यांनी सर्वांच्या संमतीने घेतला. ही कर प्रणाली व्यापारी, उद्योजक यांना समजण्यास व वापरण्यास सोपी असून यामध्ये करांवरील कर नसल्याने वस्तू व सेवांच्या किंमतीमध्ये घट होईल आणि त्याचा फायदा ग्राहकांना होईल. वस्तू व सेवा कर प्रणालीमध्ये अनेक अप्रत्यक्ष करांचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे. वस्तू व सेवा कर प्रणालीही अप्रत्यक्ष करासंबंधीची कर प्रणाली आहे. सध्या अस्तित्वात असलेले अनेक अप्रत्यक्ष कर या करप्रणालीमध्ये समाविष्ट करून त्याएवजी केवळ एकाच कराचा अवलंब करण्यात आला आहे. या कर प्रणालीमध्ये पुरवठा करण्यात आलेल्या वस्तू व सेवांच्या किंमतीवर कर आकारला जातो.

**पार्श्वभूमी :-** संपूर्ण देशात वस्तू व सेवा कर प्रणालीचा अवलंब करण्यासाठी अप्रत्यक्ष करांमध्ये समानता आणण्यासाठी संविधानात आवश्यक ते बदल करण्याची आवश्यकता निर्माण झाली व त्यासाठी संविधानात बदल करण्याचे विधेयक लोकसभेत मांडण्यात आले. लोकसभेने संविधान एकशे बावीसावी सुधारणा विधेयक दि.६ मे २०१५ रोजी पारित केले. लोकसभेने पारित केलेले विधेयक संमती करिता राज्यसभेकडे पाठविण्यात आले. राज्यसभेने काही बदलासह हे विधेयक दि.३ ऑगस्ट २०१६ रोजी पारित केले. राज्य सभेने सुचविलेले बदल लोकसभेने दि.८ ऑगस्ट २०१६ रोजी स्विकृत केले आणि संविधान सुधारणा विधेयक पारित करण्यात आले. वस्तू व सेवा कराला मंजुरी देणारे महाराष्ट्र हे देशातील १७ वे राज्य ठरले आहे.

**आवश्यकता :-** पूर्वीच्या अप्रत्यक्ष कर प्रणालीमध्ये करावर कराची आकारणी केली जात असे म्हणजेच केंद्रशासनाद्वारे उत्पादित वस्तूवर केंद्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क आकारला जात असे. केंद्रीय उत्पादन शुल्कासह त्या उत्पादनावर पुन्हा विक्री कराची आकारणी केली जात असे. यालाच करावर कर म्हणजेच कॅसकेडिंग ऑफ टॅक्स असे म्हणतात. पूर्वीच्या अप्रत्यक्ष कर

प्रणालीमध्ये खलील अनेक प्रकारच्या त्रुटी होत्या त्या दूर करण्यासाठी वस्तू व सेवा कर प्रणालीचा अवलंब करण्यात आला.

१. केंद्र शासनाद्वारे उत्पादन शुल्क सेवाकर आणि राज्य शासनाद्वारे मुल्यवर्धित कर आकारला जातो. हे कर राज्य आणि केंद्र शासनाद्वारे स्वतंत्रपणे आकारले जातात परंतु एका कराची वजावट दुसरा कर भरताना मिळत नाही.
२. पूर्वीच्या कर प्रणालीमध्ये उत्पादित वस्तू वर केंद्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क आकारला जातो आणि त्यावर मुल्यवर्धित कर आकारला जातो. त्यामुळे करावर कर आकारल्यामुळे वस्तूंच्या किंमतीत वाढ होते.
३. पूर्वीच्या कर प्रणालीमध्ये केंद्रीय विक्रीकर कायदा अस्तित्वात असल्याने या कायदयानुसार आंतरराज्यीय माल विक्रीवर २ टक्के केंद्रीय विक्री कर आकारला जातो. सदर कर वस्तू विक्री झालेल्या राज्यातून आकारला जातो. परंतु खरेदी करण्यात आलेल्या राज्यामध्ये त्या कराची वजावट मिळत नाही.

**वस्तू व सेवा कर परिषद :-** दि.१२ सप्टेंबर २०१६ रोजी वस्तू व सेवा कर परिषद स्थापन करण्यात आली आहे. वस्तू व सेवा कराच्या अमंलबजावणीच्या शिफारशी करण्याचे कार्य वस्तू व सेवा कर परिषद करते. वस्तू व सेवा कर परिषदेचे रचना पुढील प्रमाणे आहे.

अध्यक्ष — केंद्रीय अर्थमंत्री.

उपाध्यक्ष — एका राज्याचे अथमंत्री.

सदस्य — केंद्रीय अर्थराज्यमंत्री व प्रत्येक राज्याचे अर्थमंत्री.

**वस्तू व सेवा कर प्रणाली अंतर्गत कर आकारण्याची पध्दती :-** या कर प्रणाली अंतर्गत कर माफ वस्तू व सेवा व्यतिरिक्त वस्तू व सेवांच्या पूरवठा व्यवहारावर दोन प्रकारचे कर लावण्यात आले आहेत.

१. केंद्रीय वस्तू व सेवा कर — केंद्र शासनामार्फत लावण्यात आला आहे.
२. राज्य वस्तू व सेवा कर — राज्य शासनामार्फत लावण्यात आला आहे.
३. एकात्मिक वस्तू व सेवा कर — आंतरराज्यीय वस्तू व सेवा पुरवठ्यावर आणि आयातीवर लावण्यात आला आहे.

वस्तू व सेवा कर अंतर्गत असलेल्या प्रत्येक व्यवहारावर दोन कर भरावे लागतात. एक भाग केंद्र सरकारला आणि दुसरा भाग राज्य सरकारला म्हणून वस्तू व सेवा कर द्विस्तरीय म्हटला जातो. पण आंतरराज्य व्यवहारावर एकच कर म्हणजे इंटिग्रेटेड जीएसटी केंद्र सरकारला भरावा लागतो. केंद्र सरकार जमा झालेला कर ज्या राज्यात त्या वस्तू व सेवांचा वापर होणार आहे त्या राज्याला देईल.

**कायदे :-** केंद्रीय वस्तू व सेवा कर कायदा एकात्मिक वस्तू व सेवा कर कायदा संघराज्य वस्तू व सेवा कर कायदा वस्तू व सेवा कर राज्य शासनास नुकसान भरपाई कायदा इ. कायदे संसदेत पारित करण्यात आले.

वस्तू व सेवा कर विधेयक पारित झाल्यामुळे रद्द करण्यात आलेले कायदे. महाराष्ट्र बेंटींग कायदा १९२५, महाराष्ट्र उस खरेदी कर कायदा १९६२, महाराष्ट्र जाहिरात कर कायदा १९६७, महाराष्ट्र लक्झरीज कर कायदा १९८७ (चैनीच्या वस्तू संदर्भात), महाराष्ट्र वाहन प्रवेश कर कायदा १९८७, महाराष्ट्र वस्तू प्रवेश कर कायदा २००२, महाराष्ट्र लॉटरी कर कायदा २००६.

वस्तू व सेवा कर विधेयक पारित झाल्यामुळे दुरस्त करण्यात आलेले कायदे. मुंबई महानगरपालिका कायदा १८८८, महाराष्ट्र करमणूक कर कायदा १९२३, महाराष्ट्र महानगरपालिका कायदा १९४९, महाराष्ट्र ग्रामपंचायत कायदा १९५८, महाराष्ट्र नगरपालिका, नगरपंचायत आणि औद्योगिक वसाहत कायदा १९६५, महाराष्ट्र मोटार वाहन कायदा १९८८ महाराष्ट्र व्यवसाय, व्यापार, कॉलिंग आणि रोजगार कर कायदा, महाराष्ट्र मुल्यवर्धित कर कायदा २००२.

#### एक करदाता एक कर प्रशासन :-

राज्य व केंद्र सरकारने करदात्याचे केंद्र व राज्यामध्ये वाटप पुढील प्रमाणे,  
१. रुपये १.५० कोटी खाली उलाढाल असलेले ९० टक्के कर राज्य प्रशासनाकडे राहतील.  
२. रुपये १.५० कोटी खाली उलाढाल असलेले १० टक्के कर केंद्र प्रशासनाकडे राहतील.  
३. रुपये १.५० कोटी पेक्षा जास्त उलाढाल असलेल्या करदात्याची समान विभागणी केंद्र प्रशासन आणि राज्य कर प्रशासनाकडे असेल.

महाराष्ट्र वस्तू व सेवा कर विधेयक :- राज्य वस्तू व सेवा कर कायदा महाराष्ट्र वस्तू व सेवा कर कायदा दि. २२ मे २०१७ रोजी राज्य विधिमंडळात पारित करण्यात आला. वस्तू व सेवा कराला मंजूरी देणारे महाराष्ट्र हे देशातील १७ वे राज्य ठरले आहे.

#### वस्तू व सेवा कर प्रणाली अंतर्गत कर पुढील प्रमाणे आहेत :-

राज्य वस्तू व सेवा कर एसजीएसटी	केंद्रीय वस्तू व सेवा कर सीजीएसटी	एकात्मिक वस्तू व सेवा कर आयजीएसटी
१. व्हॅट. २. खरेदी कर. ३. ऐषआराम कर. ४. जाहिरात कर. ५. करमणूक व मनोरंजन कर. ६. लॉटरी बेंटींग व गॅम्बलिंग कर. ७. अधिभार व उपकर.	१. उत्पादन शुल्क. २. सेवा कर ३. अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क सेवा कर. ४. अधिभार व उपकर.	१. केंद्रीय विक्रीकर २. अतिरिक्त सीमाशुल्क आणि विशेष अतिरिक्त सीमाशुल्क

#### वस्तू व सेवा कर कार्यक्षेत्राबाहेरील वस्तू :-

याकर प्रणालीमध्ये मदयाचा समावेश केलेला नाही. तसेच कच्चे तेल, डिझेल, पेट्रोल, नॅचरल गॅस, विमानाचे इंधन इ. चा अंतर्भात करण्यात आलेला नाही.

कर संरचना :- १९ मे २०१७ रोजी वस्तू व सेवा कर परिषदेच्या बैठकीत ५% , १२% , १८% , २८% असे वस्तू व सेवा कर दर निश्चित करण्यात आले. यामध्ये शिक्षण आणि



आरोग्य सेवांना वगळण्यात आल्या आहेत. तसेच प्राथमिक गरजेच्या वस्तू वगळण्यात आल्या आहेत. परिषदेत १२११ वस्तूपैकी १२०६ वस्तू वरील कर रचनेला मान्यता देण्यात आली आहे. एकूण वस्तूपैकी ७% वस्तू या कर प्रणालीतून वगळण्यात आल्या आहेत.

- १४% वस्तूवर ५%
- १७% वस्तूवर १२%
- ४३% वस्तूवर १८%
- १९% वस्तूवर २८%

प्रकार	कराचा दर	वस्तू व सेवा प्रकार
शून्याधारित	०%	जीवनावश्यकत वस्तू.
निम्नदर	५%	सर्वसाधारण वापरातील वस्तू.
दोन प्रमाण दर	१२ % १८%	ग्राहकोपयोगी वस्तू व सेवा.
उच्चतम दर	२८%	लक्झरी मोटार तंबाखू उत्पादने शीतपेय.
अतिरिक्त सेस		लक्झरी मोटार तंबाखू उत्पादने शीतपेय व इतर.

दि. ९ आणि १० नोव्हेंबर २०१७ रोजी गुवाहाटी येथे झालेल्या वस्तू व सेवा कर परिषदेच्या २३ व्या सभेत सर्वसामान्य माणसाच्या वापरातील २२७ पैकी १७८ वस्तूवरील कर २८% वरून १८% पर्यंत कमी करण्यात आला आहे.

- १७८ वस्तूवरील कर २८% वरून १८% करण्यात आला आहे.
- ०२ वस्तूवरील कर २८% वरून १२% करण्यात आला आहे.
- १३ वस्तूवरील कर १८% वरून १२% करण्यात आला आहे.
- ०६ वस्तूवरील कर १८% वरून ५% करण्यात आला आहे.
- ०८ वस्तूवरील कर १२% वरून ५% करण्यात आला आहे.
- ०६ वस्तूवरील कर ५% वरून ०% करण्यात आला आहे.

**करपात्र व्यक्ती :-** आता सर्व अप्रत्यक्ष कर वस्तू व सेवा कर प्रणालीमध्ये समाविष्ट करण्यात आलेले आहेत. त्यामुळे जी व्यक्ती व्यापार, धंदा, उद्योग, व्यवसाय करते ती वस्तू व सेवा कर प्रणालीच्या कक्षेत येते. शेतकरी, कर्मचारी किंवा नोकर इ. व्यतिरिक्त सर्व व्यक्ती वस्तू व सेवा कर प्रणालीच्या कायदया अंतर्गत करपात्र आहेत.

**उलाढाल मर्यादा :-** वार्षिक उलाढाल जर २० लाखांपेक्षा कमी असेल तर त्या व्याप-याना नोंदनी बंधनकारक नाही. म्हणजेच त्यांना कर भरावा लागणार नाही.

**आपसमेळ योजना :-** ही योजना ५० लाखांपेक्षा कमी उलाढाल असलेल्या छोट्या करदात्यासाठी आहे. या योजने अंतर्गत हॉटेल व्यवसायिक वगळता इतर सर्व सेवा पुरवठादार तसेच आंतरराज्य विक्री करणारे करदाते यांना लाभ घेता येणार नाही.

**आपसमेळ कर दर**

व्यापाराचा प्रकार	केंद्रीय कर दर	राज्य कर दर	एकूण वस्तू व सेवा कर दर
उत्पादक	१	१	२
उपहारगृह, खानावळ	२.५	२.५	५
इतर पुरवठादार	०.५	०.५	१

**करभरणा :-** करदात्यांना कराचा भरणा करण्यासाठी इंटरनेट बँकींग, डेबिट कार्ड किंवा क्रेडीट कार्ड, NEFT, RTGS असे विविध पर्याय उपलब्ध करून देण्यात आलेले आहे. कराचा भरणा विवरणपत्र दाखल करण्याच्या शेवटच्या तारखेपर्यंत करणे अनिवार्य आहे. छोट्या व्यावसायिकांना तिमाहीतून एकदाच कर विवरणपत्र सादर करावे लागणार आहे. यासाठी Form B-3 मध्ये सुधारणा करण्यात आल्या आहे. त्याशिवाय विवरणपत्र भरण्यामध्ये विलंब करणाऱ्यावर दंडात्मक रक्कम देखील कमी करण्यात आलेली आहे. आता दररोज २००रुपयांऐवजी २०रुपये दंड आकारला जाणार आहे.

**ई वे बिल :-** ५० हजार किंवा त्यापेक्षा जास्त किंमतीच्या मालाची वाहतूक करण्यासाठी ई वे बिल आवश्यक आहे. ई वे बिलाची निर्माती GSTN (Goods and Service Tax Network) मार्फत पोर्टलद्वारे केली जाते आणि हा ई वे बिल क्रमांक संबधिताना ईमेल किंवा एसएमएसद्वारे पाठविला जातो. वाहतूक करणाऱ्यास हा क्रमांक जवळ बाळगणे आवश्यक आहे तसेच संबधित अधिका-यास हा क्रमांक तपासण्याचा अधिकार आहे.

**निष्कर्ष :-** वस्तू व सेवा कर प्रणालीमुळे सर्व अप्रत्यक्ष करा ऐवजी एकच कर आकारला आहे. त्यामध्ये करांवरील कर कमी होउन वस्तूंच्या किंमती मध्ये घट झाली आहे. त्याचा फायदा सर्वसामान्य लोकांना होणार आहे. तसेच ही कर प्रणाली माहिती तंत्रज्ञानावर आधारित असल्यामुळे कर भरणे सोपे झाले आहे. सर्व वस्तू व सेवावर आकारले जाणारे कर दर निश्चित केले आहेत. तसेच जीवनावश्यक वस्तू करमुक्त करण्यात आलेल्या आहेत. वस्तू व सेवा कर परिषद स्थापन करण्यात आलेली आहे. या परिषदेत १२११ वस्तूपैकी १२०६ वस्तूंवरील कर रचनेला मान्यता देण्यात आली आहे. एकूण वस्तूपैकी ७ टक्के वस्तू या कर प्रणालीतून वगण्यात आलेल्या आहे.

**संदर्भ :-**

१. अॅड. मोहन भागवत, मे २०१७, संपदा
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मोरे रविंद्र गोरक्षनाथ (1395-1396)

## आदिवासी शिक्षण— दशा आणि दिशा

मोरे रविंद्र गोरक्षनाथ (संशोधक विदयार्थी)

प्रा. डॉ. घोलप एल बी / प्रा. डॉ. भदाणे जयवंत,

पदव्युत्तर अर्थशास्त्र संशोधन केंद्र, सहकार महर्षी भाउसाहेब संतुजी थोरात महाविद्यालय संगमनेर.

**प्रस्तावना** — अन्न वस्त्र निवारा इ. तिन्ही मानवाच्या मुलभूत गरजा आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे मानवाची चौथी गरज म्हणजे शिक्षण होय. शिक्षण हे मानवाच्या जीवनातील अविभाज्य घटकांपैकी एक घटक आहे. शिक्षणामुळे मानवाच्या जीवनाला गती प्राप्त होते परंतु शिक्षणाच्या बाबतीत आदिवासी अजूनही मागासलेल्या स्थितीत जीवन जगत आहे. आदिवासींना शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व पटवून देण्यासाठी विविध योजना राबविल्या जात असूनसुद्धा या समाजाची शिक्षणाच्या बाबतीत अजूनही प्रगती झालेली दिसून येत नाही. आपल्या भारतात साधारणतः 461 आदिवासी जमाती अस्तित्वात आहे. भारताच्या 2011 जनगणनेनुसार 1,21,05,69,573 लोकसंख्येपैकी 10,42,81,034 लोकसंख्या आदिवासींची आहे त्याचे एकूण लोकसंख्येशी असलेले प्रमाण 8.6 टक्के इतके आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्यात अनुसूचित जमाती आदेशानुसार कायदा 1976 मध्ये परिशिष्टात दिलेल्या यादीप्रमाणे 47 जमातींचा समावेश करण्यात आलेला आहे. मात्र the scheduled cast and scheduled tribes order (amendment) act 2002 (no.10 of 2003) नुसारही संख्या 45 करण्यात आलेली आहे. 2001 च्या जनगणनेनुसार महाराष्ट्र राज्यात 85.77 टक्के लाख आदिवासी लोकसंख्या आहे. त्यापैकी 3.3 टक्के प्राथमिक पेक्षा कमी शिक्षण 41.7 टक्के प्राथमिक शिक्षण घेणारे 25.7 टक्के , 10 वी ते 12 वी पर्यंत 13.4 टक्के तांत्रिक व बिगर तांत्रिक क्षेत्रात शिक्षण घेणारे फक्त 0.2 टक्के इतके आहे. त्याचबरोबर पदवीधर व त्यापुढील शिक्षण घेणारे विद्वार्थी फक्त 2.1 टक्के इतकेच आहे. 2011 च्या जनगणनेनुसार महाराष्ट्र राज्याची लोकसंख्या 11,25,74,333 इतकी असून त्यात अनुसूचित जमातीची संख्या 1,05,10,213 इतकी असून राज्याच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या प्रमाणात ती 8.85 टक्के वरून 9.35 टक्के इतकी वाढली आहे. राज्यात शिक्षणाचे प्रमाण 82.34 टक्के आहे. देशातील शिक्षणाचे प्रमाण 72.99 टक्के इतके असून महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे शिक्षणाचे प्रमाण देशाच्या तुलनेत जास्त आहे. राज्यात पुरुष शिक्षणाचे प्रमाण 2.4 टक्के तर महिलांचे 8.84 टक्के इतके वाढले आहे. आज भारत देशाची तिसऱ्या जगात गणती होत असताना दारिद्र्य, बेरोजगारी, आर्थिक विषमता, निरक्षरता, उपासमार, कुपोषण यांनी वेढलेल्या आदिवासी बांधवांचे एक चौथे आपण नजराआड करत आहोत. कोटयवधीच्या संख्येने असणार्या त्या आदिवासी बांधवांच्या मुलांना हक्काच्या शिक्षणापासून वंचित रहावे लागत असून शाळा त्यांच्यापर्यंत पोहचतच नाही.

आदिवासी समाजाच्या विकासासाठी विविध योजना राबविण्यात आलेल्या आहे खरच या योजनांचा आदिवासींनी सहभाग घेतला आहे का? या योजना त्यांच्या पर्यंत पोहचविल्या जातात

का? त्यांची माहिती सांगितली जाते का? तर काही थोड्या प्रमाणात योजना आणि त्यासुद्धा प्रभावहिन राबविण्यात आल्याचे चित्र आपणास पहावयास मिळते. आदिवासी समाजाच्या आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, प्रगतीचा वेध घेण्याच्या कल्पनेतुन आदिवासींचा शैक्षणिक विकास साधण्याच्या हेतुने आश्रमशाळा योजनेचा उदय झालेला आहे. आदिवासी समाजापर्यंत शैक्षणिक प्रगती घेऊन जाण्याची महत्तम जबाबदारी या शाळांवर सोपवण्यात आली. आदिवासी मुलांच्या शिक्षणाबरोबर त्यांच्या राहण्याची, खाण्याची मोफत सोय व मध्यवर्ती ठिकाणी करण्यात आलेली आहे परंतु या शाळांमधुन शिक्षण घेऊन बाहेर पडणारी मूले जगाच्या स्पर्धेत टिकत नाही ती मुले जगाच्या स्पर्धेत टिकावी यासाठी फकत शालेय स्तरावर नव्हे तर सामाजिक पातळीवर प्रयत्न होणे गरजेचे आहे. गुणवत्ता वाढ हा शब्द आश्रमशाळेत रुजला गेला पाहिजे. यासाठी आधुनिक सुविधा शासनाने उपलब्ध करुण देणे आवश्यक आहे. जगाचा अभ्यास करत असताना एक सामाजिक आणि तितकाच सामान्य विचार असला तरी तो महत्तवाचा प्रश्न आहे तो म्हणजे शिक्षण कोणत्याही मागासलेल्या समाजाची सुधारणा करायची असेल तर त्यासाठी समाजात शिक्षणाचा प्रसार झाला पाहिजे. वाचताना अगदी सामान्य हा वाटणारा विचार खरच एक प्रवाह आहे. कारण शिक्षणामुळे कोणत्याही व्यक्तीच्या दृष्टीने व्यापक, विशालतेने आपल्या सभोवतालच्या परिसराचे आकलन होते. आपण जगाच्या बाजारपेठेत कोठे आहोत याची जाणिव होते. आज साक्षरतेच्या बाबतित महाराष्ट्र प्रगती करत असेल परंतु या सहयाद्रीच्या दर्याखोऱ्यात आपले अस्तित्व टिकवुन रहावे यासाठी झटणार्या आदिवासी समाजाच्या साक्षरतेचा विचार केला तर आजही परिस्थिती भयानक आहे. साक्षरतेच्या बाबतीत कमी अधिक प्रमाणात तफावत दिसुन येते. त्यातही स्त्री व पुरुष यातही फरक आहेच. काही जमातीच्या बाबतीत शैक्षणिक प्रगतीचे चित्र अजुनही विदारक आहे. उदा. गोंड, कोलांब, वारली इ. दारीद्रयामुळे शिक्षण नाही आणि शिक्षण नाही म्हणुन दारीद्रय घालविता येत नाही. असा शैक्षणिक तिढ्या आदिवासी समाजाच्या बाबतीत आजही आहे. आदिवासी शिक्षणातील अधोगती थांबविण्यासाठी नवनविन शिक्षण पद्धतीचा अवलंब केला पाहिजे. शालेय व उच्च शिक्षणाचा सोयीचा अभाव ही देखील आदिवासी क्षेत्रातील मोठी उणीव आहे. आदिवासी मुलांना शिकवुन पुढे आणवायचे असेल तर त्यांना पहिली पासुन तयारी करावी लागेल तरच त्यांची प्राथमिक शिक्षणाची तयारी चांगली होईल व त्यातुन त्यांचे मनोधैर्य वाढेल शहरातील मुलांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी सभोवतालच्या परिस्थितीचा, वातावरणाचा, उपलब्ध साधनसामग्रीचा, प्राप्त संधीचा फायदा होतो परंतु आदिवासी मुले यापासुन वंचित झालेली दिसुन येतात. वातावरण व साधन सुविधा कशी आणता येईल याचा विचार झाला पाहिजे. शहरातील चांगल्या मुलांचा सहवास चांगल्या शिक्षकांचे मार्गदर्शन, मार्गदर्शन शिबिरे, विविध कृती कार्यक्रम, क्रिडा संमेलन, साहित्य संमेलन, चित्रकला स्पर्धा इ. उपक्रम घेऊन आदिवासी मुलांच्या सुप्तगुणांना वाव मिळाला पाहिजे. त्यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचा विकास कसा होईल याचा प्रामुख्याने विचार केला पाहिजे. आज आदिवासी भागातील शाळांमध्ये शैक्षणिक विकासातील विविध उपक्रम राबविले गेले पाहिजे तरच आदिवासी समाजाचा विकास होईल.

**संदर्भसूची :-**

डॉ. शौनक कुलकर्णी – महाराष्ट्रातील आदिवासी, डायमंड पब्लिकेशन पुणे, प्रथम आवृत्ती ऑक्टोबर 2009

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Census of india 2001

Census of india 2011

तुवर जालिंदर गोरक्षनाथ (1397-1398)

## ग्रामीण विकासातील पंचायतराज संस्थांची भूमिका

तुवर जालिंदर गोरक्षनाथ (संधोधक विद्यार्थी)

प्रा. डॉ. घोलप एल बी / प्रा. डॉ. भदाणे जयवंत,

पदव्युत्तर अर्थशास्त्र संशोधन केंद्र, सहकार महर्षी भाडुसाहेब संतुजी थोरात महाविद्यालय  
संगमनेर

**प्रस्तावना** भारतात प्राचिन काळापासून पंचायतराज संस्था अस्तित्वात असल्याचे दाखले इतिहासात मिळतात. महात्मा गांधीजींनी खेडयाकडे चला चा नारा दिला. त्यासाठी त्यांनी ग्रामस्वराज्य व रामराज्यांची संकल्पना मांडली. त्यातूनच पंचायतराजची सुरुवात झाली. आधुनिक काळात म्हणजे 1957 मध्ये बलवंतराय मेहता पातळीवर ग्रामपंचायत, तालुका पातळीवर पंचायत समिती तर जिल्हा पातळीवर जिल्हा परिषद स्थापन करण्याची शिफारस मेहता समितीने केली.

म्हाराष्ट्र शासनाने श्री. वसंतराव नाईक समितीच्या शिफारशी वरून महाराष्ट्र जिल्हा परिषद व पंचायत समिती अधिनियम 1961 संमत केला आणि 1 मे 1962 रोजी महाराष्ट्रात पंचायत राज अस्तित्वात आल्या.

**उद्दिष्टे :-**

1. ग्रामीण विकासाची संकल्पना अभ्यासणे.
2. पंचायत राज संस्थांची ग्रामीण विकासातील भूमिका अभ्यासणे

अभ्यास पध्दती :-

प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधासाठी दुय्यम साधन सामग्रीचा आधार घेण्यात आला आहे.

**ग्रामीण विकासाची संकल्पना :** - कोणत्याही देशाची लोकसंख्या ही ग्रामीण व शहरी अशा दोन भागात विभागलेली असते. भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशात आजही 68.84 टक्के लोकसंख्या 2011 च्या जनगणनेसार ग्रामीण भागात राहते. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण भागाच्या विकासाशिवाय देशाचा सर्वांगीण विकास शक्य नाही, यासाठी ग्रामीण विकासाची संकल्पना अभ्यासणे कमप्राप्त ठरते. भारतीय नियोजन मंडळाच्या मते, ज्या प्रक्रियेमुळे ग्रामीण जनतेच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक जीवनात सुधारणा घडवून आणली जाते ती प्रक्रिया म्हणजे ग्रामीण विकास होय संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघटनेने ग्रामीण विकासाच व्याख्या पुढील प्रमाणे केली शासनाच्या व लोकांच्या संघटित प्रयत्नाद्वारे सर्व समाजाच्या मतानुसार आर्थिक, सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक परिस्थितीत सुधारणा घडवून आणणारी व राष्ट्रीय विकास कार्यक्रमाला हातभार लावणारी प्रक्रिया म्हणजे ग्रामीण विकास होय. एस. के. डे. यांच्या मते ग्रामीण विकास ही एक अशी प्रक्रिया आहे की ज्यायेगे जनतेच्या जीवनात आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक सुधारणा घडवून आणल्या जातात. ग्रामीण विकासात, शेती, पशुपालन, जलसिंचन, सार्वजनिक, आरोग्य, शिक्षण वाहतुक व दळणवळण, कुटीरोद्द्योग यांच्या विकासाचा समावेश होतो. ग्रामीण विकास म्हणजे खेडयांची सर्वांगीण प्रगती घडवून आणण्यासाठी केलेले

कार्य होय. ग्रामीण विकास या प्रक्रियेत ग्रामीण भागातील जनतेच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक जीवनात सुधारणा घडवून आणली जाते.

ग्रामीण विकासाता पंचायतराजा संस्था पुढील कार्याच्या सहाय्याने आपली भूमिका बजावत आहे

1. पंचायतराज संस्था या राज्यसरकार व केंद्र सरकार यांच्या मार्फत राबविलेल्या योजनांच्या साहाय्याने ग्रामीण भागाचा विकास करत आहेत. उदा इंदिरा गांधी आवास योजना प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सडक योजना, स्वर्णजयंती ग्रामीण स्वयंरोजगार योजना, राष्ट्रीय बायोगॅस विकास कार्यक्रम
2. पंचायत राज संस्था पिण्याचे पाणी, प्राथमिक शिक्षण, प्राथमिक आरोग्य, लघु व कुटीरोद्घोगांचा विकास कृषी विकास कार्यक्रम यासारख्या अनेक कार्यक्रमाच्या सहाय्याने ग्रामीण विकासाचे कार्य करत आहेत.
3. पंचायतराज संस्था ग्रामीण भागात दळणवळणाची साधने विकसीत करणे, रोजगाराची व्यवस्था करणे, दारिद्र्य निर्मुलन करणे, कुटुंब कल्याण महिला व बालकल्याण इ. कार्यक्रम राबवते. त्यातूनच ग्रामीण भागाचा विकास होत आहे.
4. पंचायतराज संस्था ग्रामीण भागात सामाजिक, आर्थिक व सांस्कृतिक कार्यप्रणालीचा सहाय्याने ग्रामीण भागाचा विकास करत आहेत.
5. महिलांनी ग्रामीण भागात स्वयंसहायता गट स्थापन करून ग्रामीण भागात विकासाला हातभार लावत आहे.

जनतेच्या सहभागाने ग्रामीण भागाचा विकास साध्य करणे शक्य आहे त्यासाठी पंचायतराज संस्थांनी जनतेचा सहभाग वाढविणे गरजेचे आहे. कारण ग्रामीण विकास साध्य करण्यासाठी पंचायतराज संस्था शिवाय गत्यंतर नाही.

#### संदर्भसूची : -

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डॉ. कृ. प्राजक्ता वि. पोहरे & डॉ. रामेश्वर मा. भीसे (1399-1408)

## अकोला जिल्हयातील कापूस उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक स्थितीचे अध्ययन

डॉ. कृ. प्राजक्ता वि. पोहरे & डॉ. रामेश्वर मा. भीसे

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, श्री शिवाजी महाविद्यालय अकोला

प्राचार्य, जे. डी. पाटील सांगळदकर महाविद्यालय दर्यापुर

**प्रस्तावना** कृषी व औद्योगिक क्रांतीचा कणा समजले जाणारे कपाशी हे भारतातील महत्वाचे पीक आहे. भारतातील अंदाजे 60 कोटी मनुष्य बळ कापसाच्या उत्पादन प्रक्रीयेमध्ये व कापड उद्योगामध्ये सहभागी आहेत. कापड उद्योगातील मुख्य कच्चा माल कापूस आहे. स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीनंतर भारतीय कृषी शास्त्रज्ञ व शेतकरी बंधुनी आव्हान स्वीकारून 1970 च्या दरम्यान भारत देश कापसाच्या बाबतीत स्वयंपूर्ण तर केलाच याशिवाय भारत कापूस निर्यात करणारा देश म्हणून जगामध्ये ओळखला जाऊ लागला. जागतिक स्तरावर चीन नंतर उत्पादनात भारताचा दुसरा क्रमांक आहे. कापूस लागवड क्षेत्राच्या बाबतीत कापूस पिकविणाऱ्या देशांमध्ये भारत प्रथम क्रमांकावर आहे. जागतिक 308 लक्ष हेक्टर क्षेत्रापैकी भारतात 91.32 लक्ष हेक्टर क्षेत्रावर कपाशी पेरली जाते. त्या खालोखल अमेरिका (51.52 लक्ष हेक्टर) आणि चीन (54.04 लक्ष हेक्टर) चा क्रमांक लागतो. एकुण रूई उत्पादनात भारत तिसऱ्या क्रमांकावर आहे. परंतु जगातील एकुण 19 कापूस पिकविणाऱ्या देशांमध्ये प्रति हेक्टरी उत्पादकतेच्या (503 किलो रूई) बाबतीत भारत 17 व्या क्रमांकावर आहे. प्रति हेक्टरी कापूस उत्पादकता इस्राईलमध्ये सर्वात जास्त असून त्या खालोखाल ऑस्ट्रेलिया, तुर्की आणि सिरीया या देशांची उत्पादकता आहे. भारतातील राज्यांच्या विचार करता जास्तीत जास्त कापूस पेरणाऱ्या राज्यामध्ये महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, आंध्रप्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा, राज्यस्थान, तामिळनाडु आणि कर्नाटक राज्यांचा समावेश आहे. त्यात महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या प्रथम क्रमांक लागतो. भारतामध्ये 91.3 लक्ष हेक्टर कपाशी लागवडी क्षेत्रापैकी 31.34 लक्ष हेक्टर क्षेत्र महाराष्ट्रात आहे. कपाशी हे महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील आर्थिक उलाढालीमध्ये दुसऱ्या क्रमांकाचे नगदी पीक असून या पीकाखाली महाराष्ट्रातील क्षेत्र गेले 25 ते 30 वर्षांपासून जवळपास स्थिर असून ते 23 ते 32 लाख हेक्टरच्या जवळपास आहे. परंतु हवामानातील बदलामुळे कापसाचे उत्पादन व उत्पादकता मात्र वेगवेगळी आढळून येते. महाराष्ट्र कापूस लागवडीत प्रथम क्रमांकावर असले तरी प्रति हेक्टरी उत्पादकता मात्र इतर राज्यांच्या तुलनेत कमी आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील 31.34 कापूस लागवडीखालील क्षेत्रापैकी 13 ते 14 लक्ष हेक्टर क्षेत्र विदर्भात आहे. ते महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या 45 टक्के आहे. विदर्भातील एकुण कापूस लागवडी खालील क्षेत्रापैकी 80 टक्के क्षेत्र पश्चिम विदर्भातील पाच जिल्ह्यामध्ये आहे. अकोला, अमरावती, यवतमाळ, वाशिम, बुलढाणा या जिल्ह्यामध्ये आहे. त्यात अकोला जिल्ह्याचा प्रथम क्रमांक लागतो. विदर्भात सिंचनाचा अनुशेष जास्त असल्यामुळे येथिल जास्तीत जास्त शेती पावसाच्या पाण्यावर आधारित असल्यामुळे येथली शेतीला “ मान्सुचा जुगार” असे म्हटले जाते

**6.3 कापूस उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांसमोरील समस्या** अकोला जिल्हयातील कापूस उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांचा अभ्यास केला असता पुढील समस्या आढळून आल्या आहेत.

**1 अनियमित हवामान व पजन्यमान** अकोला जिल्हयात कोरडवाहू लागवडीचे क्षेत्र जास्त आहे. 'अकोला जिल्हयातील शेती ही मान्सूनचा जुगार आहे' असे म्हटले तरी वावगे होणार नाही. त्यामुळे अकोला जिल्हयात कापूस हे एकमेव नगदी पीक आहे.

**2 दुबार पेरणीमुळे उत्पादन खर्चाच्या वाढीच्या समस्या** पेरणीच्या वेळी अनियमित पाऊस असल्यास किंवा पाऊस न आल्यास दुबार पेरणीची वेळ येते. कपाशीची पेरणी योग्य वेळी न झाल्यास कापूस उत्पादनात फार मोठी घट होते. अकोला जिल्हयात बरेदा पाऊसाचे उशीरा आगमन होते. त्यामुळे त्याचा कापूस उत्पादनात घट होते.

**3 शेतीला अल्प कर्जपुरवठा** शेतीमध्ये योग्य वेळी योग्य काम न केल्यास फार मोठे नुकसान होते. म्हणून शेतकऱ्याला योग्य वेळी कर्ज पुरवठा झाल्यास त्याच्या उत्पादनात वाढ होऊ शकते.

**4 खेळत्या भांडवलाची समस्या** शेतकरी आपल्या जवळील रकमेचा किंवा कर्जाऊ रकमेचा वापर करून भांडवल वाढविण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो. शेतकऱ्यांजवळ भांडवल गरजेपेक्षा कमी असल्यामुळे वेळेवर आवश्यक उत्पादन खर्च करू शकत नाही.

**5 रासायनिक खते, बि-बियाणे आणि किटकनाशकांचा वाढत्या किंमती** आधुनिक शेतीत बी-बियाण्यांचे सुधारीत वाण, विविध रासायनिक खते, जैविक खते, किटकनाशके आणि तणनाशके मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वापरली जातात. त्यांच्या किंमती दरवर्षी वेगाने वाढतात.

**6 निकृष्ट दर्जाचे बियाणे, खते व किटकनाशके** शेतकऱ्याला निकृष्ट दर्जाचे बी-बियाणे, रासायनिक खते व किटकनाशके कृषी सेवा केंद्राकडून मिळाल्यास त्याचा उत्पादनावर विपरित परिणाम होतो.

**7 संकरित व प्रमाणित बियाण्यांचा पेरणीच्या वेळी अपुरा पुरवठा** कृषी विकास केंद्राचे मालक जास्त नफा मिळविण्याच्या उददेशाने पेरणीच्या वेळी बियाण्यांचा काळा बाजार करून किंमती वाढवितात शेतकऱ्याला गरज असल्यामुळे वाढीव किंमतीला बियाणे खरेदी करावे लागत.

**8 मजुरांच्या मजुरीत वाढ** शेतीत एकाच वेळी विविध कामासाठी मजुरांची मागणी असल्याने मजुरांची समस्या निर्माण होते.

**9 निकृष्ट दर्जाचे तणनाशके** तण नाशकाची फवारणी करीत असतांना पाऊस आल्यास तणनाशकाचा प्रभाव निष्प्रभ ठरतो. किंवा कधी कधी कृषी केंद्राचे मालक जास्त नफा मिळविण्याच्या हेतुने प्रेरित होऊन शेतकऱ्यांना निकृष्ट प्रतिचे तणनाशक देऊन शेतकऱ्यांची फसवणूक करतात. त्यामुळे उत्पादनात घट होते तसेच उत्पादन खर्चात वाढ झाल्याचे दिसून येते.

**10 नविन तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापरामुळे वाढता उत्पादन खर्च** अकोला जिल्हयातील शेतकरी ट्रॅक्टर च्या साह्याने शेती करतात पण तो त्यांच्या स्वतःच्या मालकीचा नसतो तर तो ते भाड्याने आणतात त्यामुळे देखिल त्यांच्या उत्पादन खर्चात वाढ झाल्याचे दिसून येते.

**11 रोगांचा प्रादुर्भाव** कपाशी पीकावर अनेक रोगांचा प्रादुर्भाव दिसून येतो. तसेच कीडीचा देखिल प्रादुर्भाव दिसून येतो. उदा. लाल्या रोगाचा प्रादुर्भाव, घाटे अळी, बोंड अळी इ. रोगामुळे व कीटकांच्या प्रादुर्भावामुळे शेतकऱ्यांचे मोठया प्रमाणत नुकसान होते. व उत्पादन घटते. तसेच या



रोगांवर फवारणी करण्यासाठी फवारण्यात येणाऱ्या कीटकनाशकामुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या उत्पादन खर्चात वाढ झाली आहे.

**12 कापूस वेचनीच्या वेळी प्रतिकूल हवामान असणे** कपाशीचे बोंड फुलण्याच्या वेळी जर सतत पाऊस सुरु असेल कींवा दाट धुक पडल असेल तर कपाशीचे बोंड चांगली फुलत नाहीत व कपाशीचा दर्जा घसरते.

**13 उत्पादन खर्चावर आधारित बाजारभाव नसणे** शेतकऱ्यांच्या उत्पादन खर्चावर आधारित बाजार भाव असायला हवा. परंतु प्रत्यक्ष शेतकऱ्याने उत्पादीत केलेला माल व्यापारी कवडी मोल घेतात व त्यावर भरमसाठ नफा मिळवतात. शेतकऱ्याला गरजेपोटी येईल त्या कीमतीला माल विकावाच लागतो.

**14 मालाची योग्य प्रतवारी न होणे** मालाच्या प्रतीनुसार उत्पादीत मालाच्या किंमती ठरविल्या जातात परंतु बाजार पेठेतमालाची प्रतवारी योग्य प्रकारे होत नसल्यामुळे चांगल्या प्रतिचा माल कमी किंमतीला विकावा लागत असल्यामुळे शेतकऱ्याच्या उत्पादीत मालाला योग्य भाव मिळत नाही.

**15 ग्रेडरची मनमानी** मालाची प्रतवारी ठरविण्याचा अधिकार ग्रेडरचा असतो. ग्रेडर मनमानेल तशा भावाने कापूस खरेदी करतो. शेतकऱ्याच्या मालाला योग्य भाव मिळत नाही. त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्याचे आर्थिक नुकसान होते.

**16 कापूस संकलन केंद्रावरिल मुलभुत सुविधांचा अभाव** कापूस संकलन केंद्रावर मुलभुत सोयी सुविधांचा अभाव असतो. उदा. पुरेशी स्वच्छ जागा, शुद्ध पाण्याची व्यवस्था नसणे, जनावरांसाठी पाणी, चारा व निवाऱ्याची व्यवस्थानसने. बऱ्याच बाजारपेठेत पुरविल्या जाणाऱ्या सुविधा ह्या कागदोपत्रीच असतात आणि त्यांची बिले काढली जातात.

**17 कापसाचा चुकारा** शेतकऱ्यांनी त्यांचा उत्पादीत कापूस जर कापूस एकाधिकारी योजनेला विकला तर ते शेतकऱ्यांच्या पीकाचे पैसे पुर्ण शेतकऱ्याला रोख स्वरूपात देत नाहीत. तर टप्प्याने देतात. शेतकऱ्यांना पैशाची गरज असते म्हणून शेतकरी मिळेल त्या किंमतीला व्यापाऱ्याला माल विकून मोकळा होतो त्या किंमतीतुन त्याचा उत्पादन व्ययही भरुन निघत नाही. त्याला योग्य भावही मिळत नाही. शेतकऱ्याचे नुकसान होते.

**18 कापूस खरेदी करतांना होनारा विलंब** कापूस एकाधिकारी योजनेअंतर्गत घेण्यात येणारे कापूस खरेदीला विलंब लागतो शेतकऱ्याला पैशाची गरज असते त्याला कर्ज फेडायचे असते म्हणून नाइलाजास्तव त्याला खाजगी व्यापाऱ्याला मिळेल त्या किंमतीला तो माल विकतो परिणामी त्याचे उत्पन्न घटते.

**19 शेतकऱ्यांना बाजारपेठेचे अपुरे ज्ञान** शेतकऱ्यांना बाजारपेठेचे संपुर्ण ज्ञान नसल्यामुळे व्यापारी शेतकऱ्यांची पीळवणुक करतात.

**20 शासनाचे बाजारपेठेवर अपुरे नियंत्रण** शासनाचे बाजारपेठेवर पुरेसे नियंत्रण नसते त्यामुळे व्यापारी लोक आपली मनमानी करतात व शेतकऱ्यांचा माल कमी किंमतीला विकत घेतात. शेतकऱ्यांची फसवणुक होते.

**21 कमी उत्पादकता** इतर राज्यांचा विचार करिता अकोला जिल्हयाची प्रति हेक्टरी उत्पादक फार कमी आहे. त्यामुळे शेतऱ्यांना लाभ मिळत नाही.

**22 असंघटीत शेतकरी वर्ग** अकोला जिल्हयातील बाजारपेठेतील मध्यस्थंमध्ये प्रभावी अशी संघटना आहे. परंतु शेतकऱ्यांची प्रभावी अशी संघटना बाजारपेठेत नसते. याचा फायदा बाजारपेठेतील मध्यस्थ घेतात. परिणामतः शेतकऱ्यांचे शोषण होते.

**23 पीक वीमा योजना** अकोला जिल्हयातील कापूस उत्पादक शेतकरी आपल्या पीकाचा विमा उतरवत नाहीत. त्यामुळे त्यांना नुकसान सहन करावे लागते

**माहितीचे सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषण** गृहितकृत्यांचे सांख्यिकीय परिक्षण आणि परिणामाविषयीची माहिती

क्र	गृहितकृत्ये	सांख्यिकीय परिक्षण	परिणाम
1	अकोला जिल्हयात कापूस उत्पादनाचा व्यय हा इतर पिकाच्या उत्पादन व्ययापेक्षा जास्त आहे.	t परिक्षण चाचणी	स्विकृत
2	अकोला जिल्हयात कोरडवाहु जमीनीचे क्षेत्र जास्त आहे	काई वर्ग परिक्षण (Chi Square/X <sup>2</sup> Test)	स्विकृत

#### पुर्वसंशोधन आढावा

प्रस्तूत सांशोधन निबंधाकरिता संशोधनाशी संबंधित साहित्याचे पुनरावलोकन करण्यात आले आहे. संशोधन पुर्व आढाव्यामध्ये कापूस उत्पादना संबंधित पुस्तके, संशोधन अहवाल, शोधप्रबंध व शोधनिबंध यांचा समावेश आहे. त्या विषयाशी संबंधित अलीकडील कालखंडात विविध संशोधकांनी केलेल्या अभ्यासाचा या विषयाशी संबंधित कार्य करणाऱ्या शासकीय विभाग व निमशासकीय संस्था यांनी केलेल्या अभ्यासात्मक अहवालांचा आणि विविध मासिके, वर्तमानपत्रे यामध्ये या विषयावर प्रसिद्ध झालेल्या अभ्यासात्मक लेखांचा आढावा घेणे आवश्यक ठरते

**व्याप्ती व मर्यादा (Scope & Limitations)** प्रस्तूत संशोधन हे अकोला जिल्हयातील सात तालुक्यातील कापूस उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांपुरते मर्यादित आहे. या संशोधनासाठी सरासरी 2002-2012 हा कालावधी विचारात घेतला आहे.

**संशोधनाचे महत्व** अकोला जिल्हयात सिंचनाचा अनुशेष जास्त असल्यामुळे कपाशी हे अकोला जिल्हयातील शेतकऱ्यांचे एकमेव नगदी पीक आहे. कपाशी पीकाचा आणि अकोला जिल्हयातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक जीवनाशी जवळचा संबंध असल्यामुळे कपाशी पीकाचे अध्ययन करण्याची आवश्यकता जानवते

**संशोधन पद्धती** संशोधनामध्ये 350 नमुन्यांचे सारणीयन, वर्गीकरण, गृहितकाशी संबंधित माहितीचे विश्लेषण काही निवडक चलांचे सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषण पद्धतीनुसार आधुनिक SPSS 22 या सॉफ्टवेअरचा वापर करून सरासरी (Mean) प्रमाण विचलन (SD), सहसंबंध गुणक (x<sup>2</sup>) , सहचर्य (Corroletion) आणि 'T' चाचणी यांची गणना करून महत्वपूर्ण निष्कर्ष काढण्यात आले आहेत.

#### संशोधनाची प्रमुख उद्दिष्ट्ये

- 1 अकोला जिल्हयातील कापूस पीकाचे उत्पन्न व खर्चाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 2 अकोला जिल्हयातील कोरडवाहु व सिंचनाखालील क्षेत्राचा अभ्यास करणे.

#### संशोधनाची गृहितके

1 अकोला जिल्हयात कापूस उत्पादनाचा व्यय हा इतर पिकाच्या उत्पादन व्ययापेक्षा जास्त आहे.

2 अकोला जिल्हयात कोरडवाहु जमीनीचे क्षेत्र जास्त आहे

**संशोधनाची गृहितके**

**T Test**

**गृहितके** :- अकोला जिल्हयात कापूस उत्पादनाचा व्यय हा इतर पिकाच्या उत्पादन व्ययापेक्षा जास्त आहे-

**Paired Samples Statistics**

	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1 कापूस उत्पादनाचा व्यय	27920.00	350	13756.974	735.341
इतर पीकाचा उत्पादनाचा व्यय	16991.43	350	11540.25896	616.85279

**Paired Samples Correlations**

	N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1 कापूस उत्पादनाचा व्यय-इतर पीकाचा उत्पादनाचा व्यय	350	.698	.000

**Paired Samples Test**

	Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
				Lower	Upper			
Pair 1 कापूस उत्पादनाचा व्यय-इतर पीकाचा उत्पादन व्यय	10928.5714	10038.78072	536.59540	9873.20388	11983.9389	20.37	349	.000

**शून्य परिकल्पना**- अकोला जिल्हयातील शेतकऱ्यांचा सरासरी कापसाचा उत्पादन व्यय आणि इतर पीकाचा सरासरी उत्पादन व्यय यात फरक नाही.

**पर्यायी परिकल्पना**- अकोला जिल्हयातील शेतकऱ्यांचा सरासरी कापसाचा उत्पादन व्यय आणि इतर पीकाचा सरासरी उत्पादन व्यय यात फरक आहे. कापसाचा उत्पादन व्यय हा इतर पीकाच्या उत्पादन व्ययापेक्षा जास्त आहे.

“अकोला जिल्हयात कापूस उत्पादनाचा व्यय हा इतर पिकाच्या उत्पादन व्ययापेक्षा जास्त आहे.” हे गृहित तपासण्यासाठी ज परिक्षिका चाचणीचा वापर करण्यात आला त्याकरिता अकोला जिल्हयातील 350 कापूस उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांची मुलाखत घेतल्या नंतर तक्ता क्रमांक 2

वरून असे निर्दषनास आले की कापूस पीकाच्या उत्पन्नाची सरासरी ;उमंदद्ध रू 27920.00 आहे आणि इतर पीकाच्या उत्पन्नाची सरासरी ;उमंदद्ध रू 16991.4286 आहे. दोघांचा सहसंबधाचे ;ब्वततमसंजपवदद्ध प्रमाण .698 टक्के आहे. ;तक्ता क. 3द्ध

तक्ता क. 4 नुसार कापूस पीकाचा सरासरी उत्पादन व्यय आणि इतर पीकाचा सरासरी उत्पादन व्यय यांच्या सरासरीत 10928.57 रूपयांचा फरक आहे. सांख्याकीय विप्लेषणासाठी ज परिक्षीका चाचणीचा वापर करण्यात आला आणि 'टै या सॉफ्टवेअरद्वारे ज परिक्षण चाचणी मुख्य 20.367 , 349 क्विंर प्राप्त झाले. संभाव्यता मुख्य 0.000 हे 0.5 या मुल्यापेक्षा कमी असल्यामुळे असा निष्कर्ष निघतो की 95 टक्के सार्थकता मुल्यावर अकोला जिल्हयातील षेतकऱ्यांचा सरासरी कापूस उत्पादन व्यय हा इतर पीकाच्या उत्पादन व्ययापेक्षा जास्त आहे. त्यामुळे षेतकऱ्यांना कापूस उत्पादन परवडत नाही. यावरून असे सिद्ध होते की इतर पिकांपेक्षा कापसाचा उत्पादन खर्च अधिक असल्यामुळे कापूस उत्पादनाकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन नकारात्मक स्वरूपाचा आढळून येतो. 'इतर पिकांपेक्षा कापसाचा उत्पादन खर्च अधिक असल्यामुळे षेतकऱ्यांचा कापूस उत्पादनाकडे पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन नकारात्मक स्वरूपाचा आढळून येतो.' हे गृहीत स्वीकृत झाले आहे

### Chi-Square Test

गृहितक :- 3 अकोला जिल्हयात कोरडवाहु जमीनीचे क्षेत्र जास्त आहे.

#### सिंचन (Irrigation)

जमिनीचा प्रकार	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
कोरडवाहु	208	70.0	138.0
0-3	42	70.0	-28.0
3.1-6	51	70.0	-19.0
6.1-9	39	70.0	-31.0
9.1 च्या वर	10	70.0	-60.0
एकुण	350		

#### Test Statistics

	Irrigation
Chi-Square	353.571 <sup>a</sup>
Df	4
Asymp. Sig.	.000

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 70.0.

**शुन्य परिकल्पना**– अकोला जिल्हयातील सिंचनाखालील क्षेत्राची संख्या आणि कोरडवाहु क्षेत्राची संख्येतील संभाव्यतेचे यांचे प्रमाण समान आहे.

**पर्यायी परिकल्पना**– अकोला जिल्हयातील सिंचनाखालील क्षेत्राची संख्या आणि कोरडवाहु क्षेत्राची संख्येतील संभाव्यतेचे यांचे प्रमाण समान नाही. अकोला जिल्हयात कोरडवाहु जमीनीचे क्षेत्र जास्त आहे

**'अकोला जिल्हयात कोरडवाहु जमीनीचे क्षेत्र जास्त आहे'** कोरडवाहु क्षेत्राची संख्येतील संभाव्यतेच्या प्रमाणाची सार्थकता तपासण्यासाठी काय स्वेअर (Chi-square) चाचणीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे- SPSS या सॉफ्टवेअरद्वारे काय स्वेअर (Chi-square) चाचणीचे मुल्य 353.571 ,4 df वर प्राप्त झाले आहे. संभाव्यता मुल्य 0.000 हे 0.5 या मुल्यापेक्षा कमी असल्यामुळे असा निष्कर्ष निघतो की 95 टक्के सार्थकता मुल्यावर अकोला जिल्हयातील सिंचनाखालील क्षेत्राची संख्या आणि कोरडवाहु क्षेत्राची संख्येतील संभाव्यतेचे यांचे प्रमाण समान नाही यावरून हे सिद्ध होते की अकोला जिल्हयात कोरडवाहु जमीनीचे प्रमाण सर्वाधिक दिसून येते.' अकोला जिल्हयात कोरडवाहु जमीनीचे क्षेत्र जास्त आहे' हे गृहीत सार्थक झाले आहे. गृहित क 3

**6.4 शिफारसी** अकोला जिल्हयातील कापूस उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांची आर्थिक स्थितीचे अध्ययनाच्या संशोधन अभ्यासाच्या आधारे पुढील सुचना व शिफारसी करण्यात येत आहे.

- 1 प्रत्येक शेतकऱ्याने आपल्या शेतातील मातीच्या नमुन्याचे कृषी विद्यापीठाकडून किंवा शासकीय कार्यालयाकडून परिक्षण करून घ्यावे त्या नंतर त्यांच्या अहवालानुसार, कृषी अधिकाऱ्यांच्या मार्गदर्शनानुसार कापूस पीकाला रासायनिक खताची मात्रा द्यावी.
- 2 शेतकऱ्यांवर जर दुबार पेरणीची वेळ आली तर बँकेने ताबडतोड दुबार पीक लागवडी खालील कर्ज उपलब्ध करून द्यावे.
- 3 कृषी विकास अधिकाऱ्यांनी गरजू शेतकऱ्यांना वेळोवेळी मार्गदर्शन करून त्यांच्या शेतीच्या विकासात हातभार लावावा. कापूस उत्पादन वाढीसाठी आणलेल्या शासनाच्या विविध योजना शेतकऱ्यांपर्यंत पाहचवण्यासाठी सरकारने कार्यक्षम यंत्रणा उभारावी वेळोवेळी शेतकरी मेळावे, चर्चासत्र आयोजित करावे.
- 4 प्रत्येक गावातील जमीन, शेतीचा दर्जा, तेथील पाण्याची पातळी, सिंचनाच्या सोयी, जमिनीतील मूलद्रव्ये यांचे शासनाने सर्वेक्षण करावे नंतर अहवालानुसार शेतकऱ्यांना विशिष्ट वाणची पीक शिफारस करावी .
- 5 शासनाच्या विविध योजनेअंतर्गत आपल्या शेतीचे मृदसंधारण करावे त्यामुळे शेतातील पाण्याची पातळी वाढते आणि जमिनीची धूप थांबते.
- 6 गरजू शेतकऱ्यांना शेतीची मषागत करता यावी म्हणून अद्यावत कृषी औजारांचा अनुदानावर शासनाने विविध योजनेअंतर्गत पुरवठा करावा अशा योजनांचे वेळोवेळी खऱ्या अर्थाने मूल्य मापन केले तर शेतकऱ्यांच्या शेतीचा विकास जलद गतीने होईल.
- 7 अकोला जिल्हयातील सिंचनाचा अनुशेष दूर करण्यासाठी कडक पावले उचलल्यास अकोला जिल्हयातील शेती सिंचनाखाली येईल.

- 8 शेत-यांनी उत्पादन खर्चात घट करण्यासाठी अद्यावत कृषी औजारांचा जास्तीत जास्त उपयोग करून शेतीची मशागत करावी.
- 9 पाऊस सुरु होण्यापूर्वी शेतक-यांनी आपल्या शेताचे जलसंधारण कार्य ;बंधारा घालणे, शेततळे इ.द्ध पुर्ण करावे. जेणे करून शेतीची धूप होणार नाही आणि शेतीतील पाण्याची पातळी वाढेल.
- 10 शेतक-यांच्या पेरणीपूर्वी शासनाने त्यांना योग्य दरात दर्जेदार संकरित बी-बियाण्याचा पुरवठा योग्य यंत्रणेमार्फत करावा आणि त्यावर प्रभावी नियंत्रण ठेवावे.
- 11 बाजारपेठेतील बी-बियाणे , रासायनिक खते व किटकनाषके यांच्या किंमतीतील काळा बाजार आणि कृत्रिम टंचाई रोखण्यासाठी शासनाने प्रत्येक जिल्हयात प्रभावी नियंत्रण व्यवस्था ठेवावी.
- 12 कृत्रिम टंचाई , काळाबाजार आणि निकृष्ट दर्जाचे बियाणे व औषधे पुरविणा-या व्यापा-यांवर दंडात्मक कारवाई करून त्यांचा परवाना रद्द करावा. निकृष्ट दर्जाचे साधन सामुग्री ज्या शेतक-यांना विकली त्यांचा परवाना रद्द करावा. निकृष्ट दर्जाचे साधन सामुग्री ज्या शेतक-यांना विकली त्यांना नुकसान भरपाई संबंधित व्यक्तींनी द्यावी.
- 13 शेतक-यांनी बियाणे, खते, कीटकनाषके, संवर्धके विकत घेतांना नेहमी त्यावरिल तारिख तपासून पाहावी व कृषी केंद्र मालकाकडून त्याचे पक्के बिल घ्यावे.
- 14 कृषी प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमाचे वेळोवेळी शासनाने आयोजन करावे आणि अशा कार्यक्रमात जास्तीत जास्त शेतक-यांना सहभागी करावे.
- 15 युवकांचा शेती विषयक दृष्टिकोन बदलण्यासाठी विशेष प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमांचे आयोजन करावे.
- 16 शेतक-यांनी दरवर्षी डॉ. पंजाबराव कृषी विद्यापीने आयोजित शिवार फेरी व कृषीप्रदर्शनीचा अवघ्य लाभ घ्यावा. त्यातून त्यांना खुप फायदा होईल .
- 17 विविध कृषी संशोधन संस्था, कृषी विद्यापीठे यांच्या संशोधन कार्याला सरकारने प्रोस्ताहन द्यावे.  
त्यांनी काढलेल्या संशोधन निष्कर्षाची अमलबजावणी केल्यास शेतक-यांचा विकास जलद गतीने होईल.
- 18 शेतक-यांना कापूस पीकात आंतर पीक म्हणून तुरीचे उत्पादन घ्यावे ते फायदेशीर राहिल.
- 19 शेतक-यांनी आंतरमशागतीसाठी तणनाशकाची योग्य वेळी फवारणी करावी.
- 20 शेतक-यांनी किटक नाषक फवारणी सोबत अळयांचा नायनाट करण्यासाठी एकात्मिक किड नियंत्रण पद्धतीचा अवलंब करावा.
- 21 जमिनीत किटकनाशकाचे प्रमाण वाढत असून ते आरोग्यास अपायकारक ठरत आहे. तसेच जमिनीची उत्पादन क्षमता कमी होत असल्याने सेंद्रिय कापसाला प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी शासनाच्या विविध योजनांचा शेतक-यांनी फायदा घ्यावा.

- 22 शेतकऱ्यांनी दोन तीन वर्षातून एकदा ढेंचा सारखे हिरवळीचे पीक जमिनीत मिसळवून दयावे. त्यामुळे जमिनीचा दर्जा सुपीक बनतो.
- 23 शेतकऱ्यांनी रासायनिक खतांवर अवलंबून न राहता, सेंद्रिय, कंपोस्ट, गांडूळ खतांचा वापर करावा त्यामुळे शेती सुपीक बनून उत्पादनात वाढ होते.
- 24 षेतक-यांनी आपल्या षेतात षेततळे तयार करून ज्यावेळी पिकाला पाण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. त्यावेळी याचा उपयोग घ्यावा.
- 25 प्रत्येक षेतक-यांनी आपल्या कुटूंबाच्या उत्पन्नाचा विचार करून अवास्तव खर्च टाळावा. जसे बारसे, लग्न समारंभ, तेरवी वैगेरे.
- 26 षासनाच्या पिक विमा षेजनेत जास्तीत जास्त षेतक-यांनी सहभागी व्हावे. जेणे करून पिकांचे नुकसान झाल्यास विमा कुपनीकडून नुकसान भरपाई मिळेल.
- 27 कापसाची आधारभूत किंमत ठरवितांना कापसाचा उत्पादन खर्च विचारता घेऊन कापसाची आधारभूत किंमत ठरवावी कारण दिवसेंदिवस महागाई सतत वाढत आहे.
- 28 ग्रेडींगची पद्धती सोपी करावी. षेतक-यांनी कापसाची प्रतवारी योग्य पद्धतीने केल्यास त्यांच्या उत्पादीत मालाल योग्य भाव मिळेल.
- 29 कापूस एकाधिकारी योजनेवर षासनाचे नियंत्रण असावे त्यामुळे ग्रेडर स्वतःची मनमानी करणार नाही.
- 30 कापूस संकलन केद्रावरील मूलभूत सुविधा उपलब्ध करून द्याव्या.
- 31 कापसाचा चुकारा लवकरात लवकर व रोख स्वरूपात शेतकऱ्यांना मिळावा.
- 32 तसेच कापूस खरेदी लवकरात लवकर सुरु करावी जेणे करून शेतकऱ्यांची व्यापारी लुट करणार नाहीत.
- 33 अकोला जिल्हयातील कापूस उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांनी जिल्हा कृषी अधिकाऱ्यांच्या व पी. के. व्हि.च्या सल्ल्याने उत्पादन घेतल्यास शेतकऱ्यांच्या उत्पादनात वाढ होईल.
- कापूस उत्पादनाचे बाबतीत पाऊस, हवामान, जमिनीचा प्रकार, पेरणीची वेळ व पद्धत, बियाणे, खत व्यवस्थापन, पाणी व्यवस्थापन, मशागत आणि पिक संरक्षण उपाय ह्या काही महत्वाच्या बाबी आहेत. अधिक उत्पादन मिळविण्याकरिता शिफारसीत वाणांची आधुनिक तंत्राने लागवड केल्यास कापूस उत्पादनात निश्चितच भर पडेल.
- सारांश** – अकोला जिल्हयात सिंचनाचा अनुषेप जास्त असल्यामुळे कापूस हे जिल्हयातील एकमेव नगदी पीक असून त्यावर अकोला जिल्हयातील षेतकऱ्यांची आर्थिक परिस्थिती अवलंबून आहे. अकोला जिल्हयातील जवळ जवळ 80 टक्के षेतकरी कापसाची लागवड करतात. दिवसेंदिवस कापूस उत्पादनाचा खर्च वाढत असून उत्पन्न मात्र घटत आहे. परंतु हेक्टरी उत्पादकता फारच कमी आहे. कापूस उत्पादनाकरिता पाऊस व हवामान, सिंचन अनुषेप जास्त, अनियमित पाऊस अयोग्य जमिनीतही कपाषीची लागवड सिंचनाची कमी उपलब्धता, आधुनिक लागवड तंत्राचा कमी वापर, अप्रमाणित बियाण्याचा वापर, षेतकऱ्यांची बेताची आर्थिक परिस्थिती अल्पभुधारकी, नवीन तंत्रज्ञानाचा पुरेसा प्रसार व स्वीकार न होणे ई. कमी उत्पादकतेची कारणे आहे. वरिल षिफारशीचा अवलंब केल्यास षेतकऱ्यांची अर्थिकस्थिती सुधारेल.





पाऊलबुध्दे अनुराधा रामभाऊ & प्रा. डॉ. अशोक कोरडे (1409-1411)

## जीएसटी कर प्रणालीची संरचना आणि परिणाम

पाऊलबुध्दे अनुराधा रामभाऊ & प्रा. डॉ. अशोक कोरडे

संशोधन विद्यार्थी, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा, विद्यापीठ, औरंगाबाद  
अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, एस.के.गांधी, महाविद्यालय, कडा, ता. आष्टी, जि. बीड

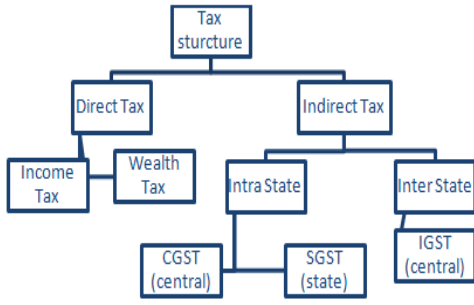
**सारांश :-** जीएसटी ला गुड्स आणि सर्व्हिसेस टॅक्स असेही म्हणतात. जीएसटी देशाच्या आर्थिक वाढीला चालना देण्यासाठी आणि राष्ट्रीय उत्पादनात वाढ करण्यासाठी तयार केलेली अप्रत्यक्ष कर रचना होय. जगातील 165 देशांनी जीएसटी लागू केली आहे. तथापि 16 वर्षापूर्वी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी सरकारने भारतात जीएसटीची संकल्पना मांडली होती. जीएसटी कर संरचनामध्ये एक देश, एक कर, एक मार्केट ही संकल्पना अस्तित्वात आली. ( यामध्ये केंद्र आणि राज्य सरकार जीएसटीमध्ये एकच कर भरावा लागतो. त्यामुळे एका वस्तू व सेवेसाठी दुहेरी कर आकला जाणार नाही.) जीएसटी ची अंमलबजावणी झाल्यानंतर देशातील प्रत्येक व्यक्ती जी सेवा पुरवते ती व्यक्ती जीएसटीसाठी शुल्क आकारण्यास जबाबदार असते. यावरून असे सुचित होते की, मोदी सरकार जीएसटी द्वारे देशाचा आर्थिक विकास घडून आणेल की, विकासाला अडथळ निर्माण करेल हे जाणून घेणे आवश्यक ठरेल.

**प्रस्तावना :-** भारत हा कृषी प्रधान देश असल्याने 70% लोक शेती क्षेत्रावर अवलंबून आहेत. या देशातील गरिब जनता कर प्रणालीच्या त्रासातून बाहेर काढण्यासाठी करप्रणालीच्या सुधारण्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातून जीएसटी फारच महत्वाचे आहे. ( जगामध्ये 165 देशात जीएसटी व्यवस्था लागू केली गेली.) त्यामध्ये न्यूझीलँड 15% ऑस्ट्रेलिया 10%, फ्रॉन्स 19.6%, जर्मनी 19%, स्वीडन आणि डेन्मार्क 25%, पाकिस्तान 18%, एवढे दर जीएसटी लागू केले. त्याप्रमाणे 2006-07 च्या अंदाज प्रत्रकात कॉंग्रेसच्या राजवटीत प्रथम जीएसटी चा उल्लेख केला गेला होता. त्यानंतर भारतात 1 जुलै 2017 पासून वस्तू व सेवा कर (जीएसटी) हा एकच अप्रत्यक्ष कर लागू करण्यात आला. यामागील महत्वाची उद्दीष्टे म्हणजे देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासाला चालना देवून देशभरात एकसमान करप्रणाली असावी यासाठी जीएसटीचा स्विकार केला गेला. त्यानुसार केंद्र आणि राज्य सरकारद्वारे यापूर्वी लागू केलेले अनेक कर रद्द जीएसटी राष्ट्रीय स्तरावर वस्तू व सेवांच्या निर्मिती, विक्री आणि वापरावर एक व्यापक कर आकारणी केली जाते.

**शोध निबंधाचे उद्दिष्टे :-**

1. भारतात जीएसटी लागू करण्यात येण्यापूर्वीचा इतिहास अभ्यासणे.
2. भारतातील जीएसटी कर संरचनेचा अभ्यास करणे.
3. जीएसटी चा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर होणारा परिणाम अभ्यासणे.
4. जीएसटी कर प्रणालीचे फायदे व तोटे अभ्यासणे.

**संशोधन पद्धती :-** प्रस्तूत शोधनिबंधासाठी दुय्यम तथ्य संकलन पद्धतीचा वापर केलेला आहे. जीएसटीच्या परिणामाचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी संदर्भ ग्रंथ वर्तमानपत्रातील लेख, इंटरनेट आणि विविध वेबसाइट या माहितीच्या महाजालाच्या माध्यमातून संकलीत केलेल्या माहितीचा आधार घेतलेला आहे.



**भारतातील कर संरचना :-** भारताच्या राज्यघटनेत दुरुस्ती करून नविन कायदे करण्यात आले. संविधानात 122 वे संशोधन केले गेले. "गुड अँड सर्व्हिसेस काउन्सिल" ही मध्यवर्ती वैधानिक संस्था जीएसटी नियमन करते. जीएसटी अंतर्गत 1 जुलै 2017 पासून 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% व 28% असे दर ठरविण्यात आले आहेत. जीएसटी लागू केल्यामुळे काही

वर्षापर्यंत महागाईच्या दुनियेत जगावे लागेल. **Packaged food products** वर अनेक राज्यांनी **costam duty** लावली नाही. याचा दर 4 ते 6% पर्यंत होतो. परंतू जीएसटीमुळे त्याचे प्रमाण 18% कर द्यावा लागतो. त्याचप्रमाणे सोने, रेडीअम यावर 4 ते 5% टॅक्स देत परंतू आता जीएसटीमुळे 18% टॅक्स भरावा लागत असल्याने त्यांच्या किंमतीत वाढ झाली. वस्तू प्रमाणे सेवाच्या किंमतीत देखील वाढ होउन महागाई वाढली. 4 डिसेंबर 2017 रोजी मुख्य आर्थिक सल्लागार अरविंद सुब्रमण्य यांनी सवलतीच्या वस्तूंना 12% जीएसटी दर, मानक वस्तूसाठी 17-18% आणि लक्झरी सामानासाठी 40% व्याजदर दिले. सध्याच्या 14% दराने जास्तीत जास्त सेवाकर दिला जातो. अशा पुढाकारामुळे महागाई दडपली जाण्याची शक्यता आहे.

**जीएसटी चा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील परिणाम :-**

- अप्रत्यक्ष करसंरचना भारताच्या आर्थिक वाढ आणि स्पर्धात्मकता यामधील मोठा अडथळा आहे. या अडथळ्यांनी भारतीय बाजार खंडीत केला आहे. कराच्या किंमतीवर होणारा परिणाम देशी उत्पादनास कमी मागणी निर्माण करतो. या परिस्थितीत जीएसटी सुरुवात आर्थिक वाढीसाठी महत्वाची मानली जाते. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर अनुकूल परिणाम होईल.
- देशभरात एकसमान क्रेडीटसह एकसमान जीएसटीची अंमलबजावणी करण्यावर कर अडथळ्यांना काढणे, भारतात एक सामान्य बाजारपेठ निर्माण करणे. आणि पुरवठा साखळीत कार्यक्षमपणा वाढवणे. ह्यामुळे व्यापार विस्तृत होईल. जीएसटी ने संगठित उदययोग आणि आधुनिकीकृत वेअरहाउसिंगवर अनुकूल परिणाम होतो.
- जीएसटी भारतात व्यवसाय करण्यास सुलभ करेल सिंगल अनेक करांचे एकत्रीकरण करून कर अनुपालन आणि व्यवहाराची खर्चाची किंमत कमी करेल. स्थिर, पारदर्शी आणि अपेक्षित कर यंत्रणेमुळे भारतातील स्थानिक आणि विदेशी गुंतवणूकीला रोजगार संधी वाढविण्यास प्रोत्साहन मिळेल.
- मानवी हस्तक्षेप न करता जीएसटीएनटी द्वारे कर परतावा, परतावा आणि कर देयकाची इलेक्टॉनिक प्रक्रिया यामुळे भ्रष्टाचार आणि कर चुकवेगिरी कमी होईल. निर्बाध कर्ज आणि परताव्याच्या प्रक्रियेद्वारे व्यवहाराच्या अंगभूत तपासणीमुळे काळा पैसा निर्मितीसाठी व्याप्ती कमी होईल. ज्यामुळे भांडवलाचा उत्पादक वापर होऊ शकेल.
- जीएसटी उदयोगाकडून उत्सुकतेने वाट पाहत असताना जीएसटी भारतात लागू करण्याची कायदेशीर प्रक्रिया फारच लांब आणि गुंतागुतीची आहे.

**जीएसटी करप्रणालीचे फायदे :-**

1. कर भरणे सुलभ होईल त्यामध्ये कराची चोरी किंवा कर न भरणे किंवा भरणे या प्रवृत्तीला आळा बसेल.
2. देशाच्या राष्ट्रीय एकूण उत्पादनात वाढ होईल त्याचवेळी देशाचा आर्थिक विकासाचा दर 1% वरून 105% ऐवढा वाढेल.
3. संपुर्ण देशात समान खरेदी करण्यासाठी एकाच दराने कर द्यावा लागेल. पुर्ण देशात एकाच किंमतीला एक प्रकारचे सामान खरेदी करता येईल.
4. जीएसटी मुळे असंघटीत उदयोगही करांच्या जाळ्यात येईल. त्यामुळे सरकारचे उत्पन्न वाढेल आणि संघटित आणि असंघटित क्षेत्रातील दर कमी होण्यास मदत होईल.
5. जीएसटी मुळे कंपन्या आपल्या वस्तू राज्यातल्या राज्यात न विकता संपुर्ण देशात त्याची विक्री करू शकता त्यामुळे ग्राहकांना वस्तू व सेवा निवड करायला जास्त वाव मिळेल.

**जीएसटी प्रणालीचे तोटे :-**

1. राज्य सरकारला मिळणारे कर उत्पन्न कमी होईल.
2. पेट्रोल, डिझेल, केरोसीन इ. उत्पादनांना पुढील 5 वर्ष जीएसटी लागू होणार आहे.
3. वस्तू आणि सेवा यांच्या किंमतीत वाढ होऊन महागाई वाढणार आहे.

**निष्कर्ष :-** प्रस्तूत शोधनिबंधात अप्रत्यक्ष कर संरचनेचे तर्कसंकत ठरविण्याचा हा एक प्रयत्न आहे. 165 देशांनी जीएसटी लागू केलेली आहे. परंतु भारत सरकारने विविध देशाद्वारे जीएसटी यंत्रणेचा अभ्यास करून जीएसटी अंमलबजावणी भविष्यात सामान्य जनतेच्या हितावह असेल. जीएसटीच्या अंमलबजावणीमुळे महागाईच्या विरुद्ध भारताच्या गरिब जनतेला संरक्षण देण्याचा प्रयत्न करावा. आणि कर रचना अधिक सुलभ करावी.

**संदर्भ ग्रंथ :-**

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9. [epaperindianexpress.com](http://epaperindianexpress.com)

डॉ. राजेंद्र भोसल & गायकवाड ज्योती नानासाहेब (1412-1417)

## कृषी विकास योजनांचा शेती क्षेत्रावर झालेल्या परिणामांचा चिकीत्सक अभ्यास

डॉ. राजेंद्र भोसल & गायकवाड ज्योती नानासाहेब

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**प्रस्तावना:** जगातील अनेक व्यवसायांपैकी कृषी व्यवसाय हा सर्वात प्राचीन व्यवसाय आहे. प्राथमिक गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी मानव वसाहत करून राहू लागल्यापासूनच तो शेतीकडे लक्ष देत आहे. आधुनिक काळात औद्योगिकीकरणाचा विकास आणि विस्तार मोठ्या प्रमाणात झाला असला तरी आजही जगाच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी जवळजवळ २@३ लोकांचे जीवन कृषीवर अवलंबून आहे. याशिवाय जगातील सर्वच लोकांना अन्नधान्याचा पुरवठा कृषीमुळेच उपलब्ध होतो. जगाची लोकसंख्या प्रतीवर्षी गुणोत्तर श्रेणीने वाढत असल्यामुळे शेतीसाठी वापरण्यात येणाऱ्या विविध घटकांचा योग्य वापर करून पुरेसा कृषी विकास घडवून आणण्यासाठी सर्वच कृषीप्रधान राष्ट्रे प्रयत्नशील आहेत.

### भारतातील कृषी क्षेत्राचे महत्व:

भारतातील कृषी क्षेत्राचे महत्व थोडक्यात पुढीलप्रमाणे सांगता येईल.

- भारतातील लोकांच्या उपजीविकेचे प्रमुख साधन म्हणून शेतीकडे बघितले जाते. एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी ६० टक्के लोक प्रत्यक्ष शेतीवर तर ६ टक्के लोक अप्रत्यक्षरित्या शेतीवर अवलंबून आहेत.
- भारतीय उत्पन्नाचा प्रमुख आधार शेती हाच आहे. पहिल्या पंचवर्षीक योजना काळात ४५ टक्के उत्पन्न शेती क्षेत्रातून मिळाले होते तर आज १८ टक्के उत्पन्न या क्षेत्रातून मिळते.
- शेती व्यवसायामध्येच जास्तीत जास्त रोजगारनिर्मिती होत असल्याचे दिसून येते.
- औद्योगिकीकरणाला लागणारा कच्चा माल प्रामुख्याने शेतीतूनच उपलब्ध होतो.
- चहा, कॉफी, मसाले, तंबाखु, अत्तर या वस्तू भारताचे विदेशी व्यापारातील महत्व वाढवितात.
- भारतीय बाजारपेठ विकसीत होण्यास कृषीव्यवसायच कारणीभूत आहे.
- भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था गतीमान होण्यास कृषी क्षेत्राची मदत होते.
- देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासात शेती क्षेत्राला विशेष महत्व राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नातील या क्षेत्राचा वाटा नेहमीच महत्वपूर्ण राहिलेला आहे.

**अहमदनगर जिल्हयातील कृषी विभाग व कृषी विकास योजनांचे महत्व:** जिल्हयामध्ये राज्यपुरस्कृत व केंद्रपुरस्कृत अनेक कृषी विकास योजनांचा अवलंब राज्य शासनाच्या व जिल्हा परिषदेच्या कृषी विभागांमार्फत केला जातो. महाराष्ट्र शासन कृषी विभागाची स्थापना १८८३ मध्ये झाली असून प्रत्येक जिल्हा व तालुक्याच्या ठिकाणी कृषी विभाग कार्यरत आहे. अहमदनगर जिल्हयात एकूण ३१ कृषी विभाग कृषी विकासासाठी कार्य करतात. जिल्हा परिषदेमार्फत कृषी विभागाची स्थापना १९६२ मध्ये करण्यात आली असून तालुका स्तरावरही पंचायत समीतीमार्फत स्वतंत्र कृषी विभाग कार्यरत आहेत. या कृषी विभागांमार्फत वेगवेगळ्या कृषी विकास योजना राबविल्या गेल्या असून आजही नवनविन योजनांचा अवलंब केला जातो. कृषी विकासात कृषी विकास योजनांचा वाटा मोठा आहे. कृषी विकास योजनांमध्ये राज्य शासनाच्या योजनांपैकी पिक विमा योजना फलोदयान विकास योजना, भाजीपाला विकास योजना, तृणधान्य विकास कार्यक्रम, शेततळे धडक कार्यक्रम, सेंद्रीय शेती योजना यांसारख्या योजना जिल्हयात राबविल्या जातात. तर याचबरोबर केंद्रपुरस्कृत राष्ट्रीय अन्नसुरक्षा अभियान, कृषी विस्तारविषयक योजना, केंद्रपुरस्कृत गळीतधान्य विकास कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय फलोदयान अभियान, कोरडवाहू शाश्वत शेती कार्यक्रम, पाणलोट विषयक योजना इ. सारख्या योजना जिल्हयामध्ये राबविल्या गेल्या आहेत. या योजनांचा सन २००५ ते २०१५ या कालखंडात कृषी क्षेत्रावर झालेल्या परिणामांचा आढावा प्रस्तुत अभ्यास विषयातून घेण्यात आलेला आहे.

#### **उद्दिष्टे:**

१. महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या कृषी विकासासाठी राबविलेल्या योजनांचा सविस्तर अभ्यास करणे.
२. कृषी विकास योजनांचा जिल्हयातील शेतकऱ्यांनी घेतलेल्या लाभांचा अभ्यास करणे
३. कृषी विकास योजनांचे अहमदनगर जिल्हयातील शेती क्षेत्रावरील झालेल्या परिणामांचा शोध घेणे.

#### **गृहीतकृत्ये:**

१. अहमदनगर जिल्हयातील शेतकरी विविध कृषी विकास योजनांचा लाभ प्राप्त करत आहेत.
२. कृषी विकास योजनांचे शेती क्षेत्रावर अनुकूल परिणाम होत आहेत.
३. कृषी विकास योजनांच्या लाभप्राप्तीमुळे एकूण उत्पादन व उत्पन्नात वाढ होत आहे.

#### **संशोधन पध्दती:**

प्रस्तुत संशोधन हे वर्णनात्मक व विश्लेषणात्मक आहे.

#### **तथ्य संकलन:**

प्रस्तुत संशोधन प्राप्त तथ्यांच्या अधारे सखोल अध्ययनावर आधारित आहे. तथ्य संकलनासाठी प्राथमिक व दुऱ्यम स्रोतांचा वापर केला आहे.

**अ) प्राथमिक स्रोत:** प्राथमिक तथ्य संकलनासाठी प्रश्नावली या स्रोताचा वापर करून शेतकरी कुटुंबांकडून पुर्वनियोजित प्रश्नावलीच्या अधारे वस्तूनिष्ठ माहिती गोळा करण्यात

आली आहे. त्यासाठी नमुना निवडीच्या आकृतीबंधानुसार अहमदनगर जिल्हयातील नमुना २८ गावे आणि ४४८ लाभार्थी शेतकरी कुटुंबांची निवड केली आहे.

**नमुना निवड:** अहमदनगर जिल्हयातील प्रगत, मध्यम व मागास तालुक्यातील प्रत्येकी २ तालुके व आदिवाशी गटातील १ तालुका असे एकूण ७ तालुके निवडले आहेत. या प्रत्येक तालुक्यातून यादृच्छिक नमुना निवडी अंतर्गत प्रत्येकी ४ अशी गावे कि ज्यातील ५० टक्के शेतकऱ्यांनी कृषी विकास योजनांचा लाभ घेतलेला आहे. ती गावे नमुना म्हणून सर्वेक्षणासाठी निवडून त्या प्रत्येक गावातील सिमान्त भुधारक, अल्पभुधारक, मध्यम भुधारक व मोठे भुधारक असे वर्गीकरण करून प्रत्येक गटातील ४ असे प्रमाण ठेवून एका गटातील ११२ याप्रमाणे २८ गावांतील एकूण ४४८ कुटुंबे सर्वेक्षणासाठी निवडली आहेत.

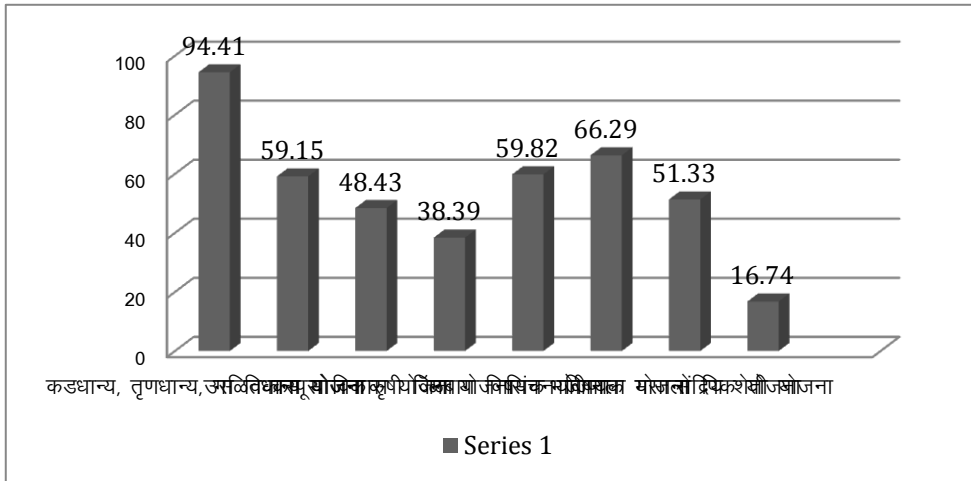
१. **शेतकऱ्यांनी लाभ घेतलेल्या कृषीविकास योजना:** अहमदनगर जिल्हयातील निवड केलेल्या शेतकऱ्यांनी आपल्या कृषी विकासासाठी कोणकोणत्या कृषीविकास योजनांचा लाभ घेतला आहे हे पुढील तक्त्यावरून स्पष्ट होते.

**जिल्हयातील शेतकऱ्यांनी कृषी विकास योजनांचा घेतलेला लाभ दर्शविणारा तक्ता**

अ.न	योजना	शेतकरी संख्या	शेकडा प्रमाण
१	कडधान्य, तृणधान्य, गळितधान्य योजना	४२३	९४.४१
२	ऊस विकास योजना	२६५	५९.१५
३	कापूस विकास कार्यक्रम	२१७	४८.४३
४	कृषी विमा योजना	१७२	३८.३९
५	फळबाग विषयक योजना	२६८	५९.८२
६	सिंचन विषयक योजना	२९७	६६.२९
७	भाजीपाला, मसाला पिक योजना	२३०	५१.३३
	सेंद्रिय शेती योजना	७५	१६.७४

स्रोत: प्रत्यक्ष सर्वेक्षण

**जिल्हयातील शेतकऱ्यांनी कृषी विकास योजनांचा घेतलेला लाभ दर्शविणारा आलेख**



वरील तक्ता व आलेखावरून स्पष्ट होते की कृषी विकासाच्या विविध योजनांपैकी कडधान्य, तृणधान्य व गळितधान्य विकास योजनेचा लाभ ९४.४१ टक्के शेतकऱ्यांनी घेतला असून ऊस विकास योजनेचा लाभ ५९.१५ टक्के शेतकऱ्यांनी तर कापूस विकास योजनेचा लाभ ४८.४३ टक्के शेतकऱ्यांनी घेतला आहे. कृषी विमा योजनेचा लाभ ३८.३९ टक्के शेतकरी वर्गाला तर फळबागविषयक योजनांचा लाभ ५९.८२ टक्के शेतकरी वर्गाला झाला आहे. सिंचनविषयक योजनेचा लाभ ६६.२९ टक्के शेतकऱ्यांनी तर भजीपाला योजनेचा लाभ ५१.३३ टक्के शेतकऱ्यांनी घेतला आहे. सेंद्रिय शेती योजनेचा लाभ १६.७४ टक्के शेतकरी वर्गाने घेतला आहे.

**कृषी विकास योजनांचा शेती क्षेत्रावर झालेला परिणाम:** कृषी विकास योजनांचा शेती क्षेत्रावर झालेला परिणाम अभ्यासण्यासाठी पुढील काही प्रमुख योजनांचा शेती क्षेत्रावर झालेल्या परिणामांचे विश्लेषण केले आहे.

### १. तृणधान्य विकास योजना:

**जिल्ह्यातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या तृणधान्य व कडधान्य विकास योजनेच्या लाभापूर्वीचा व लाभानंतरचा पिकांचा आकृतीबंध दर्शविणारा तक्ता**

योजनेच्या लाभापूर्वीचा पिकांचा आकृती बंध										
अ. न.	पिके	शे. संख्या	ए. क्षेत्र हे.	स. क्षेत्र हे.	ए. उत्पा. क्विं	स. उत्पा.	विक्री करणारे	विक्री उत्पा. क्विं	विक्रीपासूनचे उत्पन्न रू	स. उत्पन्न
१	ज्वारी	३७७	६७०	१.७७	१४३१	३.७९	२५८	३६१	३,१२,८००	१२१२.४०
२	बाजरी	३९८	७९२.१०	१.९९	१८०२	४.५२	३८२	६९०	४,३०,७६०	११८०.००
३	गहु	३५८	८२०.३०	२.२९	२३१४	६.४६	३४९	१०८०	९,९२,८३०	२८४४.७८
योजनेच्या लाभानंतरचा पिकांचा आकृतीबंध										
अ. न.	पिके	शे. संख्या	ए. क्षेत्र हे.	स. क्षेत्र हे.	ए. उत्पा. क्विं	स. उत्पा.	विक्री करणारे	विक्री उत्पा. क्विं	विक्रीपासूनचे उत्पन्न रू	स. उत्पन्न
१	ज्वारी	३८५	७६९	१.९९	१४९१	३.८७	२६६	३७३	३,८२,९०२	१४३९.४८
२	बाजरी	४०५	९२०.१३	२.२७	१९७०	४.८६	३८७	७०५	४,८५,७८०	१२५५.२४
३	गहु	३६६	९९८.२३	२.७२	२३९०	६.५३	३५४	११४०	१०,३०,२४२	२९१०.५७

स्रोत: प्रत्यक्ष सर्वेक्षण

वरील तक्त्यावरून असे स्पष्ट होते की, योजनेच्या लाभापूर्वी ज्वारी पिकाचा विचार करता सरासरी क्षेत्र १.७७ हेक्टर होते ते योजनेच्या लाभानंतर वाढून १.९९ हेक्टर झाले त्याचबरोबर ज्वारी पिकाचे एकूण उत्पादन १४३१ वरून वाढून १४९१ क्विंटल झाले व सरासरी उत्पन्नातही १२१२.४० रू. वरून १४३९.४८ रू. ची वाढ झाली. बाजरीच्या बाबतीतही सरासरी क्षेत्रात १.९९ वरून २.१७ हेक्टर तर एकूण उत्पन्नात ४,३०,७६० रू.

वरून ४,८५,७८० रू. पर्यंत वाढ दिसून आली तसेच या पिकाचा सरासरी उत्पादनही ४.५२ क्विंटल वरून ४.८५ क्विंटल झाल्याचे दिसून येते. गहू या पिकाचा विचार करता योजनेच्या लाभानंतर सरासरी क्षेत्रात २.२९ हेक्टर वरून २.७२ हेक्टर इतकी वाढ झाली आहे. तर सरासरी उत्पादनही ६.४६ क्विंटल वरून ६.५३ क्विंटल पर्यंत वाढलेले दिसते. याशिवाय सरासरी उत्पनाचा विचार करता तेही २८४४.७८ रू. वरून २९१०.५७ रू पर्यंत वाढलेले आहे.

## २. फलोत्पादन विषयक योजना:

योजनापूर्वीचा फळपिकांचा आकृतीबंध						
पिक घेणारे शेतकरी	एकूण क्षेत्र. एकर	सरासरी क्षेत्र. एकर	एकूण खर्च रू.	सरासरी खर्च रू.	एकूण उत्पन्न रू.	सरासरी उत्पन्न रू.
२४७	७९३.७	१५.१५	४३,५२,०७३	९९,७४५.४४	५९,१५,९१३	१,०८,८९६
योजनेच्या लाभानंतरचा फळपिकांचा आकृतीबंध						
पिक घेणारे शेतकरी	एकूण क्षेत्र. एकर	सरासरी क्षेत्र. एकर	एकूण खर्च रू.	सरासरी खर्च रू.	एकूण उत्पन्न रू.	सरासरी उत्पन्न रू.
२६८	१२६४.७	१४.७४	५५,०९,३५४	८०,७८५.२५	१,०८,५०,५३४	१,२३,०५०.१९

स्त्रोत: प्रत्यक्ष सर्वेक्षण

वरील तक्त्यावरून फळबाग पिकांचा योजनेच्या लाभापूर्वीचा व लाभानंतरचा आकृतीबंध स्पष्ट होतो. सर्व फळपिकांपासूनच्या एकूण उत्पन्नात ५९,१५,९१३ रू. वरून १,०८,५०,५३४ रू. पर्यंत वाढ झाल्याची दिसून आली तर सरासरी उत्पन्नातही १,०८,८९६ रू. वरून १,२३,०५०.१९ रू. पर्यंत वाढ दिसून येते तसेच एकूण व सरासरी क्षेत्रातही वाढ झालेली आहे.

## ३. ऊस विकास योजना:

ऊस विकास योजनेपूर्वीचा ऊस पिकाचा आकृतीबंध							
अ.न	शेतकरी संख्या	एकूण क्षेत्र. ए.	सरासरी क्षेत्र. एकर	एकूण खर्च रू.	सरासरी खर्च रू.	एकूण उत्पन्न रू.	सरासरी उत्पन्न रू.
१	१७८	४१५	२.३३	३०,६९,२६३	१७२४३.०५	७६,१०,३५८	४२७५२.८२
ऊस विकास योजनेच्या लाभानंतरचा ऊस पिकाचा आकृतीबंध							
अ.न	शेतकरी संख्या	एकूण क्षेत्र. ए.	सरासरी क्षेत्र. एकर	एकूण खर्च रू.	सरासरी खर्च रू.	एकूण उत्पन्न रू.	सरासरी उत्पन्न रू.
१	२६५	६४७.८०	२.४४	४०,०८,६३०	१५१२६.९०	१,२०,५१,६००	४४४७७.७४

स्त्रोत: प्रत्यक्ष सर्वेक्षण

वरील तक्त्यावरून स्पष्ट होते की, ऊस विकास योजनेच्या लाभापूर्वी ऊस पिकाचे एकूण क्षेत्र ४१५ एकर व सरासरी क्षेत्र २.३३ एकर होते. ते योजना राबविल्यानंतर वाढून



अनुक्रमे ६४७.८० व २.४४ एकर झाले. तर एकूण उत्पन्न ७६,१०,३५८ रू. होते ते वाढून १,२०,५१,६००रू झाले आणि सरासरी उत्पन्न ४२,७५२,८२ रू वरून ४४४७७.७४ रू. पर्यंत वाढले. याबरोबरच सरासरी खर्च १७२४३.०५ रू. वरून १५१२६.९० रू. पर्यंत घटला.

#### निष्कर्ष:

१. अहमदनगर जिल्हयातील शेतकऱ्यांनी अनेक कृषी विकास योजनांचा लाभ घेतलेला दिसून येतो.
२. सर्व तृणधान्यांच्या बाबतील एकूण क्षेत्र, सरासरी क्षेत्र व एकूण उत्पादन आणि एकूण उत्पन्न तसेच सरासरी उत्पादन व सरासरी उत्पन्नात वाढ झाल्याचे दिसून येते. त्याचबरोबर विक्रेय वाढावा देखील वाढलेला आहे.
३. फलोत्पाद विषयक योजनांचा जिल्हयातील शेतीक्षेत्रावर अनुकूल परिणाम झाला असून सर्व फळपिकांच्या एकूण व सरासरी क्षेत्रात तसेच एकूण व सरासरी उत्पन्नात वाढ झाली आहे.
४. ऊस विकास योजनेचा जिल्हयातील शेती क्षेत्राला व शेतकरी वर्गाला अनुकूल लाभ झाला आहे.

#### संदर्भ सूची:

१. देसाई भालेराव, (मे २०१३) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था, निराली प्रकाशन, पुणे.
२. कवीमंडन विजय, कृषी अर्थशास्त्र, श्री मंगेश प्रकाशन, नागपूर १९९६
३. आगलावे प्रदीप, जानेवारी (२०००) संशोधन पध्दती शास्त्र व तंत्रे, विद्या प्रकाशन नागपूर.
४. अहमदनगर जिल्हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन (२०१४), जिल्हा सांख्यिकी कार्यालय, अर्थ व सांख्यिकी संचनालय, महाराष्ट्र शासन.
५. कृषी योजना मार्गदर्शिका, कृषी विभाग, महाराष्ट्र शासन.
६. जिल्हा कृषी विभाग कार्यालय, अहमदनगर.

डॉ सुहास आव्हाड & दिगांबर ज्ञानदेव नलगे (1418-1420)

## स्वच्छता अभियानातर्गत राबविण्यात येणा-या स्वच्छभारत अभियानाचा अभ्यास

डॉ सुहास आव्हाड & दिगांबर ज्ञानदेव नलगे

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख/संशोधक मार्गदर्शक, सहकारमहर्षी भाऊसाहेब संतुजी थोरात कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, संगमनेर, जि.अहमदनगर

एम. फिल संशोधक विद्यार्थी, पदव्युत्तर अर्थशास्त्र संशोधन केंद्र, सहकारमहर्षी भाऊसाहेब संतुजी थोरात कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय संगमनेर जि.अहमदनगर

**प्रस्तावना** आपणास माहितच आहे की, सुमारे ८० टक्के रोगांचे कारण अशुध्द पाणी, अस्वच्छ परिसर व वैयक्तिक स्वच्छतेचा अभाव हे आहे. त्यामुळे “ स्वच्छता ” हा घटक अतिशय महत्वाचा आहे. स्वच्छता म्हणजे फक्त मानवी विष्टेचे व्यवस्थापन नसून वैयक्तिक परिसर स्वच्छता सांडपाणी व घनकचरा व्यवस्थापन यांचाही स्वच्छतेत समावेश होतो. राज्यांत संत गाडगेबाबा ग्रामस्वच्छता अभियान यांच्या माध्यमातून मोठ्या प्रमाणात जनजागृती करण्यात आली आहे. वैयक्तिक स्वच्छता परिसर स्वच्छता अन्नाची व पिण्याच्या पाण्याची हाताळणी या बाबतचा संदेश घराघरांत नेण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे व करण्यात येत आहे “ हात धुवा मोहिम ” प्रभावीपणे राबवून शाळा महाविद्यालये युवक , महिला बचत गट , ग्रामपंचायत यांच्या सहभागातून हात धुण्याचे महत्त्व सर्व सामान्य पर्यंत नेण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे. यात सातत्य राहण्यासाठी सतत जनजागृती करणे आवश्यक आहे. शाळेत स्वच्छता दूत उपक्रम प्रभावी पणे राबविण्याची गरज आहे. २ ऑक्टोबर २०१४ रोजी स्वच्छ भारत अभियानाची सुरुवात करण्यात आली. जनतेच्या सहभागामुळे स्वच्छ भारत अभियानाचे रुपांतर एका राष्ट्रीय चळवळीत झाले. या अभियानामुळे लोकांमध्ये जबाबदारीची भावना निर्माण झाली आहे. लोकांच्या सक्रीय सहभागामुळे “ महात्मा गांधीचे स्वच्छ भारत हे स्वप्न लवकरच साकार होण्याच्या मार्गावर आहे. मोदी म्हणाले महात्मा गांधीना सर्वात मोठे स्मारक म्हणजे २०१६ मध्ये त्यांच्या १५० व्या जयंतीला त्यांची स्वच्छ भारताची इच्छा साध्य करण्याची हा भारताचा स्वच्छते साठी सर्वात मोठा अभिमान आहे ”. यामध्ये ३० लाखाहून अधिक सरकारी कर्मचारी व शाळेतले व कॉलेजमधल्या मुलांनी भाग घेतला आहे. सन २०१५-२०१६ जानेवारी पर्यंत ५.४६ लाख स्वतंत्र शौचालय आणि सात सार्वजनिक शौचालय संकुले बांधण्यात आली असून एकूण रु. ५३३.७० कोटी खर्च झाले आहेत

**अभ्यासाचे महत्त्व :-** आरोग्यदायी आणि प्रतिष्ठित जीवन जगण्यासाठी स्वच्छतेची आवश्यकता आहे. स्वच्छतेसाठी राज्य- शासनाकडून आणि केंद्रशासनाकडून विविध योजना राबविण्यात येत आहेत. “ स्वच्छता हा घटक अतिशय महत्वाचा आहे ”. स्वच्छता म्हणजे मानवी विष्टेचे व्यवस्थापन नसून वैयक्तिक परिसर स्वच्छता सांडपाणी व घनकचरा व्यवस्थापन यांचा स्वच्छतेत समावेश होतो. स्वच्छता अभियानाचे महत्त्व दिवसेदिवस वाढत आहे. त्यामुळे या अभ्यासास महत्त्व प्राप्त होते.

**अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्टे -**

१. स्वच्छता अभियानातर्गत राबविण्यात येणा-या स्वच्छ भारत अभियानाचा अभ्यास करणे.

२. या अभियानातर्गत शौचालय बांधकामाच्या आकडेवारीचा अभ्यास करणे.

**अभ्यासाचे गृहितक :-**

१. या अभियानतर्गत शौचालय बांधकामध्ये वाढ झाली आहे.

**प्रकार निहाय शौचालय बांधकामाबाबतची आकडेवारी:-** २ ऑक्टोबर २०१४ पासून स्वच्छ भारत अभियान असे करण्यात आले असून २०१४-२०१६ या ५ वर्ष कालावधी करिता हे अभियान राबविण्यात येत आहे. ग्रामीण भागात स्वच्छता मोहिम राबविणे , उघडयावर मल:विसर्जन करण्यास प्रतिबंध, करणे कुटूंबासाठी वैयक्तिक शौचालय बांधणे व त्यांचा वापर करणे हि प्रमुख उद्दिष्टे आहेत. या अभियानतर्गत प्रकार निहाय शौचालय बांधकामबाबतची आकडेवारी खालील तक्ता क्र. १ मध्ये दर्शविली आहे.

**तक्ता क्र. १ प्रकार निहाय शौचालय बांधकामाबाबतची आकडेवारी (संख्या लाखात)**

प्रकार	वर्ष			वर्ष		
	२०१५-२०१६			२०१६-२०१७		
	लक्ष्य	साध्य	टक्केवारी	लक्ष्य	साध्य	टक्केवारी
दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील कुटूंबासाठी स्वतंत्र शौचालय	११.८८	६.५६	५५.५	१२.५०	६.१८	७३.५
दारिद्र्य रेषेवरील कुटूंबासाठी स्वतंत्र शौचालय	५.५५	२.२६	४१.५	५.५५	३.६०	६४.६
एकूण	१७.४३	८.८२	५१.१	१८.०५	१२.७६	७०.६

**संदर्भ :-महाराष्ट्राची आर्थिक पाहणी २०१६-१७**

वरील तक्त्यावरून हे स्पष्ट होते की, सन २०१५-१६ या वर्षामध्ये दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील कुटूंबासाठी स्वतंत्र शौचालय बांधण्याचे लक्ष्य ११.८८ ठरविण्यात आले होते तर त्यापैकी ६.५६ इतके शौचालय बांधकाम साध्य झाले आहे. त्यांची टक्केवारी ५५.५ आहे सन २०१६-१७ या वर्षामध्ये हे लक्ष्य १२.५० असून त्यापैकी साध्य ६.१८ झाले आहे. तर त्यांची टक्केवारी ७३.५ आहे. दारिद्र्यरेषेवरील कुटूंबासाठी स्वतंत्र शौचालय बांधण्याचे लक्ष्य २०१५ -१६ या वर्षामध्ये ५.५५ ठरविण्यात आले होते त्यापैकी २.२६ साध्य झाले असून त्यांची टक्केवारी ४१.५ आहे. सन २०१६-१७ वर्षामध्ये हे लक्ष्य ५.५५

असून त्यापैकी साध्य ३.६० झाले आहे. त्याची टक्केवारी ६४.६: आहे. या अभियानतर्गत २०१५-१६ मध्ये एकूण ५१.१० टक्के शौचालय बांधकाम पूर्ण झाले आहे. तर २०१६-१७ मध्ये शौचालय बांधकाम ७०.६ टक्के पूर्ण झाले आहे.

**विभागनिहाय शौचालय बांधकामाबाबतची आकडेवारी**

सन २०१६-१७ मध्ये फेब्रुवारी पर्यंत १२.७६ लाख वैयक्तिक शौचालय बांधण्यात आली आणि जानेवारी पर्यंत रु. ६५६ कोटी खर्च झाला आहे. विभागनिहाय शौचालय बांधकामाबाबतची आकडेवारी खालील तक्ता क्र. २ मध्ये दर्शविले आहे.

**तक्ता क्र २ विभागनिहाय शौचालय बांधकामाबाबतची आकडेवारी**

अ.क्र.	विभाग	वर्ष		वर्ष	
		२०१५-१६		२०१६-१७	
		लक्ष्य	साध्य	लक्ष्य	साध्य
१	कोकण	१.५८	१.०६	१.३८	१.११
२	नशिक	३.४५	१.७६	३.२०	१.१६
३	पुणे	२.१०	१.५०	३.२६	३.३४

४	औरंगाबाद	२.५६	२.०४	४.५३	२.२२
५	अमरावती	३.०४	१.३५	२.५५	१.७३
६	नागपूर	१.६४	१.१६	३.०६	२.४०
७	एकूण	१७.४०	८.६०	१८.०४	१२.७६

**संदर्भ:- पाणीपुरवठा व स्वच्छता विभाग, महाराष्ट्र शासन**

वरिल तक्त्यावरून हे स्पष्ट होते की सन २०१५-१६ या वर्षामध्ये एकूण विभागनिहाय शौचालय बांधकामचे लक्ष्य १७.४० ठरविण्यात आले असून यापैकी ८.६० शौचालय बांधकाम साध्य झाले आहे. सन २०१६-१७ मध्ये एकूण विभागनिहाय शौचालय बांधकामाचे लक्ष्य १८.०४ ठरविण्यात आले असून त्यापैकी १२.७६ शौचालय बांधकाम सध्या झाले आहे.

**निष्कर्ष :-**

- १ या अभियातर्गत शौचालय बांधकामामध्ये वाढ झाली आहे.
- २ स्वच्छ भारत अभियानतर्गत खर्चामध्ये वाढ झाली आहे.
- ३ सर्वाधिक शौचालय बांधकाम २०१६-१७ या वर्षामध्ये पूर्ण झाले आहे.
- ४ प्रकार निहाय शौचालय बांधकामामध्ये वाढ झाली आहे.

**संदर्भसुची :-**

१. अर्थ व सांख्यिकी संचालनालय नियोजन विभाग, महाराष्ट्रशासन ,मुंबई, महाराष्ट्राची आर्थिक पाहणी २०१६-२०१७ पा. नं. २१२
२. पंचायतराज विभाग, महाराष्ट्र शासन मुंबई
३. महाराष्ट्र शासन, पाणी पुरवठा व स्वच्छता विभाग
४. देसले किरण जी “ स्पर्धा परीक्षा अर्थशास्त्र - २ आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकास ” दीपस्तंभ प्रकाशन पुणे पान नं. १२३
५. [www.maharashtra.gov.in](http://www.maharashtra.gov.in)

प्रा. मदन शेळके (1421-1426)

## आर्थिक सुधारणा काळातील विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीचा महाराष्ट्र राज्य सकल अंतर्गत उत्पादनावरील परिणाम

प्रा. मदन शेळके

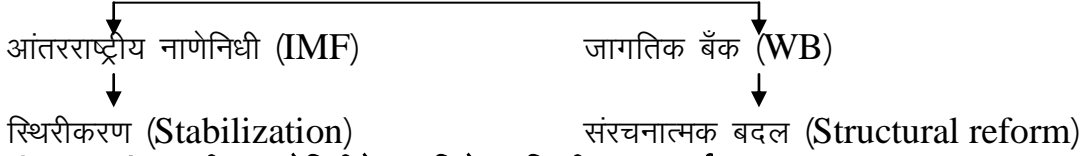
अर्थशास्त्र विभागप्रमुख, कै.बापूसाहेब पाटील एकंबेकर महाविद्यालय, उदगीर जि.लातूर

**प्रास्ताविक :** स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीनंतर भारताने जलद आर्थिक विकासासाठी आर्थिक नियोजनाचा स्वीकार केला. 1951 पासून पंचवार्षिक योजनांची सुरुवात झाली. दुसऱ्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेत विकासाची व्यूहरचना प्रा.पी.सी. महालनोबीस यांनी तयार केली होती. ही व्यूहरचना मूलभूत उद्योगातील गुंतवणूकीवर आधारित आहे. जलद आर्थिक विकास साध्य करण्यासाठी मूलभूत उद्योगात गुंतवणूक करणे आवश्यक ठरते. भारताच्या आर्थिक विकासासाठी औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात मोठ्या प्रमाणात गुंतवणूकीची गरज होती. परंतु 1990 पर्यंत विदेशी गुंतवणूकीस अधिक प्रमाणात वाव नसल्यामुळे भारताच्या आर्थिक विकासाला एक प्रकारची खीळ बसली होती. भारतातील अंतर्गत बचत कमी असल्यामुळे भांडवलाची कमतरता येत होती व विदेशी गुंतवणूकदारांना भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेची दारे बंद होती. अशातच 1990 मध्ये भारतावर मोठे आर्थिक संकट कोसळले. त्यामुळे भारताला आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधी व जागतिक बँक यांच्याकडून काही अटींसह कर्ज घ्यावे लागले. तेव्हा भारताने उदारीकरण, खाजगीकरण व जागतिकीकरण (LPG) या धोरणाचा स्वीकार केला. गुंतवणूक ही प्रत्येक देशाच्या आर्थिक वृद्धी आणि विकासाची किल्ली आहे. प्रत्येक अर्थव्यवस्था वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारची गुंतवणूक वाढवून आर्थिक विकास साधण्याचा प्रयत्न करते. परंतु सर्वच देशात गुंतवणूकीचे प्रमाण हे सारखे नसते. त्यासाठी विदेशी गुंतवणूकीचे सहाय्य घेणे महत्त्वाचे ठरते. यातच विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीची भूमिका अतिशय महत्त्वाची असते. या महत्त्वपूर्ण उद्देशपूर्तीसाठी भारत सरकारने 1991 ला काही धोरणात्मक बदल घडवून आणले. या बदलाचा परिणाम विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूक वाढीवर झाला आहे. आज वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रात विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीने आपले स्थान निश्चित केले आहे व तिचे आर्थिक विकासात मोलाचे योगदान आहे. 1990 नंतर भारतात खऱ्या अर्थाने मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्थेचा स्वीकार केला गेला. परकीयांना गुंतवणूकीसाठी भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेची दारे खुली करण्यात आली. म्हणून भारतात 1991 नंतर मोठ्या प्रमाणात औद्योगिकीकरणाला चालना मिळाली. 1991 ला नवीन औद्योगिक धोरणात परवाना पद्धत, मक्तेदारी प्रतिबंधक कायदा आणि इतर धोरणात शिथिलता आणण्यात आली. विदेशी गुंतवणूकदारांना गुंतवणूक करण्यासाठी आकर्षित करण्यात आले. 1991-2000 हा आर्थिक सुधारणांचा पहिला टप्पा होता तर 2000 पासून आर्थिक सुधारणांचा दुसरा टप्पा चालू झालेला आहे. या दुसऱ्या टप्प्यामध्ये भारतातील अनेक क्षेत्रे विदेशी गुंतवणूकदारांसाठी खुली करण्यात आली आहे.

**भारतातील आर्थिक सुधारणा** 1980 पासून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत अनेक प्रकारची संकटे निर्माण होत गेली आहेत. कारण नव्या आर्थिक धोरणांची सुरुवात ही आर्थिक संकटाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर झालेली आहे. सन 1990 च्या दशकात भारताला आर्थिक संकटाने ग्रासले होते. त्यामुळे 1990-91 च्या भारतातील आर्थिक संकटाने आर्थिक सुधारणांना जन्म दिलेला दिसून येतो. देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासासाठी विविध आर्थिक सुधारणांमध्ये उदारीकरण, खाजगीकरण व जागतिकीकरण या

धोरणांचा अवलंब केलेला आहे. तसेच भारताचे नवे आर्थिक धोरण देखील जागतिकीकरणाच्या धोरणावर आधारलेले आहे. 1990-91 मध्ये भारताच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय ताळेबंदातल्या चालू खात्यावर सकल अंतर्गत उत्पादनाच्या 3.2 टक्के इतकी तूट उद्भवली. ही तूट भरून काढण्यासाठी भारताला 1991 मध्ये काही अटींसह नाणेनिधीकडून कर्ज घ्यावे लागले. या कर्जाबरोबर भारताला नाणेनिधी व जागतिक बँकेचा आर्थिक सुधारणांचा कार्यक्रम स्वीकारावा लागला.

#### आर्थिक सुधारणा कार्यक्रम



#### 1) आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधीने सुचविलेला स्थिरीकरण कार्यक्रम

भारताच्या समग्रलक्ष्मी अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या स्थिरीकरणासाठी आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधीने तीन महत्त्वाचे उपाय सुचविले आहेत. (1) अंदाजपत्रकातील वित्तीय तुटीवर नियंत्रण ठेवणे. (2) व्यवहार शेषातील चालू खात्यावरील तुटीचे नियंत्रण करणे. (3) भाववाढीचा दर नियंत्रणात ठेवणे.

#### 2) जागतिक बँकेने सुचविलेल्या संरचनात्मक बदलाचा कार्यक्रम

या कार्यक्रमाचे मुख्यतः तीन आधार आहेत. (1) खाजगीकरण (2) उदारीकरण (3) जागतिकीकरण

वरील स्थिरीकरण व संरचनात्मक बदल हे आर्थिक सुधारणेचे कार्यक्रम, तत्कालीन भारताचे पंतप्रधान पी.व्ही. नरसिंहराव व अर्थमंत्री डॉ.मनमोहन सिंग या दोघांनी मिळून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था आर्थिक आरिष्टातून बाहेर काढण्यासाठी 21 जून 1991 ला नवीन आर्थिक सुधारणा कार्यक्रम राबविला.

#### संशोधन लेखाची उद्दिष्ट्ये (Objectives of the Study)

प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखासाठी पुढील उद्दिष्ट्ये निश्चित करण्यात आली आहे.

- 1) विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूक म्हणजे काय? हे स्पष्ट करणे.
- 2) आर्थिक सुधारणा काळात महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीची प्रवृत्ती अभ्यासणे.
- 3) आर्थिक सुधारणा काळात विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीचा महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या राज्य सकल अंतर्गत उत्पादनावरील परिणाम अभ्यासणे.

#### परिकल्पना (Hypothesis)

आर्थिक सुधारणा काळात विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीमुळे महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या राज्य सकल अंतर्गत उत्पादनामध्ये (GSDP) वाढ झाली आहे.

#### संशोधन साहित्य (Source of Data)

उपरोक्त संशोधन लेखास पूर्णत्वास नेण्यासाठी दुय्यम साधनसामुग्रीचा आधार घेण्यात आला आहे. त्यासाठी अनेक संदर्भ ग्रंथ उपयुक्त ठरले आहेत. तसेच मासिके, नियतकालिके, शासकीय अहवाल, जागतिक अहवाल, आरबीआय बुलेटिन, भारताचा आणि महाराष्ट्राचा आर्थिक पाहणी अहवाल इत्यादी स्रोतांद्वारे माहिती मिळविली आहे.

#### विदेशी गुंतवणूक (Foreign Investment)

विदेशी गुंतवणूक ही आर्थिक विकासासाठी आवश्यक आहे. ज्यावेळी अंतर्गत गुंतवणूक कमी असते तेव्हा बाह्य गुंतवणूकीचा (विदेशी गुंतवणूक) उपयोग केला जातो. विदेशी गुंतवणूक

ही सरकारी प्रतिभूती, रोखे, शेअर्स, म्युच्युअल फंड आदींमध्ये होत असते. तसेच एखादा गुंतवणूकदार प्रत्यक्ष उत्पादन कार्यात गुंतवणूक करतो तेव्हा प्रत्यक्ष उत्पादनाला प्रोत्साहन मिळते. त्यामुळे रोजगार, उत्पादनात वाढ होते.

### विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूक (Foreign Direct Investment)

विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीमुळे यजमान देशाला वित्तीय सामग्री विदेशी चलनाच्या रूपात प्राप्त होते. त्यामुळे एकाच वेळी आर्थिक विकास करण्यासाठी आवश्यक भांडवल मिळते आणि देशाची विदेशी चलन गंगाजळी देखील वाढते. या दुहेरी फायद्यामुळे विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूक महत्त्वाची मानली जाते. विकसनशील देशाच्या आर्थिक समस्यांपैकी एक महत्त्वाची समस्या म्हणजे गुंतवणूकीसाठी पुरेसे भांडवल उपलब्ध नसणे ही होय. अंतर्गत बचतीच्या आधारे केलेली गुंतवणूक आर्थिक वृद्धीदर वाढविण्यासाठी अपुरी पडते. विदेशी भांडवलाची मदत घेऊन ही कमतरता दूर करता येऊ शकते.

विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूक ही विदेशातील गुंतवणूकदाराने प्रत्यक्ष उत्पादन कार्यात केलेली गुंतवणूक असते. या गुंतवणूकीमुळे उत्पादन, उत्पन्न, राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न आणि दरडोई उत्पन्नात वाढ होते. या गुंतवणूकीमुळे राहणीमानाचा दर्जा उंचावतो. विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीची व्याख्या खालीलप्रमाणे

- 1) "परकियांनी एखाद्या देशात प्रत्यक्ष उत्पादनासाठी उद्योग संस्थेच्या उभारणीच्या स्वरूपात केलेली गुंतवणूक म्हणजे विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूक (FDI) होय." बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांनी केलेली गुंतवणूक हा विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीचाच एक प्रकार आहे.
- 2) "जेव्हा विकसित देशातील मोठ्या व बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्या अविकसित आणि विकसनशील देशातील कंपन्यांचे भाग भांडवल खरेदी करून व्यवस्थापनाचा ताबा मिळवितात किंवा नव्याने कंपनी सुरू करून दीर्घकालीन भांडवली गुंतवणूक करतात. तेव्हा त्या गुंतवणूकीला विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूक असे म्हणतात."

विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीच्या माध्यमातून विदेशी भांडवल येते. विकसित राष्ट्रे अशी गुंतवणूक करतात. या राष्ट्रातील कंपन्या अविकसित व विकसनशील देशांमध्ये शाखा सुरू करतात. अशा शाखांमध्ये त्यांच्या देशातील लोक गुंतवणूक करतात. मागील काही वर्षांपासून भारत सरकार व महाराष्ट्र सरकारने विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूक वाढविण्यासाठी प्रोत्साहनपर धोरण स्वीकारले आहे.

**सकल अंतर्गत उत्पादन (Gross Domestic Product -GDP)** "एका आर्थिक वर्षात देशांतर्गत उत्पादित होणाऱ्या सर्व अंतिम वस्तू व सेवांचे मूल्य म्हणजे सकल अंतर्गत उत्पादन होय." सकल अंतर्गत उत्पादन मोजताना देशाच्या भौगोलिक सीमेच्या आत उत्पादित केलेल्या वस्तू व सेवा किंवा कमावलेले उत्पन्न विचारात घेतात. उत्पन्न कोणी कमावले (म्हणजे भारतात राहणाऱ्या भारतीयाने कमावले किंवा भारतात राहणाऱ्या जपानी नागरिकाने कमावले) हे विचारात घेतले जात नाही. सकल अंतर्गत उत्पादन हे बाजार किंमतीनुसार व घटक खर्चानुसार मोजले जाते. त्याचप्रमाणे राज्य सकल अंतर्गत उत्पादनाची मोजदाद केली जाते.

**आर्थिक सुधारणा काळात महाराष्ट्रातील विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीची प्रवृत्ती** भारत सरकारने 'मेक इन इंडिया' द्वारा स्वदेशी निर्मितीला चालना दिली असून यामुळे बहुतांश विदेशी कंपन्यांना भारतामध्ये गुंतवणूक करण्यासाठी आमंत्रित केले आहे. भारतातील विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीचा निव्वळ स्त्रोत हा 1992 पासून वाढला. जो 1992 मध्ये 0% होता. त्याने वर्ष 2011 मध्ये 1.7% पर्यंत मजल मारली आहे आणि भविष्यात हा आलेख वाढत जाणार आहे, हे निश्चित आहे. अगदी

त्याचप्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र सरकारने देखील 'मेक इन महाराष्ट्र' द्वारा स्वदेशी निर्मितीला चालना दिली असून यामुळे बहुतांश विदेशी कंपन्यांना महाराष्ट्रामध्ये गुंतवणूक करण्यासाठी आमंत्रित केले आहे. 1991 नंतर विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीला प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी अनेक राज्यांनी खुले धोरण स्वीकारले. राज्या-राज्यांमध्ये उद्योगांना आकर्षित करण्याची तीव्र स्पर्धा निर्माण झाली. परवाना पद्धत नाहीशी झाल्यामुळे स्थान निश्चितीवर बंधने राहिली नाहीत. पायाभूत सोयी-सुविधांना (धोरणात्मक, संस्थात्मक, भौतिक व वित्तीय) अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे स्थान प्राप्त झाले. ज्या राज्यात अधिक प्रमाणात पायाभूत सोयी-सुविधा उपलब्ध असतील त्याच राज्यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने औद्योगिक क्षेत्राचा विस्तार झालेला आहे. या सर्व बाबींचा विचार करून महाराष्ट्र राज्याने पायाभूत सोयी-सुविधांवर भर दिला आहे. विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूक अधिक प्रमाणात आकर्षित करण्यात महाराष्ट्र सरकारला यश देखील आले आहे. आज देखील भारतातील विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूक आकर्षित करण्यात महाराष्ट्र राज्य प्रथम क्रमांकावर आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्यात सन 2000 ते 2016 या कालावधीत 409798 कोटी रुपये एवढ्या विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीचा अंतर्प्रवाह झालेला आहे. तर 2015-16 मध्ये 62731 कोटी रु. एवढी विदेशी गुंतवणूक झालेली आहे. खालील तक्त्यात महाराष्ट्रामध्ये गेल्या दीड दशकात झालेल्या विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीचा अंतर्प्रवाह वर्षानिहाय दर्शविला आहे.

**तक्ता क्र.1 महाराष्ट्रातील विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीचा अंतर्प्रवाह (2000-01 ते 2015-16)**  
(कोटी रु. मध्ये)

वर्ष	विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूक
2000-01	4338
2001-02	4074
2002-03	6043
2003-04	6012
2004-05	6520
2005-06	10420
2006-07	15535
2007-08	18430
2008-09	57066
2009-10	39409
2010-11	27669
2011-12	44664
2012-13	47359
2013-14	20595
2014-15	38933
2015-16	62731
एकूण	409798

Source : (1) Fact sheet on FDI in India (2000-2016)

(2) Synopsis of FDI in Maharashtra (2000-16)

वरील आकडेवारीवरून असे निदर्शनास येते की, गेल्या दीड दशकातील काही वर्षे वगळली असता महाराष्ट्रातील विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीमध्ये सातत्याने वाढ झालेली आहे. 2000-01 मध्ये महाराष्ट्रात केवळ 4338 कोटी रु. एवढ्याच गुंतवणूकीचा अंतर्प्रवाह झाला होता. तर 2015-16 मध्ये 62731 कोटी रु. पर्यंत वाढ झालेली आहे.

**तक्ता क्र.2 विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूक आणि राज्य सकल अंतर्गत उत्पादन**



(चालू किंमतीनुसार)

वर्ष	FDI (कोटी रु.)	FDI चा वृद्धीदर (%)	GSDP (कोटी रु.)	GDP चा वृद्धीदर (%)	GDP, FDI च्या प्रमाणात (%)
2000-01	4338	—	247457	—	1.753
2001-02	4074	-6.08	250642	12.86	1.625
2002-03	6043	48.33	310151	23.74	1.948
2003-04	6012	-0.51	340595	9.81	1.765
2004-05	6520	8.44	415480	21.98	1.569
2005-06	10420	59.81	475820	14.52	2.189
2006-07	15535	49.08	584794	22.90	2.656
2007-08	18430	18.63	684817	17.10	2.291
2008-09	57066	209.63	753970	10.09	7.568
2009-10	39409	-30.94	855751	13.49	4.605
2010-11	27669	-29.79	1049150	22.59	2.637
2011-12	44664	61.42	1170121	11.53	3.817
2012-13	47359	6.03	1322222	12.99	3.581
2013-14	20595	-56.51	1510132	14.21	1.363
2014-15	38933	89.04	1773744	17.45	2.194
2015-16	62731	61.12	2001223	12.82	3.134

Source : (1) Fact sheet on FDI in India (2000-2016)

(2) Synopsis of FDI in Maharashtra (2000-16)

(3) Economic Survey of Maharashtra (2000-16)

वरील तक्त्यामध्ये महाराष्ट्रातील विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीचा प्रवाह, FDI चा वृद्धीदर तसेच महाराष्ट्र राज्य सकल अंतर्गत उत्पादन, GSDP वृद्धीदर आणि FDI च्या प्रमाणात GSDP चे प्रमाण दाखविले आहे.

प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखाच्या कालावधीत महाराष्ट्रातील FDI च्या प्रवाहामध्ये सतत वाढ झालेली दिसते. सन 2000-01 मध्ये 4338 कोटी रु. FDI चा प्रवाह झाला होता. तो 2015-16 मध्ये 62731 कोटी रु. पर्यंत वाढलेला आहे. FDI चा वृद्धीदर विचारात घेतल्यास त्यामध्ये बऱ्याच प्रमाणात चढउतार दिसून येतात. 2008-09 मध्ये FDI चा सर्वाधिक वृद्धीदर (209.63%) होता तर 2012-13 मध्ये सर्वात कमी वृद्धीदर (6.03%) होता.

आर्थिक सुधारणा कालावधीत म्हणजे 2000-01 ते 2015-16 या दीड दशकाच्या काळात पाच वर्षे FDI चा वृद्धीदर ऋणात्मक राहिलेला आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या राज्य सकल अंतर्गत उत्पादनामध्ये सतत वाढ झालेली आहे. GSDP चा वृद्धीदर 2002-03 मध्ये सर्वाधिक (23.74%) होता तर सर्वात कमी 2003-04 मध्ये (9.81%) होता. FDI व GSDP चा विचार केला असता असे दिसून येते की, FDI च्या वाढीबरोबर GSDP मध्ये देखील वाढ झालेली दिसून येते. FDI च्या प्रमाणात GSDP मधील वाढीचे प्रमाण 2000-01 मध्ये 1.753% होते तर

2015-16 मध्ये 3.134% एवढी वाढ झालेली आहे. FDI च्या प्रमाणात GSDP मध्ये सर्वाधिक वाढ 2008-09 मध्ये झालेली आहे.

**निष्कर्ष :** विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीचे महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या आर्थिक विकासामध्ये मोलाचे योगदान राहिले आहे. महाराष्ट्राच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेतील सर्वच क्षेत्रे विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीमुळे प्रभावित झालेली आहेत. आर्थिक सुधारणा कालावधीत महाराष्ट्र राज्यात झालेल्या विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीचा महाराष्ट्र राज्य सकल अंतर्गत उत्पादनावर सकारात्मक परिणाम झालेला आहे. महाराष्ट्र सरकारने आता 'मेक इन महाराष्ट्र' ही एक नवीन घोषणा विदेशी गुंतवणूकीबाबत केलेली आहे. महाराष्ट्राच्या बाबतीत एक महत्त्वाची बाब म्हणजे औद्योगिकीकरणास पूरक आयात मॉडेलचा अंगिकार महाराष्ट्राने फार पूर्वी केला असून जिथे विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूकीचा संबंध आहे तिथे याची छाप महाराष्ट्राच्या सद्याच्या आर्थिक धोरणावर दिसून येतो.

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- 8) **Economic Survey of Maharashtra (2000-16)**

प्रा. संतोष एम. वाघमारे & डॉ. अजय पी. कुटे (1427-1430)

### स्वयंसहाय्यता समुह बँक संलग्न कार्यक्रमांचा आढावा

प्रा. संतोष एम. वाघमारे & डॉ. अजय पी. कुटे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, न्यु आर्ट्स, कॉमर्स अँड सायन्स कॉलेज, अहमदनगर.  
विभाग प्रमुख, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, वाघमारे महाविद्यालय आखाडा बाळापूर, हिंगोली

**प्रस्तावना:** भारत सरकारने दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील लोकांच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक प्रगतीसाठी अनेक कल्याणकारी योजना सुरु केल्या आहेत. शहरी भागातील दारिद्र्य कमी करण्यासाठी व दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील लोकांचे राहणीमान उंचवण्यासाठी व त्यांना रोजगारांची सोयी उपलब्ध करणे अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहे. त्यासाठी 1डिसेंबर 1997 पासून सुवर्णजयंती शहरी रोजगार योजना सुरु करण्यात आली आहे. सुवर्ण जयंती शहरी रोजगार योजना ही कर्जावर आधारित योजना आहे. या योजनेअंतर्गत रोजगारांना लागणारा अर्थपुरवठा कर्ज आणि सबसिडीच्या रुपात बँकेमार्फत उपलब्ध करून देण्यात येतो.

#### उद्दिष्ट्ये:

- 1) भारतातील स्वयंसहाय्यता समुह बँक संलग्न कार्यक्रमाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 2) महाराष्ट्रातील स्वयंसहाय्यता गटाच्या बँक संलग्न कार्यक्रमाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 3) सुवर्ण जयंती शहरी रोजगार योजने अंतर्गत महिला व बालके विकास गट बँक प्रकरणाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- 4) सुवर्णजयंती शहरी रोजगार योजनेअंतर्गत स्वयंरोजगार बँक प्रकरणाचा अभ्यास करणे.

स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत समुहांना बँकेकडून कर्जाचा पुरवठा करताना बचत गटाच्या नावे कर्जप्रकरण मंजूर केले जाते रिझर्व्ह बँकेने स्वतंत्र परिपत्रकाद्वारे नोंदणीकृत आणि बिगर नोंदणीकृत स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत समुहांना बँकेत खाते उघडण्यासाठी परवानगी दिली आहे. स्थापण झालेल्या स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत समुहाचे संबंध राष्ट्रीयकृत बँका, व्यापारी बँका, सहकारी बँका, क्षेत्रीय बँकाषी येतो. या बँकांच्या माध्यमातून स्वयंसहाय्यता समूहाच्या नावे खाते उघडले जाते तसेच, स्वयंसहाय्याने समूहाने जमा केलेल्या बचतीच्या प्रमाणात बँका कर्जपुरवठा करतात. यालाच स्वयंसहाय्यता समुह बँका संलग्न कार्यक्रम असे म्हणतात. स्वयंसहाय्यता बँक संलग्नता कार्यक्रमाद्वारे सूक्ष्म वित्त पुरवठा बँकाकडून केला जातो.

#### भारतातील पुरस्कृत योजनेअंतर्गत स्वयंसहाय्यता समुह बँक संलग्न कार्यक्रम (1999 ते 2010)

वर्ष	संख्या	वाढ	वित्तपुरवठा (कोटी रु)	वित्तपुरवठातील वाढ (कोटी रु)	कर्जपरतफेड (कोटी रु)	कर्जपरतफेडीतील वाढ (कोटी रु)
2000-2001	149050	263825	287.89	480.87	250.61	394.98
2001-2002	197653	461478	545.47	1026.34	395.96	790.24
2002-2003	255882	717360	1022.33	2048.67	622.30	1412.71

2003-2004	361731	1079091	1855.53	3904.20	705.44	2118.15
2004-2005	539365	1618456	2994.26	6998.46	967.76	3085.91
2005-2006	620109	2238565	4499.00	13397.46	1067.72	4153.63
2006-2007	1108749	2694505	6570.00	13397.45	1292.86	5446.49
2007-2008	1227770	2625941	8849.26	16999.90	1615.50	7061.99
2008-2009	807903	1609586	4585.45	1225351.39	2620.03	9682.02
2009-2010	1586822	7768942	14853.30	55523.50	3173.50	12861.65

संदर्भ : योजना डिसेंबर 2010 पृष्ठ क्र. 33

वरील तक्त्यावरून असे स्पष्ट होते की, भारतामध्ये 2000-2001 मध्ये 149050 स्वयंसहाय्यत समूह बँकेषी जोडले गेले व त्यात वाढ होऊन जोडणी झालेल्या बचतगटांची संख्या 263825 एवढी झाली. या स्वयंसहाय्यता गटाची एकूण कर्जाचा पुरवठा रु 27889 करण्यात आला आणि या कर्जाच्या पुरवठ्यासाठी वाढ रु 480.76 इतकी झाली. या एकूण कर्जापैकी 244.55 रु कर्जपरतफेड गटानी केली व त्यात वाढ होऊन 394.98 रु परतफेड करण्यात आली.

### महाराष्ट्रातील स्वयंसहाय्यता गटांचा बँक संलग्न कार्यक्रमाचा अभ्यास (2011-12 ची माहिती)

खालील तक्त्यात स्वयंसहाय्यता गटांच्या ठेवी कर्जवाटप व थकीत कर्ज दर्शविले आहे. भारतीय रिझर्व्ह बँकेने प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बँका, वाणिज्य बँका व सहकारी बँका यांना या दुवा कार्यक्रमांमध्ये सहभागी होण्याचे निर्देश दिले आहे. वरील सर्व बँकामार्फत स्वयंसहाय्यता गटांना कर्जपुरवठा करण्यात आलेला आहे. वरील तक्त्यात एकूण स्वयंसहाय्यता गटांची संख्या 2012 मध्ये 8.8 टक्क्यांनी वाढली. त्यामध्ये एकूण स्वयंसहाय्यता गटांपैकी 68.8 टक्के स्वयंसहाय्यता गट हे फक्त महिलांचे होते. स्वयंसहाय्यता गटांच्या एकूण बचतीपैकी 66.9 टक्के हिस्सा हा महिला स्वयंसहाय्यता गटांचा होता. हे खालील तक्त्यातून स्पष्ट होते.

बाब	बँकप्रकार	एकूण स्व-सहाय्यता गट		पुरस्कृत योजनेअंतर्गत स्व-सहाय्यता गट		फक्त महिलांचे स्व-सहाय्यता गट	
		संख्या	रक्कम	संख्या	रक्कम	संख्या	रक्कम
ठेवी	एकूण	827047	723.62	190832	121.83	568907	483.87
	सहकारी	301914	231.23	44412	20.61	190281	95.91
	प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण	94519	38.82	16368	4.68	60269	29.72
	खाजगी वाणिज्यक	5329	3.40	133	0.05	4912	3.14
	सार्वजनिक वाणिज्यक	425285	450.17	129919	96.53	293445	355.10
कर्जवाटप	एकूण	68396	601.80	18637	282.11	53943	448.55
	सहकारी	34240	138.28	4603	36.49	28275	95.23
	प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण	7268	102.43	1533	28.23	5228	85.92
	खाजगी वाणिज्यक	1829	12.84	10	0.08	1821	12.75
	सार्वजनिक वाणिज्यक	25059	388.25	12491	217.31	16619	254.65

थकीत कर्ज	एकूण	214012	1162.53	77351	568.45	163947	916.30
	सहकारी	73280	145.88	19909	71.65	49773	101.66
	प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण	26066	190.45	9884	37.78	22272	169.10
	खाजगी वाणिज्यक	2087	12.65	40	0.37	1423	8.40
	सार्वजनिक वाणिज्यक	112579	813.55	55518	458.65	89979	637.14

संदर्भ : महाराष्ट्राची आर्थिक पाहणी 2012-13 पृष्ठ क्र. 75

**सुवर्ण जयंती षहरी रोजगार योजनेअंतर्गत महिला व बालके विकास गट बँक प्रकरणाची मराठवाडा निहाय माहिती (मार्च 2010)**

अ.क्र.	जिल्हा	बँककडे पाठवलेली प्रकरणे	बँकेने मंजूर केलेली प्रकरणे	बँकेने नामंजूर केलेली प्रकरणे	प्रलंबित प्रकरणे	मंजूर कर्ज	अनुदान
1	नांदेड	203	139	0	64	202.26	130.01
2	औरंगाबाद	286	167	21	98	415.90	165.16
3	जालना	78	44	9	25	31.50	39.37
4	परभणी	366	92	1	273	96.75	78.60
5	हिंगोली	84	60	0	24	132.00	46.21
6	बीड	353	162	191	0	177.93	95.300
7	उस्मानाबाद	157	144	32	11	329.80	117.95
8	लातूर	119	161	2	28	408.30	143.06

संदर्भ : चतुर्वहते त्मवचतज वीश्रैल्ल2010 बँक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र पृष्ठ क्र. 78

वरील तक्त्यात सुवर्ण जयंती षहरी रोजगार योजनेअंतर्गत महिला व बालके विकास गट बँक प्रकरणाची माहिती दर्शविली आहे. या योजनेच्या अंतर्गत सर्वाधिक बँकेने मंजूर केलेली प्रकरणे औरंगाबाद (167) जिल्हयाची होती. यामध्ये मंजूर कर्ज 415.90 कोटी रुपयांची होती. तर एकूण अनुदान 165.16 कोटी रुपयांची होती. तर सर्वात कमी बँकेने मंजूर केलेली प्रकरणे जालना (44) जिल्हयाची होती. यामध्ये मंजूर कर्ज 31.50 लाख रुपयांची होती. तर अनुदान 39.37 लाख रुपयांची होती. यावरून असे स्पष्ट होते. या योजनेचे अंतर्गत लाभार्थ्यांना बँकेकडून कर्ज उपलब्ध होत असल्यामुळे महिला बालके विकास गटाची प्रगती होत आहे.

**सुवर्ण जयंती षहरी रोजगार योजनेअंतर्गत स्वयंरोजगार बँक प्रकरणाची मराठवाडा निहाय माहिती (मार्च 2010)**

अ.क्र.	जिल्हा	बँककडे पाठवलेली प्रकरणे	बँकेने मंजूर केलेली प्रकरणे	बँकेने नामंजूर केलेली प्रकरणे	प्रलंबित प्रकरणे	मंजूर कर्ज (लाखात)	अनुदान (लाखात)
1	नांदेड	815	309	0	506	212.97	65.65
2	औरंगाबाद	508	185	61	262	167.53	57.71
3	जालना	289	171	0	118	30.55	14.15

4	परभणी	486	89	55	342	8.12	17.91
5	हिंगोली	168	80	4	84	31.30	8.33
6	बीड	418	168	250	0	114.78	38.26
7	उस्मानाबाद	521	161	301	59	162.10	41.01
8	लातूर	306	97	198	18	97.61	24.43

संदर्भ : चतवहमते त्मवचतज वीश्रैत्त2010 बँक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र पृष्ठ क्र. 81

वरील तक्त्यात सुवर्ण जयंती षहरी रोजगार योजनेअंतर्गत स्वयंरोजगार बँक प्रकरणाची मराठवाडा निहाय माहीती (मार्च 2010) दर्शविले आहेत. या योजनेअंतर्गत स्वयंरोजगारासाठी सर्वाधिक बँकेने मंजूर केलेली प्रकरणे नांदेड (309) जिल्हयातील आहेत. स्वयंरोजगारासाठी मंजूर कर्ज रक्कम 212.97लाख रुपये आहे. तर अनुदानाची रक्कम 65.65 लाख रुपये एवढी आहे. तर सर्वात कमी हिंगोली (80) जिल्हयातील आहे. यामध्ये स्वयंरोजगारासाठी मंजूर कर्जाची रक्कम 33.33 एवढी तर अनुदान एकूण रक्कम 8.33 लाख एवढी होती. यावरून असे स्पष्ट होते या योजनेच्या अंतर्गत लाभार्थ्यांना स्वयंरोजगारासाठी बँकेकडून कर्ज उपलब्ध होत असल्यामुळे स्वतःचा व्यवसाय उभारणे षक्य झाले आहे.

**बँक संलग्नता कार्यक्रमाचे स्वयंसहाय्यता बचतगटाला होणारे फायदे**

- 1) स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटातील सभासदांना काटकसरीचे व बचतीची सवय लागते.
- 2) बँक संलग्नता कार्यक्रामामुळे बँकेने केलेल्या कर्जपुरवठयाच्या माध्यमातून स्वतःचा व्यवसाय उभारणे षक्य झाले आहे.
- 3) बँकेच्या कर्जपुरवठयामुळे स्वयंसहाय्यता गटाचे आर्थिक सक्षमीकरण होत आहे.
- 4) षहरी विकास व दारिद्र्य निर्मुलन कार्यक्रमांत बँका प्रभावी भूमिका बजावत आहेत.
- 5) बँक संलग्नता कार्यक्रम स्वयंसहाय्यता गटाच्या विकासात उपयुक्त ठरला आहे.

**संदर्भग्रंथ सूची :**

- 1) योजना डिसेंबर 2010 पृष्ठ क्र. 33
- 2) महाराष्ट्राची आर्थिक पाहणी 2012-13 पृष्ठ क्र. 75
- 3) चतवहमतेत्मवचतज वीश्रैत्त2010 बँक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र पृष्ठ क्र. 78
- 4) वैश्रैत्तल्लब्बउ

प्रा. वैशाली योगराज भेले (1431-1435)

## भारतात परकीय भांडवलाची भूमिका

प्रा. वैशाली योगराज भेले

शास.माध्य. व उच्च माध्य. आश्रमशाळा पळसन, ता. सुरगाणा, जि. नाशिक

**प्रस्तावना** :- उद्योगाची संजीवनी म्हणजे भांडवल असे म्हटल्यास अनुचित ठरणार नाही. कारण कोणत्याही उद्योगाची सुरुवात भांडवलाशिवाय शक्य नाही. भांडवल निर्मिती हा आर्थिक विकासाचा महत्वाचा निर्धारक घटक आहे. सर्व पुढारलेल्या देशांचा आर्थिक इतिहास हेच सिद्ध करतो की, जेव्हा त्या देशात भांडवल उभारणीची पातळी झपाट्याने वर गेली तेव्हाच देशाचा आर्थिक विकास शिघ्र गतीने झाला. भांडवल उभारणी ही बचती करण्याची कुवत आणि प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूक यावर अवलंबून असते. भांडवल निर्मिती अपेक्षे इतकी न झाल्याने उत्पादनावर विपरीत परिणाम होतो. भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशात भांडवलाची आवश्यकता मोठ्या प्रमाणात भासते. आधुनिक औद्योगिक विकासात भांडवलाला अनन्यसाधारण असे महत्व आहे. गतिशील औद्योगिकीकरणाच्या पार्श्वभूमिवर वित्तपुरवठ्यास स्वतःचे असे विशिष्ट स्थान प्राप्त झाले आहे. कोणत्याही प्रकारच्या उद्योगासाठी भांडवलाची आवश्यकता असते. प्रत्यक्षात उत्पादन सुरु होण्यापूर्वीच उद्योगसंस्थेला काही खर्च आधीच करावे लागतात. उदा. जागेची खरेदी, यंत्रसामग्री, सुटे भाग, कच्चा माल, वाहन इत्यादी प्रकारच्या मालमत्तेच्या खरेदीसाठी भांडवलाची आवश्यकता असते. उत्पादन सुरु झाल्यानंतरही उत्पादन प्रक्रिया निरंतर चालू राहण्यासाठी भांडवलाची गरज असते. व्यवसाय जगातात भांडवलाचा पुरवठा हा आत्मा समजला जातो. ज्याप्रमाणे मानवी शरीर सचेतन व कार्यक्षम ठेवण्यासाठी रक्ताची गरज असते त्याप्रमाणे व्यवसायात पुरेशा प्रमाणात भांडवल असणे महत्वाचे असते.

**औद्योगिक भांडवलाचे महत्व** :- भांडवल निर्मिती हा आर्थिक विकासाचा महत्वाचा निर्धारक घटक आहे. औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील उद्योगाची भांडवल निर्मिती आणि गुंतवणूकीवर औद्योगिकीकरणाची आणि आर्थिक विकासाची गती अवलंबून असते. बदलता खर्च पुर्ण करण्यासाठी देखील औद्योगिक भांडवलाची आवश्यकता असते. उद्योगामध्ये विविध प्रकारचे कामगार काम करत असतात. त्यांना वेतन द्यावे लागते. प्रत्येक महिन्याला तशी तरतूद करावी लागते. याशिवाय कर्मचार्यांना जादा कामाचा मोबदला, बोनस, सानुग्रह अनुदान इत्यादी द्यावे लागते या सर्वांसाठी पैशाची गरज असते. या सर्वांसाठी भांडवलाची गरज असते. उद्योगांमध्ये वस्तू उत्पादन, साठवण, विक्री, उत्पादनाची जाहिरात, दैनंदिन प्रशासकीय खर्च इत्यादीसाठी सुद्धा भांडवलाची गरज भासते. त्याचबरोबर कच्चा मालाची आवश्यकता पूर्ण करण्यासाठी सुद्धा भांडवलाची गरज असते. कारण कच्च्या मालाशिवाय उत्पादन प्रक्रिया पूर्ण होऊ शकत नाही. तसेच या मालाची

सातत्याने गरज भासत असते. जर कच्चा माल वेळेवर उपलब्ध झाला नाही तर उत्पादनात खंड पडू शकतो. त्यामुळे कच्च्या मालाची खरेदी करण्यासाठी भांडवलाची आवश्यकता असते. उद्योगाची देणी वेळच्यावेळी फेडणे, कर्जावरचे व्याज अदा करणे, भागदारकांना लाभांश वाटप करणे, विविध प्रकारचा मालपुरवठा करणाऱ्यांना आगाऊ रकमा देणे यासाठी सुद्धा भांडवलाची गरज असते. उद्योग प्रवर्तन उद्योग चालविणे आणि उद्योगाचा विस्तार करणे या उद्योगाच्या निरनिराळ्या अवस्थामध्ये वित्तपुरवठा महत्वाचा असतो. उद्योगाची सातत्यता, संघर्ष करण्याची क्षमता, स्पर्धेतील टिकाव या सर्व बाबी उपलब्ध भांडवलावर अवलंबून असते. त्यामुळे उद्योगामध्ये वित्तपुरवठ्याला अनन्य साधारण असे महत्व असते. भारत हा विकसनशील देश आहे त्यामुळे भारताला आपल्या वित्तीय गरजा पूर्ण करण्यासाठी भांडवलाची आवश्यकता असते. ती भांडवलाची गरज भागवण्यासाठी केवळ भारतातीलच भांडवली बाजारपेठेवर अवलंबून राहिल्यास भारताचा आर्थिक विकास साधणे शक्य होणार नाही. त्याबरोबर भारताने १९९१ पासून नविन आर्थिक धोरणाचा स्विकार केलेला आहे. त्यामुळे उदारीकरण, खाजगीकरण, जागतिकीकरण या सारख्या धोरणामुळे जगातील सर्व देशातील बाजारपेठा जवळ आलेल्या आहेत. आणि तसेच परकीय कंपन्याकडूनही भारत हा आपली भांडवलाची गरज पूर्ण करत असतो त्यासाठी परकीय भांडवलाचा वापरही भारतामध्ये केला जातो.

**भारतातील परकीय भांडवल :-** भारताच्या आर्थिक विकासात परकीय भांडवलाचा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान देण्यात आलेले आहे. देशी भांडवलाची कमतरता विचारात घेऊन त्याला पुरक भूमिका परकीय भांडवलाकडे सोपविली आहे. १९८० नंतर भारतात आधुनिकीकरण, खाजगीकरण आणि शिथिलीकरण यांना वाढते महत्व देण्यात आल्याने परकीय भांडवल व विदेशी सहयोगांना मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाव देण्यात येत आहे. या दृष्टीने 'विदेशी विनिमय नियंत्रण कायदा' आणि सहयोगाविषयक अटी शिथिल करण्यात आल्या आहेत. औद्योगिक विकासासाठी भांडवलाची फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात आवश्यकता असते. अशा भांडवलाची गरज परकीय संस्था, रोखरूपी गुंतवणूक यांच्यामार्फत पूर्ण केली जाते. भारतामध्ये येणाऱ्या परकीय भांडवलाविषयी भारतीय रिझर्व्ह बँकेने १९६०-६१ ते १९८०-८१ या काळासाठी चार पहाण्या पूर्ण केल्या आहेत. १९६० या वर्षी भारतातील परकीय खाजगी गुंतवणूक ६३४.७ कोटी रुपये होती ती सातत्याने वाढत जाऊन १९८० मध्ये २,२१८.८ कोटी रुपये झाली होती. भारतात येणारी परकीय खाजगी भांडवल प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूक आणि रोखरूपी गुंतवणूक ह्या दोन स्वरूपात येते. १९८० मध्ये एकूण परकीय खाजगी गुंतवणूकीचा ४२: भाग या स्वरूपात येत होता. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत निरनिराळ्या क्षेत्रामध्ये परकीय भांडवल आकर्षित झाले आहे. नफा मिळवणे हे त्याचे प्रमुख उद्दिष्ट्ये असल्यामुळे या क्षेत्रात प्रचंड मागणी आहे आणि गुंतवणूकी पासून लवकर फायदा मिळतो अशा क्षेत्रांकडे ती जास्त आकर्षित होते. भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले तेव्हा भारताचा परकीय भांडवलासंबंधीचा दृष्टीकोन साशंक होता. १९९१ औद्योगिक धोरणानंतर परकीय



भांडवलाच्या पूर्वीच्या दृष्टीकोनात फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात बदल होऊन नविन धोरणात परकीय भांडवलाबाबत शिथिल दृष्टीकोन स्विकारण्यात आला. परकीय भांडवलाचे स्वागत करण्याचे स्विकारण्यात आले. निवडक उपभोग्य वस्तूपासून ते भांडवली वस्तू अशा अनेक क्षेत्रात परकीय भांडवलाच्या प्रवेशास परवानगी देण्यात आली. परकीय भांडवल अनेक स्रोताद्वारे उपलब्ध होते. बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्या, परकीय निधी उपलब्ध होतो. धातू उद्योग, इलेक्ट्रीक साधनसामग्री, दूरसंचार साधनसामग्री, वाहतूक, औद्योगिक यंत्रसामग्री, कृषी यंत्रसामग्री, रसायने वगैरे उद्योगात परकीय भांडवलास मान्यता देण्यात आलेली आहे. या उद्योगात स्रोतांना अनुसरून ५० ते १०० टक्के परकीय समभाग सहभागास परवानगी आहे. अनिवासी भारतीय १०० टक्क्यापर्यंत समभागात गुंतवणूक करू शकतात. आजारी उद्योगात १०० टक्क्यापर्यंत परकीय समभागास परवानगी आहे. हॉस्पिटल, शिपिंग, घरबांधणी, व्यावसायिक केंद्रे, पायाभूत सुविधा, बीज अशा गुंतवणूकीच्या विविध क्षेत्रात १०० टक्के परकीय समभाग सहभागास नविन धोरणात मान्यता देण्यात आली आहे. सार्वजनिक व खाजगी क्षेत्रातील म्युच्युअल फंडातही गुंतवणूक करण्यास परवानगी आहे. भारतात १९९१-९२ मध्ये परकीय भांडवलाची गुंतवणूक १३३ दशलक्ष अमेरिकन डॉलर एवढी होती. २००१-०२ मध्ये ८,१५२ दशलक्ष यु.एस. डॉलरची गुंतवणूक करण्यात आली. २०१०-११ मध्ये पायाभूत सुविधातील प्रत्यक्ष परकीय गुंतवणूक ४२२५.२ दशलक्ष डॉलर होती. २०१०-११ मध्ये या गुंतवणूकीच्या बाबतीत दूरसंचार क्षेत्रानंतर वीज, पेट्रोलिअम व नैसर्गिक वायू, सागरी वाहतूक या क्षेत्राचा क्रम लागतो. भारतात आलेली सर्वात जास्त परकीय प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूक मॉरीशस या देशातून आलेली आहे. २०१०-११ मध्ये मॉरीशस नंतर नेदरलँड्स, जपान, यु.एस. यांचा क्रम होता.

**परकीय भांडवलाची गरज :-** औद्योगिक विकासामध्ये परकीय भांडवल फार महत्त्वाची भूमिका पार पाडत असते. आर्थिक विकासाच्या प्रक्रियेत मोठ्या प्रमाणात वित्तीय साधनसामग्रीची आवश्यकता असते. परकीय भांडवलाच्या उपलब्धतेमुळे ज्या देशाला हे भांडवल मिळते त्यांच्या देशांतर्गत साधनसामग्रीत आणखी भर पडते. भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशात साधनसामग्रीची कमतरता असल्याने अशा देशाच्या दृष्टीने अंतर्गत साधनसामग्री मर्यादीत असते. परकीय भांडवलामुळे अनेक प्रकल्प पूर्ण करता येतात. मोठमोठ्या प्रकल्पातील गुंतवणूकीमुळे इतरही क्षेत्रात मोठ्या प्रमाणात गुंतवणूकीच्या संधी निर्माण होतात. विकसनशील व अल्पविकसित देशाच्या विकासाच्या समस्या गंभीर स्वरूपाच्या असतात. आर्थिक विकासाच्या सुरुवातीच्या काळात विकास साध्य करण्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात वस्तू व सेवांची आयात करावी लागते. विकसित देशातील तंत्रज्ञान, भांडवली वस्तू यांची आयात करावी लागते. अन्यथा अशा वस्तू व सेवांचे देशांतर्गत उत्पादन करणे आवश्यक ठरते. देशातील गुंतवणूकीत वाढ करून गुंतवणूकीची उच्च पातळी गाठण्यासाठी आणि गुंतवणूकीत सातत्य राहण्यासाठी परकीय भांडवलाची मदत होते. बचत व गुंतवणूकीत साधनसामग्रीची पोकळी भरून काढण्यासाठी परकीय भांडवलाची

गरज भासते. वाहतूक व दळणवळण सुविधांचा विकास, वीज निर्मिती व वितरण, जलसिंचन सुविधात वाढ इत्यादी बाबींची विकासासाठी आवश्यकता असते अशा पायाभूत सुविधांचा विकास करण्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात गुंतवणूकीची आवश्यकता असते. त्यासाठी परकीय भांडवलाची गरज भासते. विकासासाठी करावयाच्या आयातीसाठी आवश्यक असलेले परकीय चलन निर्यातीद्वारे उपलब्ध होत नसल्याने परकीय भांडवलाची आवश्यकता असते. अशाप्रकारे निर्यातीच्या मर्यादा दूर करण्यास परकीय भांडवल उपयोगी पडते. आर्थिक विकास घडून येण्यासाठी देशात पायाभूत उद्योगांचा विकास होणे गरजेचे असते. लोखंड व पोलाद उद्योग, सिमेंट उद्योग, विजनिर्मिती यासातख्या मोठ्या उद्योगांचा विकास झाल्यास देशाचा आर्थिक विकास घडून येतो. परकीय भांडवलाच्या माध्यमातून पायाभूत उद्योगांचा विकास घडवून आणता येतो. देशातील दारिद्र्य, बेकारी या सारख्या समस्यांची सोडवणूक करण्यासाठी वेगाने औद्योगिकीकरण घडवून आणणे महत्वाचे असते यासाठी परकीय भांडवलाचे सहाय्याने परकीय तंत्रज्ञानही देशात येते. भारतात परकीय देशाकडून तंत्रज्ञानविषयक सहाय्य उपलब्ध झाले आहे. तज्ञांच्या सेवांची तरतूद, भारतीय व्यक्तीचे प्रशिक्षण आणि देशात शैक्षणिक, संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण संस्था या तीन मार्गांनी देशातील तंत्रज्ञानातील पोकळी भरून काढण्यास मदत परकीय भांडवलाने केली आहे. व्यवहार—तोलाच्या समस्येतून मार्ग काढण्याच्या बाबतीत परकीय भांडवल हा अल्पकालीन स्वरूपाचा उपाय आहे. किंमतीच्या बाबतीतील समस्यांची सोडवणूक करण्यासाठी परकीय भांडवलाची गरज भासते. परकीय भांडवलाच्या माध्यमातून अशा देशात गुंतवणीकीतील धोका स्वीकारला जातो. त्यामुळे देशातील औद्योगिकीकरणाच्या प्रक्रियेला वेग येतो. जेव्हा परकीय भांडवलाच्या पुढाकाराने देशात औद्योगिकीकरणाचा कार्यक्रम सुरू होतो, तेव्हा देशांतर्गत औद्योगिक व्यवहारात वाढ होते. त्यामुळे देशातील अधिकाधिक लोक औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात प्रवेश करतात. त्यातून देशात औद्योगिक विकास व आर्थिक विकास घडून येण्यास मदत होते.

**निष्कर्ष :-**

१. परकीय भांडवलाची भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेतील भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वाची आहे. परकीय भांडवलामुळे परकीय देशाकडून कर्जाच्या रूपात भांडवल मिळत असले तरी भारताचा आर्थिक विकास होण्यासाठी परकीय भांडवल मोठ्या प्रमाणात जबाबदार आहे.
२. १९९१ मध्ये नविन आर्थिक धोरणाचा स्वीकार करून सर्व जागतिक बाजारपेठा खुल्या करण्यात आल्या त्यामुळे परकीय भांडवलचा मार्ग मोकळा झाला व त्याच्याच माध्यमातून देशात सर्व प्रकारच्या पायाभूत सोयी सुविधांसोबतच इतर मोठ्या उद्योगांचीही विकास घडून आला.
३. परकीय भांडवलाच्या माध्यमातून आज भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था जगातील तिसरी सर्वात मोठी अर्थव्यवस्था आहे. जगातील एक आर्थिक महाशक्ती म्हणून उदयास आली आहे.

४. जागतिकीकरणाच्या स्पर्धेत टिकण्यासाठी परकीय भांडवलाची मदत होते. त्यामुळे निर्यातीत वाढ, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रात वाढ हाऊन त्यातील नफ्यात वाढ झालेली आहे.
५. परकीय भांडवलाच्या सहाय्याने भारतात जपान या देशाच्या सहाय्याने 'बुलेट ट्रेन' सारख्या वाहतूकीच्या अद्यावत रेल्वे उभारण्याची सुरुवात करण्यात आलेली आहे.
६. पायाभूत सोयीसुविधाबरोबरच, आरोग्यविषयक सोयी, शैक्षणिक व कृषी संबंधी बाबतीतही परकीय भांडवलाच्या आधारे भारत विकसित होत आहे.
७. थोडक्यात परकीय भांडवलाची भारतातील भूमिका ही महत्वाची आहे. भारत याच्या सहाय्याने सर्व क्षेत्रात प्रगती साधत आहे.

**संदर्भग्रंथ :-**

१. मराठी विश्वकोष खंड – १८
२. औद्योगिक अर्थशास्त्र – प्रा. अ.द. पत्की, प्रा. अ.द. पाठक
- ३- RBI – Annual Report 2010-11
४. औद्योगिक अर्थशास्त्र – प्रा.डॉ. भांग, प्रा.डॉ. सुहास आव्हाड, प्रा.डॉ. निलेश दांगट
५. औद्योगिक अर्थशास्त्र – रायखेडकर – डांगे
६. उद्योजकता विकास – प्रभाकर देशमुख
७. औद्योगिक अर्थशास्त्र – रायखेडकर – दामजी

कृ. रुपाली जाधव (1436-1437)

## सॅद्रिय शेती पद्धती काळाची गरज

कृ. रुपाली जाधव

पदव्युत्तर अर्थशास्त्र संशोधन केंद्र, स.म.भा.सं थोरात महाविद्यालय, संगमनेर, जि. अहमदनगर

**प्रस्तावना:**— रासायनिक खतांच्या अतिवापरामुळे जमिनीचा कस कमी होऊ लागला. शेती उत्पन्नात घट आणि शेती उत्पादन खर्च वाढू लागला. अधुनिक बियाण्यामुळे पारंपारिक बियाण्यांच्या जाती नष्ट होऊ लागल्या. शेतकऱ्यांनी स्वतःच्या तसेच राष्ट्रच्या हिताचा विचार करून सॅद्रिय शेती पद्धतीचा अवलंब करणे गरजेचे आणि सर्वांच्याच फायद्याचे आहे.

स्वातंत्र्यानंतर अधुनिक पद्धतीने शेती उत्पादन वाढविण्याचा प्रयत्न झाला, परंतु मागील दहा-पंधरा वर्षांमध्ये देशात शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या वाढत आहेत. त्यात जास्त आत्महत्या महाराष्ट्रात होत आहेत; ही शेतीप्रधान देशातील चिंताजनक बाब आहे इतकेच नव्हे तर 1 जून 2017 पासून शेतकरी बांधवाना संपाचे हत्यार उपसावे लागले जवळ-जवळ सात दिवस हा संप चालू होता. देशात पहिला शेतकऱ्यांचा संप डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या नेवृत्वाखाली 'खोती पद्धती' नष्ट करण्यासाठी 1928 साली रायगड जिह्यातील 'चरी' या गावी करण्यात आला होता. मात्र 2017 च्या संपामुळे महाराष्ट्र शासनाने शेतकऱ्यांच्या कर्जमाफीसाठी तत्त्वतः मान्यता दिली असली तरी या कर्जमाफीचा फायदा किती शेतकऱ्यांना होणार आहे हे येत्या काही दिवसात स्पष्ट झाले. परंतु जमिनीची कमीत-कमी होत जाणारी सुपीकता लक्षात घेऊन आज शेतकऱ्यांनी सॅद्रिय शेतीचा अवलंब करणे आवश्यक आहे. भारतीय शेती ही भारतीय लोकांच्या उपजीविकेचे प्रमुख साधन असल्यामुळे शेती हा भारताचा आत्मा आहे. असे महात्मा गांधींनी सांगितले होते. सध्या शेती क्षेत्रावरील वाढता भार रासायनिक खतांचा अतिरेकी वापर आणि कमी होत जाणारी शेतीची उत्पादकता यामुळे शेत-जमिनीचा कस कमी होऊ लागला आहे. त्यासाठी एकमेव उपाय म्हणजे 'सॅद्रिय शेती' पद्धतीचा अवलंब करणे होय 'सॅद्रिय शेती' पद्धतीचा अवलंब करणे होय. 'सॅद्रिय शेती' पद्धतीचा विचार केला तर 'सॅद्रिय शेती' ही मुलभूत गरजांवर आधारित आहे. त्यासाठी सॅद्रिय शेती पद्धत शेतीप्रधान देशातील प्रत्येक शेतकऱ्याने समजून घेऊन विची अमलबजावणी केली पाहिजे

### संशोधनाची उद्दीष्ट्ये—

1. सॅद्रिय शेती हि एक स्थायी आणि पर्यावरणास अनुकूल अशी उत्पादन प्रक्रिया आहे. ज्यामध्ये लहान शेतकऱ्यांसाठी विशिष्ट लाभ आहे.
2. सुरक्षित आणि विभिन्न खाद्यान्नांचे उत्पादन घेणे.

**संशोधनाची पद्धती—** संशोधनाचा आढावा घेताना दुय्यम संशोधन पद्धतीचा उपयोग करण्यात आला असून त्यामध्ये विषयाशी संबंधित पुस्तके, वर्तमानपत्रे, नियतकालीके विविध संकेतस्थळे इ. च्या माध्यमाने माहिती संकलीत करण्यात आली

**संद्रिय शेतीचे फायदे-**

1. **नत्र पुरवठा-** जमिनीत सेंद्रियखत टाकल्यास नत्राचा पुरवठा होतो हे नत्र झाडाच्या वेगवेगळ्या अवस्थेत उपलब्ध होउन झाडे चांगली वाढतात.
2. **जमिनीची पाणी धरुन ठेवण्याची शक्ती वाढते-** 0.5 टक्के ते 1.0 टक्के सेंद्रिय पदार्थ जमिनीला दिल्यास पाणी धरुन ठेवण्याची जमिनीची शक्ती दुप्पट होते.
3. **जमिनीचा सामू -** सेंद्रिय पदार्थाने जमिनीचा सामू बदलण्यास अडथळा येउन जमिन आम्ल, विम्ल व क्षारयुक्त होत नाही.

**सेंद्रिय खतांचे प्रकार-**

1. शेणखत
2. गांडूळखत
3. सोनखत
4. लेंडीखत
5. कोंबडीविष्टा खत
6. विविध पेंडीचे खत
7. रक्त खत (ब्लडमील)
8. हाडांचे खत (बोनमीला)
9. मासळी खत (फिशमील)
10. हिरवळीची खते
11. टाकाउ सेंद्रिय पदार्थाचा प्रकियेद्वारे पुनःवापर

**सेंद्रिय खतांचे परिणाम-**

- सेंद्रिय खतांमुळे मातीवर सावली होउन तापमान वाढत नाही सेंद्रिय पदार्थ माती घष्ट धरुन ठेवतात. उष्ण तापमानात जमिनीला थंड करणे व कमी तापमानात जमिन गरम ठेवणे सेंद्रिय खतांमुळे शक्य आहे.
- सेंद्रिय खतांमुळे जमिनीतील असंख्य जिवाणूंचा वाढ होते. त्यात रोग निर्माण करणारे जिवाणू पण वाढीस लागू शकतात.

**संदर्भ-**

1. समृद्धीसाठी सेंद्रिय शेती- दिलीप देशमुख बारडकर
2. सेंद्रिय खते उत्पादनाचे तंत्रज्ञान- प्रा. डॉ. वि. सु. बावसकर
3. सेंद्रिय शेती- विकिपीडिया

प्रा. डॉ. अनिल डी. पवार (1438-1442)

## शेतकऱ्यांच्या वाढत्या आत्महत्या : 2011 ते 2017 (संदर्भ : नाशिक जिल्हा)

प्रा. डॉ. अनिल डी. पवार

म. स. गा. महाविद्यालय, मालेगाव, (नाशिक)

शेती हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा आहे. भारतातील शेती व्यवसायाला सुमारे 4000 वर्षांची परंपरा आहे. शेतकरी हा जगाचा अन्नदाता आहे. तरीही आपले प्रशासन आणि सरकारचे निर्णय मात्र शेतीस पुरक नाहीत ते शेतीच्या आणि शेतकऱ्यांच्या विरोधात आहे. त्यामुळे महाराष्ट्रात पहिली शेतकरी आत्महत्येची घटना विदर्भात 1995 मध्ये घडली होती. देशात 1995-2015 या काळात सुमारे तीन लाख अठरा हजार कर्जबाजारी शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्या आहेत. भारतात 2015 नुसार 8007 आत्महत्या झाल्या असून त्यापैकी महाराष्ट्रात 3030 आत्महत्या झाल्या असून हे प्रमाण 37.8 टक्के इतके आहे. तर नाशिक जिल्ह्यात 20 डिसेंबर 2017 पर्यंत 101 आत्महत्या झाल्या आहेत. दुष्काळ, अतिवृष्टी, गारपीट, अवकाळी पाऊस, पिकांवरील रोग, उत्पादन इतकेही उत्पन्न शेतमालाच्या विक्रीतून न निघणे आणि व्यापाऱ्यांकडून फसवणूक होते आदी कारणामुळे वर्षाला सरासरी पंधरा हजाराहून अधिक शेतकरी आत्महत्या करीत आहेत. शेतकरी या दृष्टचक्रातून बाहेर पडत नाही कारण आपली सर्व यंत्रणा शेतकरी विरोधी आहे. कर्जमाफीची मागणी केली की तत्काळ रिझर्व बँकेचे गव्हर्नर, स्टेट बँक इंडिया सारख्या मोठ्या बँकांचे अध्यक्ष कर्जमाफीला विरोध करतात आणि अर्थशास्त्राचे दाखले देतात. उत्पादन खर्चापेक्षा कमी भावात शेतमाल विक्रीबाबत मात्र हे अर्थतज्ञ मुग गिळून गप्प बसलेले असतात. याबाबत अमेरिकेने 1982 च्या सुमारास संपूर्ण कर्जमाफी दिल्यानंतरच गॅट कराराची बोलणी सुरु केली होती. अमेरिका, जपान, फ्रान्स या देशांत हंगामातील शेतमाल विक्री होण्यापुर्वीच त्यांची आधारभूत किंमतीही जाहीर केली जाते. आपल्याकडे काही पिकांना जाहीर केलेल्या आधारभूत किंमती शेतकऱ्यांना सहजासहजी मिळत नाही. भारताचे पहिले कृषिमंत्री पंजाबराव देशमुख म्हणाले होते 'शेतकरी उत्पादीत केलेला शेतमाल उत्पादन खर्चापेक्षा कमी किंमतीला विकतो आणि रोजच्या गरजेसाठीच्या वस्तु उत्पादन खर्चापेक्षा अनेकपट अधिक किंमत देऊन खरेदी करतो.' सुप्रीम कोर्टाने 1992 साली एका खटल्याचा निकाल देतांना म्हटले होते. शेतकरी सर्वात प्रामाणिक कर्ज फेडणारा आहे आणि शेतीचे उत्पादन हंगामी असल्याने त्याने घेतलेले कर्ज सारखे फिरत नाही. त्यामुळे शेती कर्जावर चक्रवाढ व्याज लावु नये पण आपण ना पंजाबराव देशमुखांचे ऐकले, ना सुप्रीम कोर्टाचा आदेश पाळला. शेतमालाला उत्पादन खर्चाच्या दीडपट हमीभाव, संपुर्ण कर्जमाफी आणि स्वामीनाथन आयोगाच्या शिफारशीची अंमलबजावणी आदी मागण्यांसाठी अलीकडेच 180 शेतकरी संघटनांनी 'किसान मुक्ती संसदेद्वारे दिल्लीत आवाज उठविला. या मागण्या चुकीच्या आहेत असे सरकार वा अर्थमंत्र्यांना सिध्द करता आले नाही. महाराष्ट्रात तर नुकताच झालेला शेतकऱ्यांचा संप मोडून काढण्यासाठी, फुट पाडण्याची सरकारची मानसिकता दिसून आली. मात्र

देशातील बड्या 12 कर्जबुडव्यांची रक्कम एनपीए (अनुत्पादकता कर्ज) म्हणून 1.75 लाख कोटी रुपये माफ केले जात आहे. छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज शेतकरी सन्मान योजना अंतर्गत 1.50 लाखापर्यंत कर्ज असलेले आणि 7/12 पुर्णतः कोरा होणारे एकूण शेतकरी 36,10,216 इतके आहेत. राज्यात शेतकऱ्यांसाठी 34 हजार कोटी रुपयांची कर्जमाफीची घोषणा करण्यात आली असून नाशिक जिल्ह्यात सुमारे साडेचार लाख शेतकरी कर्जदार असतांना केवळ 28 टक्केच शेतकरी पात्र होते. 1 लाख 36,569 शेतकऱ्यांना लाभ मिळणार असल्याचे दिसतेय.

**अभ्यास क्षेत्र :** नाशिक जिल्हा महाराष्ट्राच्या उत्तरेकडे येत असून जिल्ह्यांचा अक्षवृत्तीय विस्तार 19<sup>0</sup>35' ते 20<sup>0</sup>52' उत्तर असून रेखावृत्तीय विस्तार 73<sup>0</sup>16' ते 74<sup>0</sup>56' पूर्व असून जिल्ह्याचे क्षेत्रफळ 15530 चौ.किमी आहे. जिल्ह्यातील गोदावरी, गिरणा, कादवा, दारणा, मोसम यासारख्या नदी खोऱ्यांच्या भागात द्राक्ष, डाळींब, ऊस, कांदा आणि भाजीपाल्याचे उत्पादन मोठ्या प्रमाणात घेतले जाते. बाकी पावसाच्या पाण्यावर आधारित शेती केली जाते. जिल्ह्यातील उत्पादीत होणारा भाजीपाला व दुध मुंबई शहराला मोठ्या प्रमाणात पुरविला जात असल्याने जिल्ह्याची ओळख मुंबईची 'परसबाग' व 'गवळीवाडा' म्हणून केली जाते. असे असले तरी जिल्ह्यात 2011 ते 2017 या सात वर्षांच्या कालावधीत 383 शेतकऱ्यांनी मृत्युला कवटाळले असून कर्जमाफी करण्याची घोषणा झालेल्या वर्षी म्हणजे जानेवारीते डिसें. 2017 या कालावधीत 101 शेतकऱ्यांची आत्महत्या जिल्ह्यातील शेतकऱ्यांतील दिवसेंदिवस वाढत असलेली हतबलता चिंतेची बाब ठरली आहे.

#### नाशिक विभागातील जिल्हानिहाय आकडेवारी (जाने. ते नोव्हें. 2017)

जिल्हा	शेतकरी आत्महत्या	पात्र	अपात्र	प्रलंबित	लाभार्थी
नाशिक	101	52	43	06	52
धुळे	67	46	18	03	46
नंदुरबार	04	03	01	00	03
जळगाव	139	77	26	36	77
नगर	132	45	62	25	45
<b>एकूण</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>223</b>

संदर्भ : महाराष्ट्र टाइम्स

वरील कोष्टकात पाच जिल्ह्यांची आकडेवारी दर्शविण्यात आलेली असून 1 जाने. ते डिसें. 2017 या कालावधीत जळगाव जिल्ह्यात सर्वाधिक 139 शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केलेल्या असून त्यानंतर नगर 132 आणि नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील 101 याप्रमाणे शंभरीच्या पुढे आकडेवारी गेलेली दिसून येते. वास्तविक पाहता हे तीनही जिन्हे द्राक्षे, केळी, ऊस उत्पादनामध्ये नावारुपास आलेले आहेत. तुलनेने धुळे (67), नंदुरबार (04) ही आदिवाशी, दुर्गम जिल्हे म्हणून परिचित असून या जिल्ह्यांमध्ये रोखीची पिके अल्प प्रमाणात घेतले जातात. मात्र 'ऐपत पाहून पाय पसरविणे' त्यातच समाधान मानने किंवा दैनंदिनी धकविणे यामुळे शेतकरी आत्महत्याचे प्रमाण कमी आहे. यातही आत्महत्याग्रस्त शेतकरी कुटुंबाला शासनाच्या वतीने मदतीचा हात म्हणून 1 लाख रुपये दिले जातात. याबाबत आत्महत्या झालेल्या शेतकऱ्याच्या कुटुंबाची चौकशी न करता पिडित कुटुंबाला सरसकट एक लाख रुपयाची मदत केली जाईल अशी घोषणा तत्कालीन महसुलमंत्री एकनाथ

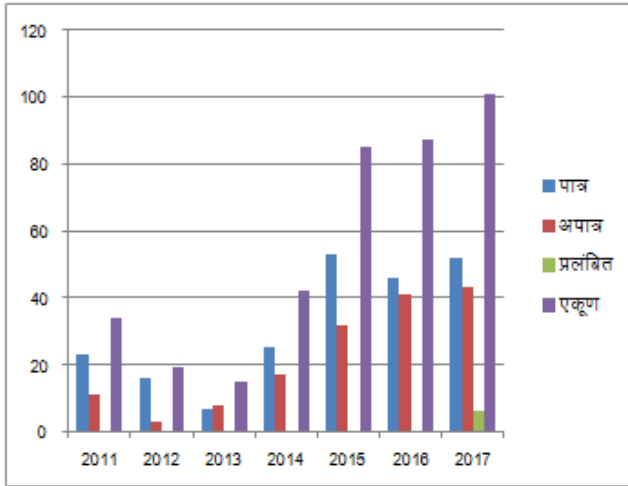
खडसे यांनी 15 मार्च 2016 रोजी केली होती. मात्र आजही पात्र- अपात्रता चौकशीचा फास कायमच आहे.

### नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील शेतकरी आत्महत्या : 2011 ते 2017

वर्ष	पात्र	अपात्र	प्रलंबित	एकूण
2011	23	11		34
2012	16	03		19
2013	07	08		15
2014	25	17		42
2015	53	32		85
2016	46	41		87
2017	52	43	6	101

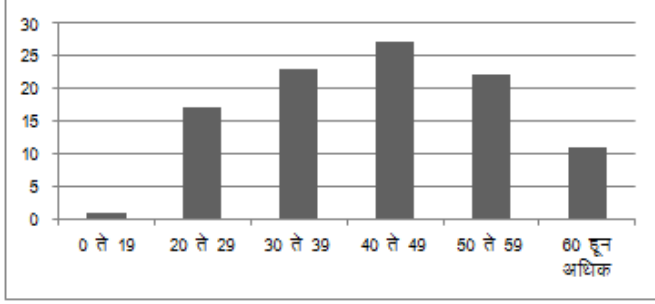
संदर्भ : मटा अँकर

वरील तक्त्याप्रमाणे 2011 ते 2014 या चार वर्षांच्या कालावधीत 110 शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केलेल्या असून यामध्ये शासकीय नियमाप्रमाणे 71 शेतकरी मदतीस पात्र तर 39 शेतकरी अपात्र ठरविण्यात आलेले आहेत. 2015 ते 2017 या तीनच वर्षांच्या कालावधीत 151 पात्र तर 116 शेतकरी अपात्र ठरवित 6 शेतकऱ्यांचा प्रश्न प्रलंबित आहे. जिल्ह्यात गेल्या सात वर्षांच्या काळामध्ये 383 शेतकरी आत्महत्यांची नोंद झाली आहे. त्यापैकी 221 कुटुंबांनाच पात्र ठरवून मदत करण्यात आली आहे.





### वयोगटानुसार शेतकरी आत्महत्या (1 जाने. ते 10 डिसेंबर 2017)



वयोरचनेनुसार आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकऱ्यांची 2017या वर्षातील आकडेवारी पाहता काळजाला चटका देणाऱ्या घटना म्हणजे अवघ्या 19 वर्ष वयाचा एक शेतकरी 79 वर्ष वयाचे आजोबा आणि निफाड सारख्या सधन तालुक्यात शेतकरी महिलेने केलेली

आत्महत्या होय. तसे 0 ते 50 वयोगटातील कर्त्या शेतकऱ्यांची संख्या 68 इतकी असून 50 वर्षांपुढील आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकऱ्यांची 33 इतकी आहे. घरातील कर्ता पुरुष निघून गेल्यास कुटुंबाची होणारी फरपट फक्त त्या कुटुंबालाच कळते. कारण सहानुभूती आणि सांत्वनाने पोट भरत नसते. जिल्ह्यातील सर्वात प्रगत समजल्या जाणाऱ्या द्राक्षाची पंढरी असलेल्या निफाड तालुक्यात सर्वाधिक 75 शेतकरी आत्महत्या झालेल्या असून त्यानंतर मालेगाव तालुक्यात 72, बागलाण 59, चांदवड 32, नांदगांव 31, सिन्नर आणि दिंडोरी तालुक्यात प्रत्येकी 21, कळवण 16, देवळ्यात 14, नाशिक आणि येवल्यात प्रत्येकी 13, त्र्यंबकेश्वर व इगतपुरी मिळून 15 तर सुरगाणा सारख्या आदिवासी तालुक्यातही एका शेतकऱ्याने केलेली आत्महत्या शासन, प्रशासन आणि समाज यांना निश्चीतच विचार करण्यास भाग पाडणाऱ्या आहेत. यामध्ये सर्वाधिक आत्महत्या सधन समजल्या जाणाऱ्या निफाड, बागलाण, दिंडोरी, कळवण, देवळा तालुक्यात झालेल्या आहेत.

#### आत्महत्या केलेल्या शेतकरी कुटुंबीयांना शासन मदतीसाठी पुढील शर्ती/ अटी :

- 1) पोलिसांचा अहवाल आणि शवविच्छेदनाचा अहवाल.
- 2) नापिकीमुळे शेतकऱ्याने आत्महत्या केली असेल तर कृषि विभागाचा अहवाल.
- 3) कर्जबाजारीपणा हे आत्महत्येचे कारण असेल तर कर्जाचा तपशील आणि कर्जवसुलीसाठी तगादा लावल्याचे ठोस पुरावे.
- 4) शेवटी जिल्हाधिकारी संबंधित आत्महत्येचे प्रकरण मदतीस पात्र आहे कि नाही हे ठरवितात.

वरील अटीशर्ती दुःखाच्या खाईत लोटल्या गेलेल्या आत्महत्या झालेल्या कुटुंबीयांना वेदना देणाऱ्या ठरतात. अशा या अटी शर्ती पूर्ण केल्यावर शासनातर्फे एक लाखाची मदत मिळते. त्यामुळे अशा चौकशांना कंटाळून 'भिक नको पण कुत्रे आवर' अशी म्हणण्याची वेळ कुटुंबीयांवर येते.

#### आत्महत्येची कारणे :

- 1) सधन असलेल्या तालुक्यांमध्ये दुष्काळाची वारंवारिता, बेमोसमी पर्जन्य, हंगामीकाळी पर्जन्य, गारपीट, वादळे इ.
- 2) द्राक्ष, टोमॅटो, कांदे यासारख्या खर्चिक पिकांना मिळणारा अल्पदर किंवा काढणी व बाजारापर्यंत नेण्याचाही खर्च न मिळणे. मजूर टंचाई व रासायनिक खतांच्या किंमतीमध्ये भरमसाठ वाढ.

- 3) लग्नसमारंभ, इतर कार्यक्रमांसाठी अव्वाच्या- सव्वा केला जाणारा खर्च.
- 4) दैनंदिनी ऐषआरामात जगणे, दुसऱ्याच्या भरवश्यावर शेती सोडणे.
- 5) सुखचैनीसाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात कर्ज काढणे.
- 6) राहणीमानाचा स्तर उंचावत असून तसे जगण्यासाठी धडपड करणे.
- 7) खासगी कर्जाचा वाढत गेलेला डोंगर (व्याजाला- व्याज)
- 8) शेतमालाच्या किंमती ठरविण्याचा अधिकार आडत्या/ व्यापारी यांना याउलट औद्योगिक मालाच्या किंमती ठरविण्याचा अधिकार उत्पादकाला असतो.

#### उपाय :

- 1) कर्जमाफी : जून 2017 मध्ये राज्यातील शेतकरी संपावर (आंदोलन) गेल्याने त्याची दखल घेऊन शासनाने 2016 मार्च पर्यंत थकीत असलेल्या शेतकरी कुटुंबाला कर्जमाफी करण्याची घोषणा केली. मात्र त्यासाठी कुटुंबातील सदस्यांवर कितीही कर्ज असले तरी फक्त 1.50 लाख रु. माफ केले जाणार आहे. त्यासाठीही अनेक अटी- शर्ती असल्याने सहा महिने झाले तरी शेतकऱ्यांच्या नावावरील कर्जमाफी झालेली नाही. जिल्ह्यातील 1 लाख 74 हजार 525 शेतकऱ्यांनी कर्जमाफीसाठी अर्ज सादर केले. त्यापैकी जिल्हा बँकेला 879 शेतकऱ्यांची पहिली यादी आणि 3 कोटी 70 लाख रुपयांचाच निधी प्राप्त झाला आहे.
- 2) हमीभाव : पिक उत्पादन खर्च लक्षात घेऊन त्याप्रमाणे हमीभाव जाहीर करावा. हंगाम काळात शेतमालाचे भाव खूप कमी होतात.
- 3) शेतीपुरक व्यवसायांना अनुदान, प्रशिक्षण व कर्जाची सोय करून देणे.
- 4) जलसिंचन सुविधांवर भर : कागदोपत्री नकोत.
- 5) पिक विमा योजना : ही योजना सुरु झालेली असली तरी कमीत-कमी हप्त्यात अधिक विमा तसेच विम्याची व्याप्ती ही वाढवावी.
- 6) सेंद्रीय खते वापरण्यासाठी शेतकऱ्यांमध्ये जागृती निर्माण करणे, अनुदान प्रशिक्षण व प्रोत्साहन देणे.
- 7) पुरेसा स्वस्त कर्ज पुरवठा करण्यात यावा.
- 8) आत्महत्या केलेल्या मुलांचा शिक्षणाचा खर्च करून अशा मुलांचा सरकारी नोकरीत समावेश करण्यात यावा.

#### संदर्भ ग्रंथ :

- 1) गुगल, नेट च्या माध्यमातून माहिती उपलब्ध.
- 2) महाराष्ट्र टाईम्स - दै. न्युज पेपर
- 3) शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या शोध व उपाय- प्रा. डॉ. आर.के. दातीर योजना/ ऑक्टो. 2007/ पेज 25 ते 28
- 4) भारताचे अर्थशास्त्र- दत्त सुंदरम
- 5) टाईम्स ऑफ इंडिया, सकाळ न्युज पेपर
- 6) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था समस्या व आव्हाने - डॉ. लोमटे, चिंतामणी

प्रा. एम.व्ही. हिरे (1443)

## शाश्वत विकासासाठी सेंद्रीय शेतीचे महत्त्व : एक अभ्यास

प्रा. एम.व्ही. हिरे

एम. एस. जी. कॉलेज मालेगाव कॅम्प, जि. नाशिक – 423105.

भारत कृषीप्रधान देश म्हणून ओळखला जातो. देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेत शेतीला अनन्य साधारण महत्त्व आहे. देशातील 65 टक्के लोकसंख्या शेतीक्षेत्रावरच अवलंबून आहे. अशा या शेतीक्षेत्राच्या शाश्वत विकासासाठी आज सेंद्रीय शेतीला प्राधान्य दिले जात आहे. त्यासाठी शासनस्तरावरून नवनवीन योजना हाती घेतल्या जात आहेत. सेंद्रीय शेती महत्त्व पटवून दिले जात आहे.

● **सेंद्रीय शेतीची संकल्पना :** नैसर्गिक पध्दतीने अन्नद्रव्यांनी समृद्ध केलेल्या जमिनीत जेव्हा पीके घेतली जातात तेव्हा त्यास सेंद्रीय शेती म्हटले जाते. यासाठी शेती उत्पादन वाढीसाठी रासायनिक खतांचा वापर न करता पालापाचोळा जमिनीत कुजवून ताग किंवा हिरवळीची पिके जमिनीत गाडून, शेणखत, कंपोस्ट खत किंवा गांडूळ खतांचा वापर करून शेतीचे पुनर्भरण केले जाते.

● **सेंद्रीय शेतीची वैशिष्ट्ये :**

- 1) सेंद्रीय शेतीमुळे शाश्वत व चिरंतन शेतीचा विकास साध्य होतो.
- 2) सेंद्रीय शेतीमुळे जमिनीची दीर्घकालीन उत्पादकता व पोत यांचे नैसर्गिक पध्दतीने व्यवस्थापन करणे शक्य होते.
- 3) सेंद्रीय शेतीमुळे उत्पादन खर्च कमी होऊन शेती फायदेशीर ठरते.

● **शोध निबंधाची उद्दिष्टे :**

- 1) शाश्वत विकासासाठी सेंद्रीय शेतीचे फायदे अभ्यासणे.
- 2) सेंद्रीय शेतीचे तत्वे जाणून घेणे.
- 3) भारतातील सेंद्रीय शेती खालील क्षेत्र अभ्यासणे.

भारत अन्नधान्य उत्पादनाबाबत स्वयंपूर्ण झाला असला तरी तो शाश्वत शेती व आरोग्याच्या दृष्टीने अशाश्वत व अस्थिर राहिला आहे म्हणून भारतात सन 1990 च्या दशकानंतर कृषी क्षेत्राचे रासायनिक शेतीपासून सेंद्रीय शेतीकडे स्थलांतरासाठी शासकीय, निमशासकीय व खासगी पातळीवरून शिफारस करण्यात आली आहे. सन 2000 सालच्या राष्ट्रीय कृषी धोरणात सेंद्रीय शेतीचे महत्त्व अधोरेखित केले आहे. सेंद्रीय शेती ही एक जीवनपध्दती आहे. केवळ पिकांचे उत्पन्न वाढविण्यासाठी ही संकल्पना मर्यादित नाही. जसा आहार, तसा विचार असतो. सात्विक आहारामुळे मानवाचा कौटुंबिक, शारिरीक, मानसिक, नैतिक विकास होतो. त्यामुळे आजच्या आधुनिक व स्पर्धात्मक युगात सेंद्रीय शेतीविषयक असणाऱ्या गैरसमजूती दूर केल्या पाहिजेत. प्रमाणीकरणाच्या मानकांचे विश्लेषण शास्त्रीय व सोप्या भाषेत शेतकऱ्यांसाठी उपलब्ध करून दिले तर मानकांच्या बाबतीतील गैरसमज दूर होतील सेंद्रीय शेतीच्या विकासासाठी पीकनिहाय तंत्रज्ञान प्रायोगिक तत्वावर विकसित करणे, शेतकऱ्यांना सेंद्रीय शेती परिक्षणाची सोय, सेंद्रीय मालाला हमीभाव, सेंद्रीय शेतीमाल विक्रीसाठी सुनियंत्रित यंत्रणा निर्यातक्षम सेंद्रीय उपाययोजना करणे अत्यावश्यक आहे. त्यामुळे सेंद्रीय शेतीच्या माध्यमातून सुजलाम सुफलाम कृषी भारताची पुन्हा एकदा नव्याने ओळख निर्माण होईल.

प्रा. डॉ. सुनील पं. उगले (1444-1449)

## वस्तु व सेवा कर – वाटचाल आणि प्रत्यक्ष आकारणी

प्रा. डॉ. सुनील पं. उगले

उपप्राचार्य व अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख, क्रांतीवीर व्हीनाईक महविद्यालय .एन ., दिंडोरी

■ **प्रस्तावना** - केंद्र सरकारच्या एकुण उत्पन्नात प्रत्यक्ष करांपेक्षा अप्रत्यक्ष करांचा वाटा जास्त असल्यामुळे अप्रत्यक्ष करांचे महत्त्व नेहमीच अधिक रहिले आहे. राज्यघटनेत तरतुद केल्याप्रमाणे कर आकारणी व कर वसुली यांच्या अधिकाराची केंद्र व राज्य सरकार यांच्यात विभागणी केलेली आहे. सार्वजनिक वित्त व्यवहाराच्या व्यवस्थेनुसार वस्तु निर्माण उद्योगांवर उत्पादन शुल्क आकारण्याचा अधिकार केंद्र सरकारला देण्यात आला आहे. वस्तुची विक्री व वितरणावर कर आकारण्याचा अधिकार राज्य सरकारला देण्यात आला आहे. तर जकात, स्थानिक संस्था कर (एलबीटी) आकारण्याचा अधिकार स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांना आहे. २००३ पासून सेवा कराचीही त्यात भर पडली. सरकारच्या खर्चात जसजशी वाढ होत गेली तसतसे उत्पन्नाचे स्रोत वाढविण्यासाठी अप्रत्यक्ष करांच्या दरात व कक्षेत सातत्याने वाढ केली गेली. त्यामुळे अप्रत्यक्ष करातील वाढीमुळे कर चुकवेगिरी व भ्रष्टाचाराला चालना मिळाली. इतर देशांच्या तुलनेत भारतातील अप्रत्यक्ष करांचे दर जास्त आहे. वाढत्या करांमुळे वस्तुचा उत्पादन खर्च व वितरण खर्च वाढत जाऊन व्यापार-उद्योग क्षेत्राच्या विस्तारावर सतत बंधने येत गेली व उद्योगांची बाजारपेठीय स्पर्धा शक्तीही कमी-कमी होत गेली. यातून मार्ग काढण्यासाठी व देशातील अप्रत्यक्ष कर कमी करून त्याऐवजी एकच सर्वसमावेशक कर प्रणाली आणावी अशा प्रस्ताव पुढे आला. हा नवीन प्रस्ताव म्हणजेच वस्तु व सेवा कर - जीएसटी (Goods & Service Tax - GST) होय. कर पध्दती समजायला सोपी, अंमलबजावणीसाठी कमी गुंतागुंतीची व उत्पन्न वाढीसाठी अधिक पोषक असली पहिजे याच उद्देशाने जीएसटी प्रस्ताव आणण्यात आला. १९४७ नंतरची कररचनेतील ही एक सर्वात मोठी प्रस्तवित सुधारणा म्हणावी लागेल.

■ **वस्तु व सेवा कराची वाटचाल** - जवळपास गेली १५ वर्षे वस्तु व सेवा कर या संकल्पनेवर विचारमंथन सुरू आहे. डॉ. विजय केळकर यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली २००३ मध्ये नेमण्यात आलेल्या 'टास्क फोर्स'नं सर्वप्रथम ही संकल्पना आपल्या अहवालात मांडली होती. 'व्हॅट'च्या तत्वावर आधारित एकीकृत वस्तु व सेवाकराची ही संकल्पना होती. यावर नंतरच्या काळात विचारविनिमय, चर्चा, जाहीर चर्चा, ऊहापोह झाला. २००६ मध्ये तत्कालीन केंद्रीय अर्थमंत्री पी. चिदंबरम यांनी त्यांच्या अर्थसंकल्पी भाषणात या संकल्पनेचा उल्लेख केला आणि साधारणपणे २०१० मध्ये अंमलबजावणी करण्याची मुदत ठरविण्यात आली. २००९ मध्ये या विषयावरच्या चर्चेसाठीचा एक दस्तावेज जारी करण्यात आले होता. त्याच्याच जोडीला राज्याच्या अर्थमंत्र्यांची एक समिती नेमून या संकल्पनेवर विचारविनिमयाची प्रक्रियाही सुरू करण्यात आली होती. २०११ मध्ये

जीएसटी लागू करण्यासंबंधीचं विधेयक प्रथम मांडण्यात आलं. ते संसदीय स्थायी समितीकडं पाठवण्यात आलं. २०१३ मध्ये समितीनं अहवाल दिला परंतु दरम्यानच्या काळात गुजरातचे तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री व विद्यमान पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी या विधेयकाला विरोध करण्याची भूमिका घेतली. हे विधेयक राष्ट्रहिताचं नाही, असं सांगून हे विधेयक कधीही संमत होऊ देणार नाही, अशी भूमिका घेतली. २०१३ मध्ये संसदीय समितीचा अहवाल आला. परंतु तोपर्यंत लोकसभा निवडणुकीच्या हालचाली सुरू झालेल्या होत्या आणि हे विधेयक मागं पडलं. २०१४ मध्ये नरेंद्र मोदी पंतप्रधान झाले आणि त्यांनी स्वतः हे विधेयक कसं राष्ट्रहिताचं आहे, असं सांगून त्याचा पाठपुरावा करण्यास सुरवात केली. सत्तेत आल्यानंतर भाजपने जीएसटीच्या दिशेने पावले टाकण्यास सुरवात केल्यानंतर काँग्रेसच्या भूमिकेतही फरक पडला. मात्र, दोन्ही पक्षांच्या नेत्यांनी समंजसपणा दाखवत अन्य प्रमुख पक्षांच्या नेत्यांशी चर्चा केली. प्रादेशिक पक्षांना आणि राज्यांना विश्वासात घेतले. त्यांच्या सर्व शंकांचे निरसन करण्याचा प्रयत्न झाला. २०१५ मध्ये भाजपचं लोकसभेत संख्याबळ असल्यानं ते संमत करण्यात आलं. परंतु राज्यसभेत काँग्रेसनं ते अडवून धरलं. अखेर सरकारनं विचार-विनिमयाचा व सामोपचाराचा मार्ग अवलंबून समजूतदारपणाची भूमिका घेतली व हे विधेयक संमत झालं.

जीएसटी अर्थात वस्तू व सेवा कर १ जुलैपासून देशभरात लागू करण्यात आला आहे. हा कर अप्रत्यक्ष करांच्या आकारणीच्या संकल्पनेमध्ये बदल घडवून आणेल. जीएसटीबाबत खरं तर अजूनही लोकांच्या मनात संभ्रम आहे. जीएसटीचे नक्की फायदे काय आणि तोटा काय, हेच अनेकांना माहिती नाही. हा संभ्रम दूर करण्याचा प्रयत्न केंद्र सरकार आणि सरकारच्या प्रतिनिधींकडून केला जात आहे. जीएसटीच्या अंमलबजावणीला सहा महिने झाले आहे. या बाबत विविध क्षेत्रांतून मिश्र प्रतिक्रिया येत आहेत. व्यवसायांना ही आकारणी समजणे आणि त्यांना ही आकारणी लागू पडते की नाही, हे ओळखणे महत्वाचे आहे.

#### ■ जीएसटीची आकारणी -

जीएसटीबाबत सर्वात महत्वपूर्ण बाब म्हणजे त्याचा आकारणीचा टप्पा. जीएसटी अंतर्गत कर आकारणीचा टप्पा हा पुरवठा आहे. जीएसटी कायद्यामध्ये पुरवठ्याचा अर्थ म्हणजे वस्तू व सेवांची विक्री. वस्तू व सेवांचा पुरवठा प्रत्यक्ष विक्रीशिवाय सुद्धा होऊ शकतो. पुरवठ्यामध्ये हस्तांतरण, विनिमय, वस्तूविनिमय, भाडे, भाडेपट्टी आणि एजंट किंवा शाखेला करण्यात आलेला पुरवठा यांचा देखील समावेश असेल. म्हणून जर तुम्ही व्यवसाय करत असाल आणि वरीलपैकी कशामध्येही समाविष्ट असाल तर तुम्ही खरेदीवर भरलेल्या सर्व करांच्या जागी जीएसटी आकारण्यात येईल आणि तुमच्या पुरवठ्यावर जीएसटी आकारण्यात येईल. या संदर्भात सरकार काही सेवा व वस्तूंची नोंद करू शकतात. जे पुरवठा म्हणून धरले जाणार नाहीत आणि म्हणून त्यावर जीएसटी आकारण्यात येणार नाही. म्हणून पहिली पायरी तुमच्या व्यवसायाने पुरवठा केला आहे की नाही हे ओळखण्याची आहे.

पुढील पायरी म्हणजे पुरवठा राज्यांतर्गत किंवा दोन राज्यांमध्ये झाला आहे का हे शोधण्याची आहे. जर मूळ राज्य हे अंतिम राज्यापासून वेगळे असेल तर ते दोन राज्यांमधील पुरवठा मानले जाते.

याच कारणांमुळे जीएसटीला गंतव्य आधारित कर म्हटले जाते. दोन राज्यांमध्ये पुरवठा करणाऱ्या व्यवसायाला जीएसटी नोंदणी करणे अनिवार्य आहे. बहुतेक पुरवठ्यांवर गंतव्य राज्याच्या दराप्रमाणे कर आकारण्यात येतो. भारताबाहेर करण्यात आलेल्या पुरवठ्यांवर कोणताही जीएसटी आकारण्यात येणार नाही. पण अशा पुरवठ्यांसाठी जीएसटी नोंदणी आवश्यक आहे. राज्यांतर्गत विक्रीवर केंद्रीय व राज्य कर म्हणजेच एसजीएसटी व सीजीएसटी आकारण्यात येईल. दोन राज्यांमधील विक्रीवर आयजीएसटी आकारण्यात येईल जे सीजीएसटी व एसजीएसटी यांचे एकूण मूल्य असेल. आयातींवर सुद्धा आयजीएसटी आकारण्यात येईल. वस्तू आणि सेवा कर अमलात आणण्यापूर्वी महसूल तटस्थ कराची बांधणी (आरएनआर) करण्यासाठी विविध समित्यांची स्थापना करण्यात आली. या वेळी प्रत्येक अहवालामध्ये वेगवेगळे आरएनआर दर सुचविण्यात आले. आरएनआर म्हणजे एकच दर, जो विविध पातळ्यांवर सारखाच महसूल आकारतो. म्हणजेच केंद्र आणि राज्य सरकारला एखाद्या वस्तूपासून समान कर मिळण्याची तरतूद यामध्ये करण्यात आली. 'ना नफा, ना तोटा' या तत्त्वावर महसूल तटस्थ ठेवणे हाच आरएनआर अभ्यासाचा केंद्रबिंदू होता. अखेरीस या आरएनआरमुळे वस्तू आणि सेवा करामध्ये ४ ते ५ वेगवेगळे दरामध्ये रूपांतर झाले. यामध्ये वेगवेगळ्या श्रेणीतील वस्तूंवर कमी आणि जास्त कर आकारायचे ठरविण्यात आले. जीएसटी परिषदेच्या बारा बैठकांमधून एक प्रकारची सहमती तयार झाली असली, तरी काही नवीन बाबी समोर येत आहेत. करप्रणाली एकच असली, तरी शुन्य टक्के, पाच टक्के, बारा टक्के, अठरा टक्के आणि २८ टक्के अशा पाच टप्प्यांत कर आकारण्यात आले आहे. याशिवाय जीएसटीमुळे राज्यांचे होणारे नुकसान भरून काढण्यासाठी उपकराची तरतूदही आहे. त्यामुळे जीएसटीच्या अंमलबजावणीनंतरही कररचना देशात सगळीकडे एकच प्रकारची असणार नाही. ती या पाच टप्प्यांत बदलू शकेल. तंबाखूजन्य पदार्थ, चैनीच्या वस्तू, मोटारी आदींवर उपकरही आकारला जाणार आहे. शिवाय काही बाबींवर सवलतही असणार आहे. जमिनीच्या आणि इमारतींच्या विक्रीला जीएसटीच्या कक्षेबाहेर ठेवण्यात आले आहे. दीड कोटी रुपयांपेक्षा कमी उलाढाल असलेल्या ९० टक्के करदात्यांची करनिश्चितीची प्रकरणे राज्य सरकारांनी हाताळण्यावर आणि उर्वरित दहा टक्के प्रकरणे केंद्राने हाताळण्यावर सहमती झाली आहे. दीड कोटी रुपयांहून अधिक आर्थिक उलाढाल असलेल्या करदात्यांची करनिश्चितीची प्रकरणे केंद्र आणि राज्यांत समान वाटप (म्हणजे ५०:५० टक्के) करण्यावरही सहमती झाली आहे. सीमावर्ती राज्यांच्या सागरी सीमांमधील अधिकार क्षेत्रांच्या निश्चितीवर, तसेच सागरी हद्दीत कर आकारण्याचे अधिकार राज्यांना दिले आहे.

■ **जीएसटीसाठी नोंदणी** - जर मूल्यवर्धित कर किंवा सेवा कर किंवा उत्पादन शुल्क अंतर्गत विद्यमान नोंदणीदार असेल तर जीएसटीसाठी नोंदणी करून घेतली पाहिजे. २० लाख रुपयांपेक्षा (ईशान्येकडील राज्यांसाठी १० लाख रुपये) कमी उलाढाल असलेल्या व्यवसायांना जीएसटीसाठी नोंदणी करणे अनिवार्य नाही. जर व्यवसाय दोन राज्यांमधील व्यवहारांमध्ये समाविष्ट असेल तर ही मर्यादा गृहित धरू नये. त्याकरिता जीएसटी नोंदणी अनिवार्य आहे. जर वस्तू व सेवांचा पुरवठा वेबसाइटच्या माध्यमातून होत असेल तर त्यासाठी जीएसटी नोंदणी अनिवार्य असेल. जीएसटी इनपुट सेवा वितरकाकरिता सुद्धा लागू आहे. इनपुट सेवा वितरक म्हणजे मुख्य कार्यालय जेथे शाखांना प्राप्त झालेल्या सेवांसाठी बिल प्राप्त होते आणि त्यानंतर शाखांना हिस्सा दिला जातो.

अशाप्रकारच्या आयएसडीचीसुद्धा जीएसटी नोंदणी करणे अनिवार्य आहे. एक व्यावसायिक म्हणून मूल्यवर्धित कर अंतर्गत नोंदणीकृत असाल तरी जीएसटीसाठी नोंदणी केलीच पाहिजे. पुर्वी केलेल्या पुरवठावावर जीएसटी देयकासाठी सुरुवातीच्या टप्प्यामध्ये कर माफ करण्याची सुविधा देईल. उत्पादकसुद्धा नोंदणी करण्याद्वारे लाभ प्राप्त करू शकतात. जेथे ते आता आऊटपुट्सवरील जीएसटीविरोधात इनपुट्सवर भरलेले कर समायोजित करू शकतात. उलाढालीपेक्षा कमी कारभार असलेल्या आणि दोन राज्यांमध्ये पुरवठा न करणाऱ्या अनेक लघु व्यवसायांसाठी स्वेच्छेने नोंदणी करण्याचा पर्याय आहे. ज्यांचे ग्राहक जीएसटी संलग्न असतील तर त्याचा देखील फायदा त्यांना होऊ शकतो. याप्रकारे तुमचे ग्राहक तुमच्या इनपुट्ससाठी तुम्ही भरलेल्या करांचे क्रेडिट घेऊ शकतील. जीएसटी कायदानुसार जर नोंदणीकृत ग्राहकांनी अनोंदणीकृत विक्रेत्यांकडून खरेदी केली तर त्यांना अनोंदणीकृत विक्रेत्यांच्या वतीने कर आकारणी व विवरणपत्र भरणे संदर्भात पूर्ण जीएसटी भरावा लागेल. प्रत्येक ग्राहक व विक्रेत्याला सामावून घेत जीएसटी लाभांनी युक्त असा स्वतःचा क्लब निर्माण करेल. पण त्याचवेळी व्यवसाय करण्यासाठी जीएसटी पालन करण्याचा तसेच तंत्रज्ञान अवलंबण्याचा खर्च त्यामध्ये समाविष्ट असेल. वस्तू व सेवा करातील कमी दररचनेचा लाभ प्रत्यक्ष लाभार्थीपर्यंत न पोहोचविल्यास संबंधितांना दंड तसेच नोंदणी रद्द करण्याच्या बडग्याला सामोरे जावे लागेल, असे नमूद करण्यात आले आहे.

#### ■ काय स्वस्त झाले आणि काय महाग होणार -

- १ .घरांच्या किंमती -घर खरेदीबाबत सध्या ग्राहकांमध्ये संभ्रम आहे आणि बिल्डरही ग्राहकांना जीएसटीच्या नावार भीती दाखवत असल्याचं चित्र बाजारात आहेमात्र जीएसटीनंतर अंडर . कंस्ट्रक्शनघरांच्या किंमती घटतील कारण यावर १२ टक्के कर लागणार आहे .
- २ .स्वयंपाक घरातील वस्तू स्वस्त - जीएसटीनंतर स्वयंपाक घर आणि जीवनावश्यक वस्तूंपैकी ८१ टक्के वस्तू स्वस्त होतील. कारण, अनेक गोष्टींवर एकतर कर नसेल, किंवा कमी कर लागणार असेल . मीठ, दूध, दही, भाज्या, गूळ ,मध, पापड, ब्रेड, लस्सी, अनपॅकिंग पनीर, झाडू, अनपॅकिंग पीठ, अनपॅकिंग बेसन, दाळ, अनपॅकिंग धान्य यावर कर नाही .चहा, चिनी, कॉफी, खाण्याचं तेल, दूध पावडर, पॅकिंग पनीर, काजू, मनुखे, घरगुती गॅस, अगरबत्ती यावर ५ टक्के कर लागणार आहे .लोणी, तूप, बदाम, फ्रूट ज्यूस, पॅकिंग नारळ पाणी, लोंच, जॅम, जेली, चटणी या वस्तूंवर १२ टक्के कर लागणार आहे .टूथपेस्ट, हेअर ऑईल, शाम्पू, साबण, पास्ता, कॉर्न फ्लेक्स, सूप, आईस्क्रीम या वस्तूंवर १८ टक्के कर लावण्यात आला आहे.
- ३ .दुचाकी स्वस्त -जीएसटीनंतर दुचाकी स्वस्त होणार आहे कारण दुचाकींवरील कर एका . टक्क्याने कमी करुन २८ टक्के करण्यात आला आहे.
- ४ .विमान प्रवास - जीएसटीनंतर इकॉनॉमी क्लासमधील विमान प्रवास स्वस्त होणार आहे . इकॉनॉमी क्लाससाठी ५ टक्के कर आकारण्यात आला आहेत बिझनेस क्लासने प्रवास करणं महाग . कारण बिझनेस .होणार आहेेस क्लासवरील तिकीट कर ९ टक्क्यांवरुन १२ टक्के करण्यात आला आहे.

- ५ .फ्रीज, एसी, वॉशिंग मशीन स्वस्त - फ्रीज, एसी, वॉशिंग मशीन या वस्तूंना २८ टक्के टॅक्स स्लॅबमध्ये ठेवण्यात आलं आहे .पुर्वी या वस्तूंवर ३० टक्के कर आकारला जात होता.
- ६ .सिनेमाची तिकिटं स्वस्त -जीएसटीनंतर १०० रुपयांच्या आत तिकीट असणारा सिनेमा पाहणं स्वस्त होणार आहे .१०० रुपयांपेक्षा कमी तिकीट असणाऱ्या सिनेमांना १८ टक्के टॅक्स स्लॅबमध्ये ठेवण्यात आलं आहे सध्या तिकिटांवर .२८ टक्के कर आकारला जातो.
- ७ .अॅप टॅक्सी सेवा स्वस्त -जीएसटी लागू झाल्यामुळे ओला आणि उबर यांसारख्या अॅप टॅक्सी सेवा स्वस्त होतील सध्या .६ टक्के कर असणाऱ्या अॅप टॅक्सी सेवेला जीएसटीमध्ये ५ टक्के टॅक्स स्लॅबमध्ये ठेवण्यात आलं आहे.
- ८ .छोट्या कार महाग, मोठ्या कार स्वस्त - जीएसटी लागू होण्यापूर्वी अनेक कंपन्या कारवर भरघोस सूट देत होत्या कार घेणं फायदेशीर ठरणार कारण जीएसटी लागू होण्यापूर्वीच .होते कारण 1 जुलैनंतर छोट्या कार ३ ते ५ टक्क्यांनी महाग झाल्या तर ५० लाख रुपये किंमतीची कार ५० हजार ते अडीच लाख रुपयांपर्यंत स्वस्त झाली.
- ९ .स्लीपर ट्रेन तिकीट स्वस्त, एसी ट्रेन तिकीट महाग - ट्रान्सपोर्टेशनला ५ टक्के टॅक्स स्लॅबमध्ये ठेवण्यात आलं आहेट्रेनचा जनरल डब्बा ., स्लीपर आणि जनरल बस प्रवासासाठी कोणताही कर आकारला जाणार नाही मात्र एसी ट्रेन आणि एसी बसमध्ये .5 टक्के कर आकारण्यात आला आहे.
- १० .रेस्टॉरंटमध्ये जेवण महाग - रेस्टॉरंटमध्ये जेवण करताना जास्त पैसे मोजावे लागणार आहेत . या अगोदर जेवणाच्या बिलावर व्हॅटसह ११ टक्के कर होता. मात्र जीएसटीत याचं विभाजन तीन प्रकारांमध्ये करण्यात आलं आहे .नॉन एसी रेस्टॉरंटमध्ये बिलावर-१२ टक्के कर, एसी रेस्टॉरंट आणि दारु पिण्याचा परवाना असलेल्या रेस्टॉरंटमध्ये १८ टक्के कर, तर पंचतारांकीत हॉटेलमध्ये बिलावर २८ टक्के कर लागणार आहे.
- ११ .मोबाईल फोन महाग - मोबाईल फोन खरेदी करणं काही राज्यांसाठी स्वस्त असेलतर काही . मोबाईलसाठी .राज्यांमध्ये महागणार आहे१२ टक्के कर ठरवण्यात आला आहे ज्या राज्यांमध्ये व्हॅट . १४ टक्के होता, तिथे मोबाईल स्वस्त होणार आहे,टकमात्र कर्ना . तामिळनाडू आणि केरळसारख्या ५ टक्के व्हॅट असणाऱ्या राज्यांमध्ये मोबाईल महागणार आहेत.
- १२ .मोबाईल बिल महाग - जीएसटीमुळे मोबाईल बिल महागणार आहे आतापर्यंत यावर .१५ टक्के सर्व्हिस टॅक्स होता मात्र जीएसटीमध्ये तो तीन टक्क्यांनी वाढवून .१८ टक्के करण्यात आला आहे.
- १३ .क्रेडिट कार्ड पेमेंट महाग - सरकार डिजिटल पेमेंटला चालना देत आहेमात्र जीएसटीनंतर . आतापर्यंत क्रेडिट कार्ड बिलवर .क्रेडिट कार्ड बिल महागणार आहेत१५ टक्के सर्व्हिस टॅक्स होता . मात्र जीएसटीमध्ये हा टॅक्स तीन टक्क्यांनी वाढवून१८ टक्के करण्यात आला आहे.
- १४ .विमा महाग -विमा पॉलिसी 1 जुलैपासून महाग झाली आहे .विमा पॉलिसी १८ टक्के कर असणाऱ्या गटांमध्ये ठेवण्यात आली आहे आतापर्यंत विमा पॉलिसीवर .१५ टक्के कर होता .
- १५ .टूर पॅकेज महाग -जीएसटीनंतर टूर पॅकेज महाग होणार आहेत कारण टूर्स अँड ट्रॅव्हल्सवर .१८ टक्के कर आकारला जाणार आहेअगोदर . १० हजार रुपयांच्या टूर पॅकेजवर १५०० रुपये कर लागत होता मात्र आता हा कर .१८०० रुपये होईल.



१६ .सोनं महाग - सोन्यावर यापुर्वी १ टक्के इक्साईज ज्युटी आणि १ टक्के व्हॅट आकारला जायचा तर सोन्यावर आता ३ टक्के कर आकारण्याचा निर्णय घेण्यात आला आहे.

१७ -.पेट्रोल, डिझेल, एलपीजी आणि मद्य जीएसटीतून बाहेर - पेट्रोल, डिझेल, गॅस सिलेंडर आणि दारुवर जीएसटीचा काहीही परिणाम होणार नाहीम्हणजे वेगवेग .ळ्या राज्यांमध्ये पेट्रोल, डिझेल, गॅस सिलेंडर आणि दारुच्या ज्या किंमती आहेत, त्या कायम राहतीलमागणीनंतर केंद्र राज्यांच्या .सरकारने या गोष्टी जीएसटीतून बाहेर ठेवल्या

▪ **सारांश -** वस्तु व सेवा कर हा एक अप्रत्यक्ष कर असून तो उत्पादन, विक्री व वापर यावरील देशपातळीवरील एकच सर्वसमावेशक कर आहे. संपुर्ण देशभर वस्तु व सेवा कराचा दर हा एकच असेल. अप्रत्यक्ष करांऐवजी वस्तु व सेवा कर असणार आहे. काही वस्तुंचा अपवाद वगळता जवळजवळ सर्वच प्रकारच्या वस्तु व सेवांवर हा आकारला जाईल. वस्तु व सेवा कर ही जगात मान्य झालेली करप्रणाली आहे. अप्रत्यक्ष करात एकसमानता आल्यामुळे व करपध्दतीतील सुटसुटीतपणामुळे व्यापारांना फायदा होईल. जीएसटीच्या माध्यमातून विभिन्न राज्यातील करांची भिन्नता दूर करून सर्वसमावेशक असा एकच दर आकारणे, वस्तु व सेवांच्या विक्रीत एकजिनसीपणा आणायचा हे महत्त्वाचे उद्दिष्टे यातून साध्य होणार आहे.

मात्र संगणकीय व्यवस्था तयार नसणे, अप्रशिक्षित अधिकारी, गोंधळलेले व्यापारी व उद्योजक या कर व्यवस्थेसमोरील अडचणी आहे. कोणतेही व्यवस्थांतर होत असताना हे असे त्रास होतच असतात आणि ते काळाबरोबर दूरही होतातपरंतु .तेव्हा त्यांची तमा बाळगण्याचे कारण नाही . कराच्या मूळ प्रारूपाचे झालेले विकृतीकरण हा मुद्दा आहे आणि तो भासतो त्यापेक्षा अधिक गंभीर वस्तु आणि सेवा कराचे मूळ तत्त .आहेव एकच ते म्हणजे सर्वत्र समान आकारणीपरंतु आपल्या . वस्तु आणि सेवा करात याच तत्त्वास हरताळ फासण्यात आला असून त्यामुळे त्याच्या .परिणामकारकतेवरच गंभीर परिणाम होऊ शकतो

▪ **संदर्भ -**

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प्रा. तुळशीदास मोकल (1450-1453)

## मध्ययुगीन भारतातील उद्योग, व्यापार व त्याचा प्रभाव

प्रा. तुळशीदास मोकल

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**प्रस्तावना :-** प्राचीन कालखंडात आपला भारत देश आर्थिक दृष्ट्या समृद्ध होता ही आर्थिक समृद्धता गुप्तांच्या राजवटीत उत्कर्षाच्या शिखरावर जावून पोहचली होती. ती टिकविण्याचा प्रयत्न वर्धन राजकर्त्यांनी नेटाने केला. वर्धनानंतर एकसंघ असणारा भारत देश दुभंगला व आपापसातील हेवे दावे वाढवत राजकर्ते एक-मेकांन विरुद्ध लढू लागले. याच संधीचा फायदा घेवून महमंद गझानीने भारतावर सतरा स्वाऱ्या करून भारताची प्रचंड प्रमाणात आर्थिक लय-लुट केली. महमंद घोरीने आठ स्वाऱ्या करून पुन्हा एकदा भारताची प्रचंड लुट केली. याही पुढे जावून त्यांनी ऐबक नामक प्रतिनीधी भारतात ठेवला व याच ऐबकाने भारतावर इस्लाम सत्तेचे अधिराज्य निर्माण केले. व हे अधिराज्य सहा शतकाहून अधिक वर्ष सुरु राहिले. सुरुवातीला तुर्की मुसलमानांचे सलतनत राज्य, नंतर अफगाण मुसलमानांचे मोगल अधिराज्य या परकीय राजवटीने भारतावर राज्य केले तसेच देवगीरीचे यादव व छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या हिंदवी स्वराज्य राजवट या दोन राजवटी याच काळातील. या चार राजवट काळातील भारतातील उद्योग, व्यापार कसा होता व त्याचा प्रभाव त्या कालखंडात कोणकोणत्या घटकांवर झाला याची माहिती प्रस्तूत शोध निबंधात मांडण्यात आली आहे.

• **शोध निबंधाचा उद्देश :-** मध्ययुगीन भारतातील उद्योग, व्यापार व त्याचा प्रभाव जाणून घेणे हा प्रस्तूत लघुशोध निबंधाचा उद्देश आहे.

• **लघुशोध निबंधाची उद्दिष्ट्ये :-**

1. मध्ययुगीन भारतातील उद्योगांच्या माहितीचे अध्ययन करणे.
2. मध्ययुगीन भारतातील व्यापाराच्या माहितीचे अध्ययन करणे.
3. मध्ययुगीन भारताच्या उद्योग, व्यापाराचा कोणकोणत्या घटकांवर प्रभाव पडला त्याचे अध्ययन करणे.

• **लघुशोध निबंधासाठी माहिती संकलन :-** लघुशोध निबंधासाठी आवश्यक असणारे माहिती संकलन संबंधीत विषयाशी संबंधीत ग्रंथ, संदर्भग्रंथ, संदर्भ पत्र, तत्कालीन प्रवासवर्णने, मासिके, साप्ताहिके, अहवाल व इंटरनेट या दुय्यम साधनांच्या माध्यमातून करण्यात आले आहे.

• **विषयाचे महत्व :-** प्रस्तूत शोध निबंधाच्या विषयातून मध्ययुगीन कालखंडातील भारताच्या सलतनत, मोगल, यादव, व छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या राजवट कालखंडातील उद्योग, व्यापाराची माहिती उपलब्ध होणार आहे. त्याच बरोबर या दोन्ही घटकांचा कोणकोणत्या परिस्थितीवर व त्या कालखंडातील राज्यकर्त्यांवर, व्यक्तीसमुहावर प्रभाव पडला आहे याची माहिती उपलब्ध होणार आहे. त्यामुळेच या विषयाला महत्व आहे.

• **विषय प्रवेश :-** या शोध निबंधात सर्व प्रथम मध्ययुगीन भारत कालखंडातील उद्योगांची माहिती मांडत आहेत. सुलतान, यादव, मोगल व मराठे यांच्या कालखंडात कोणकोणते उद्योग प्रचलीत होते ते प्रथम नमुद करत आहे.

1. **कापड उद्योग** :- सलतनत राजवटीत कापड उद्योग प्रचलीत होता. त्या कालखंडातील बंगाल, गुजरात, ओरिसा, दिल्ली, बनारस, सोनारगाव, ढाक्का, देवगीरी, लाहोर, मुलतान, धत्ता, महादेवगीरी ही उद्योग केंद्र प्रसिध्द होती. ढाक्का या उद्योग केंद्राची मलमल त्या कालखंडात जगप्रसिध्द होती. मोगल राजवटीत नवसार, बडोदा, पाटणा, अवध, पैठण, गोवलकोंडा, अहमदाबाद ही केंद्रे वाढली. या कालखंडात सोनारगावची मलमल जगप्रसिध्द झाली होती. विदेशी प्रवाशी रझाक, निकोला कौंटी, भेवे वॉट, आणि बार्बोसा या प्रवाशांनी विजयनगरचा कापड उद्योग उत्तम पध्दतीने सुरू होता व भरभराटीस आला होता असे म्हटले आहे. मराठ्यांच्या राजवट काळात कापड उद्योग तीन भागात विभागला होता. सुती कापड उद्योग, रेशिम कापड उद्योग व लोकर कापड उद्योग असे हे तीन भाग होते. सोलापूर येथील सुती कापड उद्योग केंद्र, नाशिक व यवला येथील रेशिम कापड उद्योग केंद्र व सातारा, इंदापूर, हवेली जुन्नर येथील कापड उद्योग केंद्र प्रसिध्दीला आले होते. या कालखंडातील कापड उद्योग विकसीत अवस्थेत होता.
2. **लोह उद्योग** :- सलतनत राजवटीत धातु उद्योगांपैकी लोह उद्योग प्रसिध्द होता. लाहोर, गुजरात, मुलतान व गोवलकोंडा ही या उद्योगाची केंद्र होती. मोगल कालखंडात अजमेर व ग्वाल्हेर ही या उद्योगाची दोन केंद्र वाढली. देवगीरीच्या यादवांच्या राजवटीत बिदर या ठिकाणी हा उद्योग प्रचलीत होता. तर मराठ्यांच्या राजवटीत शिवढोण येथे उत्तम प्रतिचा लोह उद्योगाचा कारखाना सुरू होता. शस्त्रास्त्र, आवजारे व बांधकामासाठी आवश्यक असणाऱ्या साहित्याच्या गरजेला अनुसरून या उद्योगांची निर्मिती तत्कालीन राजकर्त्यांनी केली होती.
3. **कागद उद्योग** :- सलतनत राजवटीत कागद उद्योग प्रचलीत होता. तत्कालीन भारतात सियालकोट, काश्मीर, दिल्ली, गया, अहमदाबाद, राजगीर व पाटणा या ठिकाणी कागद उद्योगाची केंद्र प्रचलीत होती. मोगल राजवटीत आग्रा व लाहोर ही कागद उद्योगाची केंद्र प्रसिध्द होती. तसेच या कालखंडातील मासिधी नावाचा पांढरा कागद, आरवली नावाचा कागद व शहाजादपूरचा दर्जेदार उत्तम कागद प्रसिध्द होता. देवगीरीच्या यादवांच्या राजवट कालखंडात हा उद्योग प्रचलीत होता. असे संदर्भ पुरवे नाहीत. मात्र मराठ्यांच्या राजवट कालखंडात जुन्नर, पुणे व औरंगाबाद या ठिकाणी हा उद्योग प्रचलीत होता. दस्त ऐवजांच्या लिखानासाठी व ग्रंथ निर्मितीच्या लिखानासाठी या कालखंडात कागदाचा वापर केला जात होता.
4. **चर्म उद्योग** :- सलतनत राजवटीत चर्मउद्योग प्रचलीत होता. गुजरात हे या उद्योगाचे मुख्य केंद्र होते. मोगल राजवट कालखंड व देवगीरीच्या यादवांच्या राजवट कालखंडात हा उद्योग सुरू होता का? याबाबत संदर्भ साधने नाहीत मात्र मराठ्यांच्या राजवटीत परंपरागत पध्दतीने हा उद्योग सुरू होता.
5. **रंग उद्योग** :- सलतनत अथवा मोगल राजवटीत या उद्योगाचा विकास झाला नव्हता मात्र देवगीरीच्या यादवांच्या व मराठ्यांच्या राजवटीच्या कालखंडात या उद्योगाचा विकास झाला होता. यादवांच्या कालखंडात रंग निळ, हिरडा व बेहड्याच्या फुलापासून बनवला जात होता. पांढऱ्या रंगाच्या कापडावर नक्षीकाम करण्यासाठी या रंगांचा वापर केला जात होता. मराठ्यांच्या राजवट कालखंडात पेशव्यांच्या राजवटीत या उद्योगाचा विकास झाला होता. या कालखंडातील शेते या व्यवसायाचे प्रमुख होते. पेशव्यांच्या राजव्यवहार कोषात या उद्योगाची माहिती आहे. सन १७६५-६६या कालखंडातील या नोंदी आहेत.

6. **साखर उद्योग :-** मध्ययुगीन भारत राजवट कालखंडातील सलतनत व मोगल राजवटीत हा उद्योग प्रचलीत नव्हता. मात्र देवगीरीच्या राजवट कालखंडात हा उद्योग प्रचलीत होता. भटकळ हे साखर निर्मितीचे प्रसिद्ध केंद्र होते. साखर ही नारळाच्या रसापासून बनवली जात होती. बारीक साखर, पांढरी शुभ्र साखर, ताजची साखर (ताडगुळ) असे साखरेचे प्रकार होते. या कालखंडात साखरेला जैंगरी असे म्हणत. मराठ्यांच्या राजवट कालखंडात साखर उद्योग प्रचलित होता. सांगली, सातारा, अहमदनगर, कोल्हापूर व सोलापूर ही साखर उद्योगाची प्रमुख केंद्र होती.
7. **मीठ उद्योग :-** सलतनत व मोगल राजवटीत मीठ उद्योग प्रचलित नव्हता मात्र यादव व मराठे कालखंडात हा उद्योग प्रचलित होता. यादवांच्या कालखंडात मलबार, गुटुर, दक्षिण अकार्ट, त्रावणकोर, म्हैसूर व चिंगलपेट ही मीठ उत्पादन केंद्र होती. या ठिकाणी उप्पर जमातीचे लोक मीठ तयार करण्याचे काम करत होते. मराठ्यांच्या राजवटीत मीठ उद्योग प्रचलित होता. या राजवटीत पेण, पनवेल, नागोठणे, रेवदंडा, ठाणे ही मीठ उत्पादनाची प्रमुख केंद्र होती.
8. **जहाज निर्मिती उद्योग :-** सलतनत व मोगल राजवटीत जहाज निर्मिती उद्योग प्रचलित नव्हता मात्र यादव व मराठे राजवटीत जहाज निर्मिती उद्योग प्रचलित होता. यादवांच्या राजवटीत कालीकत, मलबार, कोचिन, चिंगुईकार, मालदीपया टिकाणी लढारु व मालवाहू जहाजांची निर्मिती केली जात होती. मराठ्यांच्या राजवटीत छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांनी आरमार शक्ती वाढविण्याच्या दृष्टीने जहाज बांधणी उद्योगाची निर्मिती केली होती. छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांनी कल्याण, भिवंडी, विजयानंतर या उद्योगाची सुरुवात केली. या राजवट कालखंडात ठाणे, अलिबाग, विजयदुर्ग, सुवर्णदुर्ग, माळवण ही या उद्योगाची केंद्र होती.
9. **इतर उद्योग :-** सलतनत, मोगल, यादव व मराठे राजवट कालखंडात ब्राँझ, सोने, चांदी, तांबे हे धातु उद्योग हस्तीदंत उद्योग, दोरखंड उद्योग, गुळ उद्योग, तेळ गिरण्या उद्योग, मासेमारी उद्योग, मध उद्योग, कुलुप उद्योग हे परंपरागत उद्योग ही प्रचलीत होते.

वरील उद्योगांच्या माहिती नंतर मध्ययुगीन भारतात व्यापार कसा प्रचलीत होता त्याची माहिती खाली नमुद करण्यात आली आहे.

**मध्ययुगीन भारताचा व्यापार :-** सलतनत राजवटीत अंतर्गत व्यापार मोठ्या प्रमाणात चालत होता. व्यापार गावातील बाजारपेठातून होत असे. बाजारावर नियंत्रण होते. नियमनाच्या आधारे बाजार चालवला जात असल्या कारणे व्यापारी केंद्रांना महत्व आले होते. सलतनत राजवटीत भारताचा परराष्ट्र व्यापार इराण, तुर्कस्थान, बलख व येमेन या देशांबरोबर होता. या कालखंडात भारतातून सुती कापड, रत्ने, मसाल्याचे पदार्थ, पाचू पोवळे या वस्तूंची निर्यात केली जात होती. मोगल राजवटीत परराष्ट्र व्यापाराला चालना मिळाली होती. अरबस्थान, इराण, आफ्रिका, युरोप, चीन या परकीय राष्ट्रांबरोबर भारताचा व्यापार वाढला होता. मसाल्याचे पदार्थ, काळी मिरी, संत्री, हस्तीदंत, औषधे, उंट व खंबायतची पादत्राने याची निर्यात होत होती. यादव राजवट कालखंडात विजयनर व्यापाराचे मोठे केंद्र बनले होते. या व्यापारी केंद्रातून रोज एक लाख रुपयाची उलाढाल होत होती. या पेटेतून रोज सोने, चांदी, हिरे, पाचू, मोती, दागिने यांची विक्री होत होती. मल्लाका, अरबस्थान, जावा, सुमात्रा, इराणा, फिलीपाईन्स या विदेशी राष्ट्रांबरोबर विजयनगरचा व्यापार सुरु होता. मराठे कालखंडात अन्नपदार्थ, फळे, मसाल्याचे पदार्थ, धातू, कापड, प्राणी, चैनिच्या वस्तू, धान्य, कडधान्य यांचा व्यापार चालत होता या कालखंडात कसबा अथवा पेट ही व्यापाराची प्रमुख केंद्रे होती. इंग्लीश फॅक्टरी रेकॉर्डनुसार शिवकाळात पेण व कुलाबा जिल्ह्यातील आंबा व नागोठणा या नद्यांमधून व्यापारी मालाची वाहतुक होत असे मुंबईतील इंग्रज अधिकारी व शिवाजी

महाराजांचे अधिकारी या नद्यांमधून व्यापार करत होते. यावरूनच मराठ्यांचा व्यापार देशांतर्गत व देशबाह्य सुरु होत आहे सिद्ध होते.

**मध्ययुगीन भारताच्या उद्योग, व्यापाराचा प्रभाव** मध्ययुगीन भारताच्या उद्योग व्यापाराच्या प्रभावाचा विचार करताना प्रभाव तत्कालीन कालखंडातील वेगवेगळ्या घटकांवर झाल्याचा दिसून येतो.

- कापड उद्योगाने सलतनत, मोगल, यादव, मराठे राजवटीतील अर्थिक समृद्धीला चालना मिळाली.
  - लोहउद्योगातील शस्त्रास्त्र निर्मितीमुळे संरक्षण व्यवस्थेचा पाया मजबूत होण्यास मदत झाली.
  - लोहउद्योगाच्या माध्यमातून शेती व्यवसायासाठी अवजारे निर्माण होवू लागल्याने शेती व्यवसायाला याचा फायदा झाला.
  - कागद उद्योगाच्या प्रभावाची दोन महत्वाची उदाहरणे एक म्हणजे मोगल राजवटीतील सम्राट अकबराच्या फत्तेपुर सिक्की येथील ग्रंथालयात चौवीस हजार ग्रंथ होते. केवळ या उद्योगामुळेच हे शक्य झाले. दुसरे म्हणजे मिर्झाराजे जयसिंगांचे खगोल शास्त्र विषयाचे ग्रंथ आजही उपलब्ध आहेत.
  - चर्म उद्योगाचा फायदा त्या व्यवसायाशी संबंधित स्थानिक लोकांना झाला.
  - साखर, मीठ, रंग व इतर उद्योगाचा फायदा सुध्दा जास्त प्रमाणात स्थानिक उद्योजकांना झाला.
  - जहाज बांधणी उद्योगाचा फायदा सलतनत अथवा मोगल राजकर्त्यांना झाला नाही उलट यांचे निर्माते भारतीय राजकर्ते असल्याने यादवांची व मराठ्यांची राजवट या उद्योगामुळे मजबूत झाली.
- सारांश :-** प्राचिन भारत आर्थिक दृष्ट्या समृद्ध होता. मध्ययुगीन भारत या कालखंडात आर्थिक दृष्ट्या समृद्ध होता. का याचे उत्तर या माहीतीच्या अधारे शोधण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. या कालखंडात लोहपोलादासारखे मोठे उद्योग, इतर लहान उद्योग, परंपरागत उद्योग, व्यापारी पेठा, व्यापारी केंद्र, दळणवळणाची साधने व मार्ग व सरतेशेवटी राजकर्त्यांच्या राजाश्रयामुळे या कालखंडात भारतात अर्थिक समृद्धता टिकून होती हे या शोधनिबंधाच्या आधारे स्पष्ट होते.

#### संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची :-

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|-------------------------------------|---|
| भिडे, नलावडे, नाईकनवरे              | – मध्ययुगीन भारत<br>फडके प्रकाशन कोल्हापुर            |
| डॉ. अनिल कठारे                      | – मध्ययुगीन भारताचा इतिहास<br>प्रशांत पब्लिकेशन्स     |
| डॉ. अनिल कठारे, डॉ. अंबादास मंजुळकर | – दिल्ली सलतनतचा इतिहास<br>अक्षरलेण प्रकाशन – सोलापूर |
| प्राध्यापक जितेंद्र भामरे           | – मध्ययुगीन भारत<br>शेट प्रकाशन मुंबई.                |
| प्रा. र. ना. गायधनी                 | – मध्ययुगीन भारताचा इतिहास<br>के. सागर प्रकाशन पुणे.  |
| डॉ. श. गो. कोलारकर                  | – मध्ययुगीन भारत.<br>श्री. मंगेश प्रकाशन, नागपुर.     |

प्रा. डॉ. आर के जाधव (1454-1460)

## जागतिकीकरणाचा कृषीमाल विपणन व्यवस्थेवरील परिणाम

प्रा.डॉ. आर के जाधव

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**प्रास्ताविक** — १९९१ मध्ये भारताने नवीन आर्थिक धोरणाचा स्वीकार केला व त्यानंतर भारतात मोठ्या प्रमाणात जागतिकीकरण, उदारीकरण व खासगीकरणाचे वारे वाहु लागले आहेत. १९९५ मध्ये जागतिक व्यापार संघटना स्थापन झाली. भारताने या संघटनेचे सभासदत्व स्वीकारू नये म्हणून उलटसुलट चर्चा सुरू झाली होती. परंतु १३६ देशांनी सभासदत्व स्वीकारले असल्याने भारताला या संघटनेपासून स्वतंत्र राहता येवू शकत नव्हते. जागतिकीकरणामुळे भारतीय शेतीवर विपरीत परिणाम होतील अशा प्रकारची चर्चा सुरू झाली होती.

**व्यापार व जकात विषयक सर्वसाधारण करार (GATT)** — पहिल्या महायुद्धानंतर १९२९-३० ची महामंदीमुळे निर्माण झालेली आर्थिक अस्थिरता आणि युद्धात सहभागी झालेल्या अनेक देशांच्या अर्थव्यवस्था खिळखिळ्या झाल्या यातूनच जगाची वाटचाल दुसऱ्या महायुद्धाकडे सुरू झाली होती. जगामध्ये जवळपास सर्वच देश मित्र राष्ट्रे व शत्रु राष्ट्रे अशा दोन गटात विभागले गेले होते. देशादेशांमध्ये कटुता निर्माण झाली होती. सर्वांनाच आपापल्या अर्थव्यवस्थांची स्थिती सुधारणे अग्रक्रमाचे काम होते. अनेक देशांनी व्यापारावर बंधने लादलेली होते. ती टप्पाटप्प्याने दूर केल्यास व्यापार वृद्धी होणे शक्य होते. यातून उत्पादनालाही चालना मिळेल असे वाटू लागले होते. या पार्श्वभूमीवर १९४४ साली अमेरिकेचे अध्यक्ष रूझवेल्ट यांनी ब्रेटनवूड्स येथे जगातील देशांची एक परिषद बोलावली. या परिषदेची फलश्रुती म्हणजे आर्थिक मदतीसाठी जागतिक बँक व आंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधी या दोन संस्थांची स्थापना करण्यात आली. तसेच जागतिक व्यापाराचे फायदे घेण्याची सर्वांना संधी मिहावी तसेच जागतिक व्यापाराचे नियमन व दिशा या दृष्टीने स्वतंत्र यंत्रणा असावी या हेतूने व्यापारविषयक (GATT-General Agreement on Trade and Tarriffs) करार करण्याचा प्रस्ताव समोर आला. देशादेशांमध्ये सहकार्याची भावना असावी आणि देशा-देशांच्या आयात निर्यातीवर कोणत्या दराने प्रशुल्क किंवा जकातदार असावा. यावरून धोरणात्मक निर्णय घेण्यासाठी बैठका झाल्या त्या बैठकांचे फलित म्हणजेच 'गॅट' ची स्थापना होय.

३० ऑक्टोबर १९४६ मध्ये ब्रेटनवुड्स येथे २३ राष्ट्रांची बैठक होऊन गॅट करार संमत झाला. नंतर २३ राष्ट्रांनी केलेल्या करारात अनेक राष्ट्रे समाविष्ट झाली. १९९३ मध्ये १२७ राष्ट्रे गॅटचे सदस्य होते. भारत हा गॅटचा संस्थापक सदस्य आहे. गॅट करारातील तरतूदी सर्व सभासद देशांना बंधनकारक असून त्यांचे उल्लंघन कोणालाही करता येणार नाही. अशी तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे.

**गॅट करारातील तरतुदी** — गॅट कराराने आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापाराची बाजारपेठ मुक्त करण्यात महत्वाची भूमिका बजावली. या प्रयत्नांमध्ये काही मर्यादा जाणवल्या. गॅटच्या मर्यादा दूर करून अधिक सक्षमतेने जागतिक व्यापार मुक्त झाला पाहिजे. असा मतप्रवाह वाहू लागला. आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारात पक्षपात होवू नये. म्हणून सीमा शुल्क व्यापार क्षेत्र स्थापन करण्यास परवानगी देण्यात आली. १९८६ मधील 'उरूग्वे फेरी' मध्ये आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारासंबंधी नव्याने वाटाघाटी करण्यात आल्या. आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार वाढविण्यासाठी जकात आणि जकाती व्यतिरिक्त उपाय, शेती अनुदान, वस्त्र व कापड उद्योग बौद्धिक संपदा, हक्क इ. संबंधी निर्णय घेण्यात आले. गॅट हा एक आंतरराष्ट्रीय करार होता. १९९० नंतर गॅटच्या स्वरूपात बदल करून त्याऐवजी जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेची स्थापना करण्याबाबत विचार परामर्श झाला. याचे मुख्य कारण म्हणजे डंकेल प्रस्ताव व या प्रस्तावाची अंमलबजावणी होय.

**डंकेल प्रस्ताव** — सन १९४६ मध्ये जिनिव्हा येथील परिषदेत जकाती आणि व्यापारविषयक सर्वसामान्य करार अस्तित्वात आला होता. हा करार वस्तू व्यापार आणि आयात जकाती या बाबीपुरताच मर्यादित होता. अविकसित आणि विकसनशील देशांच्या हिताच्या दृष्टीने शेती मालाचा व्यापार गॅट करारातून वगळला होता. सन १९८६ मध्ये उरूग्वे शहरात गॅटच्या आठव्या चर्चा फेरीत शेतीक्षेत्र सेवाक्षेत्र, गुंतवणूक आणि बौद्धिक संपदा हे विषय गॅटच्या कक्षेत आणण्याबाबत चर्चा सुरू झाली. सन १९९० च्या ब्रुसेल्स येथील परिषदेतही यावर एकमत झाले नाही. पुढे १९९१ साली गॅटचे संचालक जनरल आर्थर डंकेल यांनी सहभागी देशांसमोर कराराचा एक मसुदा ठेवला. त्यांनी सर्वच प्रकारच्या वस्तू आणि सेवा गॅटच्या नियंत्रणाखाली आणण्याच्या संदर्भात जो मसुदा तयार करून सदस्य राष्ट्रांसमोर ठेवला त्यास डंकेल प्रस्ताव या नावाने ओळखले जाते. या प्रस्तावाप्रमाणे मुक्त व खुला आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार जगाच्या आर्थिक विकासासाठी आवश्यक आहे. जकात तसेच जकोतत्तर अडथळ्यांमुळे मुक्त आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारात अडथळा निर्माण होवू नये म्हणून डंकेल प्रस्ताव महत्वाचा होता.

**जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेचे शेतीवरील परिणाम** — भारताने १९९१ पासून जलद आर्थिक विकासासाठी खुल्या आर्थिक धोरणाचा पुरस्कार केला आहे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेची शेतीप्रधानता लक्षात घेऊन आर्थिक सुधारणांच्या काळात विकासाच्या सर्वसमावेशक प्रयत्नांवर भर दिला जात आहे. जागतिक व्यापारातील सुसूत्रता आणि समानतेच्या तत्वावरील लाभासाठी १ जानेवारी १९९५ रोजी स्थापना झालेली आहे. जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेच्या शेतीविषयक तरतूदीचे भारतीय शेतीवर संमीश्र परिणाम झालेले आहेत.

**अ) अनुकूल परिणाम** जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेमुळे भारतीय शेती क्षेत्राच्या महत्व पाडले असून शेतीचे आधुनिकीकरण व विकासासंदर्भात खालील संधी निर्माण झालेल्या आहेत.

**१) जागतिक बाजारपेठ** जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेमुळे भारतीय शेतमालाला जागतिक बाजारपेठ उपलब्ध झालेली आहे. द्राक्ष, डाळींब, साखर, कांदा, बटाटे अशा नगदी शेतमालास अरब व युरोपातील बाजार उपलब्ध झालेला आहे. नगदी पिकांप्रमाणेच दुग्धजन्य पदार्थ, फुले यांचीही जगाच्या बाजारात विक्री करण्याची संधी मिळालेली आहे.

थोडक्यात विपणनाच्या जागतिक संधी हे जागतिकीकरणाचे ठळक वैशिष्ट्ये ठरली असून त्यात शेतमालाचे स्थान अग्रणी आहे.

२) **परकीय चलनाची उपलब्धता** डॉलर मिळविणारा शेतकरी असा बदल (WTO) माध्यमातील तरतुदींचा परिणाम म्हणून झालेला आहे. मागणीनुसार उत्पादनास महत्व देण्याचे तंत्र शेतकऱ्यास अवगत झालेले आहे. शाश्वत उत्पन्नाची हमी मिळण्यास मदत झालेली आहे. शेतमाल निर्यातीद्वारे मिळणाऱ्या परकीय चलनामुळे शेतकऱ्यांचा जीवनमान दर्जा सुधारलेला आहे. थोडक्यात माहिती तंत्रज्ञान क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या बुद्धिवंतांप्रमाणेच कष्टकरी शेतकऱ्याला मिळणारे परकीय चलन हा जागतिक व्यापार संघटना माध्यमातील संधीचा परिपाक आहे.

३) **आधुनिक, अद्ययावत व व्यापारी शेती** उदरनिर्वाह ऐवजी व्यापारी दृष्टिकोनातून शेती व्यवसायात दिले जाणारे महत्व हा सकारात्मक बदल जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेच्या माध्यमातून झालेला आहे. शेतीचे यांत्रिकीकरण आधुनिकीकरणाच्या दृष्टीने आवश्यक त्या सर्व उपलब्धी मिळण्यास मदत झालेली आहे. शेतीविषयक यंत्रसामग्री अद्ययावत तंत्रज्ञान यांची खुली देवान घेवान शक्य झाल्याने भारतीय शेतीचा चेहरा मोहरा बदलण्यास मदत झालेली आहे. जागतिक स्तरावरून शेतमालाला बाजारपेठ उपलब्ध झाल्याने विपणनाच्या कार्यक्षमता रूढावून शेतकऱ्यांच्या पत व प्रतिष्ठेत वाढ होण्यास मदत झालेली आहे.

४) **रास्त स्पर्धा मूल्य WTO** च्या माध्यमातून स्पर्धेतून रास्त मूल्य मिळण्याच्या संधी उपलब्ध झालेल्या आहेत. योग्य व आधुनिक आदानांचा अवलंब करून उत्पादन खर्च तुलनात्मकदृष्ट्या कमी करून जगाची बाजारपेठ मिळविणे शक्य झाले आहे. शेतमाल बाजारविषयक शाश्वती शेतकऱ्यांचा उत्साह वाढविण्यास कारणीभूत ठरलेली आहे. थोडक्यात रास्त स्पर्धा मूल्य व त्याच्या निकषांची पूर्तता अशी संधी अस्तित्वात आहे.

५) **कृषी व्यवस्थापन संधी** कृषी व्यवसायाच्या व्यवस्थापन विषयक तत्वांची अंमलबजावणी करण्याचे WTO च्या माध्यमातून उपलब्ध झाले आहे. कृषी व्यवसायाचे SWOT विश्लेषण करून शेतमालाच्या कच्च्या दुव्यांचे रूपांतर लाभात करण्याच्या दृष्टीने मिळालेल्या कृषी व्यवस्थापन विषयक संधी दिशा दर्शक ठरलेल्या आहेत. हॉलंड, इस्त्राईल अशा देशातील कृषी विकासाच्या प्रतिमानाचा अवलंब करून उत्कर्षाच्या संधी मिळविणे शक्य झाले आहे.

६) **पशुधन माध्यमातील उत्पन्नाच्या संधी** दुग्धव्यवसाय, मांस यादृष्टीने संकरीत जातीचे पशुधन व्यापारविषयक करार व परस्पर सहकार्य या माध्यमातून मिळण्यास मदत झालेली आहे. शेती व्यवसायाला संलग्न म्हणून पशुपालन दुग्ध व्यवसायास चालना मिळाली असून त्याद्वारे वाढीव उत्पन्नाच्या संधी निर्माण झालेल्या आहेत.

७) **आदानांची उपलब्धी** भारतात सध्या दुसऱ्या टप्प्यातील हरितक्रांती सुरू असून त्यात नवीन आर्थिक सुधारणा तसेच WTO मुळे निर्माण झालेल्या संधी मुख्यत्वे कारणीभूत आहेत. नैसर्गिक व मानवनिर्मित अनिश्चिततांनी घेरलेल्या शेतीव्यवसायाची आवश्यक आदाने उपलब्ध झाल्याने सुटका होण्यास मदत झालेली आहे. संकरीत बी-बियाणे, खते, कीटकनाशके, फवारणी यंत्रे, जलसिंचनविषयक आधुनिक पध्दती, अवजारे, उपकरणे अशा आदानांमुळे श्रम व वेळेची बचत होवून शेतीची कामे होण्यास मदत झालेली आहे.



ट्रॅक्टरद्वारे केली जाणारी शेती, रेनगनचा अवलंब, मातीपरीक्षण व गरजेनुसार पाणीपुरवठा असे बदल ही त्याची प्रमुख उदाहरणे आहेत.

८) **कृषी संशोधन** संशोधन ही कृषी विकासाची मूलभूत गरज असून खुली निती व खुल्या व्यापाराचा स्वीकार यामुळे त्यास चालना मिळालेली आहे. प्रयोगशाळा ते शेतजमीन असा सहसंबंध ( Lab to Land) दृढ करण्याच्या दृष्टीने जागतिक धर्तीवर प्रयत्न केले जात आहेत. प्रत्यक्ष शेतीविषयक समस्या सोडवून शेतीच्या उत्कर्षाच्या दृष्टीने मौलिक संशोधन संधी आंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्था, विकसित देश आणि शैक्षणिक भागीदारी यामुळे उपलब्ध झाल्या आहेत.

९) **सेंद्रीय व शाश्वत शेती** रासायनिक शेतीमुळे क्षारपड जमिनीचे वाढते प्रमाण, जमिनीचा कस व कमी उत्पादकता असे दुष्परिणाम निर्माण झालेले आहेत. शेतीविषयक WTO चे निकष हे दुष्परिणाम टाळण्याच्या दृष्टीने महत्वाचे असून त्याद्वारे सेंद्रीय व शाश्वत शेतीला वाव मिळावा यादृष्टीने आखणी केली जात आहे. मूलद्रव्य, खते, कीटकनाशके, यासंदर्भातील कडक निकषांमुळे शाश्वत व सेंद्रीय शेतीला महत्व देणे ही बाब अपरिहार्य ठरली आहे.

**ब) प्रतिकूल परिणाम –**

१) **बौद्धिक स्वामीत्वाच्या अडचणी** उरूग्वे करारानुसार बौद्धिक मालमत्तेचा हक्क शेतीलाही लागू करण्यात आला आहे. जागतिक बाजारपेठेत या स्वामीत्व अधिकाराने विशेष स्थान प्राप्त केले आहे. दरवर्षी ५ लाख पेटंट मिळविले जातात. भारतातील वस्तूंचे पेटंट विदेशात घेतले जातात आणि पेटंट मिळविण्यासाठी आपल्याला प्रत्येक वेळी कोर्टाचे दार ठोठावे लागते. याऐवजी योग्य वेळी पेटंट मिळविले तर भारताला पश्चाताप करण्याची वेळ येणार नाही. पेटंट करारानुसार एखाद्या देशाने बियाणांची आयात सुरू केली की ताबडतोब पेटंट कायद्याचा अमल सुरू होतो. जागतिकीकरणाचा परिणाम म्हणून भारतीय शेतीत परकीय कंपन्या घुसू लागल्या आहेत. करार शेती व कंपन्यांची शेती ही WTO ची देन असून जर कंपन्यांनी शेतीचा ताबा घेतला तर सीमांत शेतकरी व अल्पभूधारक शेतकरी त्यांच्या स्पर्धेत टिकू शकणार नाहीत.

२) **सक्तीची शेतमालाची आयात** जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेच्या करारातून शेतमालाची आयात यापुढे देशाच्या गरजेवर अवलंबून राहणार नाही. सध्याच्या परिस्थितीत शेतमालाला योग्य भाव मिळत नसताना परदेशातून येणाऱ्या स्वस्त धान्याची भर पडत असल्याने भारतीय शेतकऱ्यांची स्थिती गंभीर होणार आहे. विकसित देशांमध्ये अमेरिका व युरोपीय देश भारतातून येणारा माल प्रकृतीला हानिकारक आहे असे कारण देवून त्या मालाला विरोध करतात. त्याचा परिणाम भारताच्या कृषी निर्यातीवर होणार आहे.

३) **वस्तु पेटंटचा शेती क्षेत्राला धोका** पेटंट दिले जाते म्हणजे एकच वस्तू विविध प्रक्रियेने अनेक कंपन्या बनवितात. मात्र डंकेल प्रस्तावातील वस्तू पेटंट फक्त एकाच उत्पादकाला ती वस्तू उत्पादन आणि विक्री करण्याचा हक्क मिळेल असे केल्यामुळे बाजारात मक्तेदारी निर्माण होईल. वस्तू पेटंटचा हक्क जर बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनीला मिळाला तर त्यामुळे त्या वस्तूंच्या किमती वाढतील. शेतीतील बी-बियाणे, खते, जंतुनाशके, यांच्या देखिल किमती वाढतील. त्यामुळे शेतीमाल उत्पादन खर्चही वाढेल. त्यामुळे शेतीव्यवसाय करणे फायदेशीर ठरणार नाही.

४) **दर हेक्टरी उत्पादन कमी**

भारतात शेतीवर ५८ टक्के लोकसंख्या अवलंबून आहे. विकसित देशात हे प्रमाण ३ ते ६ टक्के आहे. भारताचे अंदाजपत्रक त्रुटीचे आहे. भारतात शेतीउत्पादन आणि संशोधन याकडे दुर्लक्ष होते. भारत हा कृषीप्रधान देश असून भारतीय शेतीची उत्पादकता तुलनेने खुपच कमी आहे. दक्षिण कोरियात खताचा प्रति हेक्टरी ४०५ किलो वापर होतो. भारतात हे प्रमाण ७६ किलो आहे. यामुळे भारतीय शेती परकीय स्पर्धेत मागे पडत आहे.

#### ५) शेतमालाच्या किमती आणि जागतिक बाजारपेठ

विकसित देशात दर हेक्टरी शेतमालाचे उत्पादन अधिक असून हे देश जागतिक बाजारपेठेत शेतमाल निर्यातीत स्पर्धा करतात. शेतमालाच्या निर्यातीसाठी मोठया प्रमाणात अनुदाने दिली जातात. जागतिक बाजारपेठेत शेतमालाच्या किंमती दिवसेंदिवस घसरत आहेत. भारतात शेतमालाचा उत्पादन खर्च दिवसेंदिवस वाढत आहे. शेतकऱ्यांना प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष स्वरूपात देण्यांत येणाऱ्या अनुदानाची रक्कम इतर देशांच्या तुलनेत अल्प आहे. त्यामुळे जागतिक स्पर्धेच्या संदर्भात भारतातील शेती उत्पादनावर विपरीत परिणाम होणार आहे.

#### ६) नैसर्गिक साधनसंपत्तीचा विनाश

जागतिकीकरणामुळे विषुवृत्तीय प्रदेशातील नैसर्गिक संपत्तीचा जवळजवळ ५५ टक्के भाग नष्ट झाला आहे. त्यामुळे जीव जातीही संपुष्टात येत आहेत. परिणामी जैविक विविधतेचाही नाश होत आहे. मोठया प्रमाणावर जंगलतोड झाल्यामुळे प्रदुषणातदेखील वाढ होत आहे.

#### भारतातील निवडक कृषी उत्पादनाची आयात निर्यात —

१ जानेवारी १९९५ मध्ये अस्तित्वात आलेली जागतिक व्यापार संघटना स्थापन होऊन २० वर्षे झाली. भारत या संघटनेचा संस्थापक सभासद आहे. विकासाचा मार्ग व्यापारातून उगम पावला आहे. विविध देशात होणारा व्यापार हाच तर खरा परकीय गंगाजळीचा प्रश्न सोडवितो. आणि गरज असलेल्या गोष्टींची आयात करण्यासाठी मार्ग खुला होतो.

#### भारतातील शेतमाल आयात निर्यातीचा तपशील (आकडे को.रू.)

वर्ष	एकूण आयात	शेतमाल	एकूण आयात वाढा (%)	एकूण शेतमाल निर्यात	एकूण निर्यात वाढा (%)
२००१-०२	१६२५६.६१		६.६३	२९७२८.६१	१४.२२
२००२-०३	१७६०८.८३		५.९२	३४६५३.९४	१३.५८
२००३-०४	२१९७२.६८		६.१२	३७२६६.२२	१२.७०
२००४-०५	२२८११.८४		४.५५	४१६०२.६५	११.०८
२००५-०६	२१४९९.२२		३.२६	४९२१६.९६	१०.७८
२००६-०७	२१६३७.८६		३.५३	६२४११.४२	१०.९२
२००७-०८	२९९०६.२४		२.९६	७९०३९.७२	१२.०५
२००८-०९	३७१८३.०३		२.७१	८५९५१.६७	१०.२२
२००९-१०	५९५२८.३४		४.३७	८९३४१.३३	१०.५७
२०१०-११	५६१९६.०		३.५०	१२०१८५.४८	१०.४७

संदर्भ: वाणिज्य मंत्रालय, महासंचालक वाणिज्यी आणि सांख्यिकी विभाग, भारत सरकार.

तक्त्यानुसार भारताच्या शेतमाल आयात—निर्यातीसंदर्भात तपशीलात स्पष्टीकरण मिळते. देशाच्या व्यापारात शेतीचे अनन्यसाधारण महत्व असल्याचे आकडेवारीवरून स्पष्ट होते. सन २००१—०२ मध्ये भारताच्या एकूण आयातीत व निर्यातीत शेतमालाचा वाटा अनुक्रमे ६.६३ टक्के व १२.२२ टक्के होता. सन २००५—०६ मध्ये आयात व निर्यातीतील शेतीचा वाटा अनुक्रमे ३.२६ टक्के व १०.७८ टक्के असा कमी झालेला आहे. सन २००९—१० मध्ये शेतीविषयक आपत्तीमुळे एकूण आयातीतील वाटा ४.३७ टक्के असा वाढलेला असून निर्यात १०.५७ टक्के अशी झालेली आहे. जागतिक मंदीचा परिणाम शेती उत्पादन व पर्यायाने आयात निर्यातीवर झाल्याचा दिसून येतो.

शेतमाल आयात व निर्यात असा स्वतंत्र विचार करता आयातीपेक्षा निर्यात जास्त असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते. तक्त्यातील आकडेवारी विचारात घेता शेतमालाची आयात कमी झालेली असली तरी शेतमाल निर्यातीत वाढ न झाल्याचे दिसून येते. WTO च्या शेतमाला व्यापारविषयक तरतूदी जागतिक स्पर्धा ही याची प्रमुख कारणे असल्याचे दिसून येते.

भारतातील बासमती व्यतिरिक्त उत्पादन होणारा तांदूळ तसेच गहू जागतिक स्तरावर स्पर्धाक्षम नाही. निर्यातीतील संख्यात्मक घट, गुणवत्ता आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय किंमतीत आलेली घसरण यामुळे तेलबीया उत्पादनाच्या निर्यातीत भरताला मोठी हानी सहन करावी लागली आहे. चहा, कॉफी, मसाले आणि तंबाखू सारख्या पारंपारिक उत्पादनाच्या निर्यातीत मोठा फटका भारताला बसला आहे. सागरी उत्पादने, पशु उत्पादने आणि फलोत्पादने यांनी आपल्या निर्यातीची गती कायम ठेवली आहे. थोडक्यात जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेच्या नंतरच्या काळात जागतिक बाजारपेठेत भारताच्या काही उच्च किंमतीच्या उत्पादनांना मोठी संधी मिळाल्याची दिसते.

आयातीच्या बाबतीत पाहिले तर भारताने मुक्त धोरण स्वीकारल्यानंतर जागतिक व्यापार संघटना अस्तित्वात येऊनही प्राथमिक वर्षात भारताच्या आयातीत फारसा फरक पडला नाही. परंतु आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारातील किंमती कोसळल्याचा परिणाम म्हणून भारताची आयात वाढल्याचे दिसून येते.

**सारांश** — जागतिकीरणाच्या काळात भारतीय शेती व शेतमाल विपणन व्यवस्था यामध्ये अमुलाग्र बदल झालेले आहे. व्यापारविषयक सर्वसाधारण करारांतर्गत शेतमाल आयात—निर्यात संदर्भात महत्वाच्या तरतूदी केलेल्या आहेत. गॅटचे जनरल सेक्रेटरी आर्थर डंकेल यांनी गॅट करारामध्ये बदल सुचविण्यासाठी जो प्रस्ताव तयार केला तो डंकेल प्रस्ताव म्हणून ओळखला जातो. डंकेल यांच्या शिफारशीनुसार जागतिक व्यापाररचना नियंत्रित करण्यासाठी जागतिक व्यापार संघटना अस्तित्वात आली आहे. भारत या व्यापार संघटनेचा स्थापनेपासून सभासद आहे. त्यामुळे या व्यापार संघटनेशी बांधील राहून जागतिक व्यापारात सहभाग नोंदणी भारतास क्रमप्राप्त झाले. याचा प्रत्यक्ष—अप्रत्यक्ष परिणाम भारतीय शेती, शेतीसाठी दिली जाणारी अनुदाने, रासायनिक खते व किटकनाशके यांच्या वापराचे आंतरराष्ट्रीय निकष मान्य करावे लागेल. त्यामुळे भारतीय शेती व शेतमाल विपणन व्यवस्था यात मोठे बदल दिसून येतात. आज भारतीय शेतकऱ्यांना शेतमाल विक्रीसाठी जागतिक बाजारपेठ खुली झाली आहे. जागतिक स्तरावरील स्पर्धामुल्य शेतकऱ्यांना मिळणे शक्य होत आहे. असे असले तरी शेतमाल उत्पादनाची गुणवत्ता टिकविणे, रासायनिक खते, बी—बियाणे यांच्या वाढत्या किंमती यामुळे शेती उत्पादनाचा खर्च वाढला आहे.

शिवाय लहान व अल्प भूधारक शेतकऱ्यांना मोठा भांडवली खर्च करणे शक्य होत नाही. परिणामी त्यांच्या उत्पन्न वाढीवर व आर्थिक स्तर सुधारण्यावर मर्यादा असल्याचे स्पष्ट होते. तरीही जागतिकीकरणाने आव्हानांबरोबर संधी देखील निर्माण करून दिल्या आहेत. या संधी सर्व स्तरातील शेतमाल उत्पादक, व्यापारी यांना जर घेता आल्या तर भारतीय शेती जागतिक दर्जाची होईल आणि भारतीयांचा सामाजिक स्तर आधुनिक जागतिक विपणन व्यवस्थेमुळे उंचावण्यास मदत होईल.

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## भारतातील विविध कृषी आधारित उदयोगांच्या समस्या आणि संधी

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**प्रास्ताविक :** आर्थिक विकासात कृषी क्षेत्राला अत्यंत महत्वाचे स्थान प्राप्त झालेले आहे. शेतकऱ्यांचा विकास हा प्रामुख्याने कृषी आधारित उदयोगावर अवलंबून असलेला दिसून येतो. जे उदयोग कृषी मालावर प्रिमा करतात त्यांना कृषी आधारित उदयोग म्हणतात. आपणास शेती क्षेत्रातून जास्तीत जास्त नफा आणि शेती उत्पादनाची योग्य किंमत मिळवायची असेल तर प्रिमा उदयोगाचा विकास करणे गरजेचे आहे. विकसित देशांमध्ये कृषी आधारित उदयोगाची संख्या जास्त असते. कृषी क्षेत्रातून कृषी आधारित उदयोगांना कच्चा माल पुरवला जातो. म्हणून कृषी क्षेत्रातून सातत्याने पुरवल्या जाणाऱ्या कच्च्या मालामुळे प्रिमा उदयोगाचा विस्तार होत जातो. परिणामी कृषी विकासामुळे भांडवल निर्मिती होण्यास मदत होते आणि आर्थिक विकास गतीने होतो. त्यामुळे कृषी आधारित उदयोग कोणत्याही देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासात महत्वाची भूमिका बजावतात. शेतमालावर प्रिमा करणारे व शेतीसाठी लागणारी अवजारे, बी वियाणे, कीटकनाशके इ. तयार करणा-या उदयोगांना 'कृषी आधारित उदयोग' म्हणतात. भारतासारख्या शेतीप्रधान देशात कृषी आधारित उदयोग महत्वाचे आहेत. ग्रामीण भागाचा विकास करण्यासाठी ग्रामीण भागातील बेकारी दूर करण्यासाठी कृषी आधारित उदयोग महत्वाची भूमिका पार पाडत आहेत. भारतातील काही महत्वाचे कृषी आधारित उदयोग पुढीलप्रमाणे. १ साखर उदयोग २ कापड उदयोग ३ तेल बी आणि तेल निर्मिती उदयोग ४ तंबाखू आणि विडी उदयोग ५ फळे व भाज्या इ. वर प्रिमा करणारे उदयोग ६ दुग्ध व्यवसाय ७ कुक्कुटपालन ८ मत्स्योदयोग इ. कृषी आधारित उदयोग शेती व उदयोगाच्या विकासाला प्रेरणा देणारे असतात. अनेक कृषी आधारित उदयोग हे शेतीला पूरक किंवा साहाय्यभूत ठरतात. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण भागात रोजगार निर्मिती होते. शेतीवर अतिरिक्त लोकसंख्येचा जो ताण आहे तो कमी करण्यासाठी कृषी आधारित उदयोग महत्वाचे ठरतात. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था ही शेतीप्रधान असून शेतीस अर्थव्यवस्थेत अतिशय महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. कारण देशातील जवळजवळ ६५ टक्के लोकांना शेती व्यवसायामुळे रोजगार उपलब्ध होत असलेला दिसून येते. तसेच राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नातही या व्यवसायापासून मोठ्या प्रमाणात उत्पन्न आपणास मिळत आहे.

**विषयाची अभ्यासासाठी निवड:** भारतातील कृषी आधारित उदयोगाचा मागासलेपणा विचारात घेता या व्यवसायासाठी सर्व सुविधा उपलब्ध असूनही या व्यवसायात योग्य नियोजन व व्यवस्थापनामुळे हा व्यवसाय इतर देशाच्या तुलनेत खुपच पाठिमागे आहेत. कृषी आधारित उदयोगाची आर्थिक प्रगती व व्यवस्थापनाच्या संदर्भात अध्ययन करण्यासाठी व या व्यवसायातील समस्या जाणून घेऊन उपाययोजना सुचविण्यासाठी प्रस्तुत संशोधन विषयाची अभ्यासासाठी निवड केलेली आहे.

**Keyword –** कृषी आधारित उदयोग रोजगार निर्मिती आर्थिक विकास उत्पादन वाढ आर्थिक वृद्धी अमत्तोल विकास

भारतामध्ये मेगा फूड पार्कमध्ये फळे व भाजीपाला प्रक्रिया उद्योगाला मोठा वाव आहे. जगामध्ये ४९.० द.ल.टन उत्पादन करून भारताने चीनच्या पाठोपाठ दुसरा क्रमांक पटकावला आहे. जगातील १० टक्के हिस्सा भारताचा आहे. केळी, आंबा, मसुर, डाळी व आणि सफरचंद उत्पादनात आपण जगात १ नंबरवर आहोत. द्राक्षाची उत्पादकता जगात प्रथम क्रमांकाची तर केळी व सफरचंदाची उत्पादकता जागतिक सरासरीपेक्षा जास्त आहे. भाजीपाला उत्पादनात चीननंतर भारताचा प्रथम क्रमांक आहे. मसाले, चहा, कॉफी व रबर यांचे प्रक्रिया उद्योग जगप्रसिद्ध आहेत. विशेषतः काजूपिकाची प्रक्रिया गरज भागविण्यासाठी काजू वी आयात करावे लागते. जगाच्या २५ टक्के उत्पादन एकट्या भारतात होते. मेगा फूड पार्कमध्ये मांसजन्य पदार्थ आणि पोल्ट्रीचा तसेच मत्स्यप्रक्रियेचा समावेश आहे. पोल्ट्री मांस उत्पादन १५०० हजार टनापेक्षा जास्त असून त्याचा वाढीचा दरही १३ टक्के इतका आहे. मत्स्य उत्पादनात ६.१ द.ल.टनांची मजल मारून आपण जगात तिसऱ्या क्रमांकावर आहे. सुमारे ८०० कि.मी. लांबीचा समुद्रकिनारा ३.० द.ल.हेक्टर चौ.कि.मी. गोड्या पाण्याच्या तलाव साठ्याचे क्षेत्रफळ १.२ द.ल.हे.चौ.कि.मी. क्षेत्राचा खर्चा पाण्याच्या खर्चा ही मत्स्य उत्पादनाची शक्तिस्थाने आहेत. याचबरोबर अतिशय महत्वाचे कृषिपूरक प्रक्रिया उद्योगातील क्षेत्र म्हणून दूध आणि डेअरी पदार्थ यांचा उल्लेख करणे आवश्यक आहे. दूध उत्पादनात १४० द.ल.ट.ची आघाडी घेऊन प्रथम स्थान निर्माण केले आहे. बटाटा चिप्ससाठी नाबार्डचा पथदर्शक कर्जप्रकल्पामध्ये वार्षिक २४० टनांची उभारणी खर्च सुमारे २१.५ लाख रुपये अपेक्षित आहे त्यामध्ये केळी चिप्ससुद्धा बनविता येतात. बटाट्यानंतर सर्वाधिक प्रक्रिया होणारे फळभाजी पीक म्हणून टॅमेटोचे स्थान आहे. भारतात वर्षभर टॅमेटो उपलब्ध असतात. युरोपमध्ये ८० टक्के टॅमेटो प्रक्रियेसाठी वापरले जातात. आपल्याकडेही चमचमीत डिपोमध्ये कॅचअपने आपले स्थान पक्के केले आहे. देशात दर वर्षी सुमारे १५ हजार टन कॅचअपची मागणी आहे. महाराष्ट्रात टॅमेटोची उत्पादकता ३६ हे असून क्षेत्रफळ ५.५ ल.हे.आहे. आमसुलाप्रमाणे टॅमेटो उन्हात वाळवून सुकविला जातो. सॉस आणि टॅमेटो पावडर अशी किफायतशील प्रक्रिया व मूल्यपध्दत पदार्थ बनविता येतात. कृषी माल प्रक्रिया क्षेत्रात महाराष्ट्र हे देशात अग्रेसर राज्य आहे. देशातील कृषी उत्पादनपैकी केवळ ६ टक्के कृषी मालावर प्रक्रिया केली जाते. कृषी मालावरील प्रक्रियेसाठी अद्यापही मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाव आहे. सद्यस्थितीत प्रक्रिया केलेल्या पदार्थांना बाजारपेठेत मागणी वाढत आहे. शेतकऱ्यांनी उत्पादित केलेल्या मालाची कृषी प्रक्रिया करून मूल्यवर्धन केल्यास बाजारपेठेत चांगला भाव मिळून मिळणाऱ्या उत्पन्नात वाढ होईल. तसेच रोजगाराच्या नवीन संधी निर्माण होतील. आत्मा अंतर्गत शेतकऱ्यांच्या गटाची स्थापना करून स्वतःच्या शेतावर उत्पादित होणाऱ्या कृषी मालावर प्रक्रिया करणारा कृषी उद्योग उभारणे शेतकऱ्यांना सहज शक्य आहे. अशा प्रकारचे कृषी प्रक्रिया उद्योग राज्यामध्ये उभारले गेल्यास शेतकरी स्वतःच्या ब्रॅण्डने देखिल प्रक्रिया पदार्थाची विक्री देशांतर्गत तसेच देशाबाहेरील बाजारपेठेत करू शकतात. अशा प्रकारे नियोजन करून प्रक्रिया उद्योगाची उभारणी झाल्यास शेतकऱ्यांना स्वतःचे उत्पन्न वाढविण्यास निश्चित मदत होईल. शेतकऱ्यांनी शेतीशी निगडित जोडधंद्याची कास धरण्यास आपली काळातही उत्पन्नाचे स्रोत सुरू राहिल. महाराष्ट्रातील अल्प भूधारक शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पादन वाढावे यासाठी कृषी विभागामार्फत मूलस्थानी जलसंधारण केंद्र सरीसंधारण अवजाराचा वापर संरक्षित पाणी पुरवठ्यासाठी शेतकऱ्यांची निर्मिती कॅम्पसिंचन यावर विशेष भर देण्यात येत आहे. त्याबरोबर उत्पादित शेतीमालाचे मूल्यवर्धन होण्यासाठी कृषी प्रक्रिया उद्योगांना देखिल ग्रामीण प्रोत्साहन देण्यात येत आहे. कृषी प्रक्रिया या विषयावर अलिकडच्या काळात मोठ्या

प्रमाणावर लक्ष केंद्रित करण्यात आले आहे. फळे आणि भाजीपाला पिके हंगामानुसार उत्पादित होतात ही पिके नाशवंत असल्याने ती बाजारात विकली नाही तर नुकसान ठरलेले असते. अतिरिक्त उत्पादन झाल्याने टोमॅटो फेकून देण्याची वेळ शेतकऱ्यांवर आली आहे व नेहमीच येते हे आपण पाहतो तसेच वर्तमानपत्रामध्ये वाचतो व टी.व्ही वर बातम्यामध्ये पाहतो पण आपण गंभीरपणे विचार केला पाहिजे एकाच कालावधीत टोमॅटो बाजारात असल्याने बाजारभाव पडले केवळ टोमॅटोचे नव्हे तर एकूण नाशवंत पिकांचे २५ ते ३० टक्के नुकसान होते. यासर्व बाबीची जाणीव होऊ लागल्याने जास्तीत जास्त कृषी मालाचे मूल्यवर्धन केले पाहिजे. कृषी मालावर प्रिआ करणे हा त्यावर चांगला उपाय आहे. शेतमालावर प्रिआ ही प्रचंड खर्चिक बाब असते असा समज आहे. एकेकाळी ते खरे होते मात्र आता आधुनिक तंत्रामुळे छोट्या शेतकऱ्यांना किंवा त्यांच्या गटांना तसेच महिला बचत गटांना परवडतील असे तंत्रज्ञान उपलब्ध आहे. प्राथमिक टप्प्यात शेतकरी बांधवानी समूहाने पुढाकार घेऊन त्याचा लाभ घेतला पाहिजे.

**प्रिआ उदयोगाची सध्यास्थिती:** आज फळवागांखालील क्षेत्र व उत्पादन यामध्ये झपाट्याने वाढ होत असली तरी फळाची काढणी हाताळणी बर्गवारी पैकिंग साठवण आहतूक वि आणि प्रिआ बाबी शास्त्रीय पध्दतीने योग्य वेळी होणे गरजेचे आहे. फळामध्ये ८५ ते ९० टक्के पाण्याचे प्रमाण असल्यामुळे काढणीपश्चात अयोग्य हाताळण साठवण व वाहतुक यामुळे त्यामध्ये हानीकारक रासायनिक बदल होऊन पाण्याचे प्रमाण झपाट्याने कमी होते. तसेच अंतुसंसर्ग होऊन फळाची मोठ्या प्रमाणावर नासाडी होते. उपलब्ध आकडेवारीनुसार असे दिसून येते की एकूण उत्पादित ५० दशलक्ष टन फळपैकी जवळजवळ १० ते २० दशलक्ष टन फळे म्हणजेच २० ते २५ टक्के या कारणामुळे वाया जातात. व त्याद्वारे देशाचे सुमारे ५० हजार कोटी रूपयाचे दरवर्षी नुकसान होते. अशाप्रकारे होणारी आर्थिक हानी टाळण्यासाठी फळांची योग्य पध्दतीने साठवण करणे तसेच शिफारशीप्रमाणे पैकिंग करून साठवण किंवा वाहतुक करणे तसेच वेळेवर त्यांची वि किंवा त्यावर प्रिआ करणे या बाबी महत्वाच्या आहेत. फळांचे उत्पादन हंगामी स्वरूपाचे असल्यामुळे एकाच वेळी मोठ्या प्रमाणात फळे बाजारात येतात. ताज्या फळांची साठवण क्षमता कमी असल्यामुळे शेतकरी शेतावर फळे दीर्घकाळ साठवून ठेवू शकत नाहीत. परिणामी शेवटी उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात आर्थिक नुकसान होते. म्हणून अशावेळी स्थानिक पातळीवर साखर कारखान्याच्या धर्तीवर फळांवर प्रिआ करून मूल्यवर्धित पदार्थ तयार करण्याचे उदयोग सुरू झाले तर फळांची नासाडी टाळून उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांचा फायदा होईल. फळप्रिआ उदयोग अजूनही बाल्यावस्थेत असून सध्या एकूण उत्पादित फळपैकी फक्त २ टक्के फळांवर प्रिआ करून मूल्यवर्धित पदार्थ तयार केले जातात. हेच प्रमाण मलेशियामध्ये ८३ टक्के दक्षिण आफ्रिकेत ८० टक्के फिलीपाईन्समध्ये ६८ टक्के ब्राझीलमध्ये ७० टक्के त्र अमेरिकेत ६५ टक्के एवढे जास्त आहे. प्रिआमध्ये प्राथमिक माध्यमिक उच्च प्रिआ असे स्तर असतात. प्राथमिक स्वरूपाच्या प्रिआद्वारे सफाई बर्गवारी पैकिंग साठवण आहतूक त्र किंवा रस काढणे इ. ३० ते ३५ टक्के मूल्यवर्धन होते. माध्यमिक स्वरूपाच्या प्रिआद्वारे गर त्र यापासून प्रिआ पदार्थ फळे सुकवणे त्र बते इ. मुळे १५० ते २०० टक्क्यांपर्यंत मूल्यवर्धन होते. तर उच्च प्रिआद्वारे पावडर त्र अर्क त्र फूटवार इ. ३०० ते ४०० टक्के मूल्यवर्धन मिळविता येते त्र हेच प्रमाण काही देशात ४०० टक्क्यांपर्यंत आहे. म्हणूनच जर आपण आपला प्रिआ उदयोग सध्याच्या २ टक्के फळांवरून वाया जाणाऱ्या २० ते २५ टक्के फळांपर्यंत तसेच प्रिआद्वारे त्यांचे मूल्यवर्धन सध्याच्या ५० टक्क्यांवरून २०० टक्क्यांपर्यंत जरी वाढवू शकलो त्र हजारां कोटी

रूपयांची संपत्ती देशात तयार होऊ शकेल . सध्याच्या फळप्रीच्या उदयोग प्रामुख्याने लघुउदयोगाच्या माध्यमातून आहे . एकूण प्रीच्या उदयोगापैकी ७० टक्के युनिट हे लहान स्तरावरील असून त्याद्वारे ८० टक्के रोजगार उपलब्ध होत आहे . असे असले तरी बहुतेक उदयोग खाजगी व्यापारी स्वरूपाचे असून त्यामुळे उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांचा थेट आर्थिक फायदा होताना दिसत नाही . शेतात तयार होणारी चांगली व उच्च प्रतीची निर्यातीसाठी मध्यम प्रतीची फळे स्थानिक बाजारपेठांसाठी व कमी प्रतीची खराब होत असलेली फळे ही प्रीच्या उदयोगासाठी वापरली जात असल्याचे दिसून येत आहे . यामुळे प्रीच्यायुक्त पदार्थाचा दर्जा कमी होऊन त्याचा परिणाम विर होण्याची शक्यता असते . म्हणून प्रीसाठी सुध्दा उच्च प्रतीची फळे वापरणे आवश्यक आहे . फळ उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांच्या फायद्यासाठी तेच फळांची काढणीपश्चात नासाडी कमी करून त्यांचे प्रीद्वारे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर मूल्यवर्धन करण्यासाठी सध्याच्या साखर कारखाने किंवा दूध संघांच्या धर्तीवर तालुका तसेच जिल्हा पातळीवर तसेच फूडपार्कच्या माध्यमातून सहकारी तत्वावर फळे व भाजीपाला प्रीच्या उदयोग उभारून उत्पादित मूल्यवर्धित पदार्थाना स्थानिक तसेच निर्यातीद्वारे जागतिक बाजारपेठ मिळवून देणे गरजेचे आहे . देशात उत्पादित होणाऱ्या द्राक्षे आंबा संत्री डाळींब क्लिंगड चिकू या ताज्या फळाची इंग्लंड संयुक्त अरब अमिरातील मेदरलॅंड सौदी अरेबिया कुवेत सिंगापूर इटली जर्मनी श्रीलंका बांगलादेश पाकिस्थान ऑरिशस मेपाळ बहारिन मालदीव कतार या देशात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर मागणी वाढत आहे . त्याचप्रमाणे प्रीच्यायुक्त पदार्थांनाही देशात व परदेशांत मागणी वाढत आहे . निरनिराळ्या फळांपासून कोणकोणते उत्तम प्रतीचे प्रीच्या पदार्थ तयार करता येतात . त्यापैकी फळांचे जॅम व रस हवाबंद केलेली फळे निरनिराळी लोणची परदेशात मोठ्या प्रमाणात निर्यात केली जातात . एकूण निर्यातीमध्ये फळांचे रस प्रल्प यांचा वाटा सुमारे २७ टक्के तर सरबते आणि लोणची यांचा हिस्सा अनुक्रमे १३ व १२ टक्के एवढा आहे . त्याचप्रमाणे जॅम जेली आणि स्कॅशला ४ टक्के इतकी मागणी आहे . भविष्यात भारतीय फळे व त्यापासून तयार होणाऱ्या प्रीच्या उदयोग मोठ्या प्रमाणावर सुरू होणे . त्याचा ग्रामीण भागातही विस्तार होणे तसेच अशा युनिटमधून उत्तम प्रतीचे टिकाऊ प्रीच्या पदार्थ तयार करणे हे फळ उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांप्रमाणेच देशाच्या हिताचे ठरणार आहे . यशस्वी फळप्रीच्या उदयोजक होण्यासाठी देशात व राज्यांत हंगामानुसार तयार होणारी फळे व स्थानिक उपलब्धता यांच्या जाती जातीनुसार फळे भौतिक व रासायनिक गुणधर्म फळांची काढणी स्वच्छता प्रतवारी प्रेकिंग प्रीपूर्वीची साठवण निरनिराळे प्रीच्या पदार्थ तयार करण्याचे तंत्रज्ञान कोणत्या फळापासून कोणते पदार्थ कमी खर्चात तयार करणे सोयीचे आहे तसेच आयातदार देशांचे पदार्थांच्या प्रतीविषयी असलेले निकष फळप्रीच्या युनिट कसे असावे याबाबतचे आंतरराष्ट्रीय निकष व नियम प्रीच्या होत असताना तसेच साठवण काळात पदार्थ खराब होऊ नयेत म्हणून घ्यावयाची काळजी प्रीच्या पदार्थांच्या गुणवत्तेबाबतचे निकष विर परवाना पध्दती शासकीय योजना निर्यातीबाबतचे परवाने व पध्दती युनिटसाठी लागणारी यंत्रे व संयंत्रे तंत्रज्ञान मिळविण्याबाबत देशातील अग्रगण्य संस्था व प्रयोगशाळा कर्ज योजनेसाठी प्रकल्प अहवाल तयार करणे प्रीच्या पदार्थांचे मार्केटिंग इत्यादी बाबीची सखोल व शास्त्रीय माहिती असणे आवश्यक आहे . देशात व राज्यात फळप्रीच्या उदयोगाची गरज व महत्व लक्षात घेऊन शासनाने फूडपार्कची संकल्पना राबवली आहे . त्याचप्रमाणे मंत्रालयात तसेच शेती खात्यात स्वतंत्र विभाग स्थापन करून फळप्रीच्या उदयोग मोठ्या प्रमाणात सुरू व्हावेत यासाठी प्रशिक्षण व उदयोग उभारणीसाठी निधी उपलब्ध करून दिला जातो . त्याचा सर्व संबंधितांनी फायदा घेऊन



यशस्वी फळप्रीतिया उदयोग सुरू केले तर सुशिक्षित बेरोजगार तरुण व महिलांना रोजगारच्या नव्या संधी उपलब्ध होतील . या शिवाय फळ उत्पादक शेतकऱ्यांना आर्थिक लाभ मिळवून देशांच्या संपत्तीत मोलाची भर पडेल .<sup>१</sup>

**कृषीप्रीतिया उदयोगाची निर्धारपूर्वक वाटचाल :** देशाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या बळकटीसाठी कृषीक्षेत्रात नियोजनपूर्वक विकासाची गरज आहे . कृषीक्षेत्राचा स्थिर विकास होण्यासाठी शेती उत्पादनात वाढीकऱ्यांना मिळणारा भाव शेततीसाठी पूरक पायाभूत सुविधांची उपलब्धता आणि कृषीमालावर प्रीतिया तसेच मूल्यवर्धनासाठी लागणाऱ्या अर्थ साहयावर भर देण्याची गरज आहे . शेतमालाला चांगला भाव मिळण्यासाठी गोदामे आणि शीतगृहांची साखळी उभारणे गरजेचे आहे . कृषीप्रीतिया उदयोगासाठी कच्च्या मालाचा पुरवठा दीर्घ काळ चालू ठेवणे शक्य होईल . सध्या अन्नधान्य साठवणुकीसाठी प्रभावी यंत्रणा नसल्यामुळे अनेक ठिकाणी प्रचंड नासाडी होत आहे . देशाच्या अन्नप्रीतिया उदयोग मंत्रालयाच्या ताज्या अंदाजाप्रमाणे ही नासाडी सुमारे ४० हजार कोटी रूपयांची आहे . यासाठी लागवड काढणी पश्चात तंत्रज्ञानक्रीमी तापमानातील वाहतुकीची साखळी कृषीमाल प्रीतिया आणि उत्पादनांचे मूल्यवर्धन यांची सांगड घालावी लागेल . अन्नप्रीतिया उदयोग मंत्रालयाच्या २००९-१० च्या अहवालानुसार शेततीमालावर प्रीतिया फक्त ६ टक्के इतकी आहे . विशेषतः विकसित देशात ही टक्केवारी ६० ते ८० पर्यंत होती . लॅटिन अमेरिका देशात सुध्दा टक्केवारी ३० पेक्षा जास्त आहे . अगदी प्राथमिक प्रीतियासुध्दा २० टक्क्यांच्या आसपास आहे . यातही शेतमाल प्रीतिया व मूल्यवर्धन यांची ग्रामीण स्तरापासून मध्यम व मोठ्या प्रीतिया उदयोगापर्यंत साखळी निर्माण होणे आवश्यक आहे . कृषी व संलग्न उत्पादकास फायदा होईल . पण त्याच बरोबर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर रोजगार उपलब्ध होणार आहे . त्यासाठी पायाभूत सुविधांबरोबर पाणी आणि वीजपुरवठा अग्रवंड २४-०७ करावा लागेल . अन्नप्रीतिया उदयोग मंत्रालयाने चालू उत्पादकताप्राथमिक प्रीतियासाठवणूक व वाहतूक आणि मार्केट यांचा पुढील ५ वर्षांचा आढावा घेणे आवश्यक आहे . यामध्ये प्रीतियाचे उदिष्ट ठेवणे आवश्यक आहे . कृषीमाल प्रीतिया १० टक्केसुध्दा व दुग्धजन्य पदार्थ २५ टक्केसुध्दा कुकुटपालन १५ टक्केसुध्दा मत्स्य १५ टक्के असे आजचे उदिष्ट एकूण ५ ते १० टक्क्यांनी वाढविण्यासाठी ५ वर्षांचा योजनाबद्ध आराखडा बनवला पाहिजे . नाशवंत मालावर २० टक्के प्रीतिया करून जागतिक बाजारपेठेत विश्वास निर्माण करावा लागेल . मूल्यवर्धनसुध्दा त्यामुळे ३५ टक्क्यांपर्यंतचे उदिष्ट साध्य करता येईल . कृषी व कृषी संलग्न उत्पादित मालाची प्रीतियाची व्याप्ती पाहण्या अगोदर त्यामधील शक्तीस्थानेसुध्दा धोकेसुध्दा संधी समजून घेणे आवश्यक आहे . वेगवेगळे खादय पदार्थ मग ते रेडी टू इटसुध्दा टू कुक अथवा अँड हॉट वॉटर या प्रकारचे सध्या समाजाला लागत असतात . आजच्या धावपळीच्या जगण्यात दोन वेळच्या जेवणाबरोबरच ब्रेकफास्टबरोबर काही तयार पदार्थ मिळाले तर ते प्रत्येकाला हवेच असतात . या गरजेत व्यावसायिक दृष्टिकोनातून लक्ष घातले तर ग्रामीण भागात परिवर्तनाची लाट निश्चितपणे येईल . दुसरी गोष्ट आहे कच्च्या मालाची कुठल्याही मालाला योग्य बाजारपेठ मिळणे आवश्यक असते . तसेच त्या वस्तूच्या किंवा पदार्थाच्या निर्मितीसाठी लागणारा कच्चा माल रास्त भावात कोठे मिळेलसुध्दाची माहिती असणे आवश्यक आहे . महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकारने गृहउदयोगसुध्दा कुटिरोदयोग यांना चालना मिळावी म्हणून काही खादय पदार्थांना करामध्ये सवलत दिली आहे .

<sup>१</sup> यशवंत जगदाळे, 'प्रीतिया उदयोगाची स्थिती आणि संधी', शेतकरी नोव्हेंबर २०१४, पान .नं . १३ ते १४ .

खादय प्रिआ उदयोगासाठी नवीन ट्रेड पॉलिसी १९९९ जाहीर केली असून त्यामध्ये खादयपदार्थ आधारित फळेभाजीपाला डेअरी मीट मांसपोल्ट्रीफूडबेडी टू फूड ईटइत्यादीवरील एक्सार्ज ड्यूटी कमी करून शून्यवर आणून ठेवली आहे. तसेचपरदेशातून आयात होणारी प्रिआ उदयोग मशिनरी यावर आणि त्याचबरोबर आयात कराव्या लागणाऱ्या कच्च्या मालावर कस्टम ड्युटी लक्षणीयरीत्या कमी केली आहे. कमी तापमानात वाहतुक करणाऱ्या कोल्ड चेन इक्विपमेंट रिफर व्हॅन कस्टम ड्युटी पूर्णतः माफ केली आहे. सेन्ट्रल सेल्स टॅक्स ३ टक्क्यापर्यंत कमी केला आहे. खादय उदयोगामधील नफ्यावरील पहिली ५ वर्षे पूर्ण प्राप्तीकर माफ केला आहे. पुढील ५ वर्षात २५ टक्के नफ्यावर ती सवलत चालू राहिल. नवीन उदयोगासाठी फक्त लागू आहे. खादय उदयोग सुरु केल्यानंतर पहिल्या १० वर्षात त्यांना आर्थिक स्थान बळकट करावे लागेल. उदयोगाला तांत्रिक सल्लागारास सर्व्हिस टॅक्समधून वगळण्याची सोय आहे. वरील उदिष्टानुसार देशात अकराव्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेअखेर ६० कृषि निर्यात क्षेत्रे स्थापन करण्याचे योजित होतेत्याचबरोबर लघु व मध्यम फूड व विव्हरेजअर हाऊसकॅकालिटी कंट्रोल लॅबोरीकॅरखान्यामधील सांडपाणी ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट इ.चा समावेश आहे. यासंबंधीची आर्थिक मदतीची पूर्ण जबाबदारी देशाच्या अन्नप्रिआ उदयोग मंत्रालयाने घेतली आहे. जुन्या प्रिआ उदयोगानाही नूतनीकरणस पाहणी निष्कर्षनुसार आर्थिक मदत मिळानार आहे. खादयान्नाचे पृथक्करण केंद्र आणि गुणवत्ता प्रयोगशाळा यांद्वारे नवीन उदयोजकासाठी प्रशिक्षण याचा समावेश असून त्याच्या उभारणीचा खर्च केंद्र शासन करणार आहे. लघु व मध्यम उदयोगांमध्ये मार्केटींगचे तंत्र ही यशस्वी उदयोगाची गुरूकिल्ली आहे. आपला उदयोग हा तांत्रिकदृष्ट्या परिपूर्ण आणि आर्थिकदृष्ट्या किफायतशीर हा मूलदोष आहे. पण त्याचबरोबर प्रिआ मालाचे मार्केटींग करताना पॅकिंगतंत्र सांभाळणे आवश्यक आहे. उत्पादनतिरीखवजनमापर अंतिम दिनांक इन्प्रेडिण्टऑंदणी आंक तसेच मूल्यासहित माहिती आवश्यक असते. आर्थिक व सामाजिक स्थितीमध्ये सुधारणा घडवून आणण्याचा प्रयत्नाचा एक भाग म्हणून स्वयंसहाय्यता गट चळवळीकडे पाहिले पाहिजे. मध्यम व मोठ्या खादय उदयोगाशी त्यांची सांगड घालणे आवश्यक आहे. विशेषतः भाजीपाला प्रिआ उदयोगात याला खूपच वाव आहे. व्यवसाय सुरु करत असताना आत्मविश्वास आणि तंत्रज्ञान यांचबरोबर स्वतःचा काहीतरी आर्थिक वाटा असणे आवश्यक आहे. याच बळावर पुढे विलीय संस्था अथवा बँकाकडे प्रस्ताव सादर करता येईल. गुंतवणुकीची रूपरेषा कृषि व संलग्न शाश्वत विविध प्रकारची उत्पादने आहेत. गुंतवणुकदाराची उदयोगाची पार्श्वभूमी अनुभव आणि तंत्रज्ञान क्षमता यांबरोबर बाजार कौशल्य यानुसार उदयोगक्षेत्राची निवड केली जाते. यामध्ये प्राधान्याने फळे व भाजीपालादूध आणि डेअरी सेक्टरअन्नधान्यमसालाउत्पादनमीट आणि पोल्ट्रीमत्स उत्पादन आणि अल्कोहोलिक बीव्हरेज इत्यादीचा समावेश होतो. देशाचे हवामान आणि कृषि हवामान आधारित विभागाचा विचार करताक्षेत्र निवडणे आवश्यक आहे. महाराष्ट्रातही यासाठी विभागवार संधी मोठ्या प्रमाणात असल्याचे दिसून येते. मागील वर्षी २६३ द.ल.टनांचे उदिष्ट गाठून आपण स्वयंपूर्ण तर झालोपण तांदूळ निर्यातीत प्रथम आंक पटकावला.गव्हाची निर्यात केली. कडधान्य आणि गळीत पिकांत आपण कमी पडत असून आयातीवर अवलंबून राहावे लागत आहे. प्रिआ उदयोगाचा विचार करता अन्नधान्यामध्ये मक्याचे प्राधान्य दिसत आहे. पॉपकॉर्नवेफर्सजूडल्स ही उत्पादने वर्षभर सातत्याने विकली जातात. कमी खर्चात तयार होणारा हा अन्नपदार्थ पोषणयुक्त आहे. मक्याची लागवड मोठ्या प्रमाणात केली जाते. वार्षिक उत्पादन ६० ते ७० हजार टनांपर्यंत होते. प्रिआ उदयोगासाठी इमारतप्रिआ मशिनरी व इतर खर्च असा ३ ते ४ लाख रुपये खर्च लागतो. सुमारे ६० टन वार्षिक

क्षमतेची उत्पादकता मिळते. पोहे भातापासून तयार करण्यात येतात. त्याचा खाण्यासाठी सर्वत्र मोठ्या प्रमाणात वापर केला जातो. नियोजित उत्पादन क्षमतेवर मशिनरीची निवड केली जाते. वार्षिक ५०० टन उत्पादन ३०० कामाचे दिवस दोन पाळ्यांमध्ये गृहित धरून मशिनरीची निवड करून ती बसविली जाते. मशिनरीमध्ये मिल इलेक्ट्रीक रोस्टर ४८ ट्रे भुशावर चालणारी भट्टी मात भिजविण्याची टाकी काळणी व सीलिंग मशिन यांचा समावेश होत असून उत्तम प्रतीच्या मशीन सेटची किंमत अंदाजे २.५ ते ३.०० लाखांपर्यंत जाते. उत्पादन क्षमता पहिल्या वर्षी ६० टक्के व पुढे ७५ टक्क्यांपेक्षा जास्त असते. कच्च्या मालाची गरज मोठी असून त्यासाठी खेळते भांडवल २५ लाख रुपये ठेवावे लागते. या सर्व गोष्टींचा विचार करता परताव्याचा अंतर्गत दर सुमारे २८ टक्के इतका असतो. ज्वारी हे महाराष्ट्रातील शेतकऱ्यांचे पारंपारिक व प्रचलित पीक आहे. पूर्वी ज्वारीला गरिबांचे अन्न म्हणत असत. आज ज्वारी श्रीमंतांच्या घरातील आवश्यक धान्य झाले आहे. सोयाबीनचा पेरा वाढल्याने ज्वारीचे क्षेत्र कमी होत गेले. शेतकऱ्यांनी ज्वारीच्या लागवडीचे क्षेत्र कमी केले. त्यामुळे उत्पादन कमी होऊन चाराटंचाईचा प्रश्न उभा राहिला आहे. ज्वारीला खर्चाच्या मानाने भाव कमी मिळत असला तरी कडव्याला चांगला भाव मिळतो. ज्वारीचे पेरणी ते काढणीपर्यंत योग्य व्यवस्थापन केल्यास भरपूर उत्पन्न मिळू शकते. सोयाबीनमध्ये भरपूर प्रमाणात प्रथिने असतात. तेल काढल्यानंतर भरपूर प्रमाणात सोया पोहे शिल्लक राहतात. खादय तेल पनीर पीठ दुध गोळे. उत्पादने बाजारात लोकप्रिय आहेत. वार्षिक उत्पादकता ६०० टन व दोन पाळ्यांत ३०० दिवस कामाचे गृहित धरून प्रकल्पाचे नियोजन केले जाते. त्यासाठी ५ एचपी मिक्सिंग मशिन ग्राइंडिंग मशिन सोया एक्स्ट्रयुझन प्लांट ड्रायब्रेटिंग चालणी मजकण काटा मोती शिवण्याची मशिन अशी सुमारे १५ लाखांची मशिनरी लागते. एकूण ऊर्जा ६० एचपी तसेच पाण्याची टाकी अशा बाबींची इमारतीत सुविधा राहिल हे आवश्यक आहे. मजूर खर्च भाल दुसरी आदी बाबींचा विचार करणाऱ्या प्रकल्पामध्ये परताव्याचा अंतर्गत दर सुमारे २४ टक्के इतका असतो. मेगा फूड पार्कमध्ये फळे व भाजीपाला प्रिंसा उदयोगाला मोठा वाव आहे. जगामध्ये ४९.० द.ल.टन उत्पादन करून भारताने चीनच्या पाठोपाठ दुसरा क्रमांक पटकावला आहे. जगातील १० टक्के हिस्सा भारताचा आहे. केळी, पपई, काळींब आणि सफरचंद उत्पादनात जगात प्रथम क्रमांकावर आपण आहोत. द्राक्षाची उत्पादकता जगात प्रथम क्रमांकाची तर केळी व सफरचंदांची उत्पादकता जागतिक सरासरीपेक्षा जास्त आहे. भाजीपाला उत्पादनात चीन नंतर भारताचा क्रमांक आहे. मसाले, चहा, कॉफी व रबर यांचे प्रिंसा उदयोग जगप्रसिद्ध आहेत. विशेषतः काजूपिकाची प्रिंसा गरज भागविण्यासाठी काजू बी आयात करावे लागते. जगाच्या २५ टक्के उत्पादन भारतात होते. मेगा फूड पार्कमध्ये मांसजन्य पदार्थ आणि पोल्ट्रीचा तसेच मत्स्य प्रिंसाचा समावेश आहे. पोल्ट्री मांस उत्पादन १५०० हजार टनापेक्षा जास्त असून त्याच्या वाढीचा दरही १३ टक्के इतका आहे. मत्स्य उत्पादनात ६.१ द.ल.टनांची मजल मारून आपण जगात तिसऱ्या क्रमांकावर आहोत. सुमारे ८००० कि.मी. लांबीचा समुद्रकिनारा २.० द.ल.हेक्टर चौ.कि.मी. गोड्या पाण्याच्या तलावसाठ्याचे क्षेत्रफळ १.२ द.ल.हे.चौ.कि.मी क्षेत्राच्या खाऱ्या पाण्याच्या खाऱ्या ही मत्स्य उत्पादनाची शक्तिस्थाने आहेत. याच बरोबर अतिशय महत्वाचे कृषिपूरक प्रिंसा उदयोगातील क्षेत्र म्हणून दूध आणि डेअरी पदार्थ यांचा उल्लेख करणे आवश्यक आहे. दूध उत्पादनात १४० द.ल.टनची आघाडी घेऊन जगात आपण प्रथम स्थान निर्माण केले आहे. बटाटा चिप्ससाठी नावार्डचा पथदर्शक कर्जप्रकल्पामध्ये वार्षिक २४० टनांसाठी उभारणी खर्च सुमारे २१.५ लाख रुपये अपेक्षित आहे. यात केळी चिप्ससुद्धा बनविता येतात. बटाट्यानंतर सर्वाधिक प्रिंसा होणारे फळभाजी

पीक म्हणून टोमॅटोचे स्थान आहे. भारतात वर्षभर टोमॅटो उपलब्ध असतात. युरोपमध्ये ८० टक्के टोमॅटो प्रॉसेसिंगसाठी वापरले जातात. आपल्याकडेही चमचमीत डिपोमध्ये कॅचअपने आपले स्थान पक्के केले आहे. देशात दरवर्षी सुमारे १५ हजार टन कॅचअपची मागणी आहे. महाराष्ट्रात टोमॅटोची उत्पादकता ३६ हे. असून क्षेत्रफळ ५.५ ल.हे. आहे. आमसुलाप्रमाणे टोमॅटो उन्हात वाळवून सुकविला जातो. सॉस व टोमॅटो पावडर अशी किफायतशीर प्रॉसेसिंग व मूल्यपध्दत पदार्थ बनविता येतात.

**शेतमाल प्रॉसेसिंग तंत्रज्ञान:** भारताच्या आर्थिक विकासात शेती व्यवसायाचे महत्वाचे स्थान आहे. अमेरिका व अन्य देशांचा इतिहास पाहिला तर असे दिसून येईल की हे देश महासत्ता बनण्याचे खरे कारण म्हणजे तेथील सक्षम शेतीचा विकासच आहे. प्रगतीशील देशांच्या असे लक्षात आले आहे की कृषीमालावर प्रॉसेसिंग व मूल्यवृद्धी केल्याशिवाय पर्याय नाही. भारताला हवामानाचे आणि नैसर्गिक साधनसामग्रीचे वरदान लाभलेले आहे. म्हणूनच भारतामध्ये कुठल्याही प्रकारचा शेतीमाल मोठ्या प्रमाणात पिकवला जावू शकतो. आपण बऱ्याच पिकांच्या बाबतीत जगात पहिल्या पाचमधील स्थानावर आहे. शेतमाल उत्पादनात चीन खालोखाल भारताचा जगात दुसरा क्रमांक लागतो. परंतु शेतीतील उत्पादकतेमुळे हे चित्र वेगळे पाहावयास मिळते. म्हणूनच या ठिकाणी महात्मा गांधी यांची एक गोष्ट नमूद करावीशी वाटते. ती म्हणजे नैसर्गिकरीत्या श्रीमंत असणाऱ्या देशातील आपण गरीब लोक आहोत. म्हणजेच आपल्या या नैसर्गिक साधनसामग्रीचे आपणास नीट आकलन झाले नाही. म्हणून आपण शेती व्यवसायात प्रगती करू शकलो नाही. महाराष्ट्र हे भारतातील शेती व्यवसायात आणि औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात एक प्रगतीशील राज्य असून विविध पिके राज्यात घेतली जातात. महाराष्ट्राचा औद्योगिक विकास झपाट्याने होत असताना शेतीमालालाही या भागामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाजारपेठ विकसित झालेली असून भविष्यातही मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढणार आहे यात शंका नाही. महाराष्ट्रातील जवळजवळ ८७ टक्के जमीन ही कोरडवाहू आहे. दिवसेंदिवस पाण्याचा आणि मजुरांचा प्रश्न विकट होत असताना शेतकरी आता आधुनिक सिंचन पध्दतीचा व कृषी यांत्रिकीकरणाचा वापर करताना दिसत आहे. याचबरोबर शासनाच्या फळवाग विकास कार्यक्रमांमुळे आणि राष्ट्रीय फलोत्पादन योजनेमुळे फळे व भाजीपाला लागवडीखालील क्षेत्र दिवसेंदिवस मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढले आहे व वाढणार आहे. उत्पादन वाढत असताना शेतकऱ्यांच्या पुढे अनेक समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत. त्यांच्यातील एक महत्वाची समस्या म्हणजे शेतमालास योग्य भाव मिळण्याची ज्यावेळी उत्पादन वाढते. त्यावेळी वाजारपेठेत मोठी आवक होऊन शेतीमालास भाव मिळत नाही. त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांचे योग्य भाव न मिळाल्यामुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणावर नुकसान होते ही वस्तुस्थिती आहे. त्याचबरोबर उत्पादन जास्त झाल्यामुळे मालाची विक्री न झाल्यामुळे साठवणुकीच्या सुविधा नसल्यामुळे व इतर अनेक कारणामुळे शेतमालाची मोठ्या प्रमाणावर नासाडी होते. अशा वेळेस शेतकऱ्यांना तोटा सहन करावा लागत असतो. म्हणून शेतकऱ्यांनी जागरूक होवून शेती करणे गरजेचे आहे. शेतकऱ्यांनी वांधाच्या बाहेर पडून शेतमाल साठवणूक व आवश्यकतेनुसार विक्री करणे गरजेचे आहे. म्हणजेच शेतातील तयार झालेला माल थेट ग्राहकांपर्यंत किंवा त्यावर प्रॉसेसिंग करून तो ग्राहकांपर्यंत पोचवून जास्त नफा मिळविता येईल. फळे आणि भाजीपाला हा नाशवंत माल असल्यामुळे असल्यामुळे तो लवकर खराब होतो. याचक्युहात शेतकरी अडकतो. अशा वेळेस शेतमालावर प्रॉसेसिंग करून विक्री केल्यास शेतकऱ्यांना चांगला भाव मिळतो. भाव ज्या ठिकाणी जास्त आहे अशा ठिकाणी प्रॉसेसिंग केलेले पदार्थ पाठविता येतील व विक्री करता येईल. या कारणामुळे वर्षभर विक्री करणे शक्य असल्याने वर्षभर पैसा मिळू शकतो. त्यामुळे शेतीमालाचे होणारे नुकसान टाळता येईल.

यासाठी शेतीमालाची साठवण व त्यावर प्रिआ करून जर बाजारात माल विकला तर शेतकऱ्यांना चांगला भाव मिळेल व ग्राहकांना उच्च प्रतीचा माल स्वस्त दरात मिळेल. शेतीतील माल विशेषतः फळे आणि भाजीपाला हंगामी असतो अशा वेळी त्या हंगामात त्या मालाची आवक मोठ्या प्रमाणात झाल्या कारणाने शेतकऱ्यांना पडत्या भावामुळे माल विकवावा लागतो. हे जवळपास सर्वच पिकांच्या बाबतीत आढळून येते. यासाठी शेतातून काढलेल्या मालाची दुप्पट किंवा त्याहूनही किती तरी पटींनी मूल्यवर्धी करण्याची शक्ती प्रिआ उदयोगामध्ये आहे.

**शेतमाल प्रिआवरील विविध तंत्रज्ञानः** फळे भाजीपाला किंवा अन्य शेतमालावर प्रिआ करणारे विविध तंत्रज्ञान उपलब्ध आहे. ते किफायतशीर व वापरण्याजोगे आहे. कुठल्याही शेतमालाचा हंगाम संपल्यानंतर ताजी फळे भाजीपाला व इतर शेतमाल महाग होतो. अशावेळी योग्य तंत्रज्ञानाचा अवलंब केल्यास शेतकऱ्यांना चांगली किंमत मिळू शकते. सूक्ष्म जंतू आणि उत्प्रेरके यांमुळे फळे लवकर नाश पावतात. अन्नपदार्थाची साठवणूक करताना मुख्यत्वे पदार्थांमध्ये अशा अनावश्यक व धोकादायक जिवाणूची वाढ होणार नाही याची काळजी घेणे आवश्यक आहे. जसे की पदार्थातील हवेतील वायूचे प्रमाण तापमान आर्द्रता इत्यादीवर लक्ष केंद्रित करून पदार्थाचे आयुष्यमान वाढविणे गरजेचे आहे. त्या दृष्टीकोनातून पुढील कृती करावी. फळातील पाण्याचा अंश कमी करणे उदा. सूर्यप्रकाश झालवणी यंत्रात पाणी कमी करण्यासाठी जे आधुनिक वाण बाजारपेठेत उपलब्ध आहे. त्यांचा वापर करून पाण्याचा अंश कमी करणे. उदा. सुकेली आंबापोळी, नुका, मुके अंजीर, पोळी इत्यादी. फळाच्या गरातील किंवा रसातील एकूण विद्राव्य घटकांचे प्रमाण वाढविणे. यासाठी मुख्यत्वे साखरेचा उपयोग केला जातो. उदा. जॅम, मार्मलेड, मुरंबा, कॅकॅश, सिरप इ. काही फळांच्या बाबतीत मिठाचे द्रावण वापरून पदार्थाचे आयुष्य वाढविले जाते. उदा. कच्च्या आंब्याच्या फोडी आवळा मिठाच्या द्रावणात साठविणे आमसूल पाश्चरीकरणाचा वापर करणे. उदा. फळे व त्यापासून बनविण्यात येणारे पदार्थ बाटलीमध्ये अथवा डब्यामध्ये हवाबंद करून त्यांचे पाश्चरीकरण करणे. पदार्थ बाटलीबंद वेगवेगळ्या फळाची पेये, क्वाबंद फळांच्या फोडी इ. रासायनिक परिक्षकांचा उदा. पोटॅशियम मेटाबायसल्फाइट, सोडियम वेंझोएट यांचा वापर योग्य प्रमाणात करून फळांचे आयुष्य वाढविणे लोणच्यामध्ये मोहरी, साल्याचे पदार्थ, मिठ, ओडेतेल, विनेगर वापरल्याने फळांचे आयुष्य वाढते. तापमान कमी केल्याने सुध्दा फळे आणि त्यांचे पदार्थ जास्त काळ टिकविण्यासाठी मदत होते. उदा. झिन डालिंबाचे दाणे, झिन आमरस, कमी तापमानाला फळे साठविणे इ. अति शीतकरण : फळांचा रस काढून तो निर्जंतुक करून वजा ३० ते ४० अंश सेल्सिअस तापमानाला थंड करून गोठविण्यात येतो. व नंतर त्याच तापमानाला साठविला जातो. यामुळे त्या रसाचा स्वाद उत्तम राहतो. अतिशीघ्र शीतकरण : फळांच्या लहान फोडी किंवा भाग करून किंवा लहान आकाराची अखवी फळे स्टेनलेस स्टीलच्या जाळीदार पट्ट्यावरून एका चेंबरमध्ये पाठवून वजा ४० अंश सेल्सिअस तापमानाची हवा त्या चेंबरमध्ये सोडली जाते. या पध्दतीमध्ये शेतीमालाचा प्रत्येक भाग गोठवून पदार्थाचे आयुष्यमान वाढविता येते. <sup>१</sup>

### कृषीमाल प्रिआमुळे होणारे फायदे

१. कृषीमालाचे आयुष्य वाढून त्याची वर्षभर उपलब्धता करता येते.
२. बाजारामध्ये आवश्यकतेपेक्षा जास्त आवक झाली तर होणारे संभाव्य नुकसान टाळता येते.

<sup>१</sup> प्रा. व्ही.बी.कड, जे.के. डेमेरे, 'शेतमाल प्रक्रिया तंत्रज्ञान' शेतकरी, नोव्हेंबर २०१४, पान.नं. २८ ते २९.

३. कृषीमालामध्ये मूल्यवर्धी होते .
४. वाहतुकीवरील खर्चात बचत होते .
५. रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध होतात .
६. प्रक्रिया पदार्थाची निर्यात केल्यास देशाला परकीय चलन मिळविता येते .

**कृषी प्रक्रिया उदयोगापुढील आव्हाने :** कृषी प्रक्रिया उदयोग यशस्वी होण्यासाठी या उदयोगातील आव्हाने समजून घेणे महत्वाचे आहे . त्यामुळे या उदयोगामध्ये खालील घडवून आणता येईल .

१. अन्नपदार्थाची साठवणूक करताना मुख्यत्वे पदार्थांमध्ये अनावश्यक व धोकादायक जिवाणूंची वाढ होणार नाही याची काळजी घेणे आवश्यक आहे . यासाठी जे घटक कारणभूत आहेत त्यांमधील पदार्थातील पाणी हवेतील वायुचे प्रमाण तापमान आर्द्रता इत्यादीवर लक्ष केंद्रित करून पदार्थाचे आयुष्यमान वाढविता येते .
२. औदयोगिकीकरणामुळे खेड्यातून शहराकडे लोकांचे स्थलांतर होत आहे .
३. शहरातील रहिवाशांना उत्तम अन्न उपलब्ध करून देण्यासाठी योग्य प्रकारची साठवणूक व वितरण व्यवस्था करणे .
४. शेतमाल शेतपासून ते ग्राहकांच्या हातात पडेपर्यंत वातानुकूलित व्यवस्था प्रस्थापित करणे .
५. कृषी माल प्रक्रिया करताना प्रथम खराब होण्याची कारणे शोधून त्यावर मात करून प्रक्रिया करणे .
६. प्रक्रिया पदार्थ वनविताना आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा अवलंब करणे .
७. वेष्टनासंबंधी आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा अवलंब करणे .
८. विपणन व्यवस्था कार्यक्षम बनविणे .

**भारतीय दुग्ध पदार्थाची निर्मिती:** दुधाचे विविध पदार्थ तयार करण्याच्या पध्दती जुन्या असल्या तरी मोठ्या प्रमाणात उत्पादन करण्यासाठी यंत्राचा वापर करण्याची गरजेचे असते . दुग्धव्यवसाय हा वंशपरंपरागत पूरक व्यवसायाच्या स्वरूपात चालत आला आहे . दुध हे एकमेव शरीरास आवश्यक अन्नघटक परिपूर्ण नैसर्गिक अन्न आहे . त्यांच्या एकूण महत्वाचे ते जास्तीत जास्त प्रमाणात कसे सेवन करता येईल याचा विचारही मानवाने केला .

### दूध आटवून तयार केलेले पदार्थ

१. **खवा:** आपल्या कडील पारंपारिक पध्दतीनुसार मोठ्या आकाराच्या कढईत दुध घेऊन दीर्घकाळापर्यंत आटवून खवा तयार करतात . दुध तापविताना वापरण्यात येणाऱ्या इंधनातून जास्त धूर निघणार नाही याची काळजी घ्यावी अन्यथा खव्याला धुरकट वास येण्याची शक्यता असते . दुध उकळत असताना लांब दांड्याच्या उलथण्याने सतत हलवावे . म्हणजे दुधावर साय येत नाही . व त्यातील घन घटकही एकजिनशी राहतात . उष्णतेमुळे पाण्याची वाफ होवून दुध घट्ट दूध उलथण्याने वेगाने हलविले पाहिजे . ज्या क्षणी खवा तळाला व वाजूला चिकटत नाही . व खव्याच्या कण एकत्र येऊन गोळा तयार होतो . तेव्हा तो तयार झाला असे समजावे व उष्णता देण्याचे बंद करावे . हा खवा कढईतील आतल्या अंगास मोकळेपणी पसरून ठेवावा . थंड झाल्यानंतर पुन्हा एकत्र गोळा करून तो स्वच्छ भांड्यात किंवा पार्चमेंट पेपरमध्ये गुंडाळून थंड जागी ठेवून घ्यावा .

२. **पेढा:** ताज्या खव्याचा गोळा फोडून मोकळा करावा व त्यामध्ये खव्याच्या ३० टक्के दळलेली साखर व्यवस्थित मिसळावी हे मिश्रण मोठ्या कढईत धुरविरहीत चुलीवर अथवा गॅसवर मंद उष्णतेवर गरम करावे . मिश्रण गरम होत

असताना लाकडाच्या उलथण्याने खुंटीने हलवत राहावे . मिश्रण एकजीव झाल्यावर त्याचे गोळे तयार होत असल्यास वेलायचीची पूड घालावी व एका ट्रेमध्ये ओतून थंड करावे . त्यांचे पेढे बांधावेत त्यावर पिस्ताचे लहान तुकडे लावावेत . केशरी पेढ्याला मोठ्या प्रमाणात मागणी आहे . पेढा तयार कराताना त्यामध्ये ०.२ टक्के केशर वापरण्यात येते .

**३ . बर्फी :** ताजा खवा लाकडी उलथण्याच्या साहाय्याने फोडून घोटून मऊ करून घ्यावा व त्यामध्ये खव्याच्या ३० टक्के दाणेदार साखर मिसळून मिश्रण कढईत मंद आचेवर गरम करावे . मिश्रण गरम करित असताना कढईच्या तळाला लागू नये म्हणून उलथण्याने एकसारखे हलवत राहावे . सर्व साखर विरघळल्यानंतर बर्फी तयार झाली असे समजावे व त्यामध्ये वेलची पूड घालावी हे मिश्रण एका ट्रे मध्ये पसरून थंड झाल्यानंतर सुका मेवा पसरून निरनिराळ्या आकाराचे तुकडे करावेत .

**४ . गुलाबजाम :** गुलामजाम हा पदार्थ खव्यापासून तयार केला जातो . या पदार्थाचा आकार हा सर्वसाधारण लांबटगोल किंवा गोल असतो . या पदार्थाचा स्वीट डिश म्हणून उपयोग केला जातो . साधारणतः ३०० ग्रॅम खवा घेऊन त्यामध्ये ३० ग्रॅम गव्हाचे पीठ चांगले मिसळून घ्यावे व मिसळत असताना साधारणतः दोन ते तीन ग्रॅम बेकींग पावडर त्यामध्ये मिसळावी नंतर तयार होणाऱ्या घट्ट मिश्रणापासून लहान लहान गोळे तयार करून ते तुपात तळावेत तांबूस रंग होईपर्यंत ते ६० टक्के साखरेच्या पाकात टाकून काही तासांसाठी ठेवावे . त्यामुळे साखरेचा पाक तळलेल्या गुलामजाममध्ये शोपला जावून त्याची गोडी वाढते .

**५ . कुचरण :** दूध कढईमध्ये न हलविता आटवून त्यामध्ये साखर टाकून जो गोड पदार्थ तयार करण्यात येतो त्याला कुचरण म्हणतात . हा पदार्थ उत्तर भारतात लोकप्रिय असून महाराष्ट्रात हिवाळ्यामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात हलवाई तयार करतात . कुचरण तयार करण्यासाठी प्रथम दूध कढईमध्ये ८० ते ८५ अंश सेल्सिअस तापमानास उकळून घ्यावे व नंतर तसेच मंद आचेवर उकळत ठेवणे दुध उकळत असताना हलवू नये फक्त शेगडीची एकूण दुधाच्या पाच ते सहा टक्के साखर टाकून चांगली विरघळून घ्यावी व त्याचा उपयोग लगेच खाण्यासाठी केला जातो .

**६ रबडी :** हा पदार्थ पूर्व व उत्तर भारतामध्ये अतिशय लोकप्रिय आहे . दुध शेगडीवर मंद गतीने तापवून मलईचे एकावर एक थर जमा होवून त्याचे पापुद्रे तयार होतात नंतर त्यामध्ये आवश्यकतेनुसार साखर टाकून जो पदार्थ तयार होतो त्यास रबडी म्हणतात . रबडी तयार करत असताना चार ते पाच लिटर दूध एका स्वच्छ कढईमध्ये घेऊन प्रथम ८० ते ९० अंश सेल्सिअस तापमानास तापवून घ्यावे . नंतर मंद आचेवर हळूवार उष्णता द्यावी . जेणेकरून दूध उकळणार नाही याची काळजी घ्यावी . त्याचप्रमाणे दूधास उष्णता देताना दूध हलवू नये . जस जसे दूधावर मलईचा थर जमा होईल . दूधाचे आकारमान मुळ दुधाच्या १५ टक्के झाल्यावर त्यामध्ये दुधाच्या ५ ते ६ टक्के साखर टाकून ती पूर्णपणे विरघळावी . नंतर जमा करण्यात आलेले मलईचे थर एकत्रित करावेत व थोडी उष्णता द्यावी . रबडीचा उपयोग खाण्यासाठी करण्यात येतो . रबडी म्हशीच्या दुधापासून चांगल्या प्रतीची अधिक होते .

**दूध नासवून तयार करण्यात येणारे पदार्थ**

**१ . छन्ना** [प्रेनीर] दूधामध्ये आम्ल घालून दूधाचे विघटन करून [दूधातील पाणी काढून घनपदार्थ मिळविला जातो . त्यास छन्ना [प्रेनीर] असे म्हणतात . दूध नासविण्यासाठी लॅक्टिक आम्ल किंवा सायट्रीक आम्ल वापरतात .

अन्न भेसळ प्रतिबंधक कायदा १९७६ च्या नियमानुसार गायीचे दूध म्हशीचे दूध किंवा गाय म्हशीचे मिश्र दूध घेऊन आंबट ताक किंवा सायट्रीक आम्ल किंवा सायट्रीक आम्ल वापरून दूध नासवून मिळणाऱ्या घन पदार्थांना छन्ना पनीर असे म्हणतात. यामध्ये ७० टक्क्यापेक्षा अधिक पाणी नसते. तर शुष्क पनीरमध्ये ५० टक्क्यापेक्षा कमी स्निग्धांश नसते. गाईचे म्हशीचे किंवा मिश्रित चार टक्के स्निग्धांश असलेले दूध गाळून घ्यावे व ८० ते ८२ अंश सेल्सिअसपर्यंत तापवावे. याच तापमानास एक ते दोन टक्के सायट्रीक आम्लाचे द्रावण दूधात ओतत असताना दूध उलथण्याच्या सहाय्याने हळुवारपणे हलवावे. दूध नासण्याची रीत एक ते दोन मिनिटात होणे आवश्यक असते. नासवलेल्या दूधातील घन पदार्थ मलमल कापडात बांधून पाणी निथळ्यासाठी खुंटीस टांगून ठेवावे. पाणी निथळ्यानंतर शेवटी छन्ना पनीर तयार होतो. पनीरपासून रसगुल्ले तयार करण्यासाठी लॅक्टिक आम्ल वापरावे. यापासून दाणेदार छन्ना पनीर तयार होतो.

२. पनीर : पनीर हे भारतीय लोकांचे चीज आहे. हा पदार्थ आज सर्वांना परिचित असणारा दूधाचा एक पदार्थ असून उत्तर भारतात अतिशय प्रसिद्ध आहे. नासवलेल्या दूधापासून हा पदार्थ तयार करण्यात येतो. स्वच्छ आणि ताजे म्हशीचे दूध गाळून घ्यावे. प्रमाणित करावे दूध ८२ अंश सेल्सिअस तापमानाला पाच मिनिटे तापवावे. आणि ७० अंश सेल्सिअसपर्यंत थंड करावे. एक टक्के सायट्रीक आम्लाचे द्रावण हळुवारपणे दूधात ओतावे. ओतत असताना उलथण्याच्या सहाय्याने दूध एकसारखे हलवावे. दूध साकळण्यास सुरवात झाल्यानंतर सायट्रीक आम्ल दूधात घालण्याचे बंद करावे. दूधाची पूर्णपणे साकळण्याची रीत पूर्ण झाल्यानंतर पाच मिनिटे थांबावे. पनीर साच्यात सर्वत्र पसरावा. व मलमल कापडाच्या सहाय्याने झाकून त्यावर २० मिनिटे वजन ठेवावे. त्यामुळे दाब तयार होवून पाणी निघून जाते. पनीर साच्यात खाचीवर करून परत १५ मिनिटे वजन ठेवल्याने पनीर चांगले घट्ट होते. पनीर साच्यातून बाहेर काढून त्याचे समान तुकडे करावेत. हे तुकडे पाच अंश सेल्सिअस तापमान असलेल्या दहा टक्के मिठाच्या द्रावणात दोन तास ठेवावेत असे पनीर बाहेर काढून पाणी निचरू द्यावे पनीरचे २०० ग्रॅम ५०० ग्रॅम वजन करून क्लिंग फिल्म किंवा पॉलिथीन पिशवीत सीलबंद करावे व रोजमध्याने ठेवावे.

३. रसगुल्ला : उत्तम प्रतीचा छन्ना मळताना त्याला तेल सुटू नये म्हणून भांडे थंड पाण्याच्या ट्रे मध्ये ठेवून छन्ना मळावा. आवश्यकता वाटल्यास तयार छन्नाला भेगा पडू नयेत म्हणून त्यामध्ये मैदा चार ते पाच टक्के मिसळावा. त्याचे पाच व दहा ग्रॅम एचढ्या वजनाचे गोळे तयार करावेत. गोळे तयार करतांना प्रत्येक गोळ्यामध्ये एक विलायचीचा दाणा घालावा. तयार झालेले गोळे हळुवारपणे साखरेच्या पाकात सोडावेत व भांडे झाकून गोळे २० मिनिटे शिजवावेत. शिजवताना गोळे पाकात बुडतील याची काळजी घ्यावी तसेच शिजवल्यावर ते मोठे होतात. त्यामुळे आकारमान वाढण्यासाठी आवश्यक तेवढी जागा असावी. तयार रसगुल्ले बाहेर काढून त्यावर गुलाबाचे सुवासिक द्रव्य फवारावे. नंतर रसगुल्ले साखरेच्या पाकात ठेवून पॉलिथीन पिशवीत सीलबंद करावे.<sup>३</sup>

शेतमाल प्रीतिका उदयोग उभारणीतील अडचणीः आपल्याकडे भाजीपाला आणि फळे यांचे मुख्यत्वे हंगामानुसार उत्पादन होते. ठराविक महिन्यातच ती उपलब्ध होतात. ती नाशवंत असल्यामुळे उत्पादक शेतकर्त्यांना लगेचच बाजारात आणण्यावाचून पर्याय नसतो. त्यामुळे एकाच कालावधीत बाजारात आल्याने बाजारभाव पडतात. नाशवंत असल्याने साधारण २५ ते ३० टक्के कृषीमाल वाया जातो. या सर्व बाबीची जाणीव होऊ लागल्याने

<sup>३</sup> प्रा.एस.यू.सूर्यवंशी, के.आर.भोईर, 'भारतीय दुग्ध पदार्थांची निर्मिती', शेतकरी, नोव्हेंबर २०१४, पान नं. ५० ते ५१.



जास्तीत जास्त कृषीमालाचे मूल्यवर्धन केले जाणे महत्वाचे आहे. <sup>४</sup> शहरीकरण झपाटयाने वाढत चालले आहे त्यामुळे खेड्याकडे चलायुवकांचा नोकरीच्या मागे न लागता स्वयंरोजगार उभा करा किंवा नोकरी मागणारे होऊ नका ही निर्माण करणारे व्हा अशी आव्हाने व्यासपीठावरून होताना आढळतात. परंतु ग्रामीण भागात कृषीमाल प्रामाणिक उद्योग उभारणीत अनेक अडचणीचा सामना करावा लागत असल्याने अपेक्षित प्रमाणात ते उभारले जात नाहीत ही वस्तुस्थिती कोणीही नाकारू शकत नाही. आर्थिकदृष्ट्या सक्षम उद्योजक औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात वा फूड पार्कमध्ये कमी त्रासात मोठमोठे प्रामाणिक उद्योग सहज उभारू शकतात. परंतु सर्वसामान्य व्यक्ती किंवा कमी उत्पन्न गटातील शेतकरी या गटाला समोर ठेवून ग्रामीण भागात छोटेछोटे उद्योग उभे राहिल्यास अर्थव्यवस्थेचा कणा मजबूत होवू शकेल. उद्योग उभारणीत भांडवल उभे करणे हा सर्वाधिक गंभीर प्रश्न असतो. जिल्हा उद्योग केंद्र किंवा तत्सम संस्थांद्वारे राष्ट्रीयकृत बँकांमध्ये आपले प्रस्ताव दाखल करून भावी उद्योजक आशाळभूतपणे आर्थिक मदतीची वाट बघत बसतात. परंतु काही अपवाद वगळता ग्रामीण स्तरावर बँकाकडून अपेक्षित प्रतिसाद दिला जात नाही. बँकेच्या विनातारण व विनाजामीनदार कर्ज मिळण्याच्या योजनांची माहिती ग्रामीण युवकांना हेतुपुरस्सर दिली जात नाही. कर्ज प्रकरणाची किचकट कागदपत्रांची जमवाजमव करण्यातच वेळ आणि पैसा खर्च होतो. त्यातून काही हाती लागेल याची शाश्वती नसते. बरेच इच्छुक तेथेच नाउमेद झाल्याचे दिसून येते. वास्तविक कृषीमाल प्रामाणिक उद्योग हे कच्चा माल जिथे पिकवला जातो त्या शेतीजवळ अथवा शेतजमीनीच्या भागात उभारण्यास काही हरकत असू नये. परंतु शेतजमीनीत उभारलेल्या उद्योगास भांडवल देण्यास बँका तयार नसतात. आपल्याकडे उद्योगासाठी आवश्यक असणारे प्रशिक्षण प्रात्यक्षिकासह देण्याची मोजक्याच ठिकाणी सुविधा आहे. व्यवस्थापकीय कौशल्यांबरोबरच व्यावसायिक वारकाव्यांचे ज्ञान उद्योजकांना ग्रामीण स्तरावर उपलब्ध होत नाही. त्यासाठी भरमसाठ फी भरणे अनेकांना शक्य होत नाही. बँकेच्या उद्योग उभारणीची सुरवात कोटून व कशी करावी हे उद्योग आधी उभारावा की ग्राहक आधी शोधवा या प्रश्नांभोवती तो गुरफटला जातो. कारण ग्राहक दृष्टीक्षेपात नसेल तर तयार माल कोठे विकण्याचा आणि माल तयार नसेल तर ग्राहकांना उत्पादनाच्या गुणवत्तेची खात्री कशी द्यावयाची याचे उत्तर त्याला ग्रामीण स्तरावर मिळत नाही. ग्रामीण भागात आजही किमान पायाभूत सुविधांची वानवा आहे. खेड्यात कित्येक तास लाईट उपलब्ध नसते. असली तरी तुलनात्मकदृष्ट्या ती वापरणे खर्चीक होते. परिणामी उत्पादनखर्च वाढून स्पर्धात्मक किमतीत आपली उत्पादने विकू शकत नाही. अत्यावश्यक मशिनरी व उपकरणांची माहिती त्यांची देखभाल आवश्यक परवाने व प्रमाणके याबाबत योग्य मार्ग दर्शन एका छताखाली मिळत नाही. तसेच तयार माल तपासणीच्या प्रयोगशाळा तालुक्याच्या ठिकाणीच अनेक जिल्ह्याच्या ठिकाणी उपलब्ध होत नाही. एकीकडे व्यस्त शहरी जीवनामुळे प्रामाणिक युक्त पदार्थांची मागणी वाढत आहे. तर दुसरीकडे कच्च्या मालाची उपलब्धता व ग्रामीण हातांना काम नसल्याचे चित्र आहे. या दोन्हीची सांगड घालावयाची असल्यास ग्रामीण स्तरावर छोटे छोटे का होईना पण प्रामाणिक उद्योग उभारणीवर लक्ष दिले गेले पहिजे. या संदर्भात अनेक शासकीय योजना अस्तित्वात आहेत. परंतु त्यांच्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी कार्यक्षम यंत्रणा सध्या तरी नाही. तालुकास्तरावर कृषीमाल प्रामाणिक उद्योग उभारणी केंद्रे स्थापन करून इच्छुकांना त्या त्या विषयातील तज्ञांचे मार्गदर्शन एकाच ठिकाणी उपलब्ध करून दिल्यास गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण विभाग कौशल्य यासह

<sup>४</sup> शंकरराव मगर, 'कृषीपक्रिया उद्योगाची निर्धारपूर्वक वाटचाल', शेतकरी नोव्हेंबर २०१४, पान . नं . ७ ते ९ .

राष्ट्रीय आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर आपली उत्पादने विकता यावीत. आसाठी प्रमाणके. बारकोड याची माहिती उपलब्ध होईल. उदयोजकांना नाममात्र दरात वीजपुरवठा दिला जावा शक्य असेल तेथे अंपारपारिक ऊर्जा विकास संस्थानी विकसित केलेली उपकरणे वा वीजनिर्मिती संयंत्रे माफक दरात उपलब्ध करून द्यावीत. शहरातील वि. केंद्रे आणि ग्रामीण उदयोजक यांच्यात समन्वय ठेवणारी यंत्रणा करण्यात यावी. त्यायोगे तयार मालासाठी कायमस्वरूपी मार्केट उपलब्ध होऊ शकेल.<sup>4</sup>

**निष्कर्ष :** अन्न प्र. उदयोग हे केंद्र शासनाचे महत्वाचे खाते आहे. नवीन सरकारमध्ये एका सक्षम महिला मंत्र्याकडे पूर्णवेळ कार्यभार सोपविला आहे. त्यांनी १२ कलमी कार्य. आखला आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील बाबीवर ध्यान देऊन मूलभूत सुविधांचा विकास यावर भर दिला आहे. अन्नसुरक्षा आणि गुणवत्ता उच्चतम ठेवण्यासाठी एका राष्ट्रीय अभियानाची स्थापना करणे. केंद्र व राज्य सरकारमध्ये भक्कम समन्वय साधणे. प्र. आयुक्त व मूल्यवर्धीत पदार्थासाठी निश्चित बॅंड ठरविणे आणि स्थानिक उत्पादकांच्या सहभागाने विभागीय केंद्रांचा विकास करणे आणि विशेषतः पूर्वोत्तर राज्यांवर विशेष लक्ष केंद्रित करून तेथील प्रंचड नैसर्गिक विविध जैविक उत्पादनावर आधारित खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उदयोगाला चालना देणे अशा विविध मुलभूत बाबीवर राष्ट्रीय अभियानात जोर दिलेला आहे.

### उपाययोजना

१. ग्रामीण स्तरावर छोटे छोटे का होईना पण प्र. उदयोग उभारणीवर लक्ष दिले गेले पहिजे. या संदर्भात अनेक शासकीय योजना अस्तित्वात आहेत. परंतु त्यांच्या अंमलबजावणीसाठी आणि परिक्षणासाठी कार्यक्षम यंत्रणा सध्या तरी नाही. तालुकास्तरावर कृषीमाल प्र. उदयोग उभारणी केंद्रे स्थापन करून इच्छुकांना त्या त्या विषयातील तज्ञांचे मार्गदर्शन एकाच ठिकाणी उपलब्ध करून दिल्यास गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण वि. कौशल्य यासह राष्ट्रीय आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर आपली उत्पादने विकता यावीत. आसाठी प्रमाणके. बारकोड याची माहिती उपलब्ध होईल.
२. ग्रामीण भागात तसेच शहरातील उदयोजकांना नाममात्र दरात वीजपुरवठा दिला जावा शक्य असेल तेथे अंपारपारिक ऊर्जा विकास संस्थानी विकसित केलेली उपकरणे वा वीजनिर्मिती संयंत्रे माफक दरात उपलब्ध करून द्यावीत.
३. शहरातील वि. केंद्रे आणि ग्रामीण उदयोजक यांच्यात समन्वय ठेवणारी यंत्रणा करण्यात यावी. त्यामुळे या तयार मालासाठी कायमस्वरूपी मार्केट उपलब्ध होऊ शकेल.
४. ग्रामीण भागातील तसेच शहरातील बेरोजगारीचा प्रश्न सोडविण्यासाठी जर कृषी आधारित उदयोगाकडे पाहिल्यास देशात फार मोठया प्रमाणावर कुशल तसेच अकुशल स्वरूपाचा रोजगार निर्माण होईल.
५. देशात शेतीत उत्पादित वस्तूवर प्र. केली व त्या वस्तू जर आपण निर्यात केल्या तर आपल्या देशाला मोठया प्रमाणावर परकीय चलन मिळेल. त्यातून आपला आर्थिक विकास आपणास साधता येईल.

<sup>4</sup> सुरेंद्र तुळशीदास शिंदे, 'कृषीमाल प्रक्रिया उदयोग उभारणीतील अडचणी : एक वास्तव', शेतकरी, नोव्हेंबर २०१४, पान. नं. १५.

**सारांश :** अन्नप्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग हे केंद्र शासनाचे महत्वाचे खाते आहे. नवीन सरकारमध्ये एका सक्षम महिला मंत्र्याकडे पूर्णवेळ कार्यभार सोपविला आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील बाबीवर लक्ष देऊन मुलभूत सुविधांचा विकास यावर विशेष भर दिला आहे. अन्नसुरक्षा आणि गुणवत्ता उच्चतम ठेवण्यासाठी एका राष्ट्रीय अभियानाची स्थापना करणे. केंद्र आणि राज्य सरकार यामध्ये भक्कम समन्वय साधणे प्रौद्योगिकीय व मूल्यवर्धित पदार्थासाठी निश्चित बॅंड ठरविणे आणि स्थानिक उत्पादकांच्या सहभागाने विभागीय केंद्रांचा विकास करणे आणि विशेषतः पूर्वोत्तर राज्यांवर विशेष लक्ष केंद्रित करून तेथील नैसर्गिक विविध जैविक उत्पादनांवर आधारित खादय प्रसंस्करण उद्योगाला चालना देणे या विविध मुलभूत मुदयांवर राष्ट्रीय अभियानात जोर दिला आहे. देशातील अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत होण्यासाठी कृषी क्षेत्रात नियोजनपूर्वक विकासाची गरज आहे. कृषी क्षेत्राचा शाश्वत विकास होण्यासाठी शेती उत्पादनात वाढीसाठी पूरक पायाभूत सुविधांची निर्मिती आणि कृषी मालावर प्रौद्योगिकी तसेच शेती उत्पादनाचे मूल्यवर्धन यावर भर देण्यात येत आहे.

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५. यशवंत जगदाळे, 'प्रक्रिया उद्योगाची स्थिती आणि संधी', शेतकरी नोव्हेंबर २०१४, पान. नं. १३ ते १४.
६. दैनिके □
  - सकाळ/दिनांक १२क्र०३क्र २०१५
  - कृषीवन/दिनांक १०क्र०४क्र २०१५
७. इंटरनेट □
  - [www.agriculture.com](http://www.agriculture.com)
  - [www.agrobaseindustry.com](http://www.agrobaseindustry.com)

प्रा. डॉ. ज्ञानेश्वर एन्. सोनवणे (1476-1481)

## भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील 'विमुद्रीकरण' परिणामांचे अध्ययन

प्रा. डॉ. ज्ञानेश्वर एन्. सोनवणे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुखक. भा. हिरे कला महाविद्यालय निमगांव,  
ता. मालेगांव जि. नाशिक

**प्रस्तावना** :- विनियमाचे (देवाण—घेवाण) स्विकारार्ह माध्यम म्हणून विशिष्ट चलन किंवा मुद्रा वापरली जाते. चलन हे नाणी व नोटांच्या स्वरूपात असून देशातील वित्तव्यवस्थेचा भौतिक पैलू असते. शेरशाह सूरीच्या (१५४०—१५४५) काळापासून प्रचलित असणारा 'रूपया' आज हे भारताचे 'राष्ट्रीय चलन' म्हणून आहे. नोव्हें. २०१६ पर्यंत भिन्न मुल्य असलेली नाणी (१,२,५,१० रूपये) व बँक नोट अथवा कागदी चलन (१०,२०,५०,१००,५००,१०० रूपये) प्रचलित होते. भारतीय रिझर्व बँकेच्या अहवालानुसार ३१ मार्च २०१६ रोजी देशात एकूण १६.४५ लाख कोटी रूपये मुल्याच्या बँक नोटांमध्ये ५०० व १००० रूपये उच्च मुल्याच्या एकूण १४.१८ लाख कोटी रूपये म्हणजे ८६.३६ टक्के इतके प्रमाण अधिक होते. या उच्च मुल्याच्या कागदी नोटांचा वापर भ्रष्टाचार, काळा पैसा निर्मितीसाठी, आतंकवाद व नक्सलवादास रसद पुरविणेसाठी, नकली नोटा निर्मितीसाठी होवून देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासाला मारक ठरत होता. म्हणून पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांनी ८ नोव्हें. २०१६ रोजी ५०० व १००० रूपयेच्या चलनाचे विमुद्रीकरण अर्थात नोटबंदी, चलनबंदी करण्याची घोषणा केली. सुरुवातीच्या काळात सर्व स्तरातून सकारात्मक प्रतिक्रिया तर सत्ताधारी कडून जय—जयकार केला जात होता. मात्र ४८ तासानंतर एटीएम मधील पैसा संपून बँकांसमोर रांगा लागल्या. तेव्हा राजकारणी, राजकीय पंडीत, अर्थतज्ञ, बुद्धीवंतांमध्ये विमुद्रीकरण परिणामांबाबत वाद—विवाद होवू लागले. अर्थव्यवस्थेचे सुदृढीकरण होईल (अरूण जेठली), काळ्यापैशावर प्रहार होण्याचे योग्य साधन (अरविंद विरमणी), अर्थव्यवस्थेतील सर्वात मोठी आर्थिक सुधारणा आहे (सुरजीत भल्ला), भ्रष्टाचाराचे प्रमाण कमी होईल (आदी गोदरेज), विमुद्रीकरणाच्या माध्यमातून शासनाची संघटीत लूट आहे (डॉ. मनमोहनसिंग), नवीन स्वरूपात काळा बाजारास चालना मिळणार (कौशिक बसू), रियल इस्टेट, ज्वेलरी, शेअर बाजार इत्यादी माध्यमात काळापैसा सामावलेला असतांना विमुद्रीकरणातून काळापैसा मिळणार नाही (अरूण शौरी), विमुद्रीकरण हा देशातील सर्वात मोठा घोटाळा आहे (पी. चिदंबरम),

ऑटोमोबाईल क्षेत्रावर विपरीत परिणाम (मुडीज), रियल इस्टेट क्षेत्रावर विपरीत परिणाम होतील (बिझनेस स्टॅन्डर्ड) अशा पार्श्वभूमीवर जनसामान्य माणसात संभ्रमाचे वातावरण निर्माण झालेले असतांना भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थे वरील विमुद्रीकरण परिणामांचे अध्ययन हे उपयुक्त ठरणारे आहे.

**अध्ययनाचे उद्देश :-**

- १) भारताच्या चलन व्यवस्थेतील त्रुटींचे अध्ययन करणे.
- २) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील विमुद्रीकरणाच्या सकारात्मक परिणामांचे अध्ययन करणे.
- ३) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील विमुद्रीकरणाच्या नकारात्मक परिणामांचे अध्ययन करणे.
- ४) विमुद्रीकरण विषयी जनसामान्यांच्या संभ्रमाचे निराकरण करणे.

**अध्ययन पध्दती :-** प्रस्तुत अध्ययन हे दुय्यम तथ्य संकलन स्रोतावर आधारीत आहे. वृत्तपत्रे, मॅगझीन्स ई बुक्स, संकेतस्थळे इत्यादींच्या माध्यमातून मिळालेल्या माहितीचे संकलन व वर्गीकरण करून परिणामांचे अध्ययन मांडण्यात आलेले आहे.

**चलनाचे विमुद्रीकरण :-** विमुद्रीकरण यास नोटबंदी, चलनबंदी म्हणून संबोधन आहे. विमुद्रीकरण म्हणजे चलनातील बँक नोट रद्द करणे अथवा बंद करणे असा साधा अर्थ घेतला जातो. थॉर्प अँड थॉर्प (२०१०) यांच्यामते 'काळ्या बाजारातील तसेच बेहिशोबी पैशावर हल्ला चढविणेसाठी चलन बाजारातून काढून घेणे'. जॉन इटवेल पालग्रेव्हच्या राजकीय तज्ञाने 'एखाद्या नाण्याचा अथवा कगादी चलनाचा उपयोग शासनाने थांबविणे आणि अधिकृतपणे ते चलनातून काढून टाकणे म्हणजे विमुद्रीकरण'. अर्थात प्रचलित चलनाची कायदेशीर मान्यता रद्द करणे, प्रचलीत चलनातील विशिष्ट मुल्याच्या नोटांचे विनिमय मुल्य शुन्य करणे. एखाद्या चलनाची विनिमय वैधता समाप्त करणे म्हणजे विमुद्रीकरण होय. १९६९ मध्ये अमेरिका, १९८७- मॅनमार, १९९०-झैरेन, १९९६ - ऑस्ट्रेलिया, २०१०- झिम्बाब्वे व उत्तर कोरीया मध्ये चलनाचे विमुद्रीकरण करण्यात आले. भारतात १२ जाने. १९४६ रोजी १०००, ५०००, १०००० रूपयेच्या चलनाचे, १६ जाने. १९७८ मध्ये १०००, ५००० व १०००० रूपयेच्या चलनाचे पुन्हा विमुद्रीकरण करण्यात आले. परंतु विमुद्रीत चलनाचे प्रमाण कमी असून विमुद्रीकरण यशस्वी झाले नाही. मात्र ८ नोव्हें. २०१६ मधील तत्कालीन ५०० व १००० रूपयेच्या चलनाचे मुल्य एकूण चलनात ८६.३६ टक्के इतके अधिक असल्याने विमुद्रीकरण हे आर्थिक सर्जिकल स्ट्राईक, अर्थव्यवस्थेतील त्सुनामी मानले जात आहे.

**चलन व्यवस्थेतील त्रुटी :** अर्थतज्ञांच्या मते सुरक्षा हेतूने प्रत्येक देशात विशिष्ट कालावधीनंतर म्हणजे दर पाच वर्षांनी बँक नोटांमधील कमी-अधिक प्रमाणात

बदल करणे आवश्यकच असते. परंतु भारतात १९८७ नंतर ५०० व १००० रूपयेच्या बँक नोट मध्ये बदल करण्यात आले नाही. बनावट नोटा निर्माण करून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्रसार करण्यात आणि बनावट चलनाची समांतर चलनव्यवस्था निर्माण करणे, शत्रू राष्ट्रांना शक्य झाले. तसेच उर्जीत पटेल (रिझर्व बँक गव्हर्नर व शशिकांत दास (आर्थिक व्यवहार सचिव) यांच्या संयुक्त निवेदनानुसार २०११ ते २०१६ या कालावधीत एकूण चलनात ४० टक्के नी वृद्धी होवून ५०० व १००० रूपये चलनातील वृद्धी अनुक्रमे ७६ टक्के व १०९ टक्के इतकी अधिक होती. त्यामुळे याच काळात प्रचंड आणि महाप्रचंड घोटाळे झाले. काळ्यापैशाची एक समांतर अर्थव्यवस्था निर्माण होवून अर्थव्यवस्थेस मोठा धोका निर्माण झाला. अर्थकांतीचे अनिल बोकील यांच्यामते आपल्या देशातील दरडोई उत्पन्नाचा विचार करता ५० रूपये पेक्षा उच्च मुल्याची नोट नको. कारण अमेरिकेत ४० हजार डॉलर दरडोई उत्पन्न असतांना फक्त १०० डॉलर हे उच्च मुल्याचे चलन आहे. म्हणजे दरडोई उत्पन्नाचे मोठ्या नोटेची असलेले प्रमाण ४०० पट आहे. भारतात हजार रूपये दरडोई उत्पन्न असतांना १००० रूपये मुल्याची नोट हे प्रमाण फक्त २३ इतकेच आहे.

#### भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील विमुद्रीकरणाचे परिणाम :

- १) जागतिक बँकेच्या अहवालानुसार भारतात GDP च्या २७ टक्के पेक्षा अधिक तर वांच्छू, चोप्रा, रांगणेकर समितींच्या वेगवेगळ्या अहवालानुसार अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या १/४ भाग काळापैशाने व्यापलेला आहे. अर्थात २.५ ते ३.० लाख कोटी रूपयेचा काळापैसा आहे. i) अरूण जेठली यांच्या मतानुसार नोटबंदीनंतर २ लाख कोटी रूपयाचे बँक व्यवहार संशयास्पद असून त्याची चौकशी होत आहे. ii) ३५००० कोटी रूपये अर्थव्यवस्थेत परत आले नाही. iii) १५०० कोटी रूपयाचे चलन नष्ट करण्यात आले. म्हणजे काळापैसा काही प्रमाणात नष्ट होणेस मदत झालेली आहे.
- २) नकली अथवा बनावट चलन हे आर्थिक छद्मी युद्धाचे एक प्रमुख हत्यार असल्याने शेजारी राष्ट्र प्रतिवर्षी भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत सरासरी ४०० ते ५०० कोटी रूपयाचे नकली चलन समाविष्ट करित होते. RBI च्या अहवालानुसार मार्च २०१६ अखेर अर्थव्यवस्थेत ६३२.९२९ कोटी रूपयेचे ५०० व १००० रूपयेचे नकली चलन होते. हे सर्व नकली चलन नोटबंदीमुळे व्यवहारातून बाद होवून अधिकृत चलनावरील विश्वास वृद्धीगत होणेस चालना मिळाली.

- ३) भारतात बनावट नोटा व हवाला व्यवहारांच्या माध्यमातून शत्रुराष्ट्र, आतंकवादी व नक्सलवादी कारवायांना 'आर्थिक रसद' पुरवित होते. दगडफेक, जाळपोळ, गोळीबार, बॉम्बस्फोट, आत्मघाती हल्ले करणेसाठी उपयोग करित होते. परंतु i) नोटबंदीनंतर ६० टक्के आतंकवादी घटनांमध्ये ii) ५० टक्के हवाला व्यवहारांमध्ये घट झाली. iii) मावोवादायांकडून ९० लाख रूपयेचे नकली चलन जप्त करणेत आले. iv) काश्मिर खोऱ्यात ७.६२ लाख बनावट नोटाचे तुकडे सापडले. v) माओवादी चळवळ अडचणीत येवून माओवादी आत्मसमर्पण संख्येत वाढ झालेली आहे. परिणामी देशातील शांतता व सुव्यवस्था वृद्धीगत होण्यास मदत होणार आहे.
- ४) प्राइसवॉटर कुपर संस्थेच्या २०१५ च्या अहवालानुसार भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत ७८ टक्के व्यवहार हे रोख चलनात होतात. त्यामुळे भ्रष्टाचारास व काळ्यापैशास वाव मिळतो. ट्रान्सपरेन्सी इंटरनॅशनलच्या अहवालानुसार भारत भ्रष्टाचाराबाबत १७६ देशात ७४ व्या क्रमांकावर आहे. २०१६ मध्ये ७९ वा क्रमांक होता. नंदन निलकेनी यांच्यामते नोटबंदीमुळे डीजीटल व्यवहारांना चालना मिळून भ्रष्टाचार प्रमाण कमी होईल या दृष्टीने i) ऑगस्ट २०१६ ते ऑगस्ट २०१७ या काळात ८७ कोटी वरुन १३८ कोटी म्हणजे ५८.९१ नी वाढले. ii) डेबीट कार्डच्या सहाय्याने होणारे वयवाहर ४९ टक्के, iii) IMPS व्यवहार प्रमाण ५९ टक्के ने वाढ झाली. iv) २०१२ च्या अर्थमंत्रालय श्वेतपत्रिकेनुसार चलनाच्या निर्मिती व कार्यान्वयनासाठी वार्षिक २१००० कोटी रूपये खर्च करावा लागतो. त्याची बचत होण्यास मदत होईल. म्हणजे अर्थव्यवस्थेतील व्यवहारात पारदर्शकता वाढणेस मदत होणार आहे.
- ५) देशातील उद्योग, व्यापार व बँक व्यवहार ही वित्तीय व्यवस्था पारदर्शक स्वरूपाची असणे आवश्यक असतांना देशातील वित्तीय व्यवस्था अत्यंत संशयास्पद व काळापैसा निर्मितीस सहाय्य करणारी, विषमता वाढविणारी, अनैतिक लूट करणारी होती. i) विमुद्रीकरणानंतर बँकेतील १७.७३ लाख संशयीत खात्यांची ओळख झाली. ज्या खात्यातील ठेवी व करभरणा प्रोफाईल जुळत नाही ii) २३.२२ लाख बँक खातेदारांची ३.६८ लाख ठेवी संशयाच्या भोवऱ्यात आहेत iii) २.०९ लाख बोगस कंपन्यांची शासनाने नोंदणी रद्द केली.
- ६) विमुद्रीकरण घोषणेनंतर स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था म्हणजे ग्रामपंचायत, नगरपालिका, महानगरपालिका वीज महामंडळे, प्राथमिक सहकारी सोसायटया

या सारख्या संस्थांचा थकीत वसुल वाढून यासारख्या संस्थांना उर्जीतावस्था प्राप्त झाली.

- ७) सहकारी बँकांसह राष्ट्रीयकृत बँकांमध्ये ठेवींचे प्रमाण वाढून कर्जावरील सर्व प्रकारात घट होवून कर्ज स्वस्त होण्यास चालना मिळाली आहे. त्यामुळे उद्योग, व्यवसाय व रियल इस्टेट क्षेत्रात गुंततणूक वाढणेस चालना मिळेल.
- ८) विमुद्रीकरणानंतर करदात्याच्या संख्येत व कर महसुलात वाढ झाली. कर फाईल करणाऱ्यांच्या संख्येत २५ टक्के तर करमहसुलात २० टक्के नी वाढ झाली.

#### विमुद्रीकरणाचे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवरील नकारात्मक परिणाम —

- १) अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या जीडीपी मध्ये ६.६ टक्के वरून ५.७ टक्के पर्यंत घट होण्यामुळे अर्थव्यवस्थेचे १,३०,००० कोटी रूपयाचे आर्थिक नुकसान झाले.
- २) विमुद्रीकरणानंतर २००० रूपये मुल्याच्या नोटा छापण्याचा खर्च ८००० कोटी रूपये अनाठायी स्वरूपात करण्यात आला.
- ३) भारतीय रिझर्व बँकेकडून केंद्रशासनाला डिव्हीडंट उत्पन्न स्वरूपात २०१५—१६ मध्ये ६५८७५ कोटी रूपये प्राप्त झाले होते. विमुद्रीकरणानंतर २०१६—१७ या वर्षात फक्त ३०६९५ कोटी रूपये प्राप्त होवून ३५००० कोटी रूपये इतकी महसुलात घट झाली.
- ४) भारतीय रिझर्व बँकेला अंतर्गत साधनांच्या सहाय्याने मिळणाऱ्या उत्पन्नात विमुद्रीकरणानंतर १०००० कोटी रूपयाची घट झाली.
- ५) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या एकूण बचतीत ६२ टक्के बचत ही काटकसरीतून प्राप्त झालेल्या Fixed Deposit स्वरूपात असते. विमुद्रीकरणानंतर Fixed Deposit करणारे व प्रामुख्याने पेंशनरच्या बचतीवरील व्याजदर कमी होवून आर्थिक हानी वाढलेली आहे.
- ६) भारतीय मजदूर संघ (भाजपप्रणीत) च्या अनुमानानुसार विमुद्रीकरणानंतर अर्थव्यवस्थेतील २.३० लाख लघू उद्योग बंद झालेले आहेत.
- ७) विवके कौल यांच्यानुसार विमुद्रीकरणानंतर अर्थव्यवस्थेतील १५ लाख नोकरी / रोजगाराचे प्रमाण कमी होवून बेरोजगारीचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे.
- ८) बिझनेस स्टॅन्डर्डच्या डिसेंबर २०१६ च्या अहवालानुसार विमुद्रीकरणानंतर रियल इस्टेट क्षेत्रातील व्यवहारात ६० टक्के पर्यंत घट झालेली आहे. FMCG उत्पादनात व विक्रीत २० ते ३० टक्के घट झाली.



- ९) प्रणव सेन यांच्यानुसार भारताच्या सकल देशांतर्गत उत्पादनात ४५ टक्के व रोजगारात ४० टक्के हिस्सा असणाऱ्या माहिती तंत्रज्ञान क्षेत्रात २०१८ मध्ये मोठी घट संभवते.
- १०) मुडीजच्या अहवालानुसार ऑटोमोबाईल क्षेत्रावर विपरीत परिणाम होत आहेत.

**सारांश :-**

विमुद्रीकरणाचा निर्णय हा भारत सरकारचा अत्यंत धाडसी निर्णय आहे. त्यामुळे दिर्घकाळासाठी अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या सुदृढ वाढीसाठी चालना मिळणार आहे. परंतु या निर्णयाचे अल्पकाळासाठी अर्थव्यवस्थेत अडचणी व नकारात्मक परिणाम दिसून येत आहेत.

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प्रा. डॉ. सुनिल मोहटे (1482-1486)

## भारतातील कृषी क्षेत्रासमोरील आव्हाने

प्रा. डॉ. सुनिल मोहटे

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, अगस्ति कला, वाणिय व दादासाहेब रुपवते विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोले  
ता. अकोले, जि. अहमदनगर

**प्रास्ताविक :-** स्वातंत्र्योत्तर कालखंडात भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा जलद आर्थिक विकास साध्य करण्यासाठी आर्थिक नियोजनाचा अवलंब करण्यात आला. देशाच्या आर्थिक विकासातील शेती क्षेत्राचे महत्त्व व देशाला अन्नधान्य व इतर शेतीमालाच्या बाबतीत स्वयंपूर्ण बनविण्यासाठी सुरुवातीच्या काळात कृषीक्षेत्राच्या विकासाबाबत थोड्याफार प्रमाणात का होईना आश्वासक परिस्थिती निर्माण झाली. अधिकाधिक उत्पादन देणारी सुधारीत व संकरीत जातीची बी –बियाणे, रासायनिक खते, कीटकनाशक औषधे व जलसिंचन सुविधांची उपलब्धता या चतुःसुत्रीवर मोठ्या प्रमाणात भर देण्यात आला. प्रत्येक पंचवार्षिक योजनेत कृषी क्षेत्राच्या विकासाची उद्दीष्ट्यो निश्चित करून ती साध्य करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करण्यात आले. या संघटीत स्वरूपाच्या प्रयत्नांमुळे देश अन्नधान्य व इतर शेतीमालाच्या बाबतीत स्वयंपूर्ण झाला. सन 1991 मध्ये भारताने नवीन आर्थिक धोरण स्विकारले. खाजगीकरण, उदारीकरण आणि जागतिकीकरण या तीन पैलूंवर आधारीत असणाऱ्या नवीन आर्थिक धोरणाच्या स्विकारामुळे भारतातील कृषी क्षेत्राला जागतिक स्पर्धेमध्ये सहभागी होण्याशिवाय दुसरा पर्याय शिल्लक राहिलेला नाही. मात्र यामुळे भारतातील कृषी क्षेत्रापुढे नवीन आव्हाने उभी राहिलेली असून त्यातच निसर्गाचा प्रकोप, राजकीय उदासिनता, येथील अलवचिक व्यवस्था, शेतीविषयक धोरणांचे अपयश इत्यादीसारख्या बाबींमुळे भर पडली आणि आधीच हतबल, दुर्बल असणारा शेतकरी वर्ग निराश होऊन स्वतःची जीवन यात्रा संपविण्याच्या निर्णयापर्यंत पोहचला. काळाच्या ओघात शेतीमालाच्या उत्पादन खर्चात प्रचंड प्रमाणात वाढ झाली मात्र त्या प्रमाणात शेतीचे उत्पन्न मात्र फारसे वाढले नाही. त्यातून शेतकऱ्यांचा कर्जभार वाढू लागला. जागतिकीकरणानंतरच्या कालखंडात देशभरात शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्येचे सत्र सुरु होऊन सुमारे दीड लाखापेक्षा अधिक शेतकऱ्यांनी आपली जीवनयात्रा संपविली, ही भारतासारख्या कृषीप्रधान देशाच्या दृष्टीने अतिशय शरमेची बाब म्हणावी लागेल. प्राप्त परिस्थितीचा बारकाईने विचार करता भारतातील शेतीक्षेत्रासमोर निश्चितच काही आव्हाने निर्माण झाली आहेत. म्हणून या आव्हानांचा आणि समस्यांचा गांभिर्याने विचार करून त्याविरोधी कृती कार्यक्रम हाती घेणे गरजेचे आहे. अन्यथा वेळ निघून गेल्यावर पश्चाताप करण्याशिवाय पर्याय राहणार नाही. भारतातील कृषी क्षेत्रासमोरील आव्हानांचा आढावा पुढील मुद्द्यांच्या आधारे घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

1. **कोरडवाहू शेतीचे प्राबल्य :-** भारतातील एकुण शेतीक्षेत्रापैकी आजही सुमारे 60 ते 65 टक्के शेती पावसाच्या पाण्यावर अवलंबून आहे. त्यातच मान्सूनचा पाऊस वेळेवर, पुरेसा व

नियमित पडला तरच या कोरडवाहू शेतीतून वर्षभरात किमान एका हंगामात पिके येण्याची शास्वती असते. म्हणजेच एका अर्थी ही एक हंगामी पिक रचना आहे. अशी पीक रचना कृषिक्षेत्रात कधीही समृद्धी आणू शकणार नाही, ही काळ्या दगडावरची रेघ आहे, नव्हे तर हा जागतिक सिध्दांत आहे. कोरडवाहू शेतीतून नगदी व व्यापारी पिके घेण्यावर सिंचनाच्या मर्यादा पडतात, त्यामुळे या शेतीतून केवळ तृणधान्य, कडधान्य, डाळी, गळीतधान्य इत्यादी सारखी पिके घेणे शक्य असते. परिणामी एका बाजुला बागायती पिके आणि दुसऱ्या बाजुला जिरायती पिके यांचा विचार करता बागायतदार शेतकऱ्यांना मिळणारे उत्पन्न आणि जिरायती शेतकऱ्यांना मिळणारे उत्पन्न यात प्रचंड तफावत पडते. ही तफावत कशी दूर करणार हे मोठे आव्हान भारतीय कृषी क्षेत्रासमोर आहे. साहजिकच या आव्हानाला सामोरे जाण्याचा मार्ग म्हणजे सिंचन सुविधांमध्ये वाढ करणे होय.

2. **सिंचन सुविधा :-** उपलब्ध शेती क्षेत्रातून अधिकाधिक व गुणवत्तापूर्ण उत्पादन घेण्यासाठी जास्तीत जास्त शेती क्षेत्राला सिंचनाच्या सुविधा उपलब्ध करणे हे आपल्यापुढील मोठे आव्हान आहे. निव्वळ सिंचनाच्या सुविधा वाढवूनही उपयोग नाही तर आपल्या देशाचे सिंचनाचे नेमके उद्दीष्ट काय? याचाही विचार करून त्याचे स्पष्ट उत्तर निश्चीत केले पाहिजे. देशात उपलब्ध असणाऱ्या जलसंपत्तीचा नियोजनपूर्वक काटकसरीने वापर करून शेतीची उत्पादकता वाढविण्यासाठी कसा उपयोग करता येईल याचा नव्याने विचार करण्याची वेळ आली आहे. इस्राईलसारख्या कायम अवर्षणग्रस्त असलेल्या देशाने शेती विकासात केलेली प्रगती नेत्रदीपक आहे मग भारतासारख्या जलसंपत्तीच्या बाबतीत समृद्ध असणा-या देशाला जास्तीत जास्त क्षेत्राला सिंचन सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देणे का शक्य नाही? याचाही विचार करणे गरजेचे आहे. उपलब्ध पाण्याचा प्रत्येक थेंब अन थेंब उपयोगात आणण्यासाठी पारंपरीक प्रवाही सिंचन पध्दतीचा त्याग करून त्याऐवजी पाण्याची बचत करणाऱ्या टिबक, तुषार सिंचन पध्दतीचा अधिकाधिक शेतकऱ्यांनी वापर करावा यादृष्टीने प्रयत्न होणे गरजेचे आहे. या प्रदेशात बाष्पीभवनाचा वेग कमी आहे, त्या प्रदेशात अन्नधान्य पिकांच्या उत्पादनाचा निर्णय घेणे संयुक्तीक ठरेल. कारण बाष्पीभवन हा सिंचनाचा मोठा शत्रु आहे. लहान मोठे जलसिंचन प्रकल्प पूर्ण करण्याबरोबरच जास्तीत जास्त क्षेत्राला ओलिताखाली आणण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे आवश्यक आहे. भारतीय कृषी क्षेत्रासमोरील मोठे आणि अत्यंत कळीचे आव्हान म्हणून पाण्याच्या उपलब्धतेकडे पहावे लागेल. वाढते शहरीकरण, नागरीकरण, औद्योगिककरण, घरगुती वापर यामुळे कृषी क्षेत्राला होणारा सिंचनासाठीचा पाणीपुरवठा आता कमी कमी होऊन काही ठिकाणी तो पूर्णपणे थांबला आहे. याचाच अर्थ असा की कोट्यावधी रुपये खर्च करून शेतीच्या नावाखाली बांधलेली धरणे, तलाव हे पाण्याच्या पाण्याच्या मोठ्या टाक्या बनले आहेत. त्यामुळे कमी पाण्यात जास्तीत जास्त उत्पादन काढून शेती उत्पादकतेची उच्चतम पातळी कशी गाठावयाची हे मोठे आव्हान आपल्यासमोर आहे. यासाठी जाणीवपूर्वक, पध्दतशीर आणि वेळ पडलीच तर सक्तीचे कायदेशीर धोरण आणून तसे प्रयत्न केले पाहिजेत. कृषी आणि पाटबंधारे या दोन्ही खात्यांनी हातात हात घालून काम केले पाहिजे.

3. **दुष्काळप्रवण भागातील पिकरचना :-** कितीही जलसिंचन प्रकल्प उभे केले तरी देशातील 50 ते 60 टक्के क्षेत्र पाण्याशिवाय जिरायत म्हणूनच राहणार आहे. म्हणून या जिरायती,

दुष्काळप्रवण भागातल्या पिक रचनेत मुलभूत फेरविचार करणे आवश्यक आहे. दुष्काळी भागात कमी पाण्यात अधिक उत्पादन आणि उत्पन्न देणारे कोणते मौल्यवान पिक घेता येईल? याचा शोध घेणे गरजेचे आहे. कोरडवाहू, हलक्या प्रतीच्या जमिनीवर फळबागा उभ्या करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केले पाहिजेत. त्यावर आधारीत फळ प्रक्रिया उद्योग उभे करून या प्रदेशातील रोजगार वाढविता येऊ शकतो, या माध्यमातून दुष्काळ प्रवण क्षेत्रातील लोकांच्या हातात दोन पैसे कसे येतील याचा गांभिर्याने विचार करावा लागेल. दुष्काळ प्रवण भागात एक हंगामी पिक रचना दुहंगामी कशी करता येईल? यासाठी अथक परिश्रम करावे लागणार आहेत.

**4. शेतीमालाचा उत्पादन खर्च आणि किंमती :-** भारतातील शेतीच्या उत्पादन खर्चात मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ झाली आहे. विशेषतः ही वाढ सन 1995नंतर मोठ्या प्रमाणात झाली आहे. औद्योगिक क्षेत्राकडून शेतीसाठी पुरवठा होणाऱ्या वीज, संकरीत व सुधारीत जातीची बी – बियाणे, रासायनिक खते, कीटकनाशके, शेती अवजारे, वाहतुक साधने, डिझेल इत्यादींच्या किंमतीत मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ झाल्याने शेतीचा उत्पादन खर्च झपाट्याने वाढलेला आहे. तसेच वाढत्या महागाईमुळे मजुरीचे दरही वेगाने वाढले आहेत. परंतु उत्पादन खर्चाच्या वाढीच्या तुलनेत शेतीमालाच्या दरात सातत्याने प्रचंड चढ उतार होतात. त्यातही शेतीमालाचे दर अपवादात्मक वाढतात मात्र त्याचा फायदा शेतकऱ्यांना न मिळता व्यापारी मध्यस्थ यांनाच तो मिळतो ही भारतातील वस्तुस्थिती आहे. मग शेतकऱ्यांचा उत्पादन खर्च आणि त्या तुलनेत शेतकऱ्यांना मिळणारे उत्पन्न यात प्रचंड तफावत निर्माण झालेली आहे, अशा स्थितीत शेतकऱ्यांना मिळणारे उत्पन्न आणि पिकांच्या उत्पादन खर्चाचा मेळ कसा बसणार? हे भारतीय शेतीपुढील मोठे आव्हान आहे. कोणताही व्यवसाय, उद्योग वा धंदा करताना तो नफा देणारा नसला तरी त्यातून तोटा होऊ नये ही प्रत्येक व्यक्तीची प्रामाणिक इच्छा असते. अनेक पिढ्यांपासून शेती व्यवसाय करत असल्याने वा इतर अन्य कौटुंबिक कारणामुळे ही कुटुंबे तोट्यात असणारा शेती व्यवसाय करताना दिसतात. शेतीतून शेतकऱ्यांना होणारा तोटा त्यांनी किती प्रमाणात व कोठपर्यंत सहन करावा? त्यातच भारतातील कृषीमुल्य व खर्च आयोगाकडून जाहीर केल्या जाणाऱ्या किमान आधार किंमती निश्चित करताना शेतीच्या वाढलेल्या उत्पादन खर्चाचा विचार केला जात नाही. कारण किमान आधार किंमती आणि संबंधीत पिकांचा उत्पादन खर्च याचा बारकाईने अभ्यास केला असता त्यात सरासरी 50 टक्के पर्यंत तफावत दिसून येते. भारतातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या दुःख, दैन्य व दुरावस्थेला शेतीतून सतत होणारा तोटा सर्वाधिक जबाबदार आहे म्हणून शेतकऱ्यांना शेती व्यवसाय करण्याची प्रेरणा मिळवून देण्यासाठी त्यांना किमान नफा कसा होईल याचा विचार करून शेतकऱ्यांच्या उत्पादन खर्चावर आधारीत किमान आधार किंमतीचे धोरण स्विकारणे आवश्यक आहे.

**5. शेतीमालाची विक्री व्यवस्था :-** याप्रमाणे कोणत्याही व्यवसायाची भरभराट त्या व्यवसायातून उत्पादीत होणाऱ्या मालाच्या विक्री व्यवस्थेवर अवलंबून आहे, त्याचप्रमाणे शेती व्यवसायाची भरभराट देखील शेतीमालाच्या विक्री व्यवस्थेवर अवलंबून आहे. हे लक्षात घेणे गरजेचे आहे. सद्यस्थितीतील भारतातील शेतीमालाची विक्री व्यवस्था पूर्णपणे शेतकऱ्यांच्या विरोधात आहे, असे म्हटल्यास वावगे ठरू नये. शेतीमालाच्या विक्री व्यवस्थेत असणारे व्यापारी व इतर मध्यस्थ

संघटीत आहेत मात्र शेतीमालाची विक्री आणि उत्पादन करणारे शेतकरी असंघटीत आहेत. अशा विषम परिस्थितीत शेतकऱ्यांची सौदाशक्ती कमी पडते. परिणामी त्यांच्या शेतीमालाला कमी किंमत मिळते. त्यातच पुन्हा दलाली, हमाली, आडत्यांचे कमिशन, वाराई, मापाडी, वाहतुक, वजनातील घट वाहतुकीतल्या चोर्या, पॅकींगचा खर्च इत्यादीमुळे शेतीमालाच्या विक्री खर्चात अनावश्यक वाढ होते. या सर्व खर्चाचा भार शेतकऱ्यांवरच पडतो. विक्री खर्चाच्या नावाखाली शेतकऱ्यांना 30 ते 35 टक्के इतका बोजा सहन करून त्यांच्या मालाला नेमके किती दाम मिळाले हे समजण्याचीही सोय नाही. मग नियंत्रीत व संघटीत बाजार समित्या नेमक्या कुणासाठी स्थापन केल्या आहेत? शेतकऱ्यांना शेतीमाल विक्रीतून दोन पैसे जास्तीचे कसे मिळणार? म्हणून सद्यस्थितीतील भारतातील शेतमालाची विक्री व्यवस्था शेतकऱ्यांच्या हितासाठी निर्माण करण्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात संघटीत कामाची आवश्यकता आहे. शेतमाल विक्री व्यवस्थेतील उत्पादन खर्च कमीत कमी करून व अनावश्यक मध्यस्थ टाळून थेट शेतकरी ते अंतिम ग्राहक असा संबंध प्रस्थापित करण्याची खरी गरज आहे. शेतमाल विक्री व्यवस्थेत अमुलाग्र बदल करण्यासाठी जागतिक स्तरावर वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या 'हायटेक' तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करण्यासाठी आपण सज झाले पाहिजे.

**6. कृषी विस्तार कार्यक्रमांची दशा आणि दिशा :-** भारतातील शेती विकासासाठी सरकारकडून कृषी विस्तार कार्यक्रम राबविले जातात. कृषी विद्यापीठे, कृषी संशोधन संस्थांच्या माध्यमातून विविध पिके, हवामान, पाणी देण्याच्या पध्दती, जमिनीची सुपिकता, उत्पादन पश्चात प्रक्रिया इत्यादी बाबतीत संशोधन करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केले जात आहेत मात्र विकसित व प्रगत तंत्रज्ञान शेतकऱ्यांपर्यंत पोहचविण्यासाठी आपण जी विस्तार यंत्रणा उभी केली तिच्या शिक्षण व प्रशिक्षणाचा उच्च स्तर टिकवून ठेवण्यासाठी या अनेक सुविधा उपलब्ध करून दिल्या पाहिजेत व त्यावर जेवढा खर्च केला पाहिजे तेवढा केला जात नाही. कृषी विस्ताराच्या कामासाठी मोठा निधी उपलब्ध करून देऊन प्रत्येक शेतकऱ्याची माती, पाणी यांचा दर्जा तपासून त्या हवामानाशी सुसंगत होईल, असे कोणते पिक शेतकऱ्यांने घेतले पाहिजे की यामुळे त्यांच्या हातात जास्तीचे पैसे येऊ शकतील, असे प्रदेशनिहाय सर्व्हेक्षण करणे हे भारताच्या शेतीपुढचे मोठे आव्हान आहे. त्यासाठी प्रत्येक शेतकऱ्याची शेती कशी आहे, नत्र –स्फुरद, पालाश यांचे प्रमाण किती आहे, पाणी किती आहे, हवामान कसे आहे, त्यात परंपरागत व नवीन कोणती पिके चांगली येऊ शकतात हे पाहून नियोजनाची दिशा ठरविली तर उत्पादनातील तफावत दूर होऊ शकते, याचबरोबर जेथे कच्च्या मालाचे उत्पादन होते त्याच प्रदेशात प्रक्रिया कारखानदारीची उभारणी व इतर गोष्टींचे नियोजन करावे लागेल.

**7. राजकीय दुरदृष्टी :-** भारतातील कृषी क्षेत्राच्या मागासलेपणाला जबाबदार असणारा घटक म्हणजे राजकीय दुरदृष्टीचा अभाव. आजपर्यंत येथील राजकीय क्षेत्रातील लोकांनी आपल्या मतपेट्या भरण्यासाठी दुःदैवाने शेतीक्षेत्राकडे पाहिले. शेती विकास म्हणजेच ग्रामीण विकास आणि ग्रामीण विकास म्हणजेच शेतीविकास हे समीकरण रायकर्त्यांना पडून त्या दिशेने सर्व विकास कार्यक्रमांची आखणी आणि अंमलबजावणी होत नाही, तोपर्यंत शेती आणि शेतकऱ्यांचे दैन्य दुःख दूर होण्यास मदत होणार नाही. शेती विकासाचा मुख्य कार्यक्रम सोडून आपण केवळ मलमपट्टी

करणाच्या योजनांची अंमलबजावणी चालविली आहे. असल्या तकलादू योजनांमुळे पैसे खर्च होऊन श्रष्टाचार वाढीला लागेल, हे न कळण्याइतके आमचे रायकर्ते आणि नियोजनकार अडाणी आहेत का? आपले जगणे स्वीकार्य, आनंददायी आणि हवेहवेसे वाटणारे होत आहे, असं जगणं शेती आणि शेतकऱ्यांच्या वाट्याला कधी येणार? आणि याबाबतचे शहाणपण आमच्या सरकारला कधी येणार? हे भारतीय शेती क्षेत्रापुढचे मोठे आव्हान आहे. कारण आंतरिक बदलाशिवाय बाह्य बदलाला काहीच अर्थ नाही. म्हणून आमच्या राजकीय नेतृत्वाकडे जोपर्यंत दुरदृष्टी आणि शेती विकासाची आंतरिक तळमळ निर्माण होत नाही, तोपर्यंत शेतीविकास शक्य नाही.

**सारांश :-** भारतीय कृषी क्षेत्रासमोर अनंत आव्हाने असून प्रगत देशांप्रमाणे भारतीय शेतकरी हायटेक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून शेती कधी करणार आहे? जमीन, पाणी, लोकसंख्या, भांडवल, श्रमशक्ती, बाजारपेठ, नागरीकरण, प्रगत तंत्रज्ञान आणि शेती विकासासाठी आवश्यक असणा-या तत्सम घटकांचा समन्वय आणि मेळ घालताना आमच्या शेतकऱ्यांचा जीव आधीच मेटाकुटीला आला आहे. त्यांची अवस्था दयनीय, रडवेली बनली आहे. त्यातच जागतिकीकरण, खुली अर्थव्यवस्था आणि मुक्त बाजारपेठ यांची भर पडलेली असल्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांची अगोदरच दिशाहीन असलेली अवस्था अधिकच संश्रमित झाली. ग्रामीण भागात, खेड्यापाण्यात राहून शेती करण्यास अगोदरच प्रतिकूल वातावरण असताना रोज नवनव्या उभ्या राहणाऱ्या समस्यांमुळे आपण शेतीत कशाला राहतो आहोत? असा प्रश्न सतत त्याला भेडसावत आहे. इतर कोणत्याही व्यवसायापेक्षा शेती व्यवसायातील धोके आणि अनिश्चितता प्रचंड असल्यामुळे शेती आणि शेतकरी अगतिक बनला आहे. रात्रंदिवस प्रचंड काबाडकष्ट मेहनत करणारा शेतकरी भारत देश वगळता जगाच्या पाठीवर कुठेही दिसणार नाही ही वस्तुस्थिती आहे. तरीही भारतीय शेतकऱ्यांप्रमाणे दारिद्र्याने पिचलेला, हलाखीत जीवन जगणारा शेतकरी हा राजा आहे, असे म्हणणे कितपत योग्य आहे. येणाऱ्या काळात शेती क्षेत्राची अशीच वाताहत होत राहणार असेल तर भारतातील शेती क्षेत्राचे व त्यात काम करणाऱ्या शेतकरी वर्गाचे भवितव्य अंधकारमय आहे, हे सांगण्यासाठी कोणत्याही योतिषाची गरज नाही. म्हणून आता आपल्याला शेतीपुढील आव्हानांचा सामना करण्यासाठी सर्वकष –सर्वांगीण आणि व्यापक व संघटीत स्वरूपाच्या प्रयत्नांची नितांत गरज आहे. आमची राजकीय व आर्थिक धोरणे अशा पध्दतीने तयार करावी लागतील की यामुळे शेतकरी वर्गाला शेती व्यवसाय करण्याची सतत प्रेरणा आणि उर्जा देणारी ठरतील अन्यथा येणारा काळ आपल्याला माफ करणार नाही हेच त्रिवार सत्य आहे.

प्रा. लोहकरे शत्रुघ्न नामदेव & प्रा. डॉ. मनिषा कर्णे (1487-1494)

**रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्यादित अलिबाग ही एक रायगड जिल्ह्यातील स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटांना प्रोत्साहित करणारी संस्था**

**प्रा. लोहकरे शत्रुघ्न नामदेव & प्रा. डॉ. मनिषा कर्णे**

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक डॉ. सी. डी. देशमुख वाणिज्य व सौ. के. जी. ताम्हाणे कला महाविद्यालय जौहा रायगड.  
प्राध्यापक अर्थशास्त्र विभाग मुंबई विद्यापीठ मुंबई

**प्रस्तावना:** भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात देशाच्या गतिमान विकासासाठी अनेक प्रयत्न झाले. आलिकडच्या कांही दशकात भारतीय बँकींग प्रणाली मध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ करण्यात आली आहे. देशातील विविध राष्ट्रीय बँकांबरोबरच सहकारी क्षेत्रामार्फत भारताच्या ग्रामीण भागात विविध बँकांच्या शाखांचे जाळे पसरविण्यात आले यात जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँकांची भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण अशीच आहे. स्वातंत्र्यानंतरच्या कालखंडात देशाने बरीच प्रगती केली तरी आजही ग्रामीण भागातील लहान शेतकरी भूमीहीन मजूर कारागीर आणि समाजातील महिला यांचा एक मोठा वर्ग कर्जविषयक गरजांसाठी सावकारासारख्या घटकावर अवलंबून आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील गरीबांच्या कर्जविषयक गरजा तातडीच्या आणि त्या वारंवार स्वरूपाच्या तसेच त्यांच्या कर्जाची रक्कमही लहान असते. अशा अल्प किंवा कमी रक्कमेचे कर्ज देण्यास बँका उत्सुक नसतात कारण यासाठी येणारा खर्च आणि जाखीम पहाता ही कर्जे बँकांना परवडणारी नसतात. पण बांग्लादेशातील अनुभवांनंतर मात्र असे दिसून आले की गरीबांबरोबर केलेले बँक व्यवहार बँका आणि ग्रामीण गरीब जनता या दोहोंनाही लाभदायक आणि किफायतशीर ठरतात आणि यासाठी स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गट एक महत्वाचे माध्यम ठरते. रायगड जिल्ह्यातील आर्थिक व सामाजिक स्थिती विचारात घेता बचत गटांची भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण अशीच आहे. जिल्हा ग्रामीण विकास यंत्रणा महिला आर्थिक विकास महामंडळ रायगड जिल्हा आणि रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्यादित अलिबाग रायगड जिल्ह्याची अग्रणी बँक बँक ऑफ इंडिया तसेच या व्यतिरिक्त जिल्ह्यातील इतर विविध शासकीय व विगर शासकीय संस्था तसेच ग्रामपंचायत नगरपरिषदा पंचायत समिती विविध राजकीय पक्ष आणि महाराष्ट्र तेजस्वीनी महिला सक्षमीकरण कार्य इ.नी स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटांची निर्मिती करून लोकांच्या व महिलांच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकासास हातभार लावला आहे. रायगड जिल्ह्यात स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटांना प्रोत्साहित करणाऱ्या संस्था अनेक आहेत. रायगड जिल्ह्यातील विविध स्तरावरील सामाजिक व आर्थिक परिस्थिती आणि ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी जी रायगड जिल्ह्यात स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटांच्या निर्मिती व वाढी साठी पोषक ठरली आहे. यात 'रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्यादित, अलिबाग' या जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँकेची ची भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण अशीच आहे.

**रायगड जिल्ह्याची भौगोलिक व सामाजिक पार्श्वभूमी:** महाराष्ट्राच्या पश्चिमेला असणाऱ्या कोकण किनारपट्टीवर मध्य कोकणात मुंबई लगतच रायगड जिल्हा येतो. रायगड जिल्ह्यास पुर्वी कुलाबा असे म्हटले जात होते. रायगड जिल्हा हा १७°५१' ते १९°५०' उत्तर अक्षांस आणि ७२°५१' ते ७३°३०' पूर्व रेखांस या दरम्यान पसरलेला

आहे. या जिल्ह्याची दक्षिणोत्तर लांबी १५० कि.मी. व पूर्वपश्चिम रुंदी २४ ते ४८ कि.मी. च्या दरम्यान आहे. हा जिल्हा राज्याच्या पश्चिमेला असणाऱ्या अरबी समुद्र किनारी आहे. महाराष्ट्राला ७२० कि.मी. लांबीचा आणि जिल्ह्याला २४० कि.मी. लांबीचा समुद्रकिनारा लाभला आहे. रायगड जिल्ह्याचे एकूण क्षेत्रफळ ७१५२ चौ. कि.मी. हे क्षेत्रफळ महाराष्ट्राच्या क्षेत्रफळाच्या २.३२ टक्के इतके आहे. या जिल्ह्यात एकूण १५ तालुके आहेत. जिल्ह्याच्या उत्तरपश्चिमेला मुंबई शहर व उपनगरे उत्तरेला ठाणे जिल्हा आहे व पुर्वेला सह्याद्रीच्या रांगेत त्याला लागून पुणे जिल्हा दक्षिणपुर्वेला सातारा जिल्हा दक्षिणेस सावित्री नदी उलागिरी जिल्हा आणि पश्चिमेला अरबी समुद्र यामध्ये रायगड जिल्हा पसरलेला आहे. भौगोलिकदृष्ट्या रायगड जिल्हा असमुद्र किनाऱ्यालगतचा पट्टा व सुपीक व सपाट जमिनीचा मध्य भागातील पट्टा ३ पुर्वेकडील सह्याद्रीचा डोंगराळ भाग या तीन चिंचोळ्या पट्ट्यात विभागला आहे. रायगड जिल्ह्यातील उत्तरेकडील भागात उल्हासप्रताळगंगा आणि अंबा मध्य भागात कुंडलिका आणि दक्षिणेस सावित्री घोड आणि काळनदी या महत्वाच्या नद्या आहेत. कोकणपट्टात चिंचोळ्या भागामुळे सह्याद्रीत उगम पावून लगेचच अरबी समुद्राला मिळत असल्याने या नद्याची लांबी जास्त नाही तसेच या पश्चिम वाहिनी आहेत. तसेच या नद्यावर छोटीमोठी धरणे आहेत. या नद्या मध्ये समुद्राच्या भरतीचे पाणी शिरत आसल्याने सिंचनासाठी याचा फारसा उपयोग होत नाही. नद्याच्या पाण्याचा वापर प्रामुख्याने औद्योगिकीकरणासाठी केला जात आहे. काही ठिकाणी पिण्यासाठी व सिंचनासाठी पाण्याचा वापर होतो. रायगड जिल्ह्यात मोर्बे वाघोली हेटवणे तिनवीरा खैरे इ. प्रमुख धरणे आहेत. रायगड जिल्हा मुंबईच्या अगदी जवळ असल्यामुळे जिल्ह्यात अलिकडील काळात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर औद्योगिकरण होत आहे तरीही या जिल्ह्यातील कांही भागाचा विकास झालेला नाही. रायगड जिल्ह्यातील मैदानी भाग वगळल्यास जिल्ह्याच्या एकूण क्षेत्रफळापैकी बराच भाग डोंगर व उंच सखल पर्वतराजीनी वसलेला आहे. येथील लोकांचे जीवन मोठे कष्टदायी आहे. तसेच येथे पर्जन्यमान जास्त आहे पण नद्यांचा उतार तीव्र असल्याने पावसाळयानंतरच्या काळात पाणी टंचाईला सामोरे जावे लागते याचा परिणाम शेती उत्पादन कमी होत आहे. या जिल्ह्यात सन २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार एकूण लोकसंख्या २६३५३४ इतकी असून ५२.२५ टक्के पुरुष व ४७.७५ टक्के स्त्रिया आहेत तसेच स्त्रीपुरुष प्रमाण ९५९ आणि लोकसंख्येची घनता ३६८ दर चौ. कि. मी. इतकी आहे. रायगड जिल्ह्यात ग्रामीण लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण ६३.०८ आणि शहरी लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण ३६.९२ ऐवढे आहे. २००१च्या जनगणनेनुसार रायगड जिल्ह्यातील एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी ४१.४० टक्के लोकसंख्या काम करणारी आहे. त्यापैकी २८.५५ टक्के शेतकरी २०.३६ टक्के शेतमजूर २.६६ टक्के घरगुती उद्योग आणि ४८.४३ टक्के इतर कामगार आहेत. सध्या रायगड जिल्ह्यात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर औद्योगिकीकरण होत असले तरी बेकारीची समस्या उग्र स्वरूपाची बनत चालली आहे. ग्रामीण व शहरी लोकांना महिलांना काम मिळावे त्यांना स्वयंरोजगार करता यावा तसेच महिलांचे सक्षमीकरण व्हावे. यासाठी रायगड जिल्ह्यात स्वयंसहाय्यता वचतगटांची स्थापना करणे महत्वाचे ठरले. यातूनच 'रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्यादित अलिबाग' या जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँकेला महत्वपूर्ण अशी भूमिका पार पाडण्यास संधी मिळाली आहे.

**रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्यादित अलिबाग** : 'रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्यादित अलिबाग' ही सन १९६० ला स्थापन झाली. नंतरच्या ५६ वर्षांच्या कालावधीत या बँकेने रायगड जिल्ह्यात विविध ठिकाणी ५८ शाखा उघडल्या. सन २०१६-१७ या आर्थिक वर्षी या बँकेकडे रु. १६०८३.०३ लाखाच्या



ठेवी असून रू. १०४३१६.८६ लाखची कर्जे वितरीत करण्यात आली आहेत. या वर्षी बँकेला रू.५०३७.५५ लाख ढोवळ नफा व रू. २५५८.३० लाख निव्वळ नफा झालेला आहे. वरील आकडेवारीवरून बँकेची असलेली भक्कम आर्थिक स्थिती व प्रगतीचा चढता आलेख आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील अन्य जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँकांची स्थिती अत्यंत बिकट आणि दयनीय असताना ही एक अग्रगण्य जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँके पैकी एक असून रायगड जिल्ह्यातील सहकारी संस्थांची केंद्रीय बँक म्हणून जिल्ह्याच्या विकासाचा केंद्रबिंदू बनली आहे. जिल्ह्यातील शेतकरी ग्रामीण कारागीर सुशिक्षित बेरोजगार आणि कामगार इ. दुर्बल घटकांचा विकास करणे हे बँकेचे ध्येय असून जिल्ह्यातील सहकार चळवळीची निकोप व सुदृढ वाढ करणे लोकाभिमुख योजना राबवून जिल्ह्याच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी पुढाकार घेणे यासाठी ही बँक कटीबद्ध आहे. जिल्ह्यातील शेतकरी सभासदांची आर्थिक उन्नती साधण्याच्या उद्देशाने तसेच सुशिक्षित बेरोजगारांना उत्पन्नाचे साधन मिळवून देण्याच्या उद्देशाने बँकेने पी पत धोरण वैयक्तिक कर्जधोरण जास्तीत जास्त सुलभ बनवून कर्जपुरवठा वाढविण्यावर भर दिला आहे. आर्थिकदृष्ट्या मागासलेल्या व दुर्बल घटकांच्या विकासासाठी शासन पुरस्त योजनेंतर्गत स्वर्णजयंती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना व तत्सम योजनांची अंमलबजावणीमध्ये गौरवास्पद कामगिरी केली आहे.

**भारतातील सहकार आणि स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गट ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी:** स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटाची मूळची संकल्पना बांग्लादेशातील ग्रामीण बँकेचे प्रणेते आणि नोबेल पुरस्काराचे मानकरी प्रा. डॉ. महमंद युनूस यांची आहे. त्यांनी ती सूक्ष्मवित्त या स्वरूपात विकसित केली. बांग्लादेशातील जोब्रा खेड्यात त्यांनी प्रथम प्रयोग केला. तो सुफीया बेगम आणि ४२ कुटुंबांना २७ डॉलरचे कर्ज देवून आणि सन २००७ पर्यंत त्यांनी ३८००० खेडी २० लाख कुटुंबांना २० कोटीचे कर्ज देवून स्वयंपूर्ण बनविले. अशा प्रकारे डॉ. महमंद युनूस यांचा हा प्रयोग यशस्वी झाला. भारतात १९९२ मध्ये नाबार्डने बचत गट स्थापन करण्याचे काम मोठ्या प्रमाणावर हाती घेतले. येथूनच ख्या अर्थाने बचत गट चळवळीस सुरुवात झाली आणि त्याच दरम्यान बचत गटांच्या चळवळीस वेग आला. १९९६ मध्ये स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटांना बँक संलग्नता Bank Linking सुरु झाली. १९९१ मध्ये सर्व व्यापारी बँकांना १९९३ मध्ये सर्व सहकारी व ग्रामीण बँकांना बचत गट व बँक जोडणीत सहभागी होण्यासाठी एक परिपत्रक काढले आणि त्यामार्फत सर्व बँकांना बचत गट चळवळीत सहभागी करून घेतले. यातून सहकारी चळवळीच्या विकासाबरोबरच स्वयंसहाय्यता बचतगटांच्या विकासास चालना मिळाली. भारतात केंद्र सरकारने डिसेंबर १९९७ मध्ये सुवर्णजयंती शहरी रोजगार योजना आणि १ एप्रिल १९९९ रोजी सुवर्णजयंती ग्राम स्वयंरोजगार रोजगार योजना सुरु केली. भारतात स्वयंसहाय्यताबचत गटांचा वेगाने प्रचार व प्रसार झाला. महाराष्ट्रात आंतरराष्ट्रीय कृषी विकास निधी मार्फत महिला सक्षमीकरणाची चळवळ पुढे नेणारा प्रकल्प हाती घ्यावा अशी शिफारस महाराष्ट्र शासनाने केली. या प्रक्रियेतून 'तेजस्विनी महाराष्ट्र ग्रामीण महिला सक्षमीकरण' कार्य याची आखणी केली. सदर कार्य महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या महिला व बाल विकास विभागाच्या वतीने महिला आर्थिक विकास महामंडळामार्फत सन २००७ मध्ये सुरु केला. त्यामुळे स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गट चळवळीला चालना मिळाली तसेच विविध स्वयंसेवी संस्थांच्या माध्यमातून स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गट स्थापण्यास प्रारंभ झाला. आजमितीस महिला बचत गट चळवळ ही महिला सबलीकरण सक्षमीकरण अशक्तीकरण करणारी तीकारी चळवळ निर्माण

झाली आहे . महिलांना आत्मसन्मान मिळत आहे . महिलामध्ये संघटनशक्ती स्वविकास व सामाजिक विकासाची जाणीव निर्माण झाली आहे .

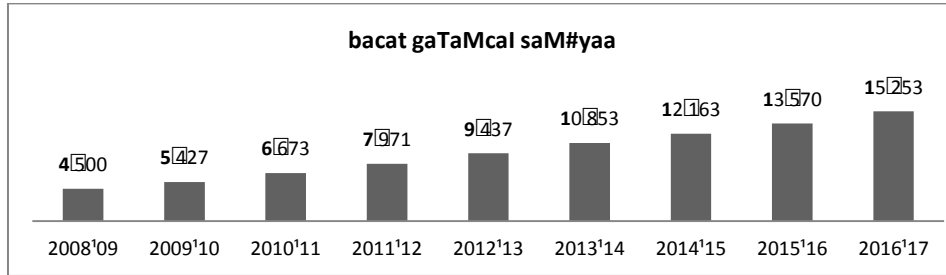
**स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटाची संकल्पना:** स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटाची संकल्पना विविध दृष्टिकोनातून सांगितली जाते . स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गट संकल्पनेस स्वयंसहाय्यता गट ग्रामीण महिला बचत गट त्रिवावलंबी गट क्राटकसर गट कर्ज गट सूक्ष्म वित्त या विविध नावाने ओळखले जाते . थोडक्यात असे म्हणता येईल की सर्वार्थाने साधर्म्य असणाऱ्या सभासदांनी स्वच्छेने एकत्र येवून सर्वांगीण उन्नतीसाठी बनविलेल्या व चालविलेल्या समूहास किंवा गटास स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गट म्हणतात . यागटांमध्ये सभासदांची संख्या १० ते २० च्या दरम्यान असते . बचत गटात एकाच वस्तीतील आर्थिक सामाजिक व वैचारिक स्तरातील समान गरजा असणाऱ्या महिला एकत्र येतात . यातून महिला आपल्या समान गरजा अडचणी व जीवनमूल्ये उंचावण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करतात . त्यासाठी नियमितपणे आपली बचत करतात व त्याआधारे आपल्या समस्यावर मात करण्यासाठी सामूहिक प्रयत्न करतात . स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटाची अंमलबजावणी व व्यवस्थापन हे केंद्र राज्य जिल्हा जालुका आणि गावपातळीवर चालते . स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटांच्या योजनांची अंमलबजावणी करण्यासाठी त्रिस्तरीय यंत्रणा आहे . यामध्ये प्रत्येक स्तरावर वेगवेगळ्या समित्या कार्य करतात .

**संशोधनाची आवश्यकता व महत्व:** सूक्ष्मवित्त क्षेत्रामध्ये प्राथमिक संशोधनात वाढ होत आहे . तथापि बचत गटांना प्रोत्साहित करणाऱ्या संस्थांचे विश्लेषण विशेषतः ज्ञानाच्या सर्व चौकटीमधून म्हणजेच ग्राहक पातळीवर विकासाच्या पातळीवर किंवा गुंतवणूकीच्या पातळीवर होणे आवश्यक आहे . उत्पत्तीच्या या टप्प्यावर सूक्ष्मवित्ताच्या क्षेत्रामध्ये अधिकतम संशोधनात्मक अभ्यास व माहितीचे संकलन होणे ही या क्षेत्राची गरज आहे असे स्पष्ट दिसते . स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गट उपचलवळ ही अलिकडे मोठी व व्यापक चळवळीच्या स्वरूपात निर्माण झालेली चळवळ आहे . महिलांच्या विकासाचे सुबलीकरणाचे एक प्रभावी माध्यम म्हणून या चळवळीकडे पाहिले जाते . भारताच्या सर्वसमावेशक विकासासाठी महिलांचा विकास होणे आवश्यक आहे . तेव्हा बचत गटांचा आधार घेवून महिलांचे दारिद्र्य निर्मुलन आर्थिक सक्षमता होवू शकते . सामाजिक परिवर्तन स्वयंरोजगाराचा मार्ग व गरिबीतून बाहेर पडण्याचा मार्ग इ . मध्ये बचत गट महत्वाची भूमिका बजावू शकतो . ग्रामीण विकास सर्वांगीण विकास यासाठी बचत गटांचे महत्व अनन्यसाधारण आहे . अलिकडील काळात जागतिक स्तरावरही बचत गटांचे महत्व वाढले आहे . त्यातही खास करून भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशात तर याचे महत्व जास्त आहे . कारण या देशात दारिद्र्य बँकरी निरक्षरता प्रादेशिक असमतोल आडवलाचा अभाव या सारख्या समस्या दिसून येतात . या समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी बचत गटासारख्या मार्गाचा अवलंब करणे गरजेचे आहे . स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गट ही दारिद्र्य निर्मुलनावरोबरच स्वाभिमान व आत्मविश्वास वाढवणारी चळवळ बनली आहे . वरील सर्व बाबींचा विचार करून महाराष्ट्रातील रायगड जिल्ह्यात अनेक संस्था व संघटनांनी बचत गटांची स्थापना केलेली . यातून जिल्ह्यात बचत गटाचा विकास व प्रगती होत आहे . या बचत गटांची महिलांचा आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकासास मदत होत आहे . त्याबरोबरच रायगड जिल्ह्याच्या विकासाचा चालना मिळत आहे .

**रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्यादित अलिबाग आणि स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गट :** रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्यादित अलिबाग या बँकेने सन २००१ साली स्वतंत्र महिला कक्ष स्थापन केला . सन २००७ अखेर बँकेने २३०८ बचतगटांची स्थापना केली व सन २००८ मध्ये नवीन ८६५ बचत गटांची स्थापना

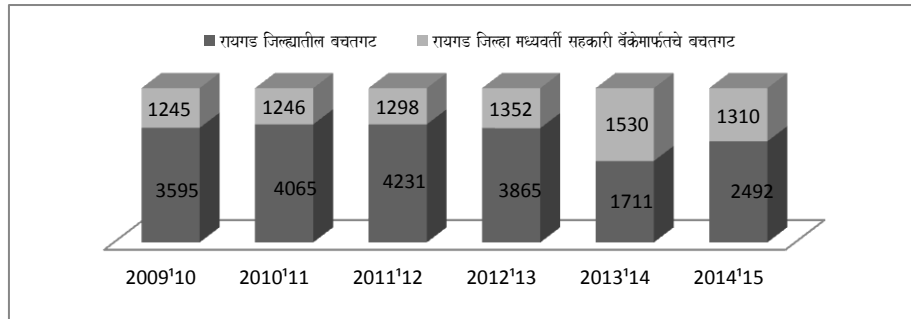
केली . सन २००७-०८ मध्ये महिला सक्षमीकरण चळवळीत बँकेने सशुभ भाग घेतला आणि १० प्रशिक्षण शिबिरे घेतली यात ३८२ सभासदांना मोफत प्रशिक्षणाचा लाभ मिळाला . यात बचत गटाचे महत्वसंकल्पनाकारजबचत गटाचे व्यवस्थापनबचत गटाचे टप्पेबचत गटाच्या नोंदी आणि उद्योजकता विकास यांचे प्रशिक्षण देण्यात आले . तर २००८-०९ या वर्षी बँकेने नवीन १३४५ बचतगटांची स्थापना केली तसेच सन २०१०-११ मध्ये बँकेशी संलग्न जिल्ह्यातील प्रत्येक तालुक्यात महिला बचतगटांना व्यवसाय वाढीच्या दृष्टीने उपयुक्त असे एकूण १३ प्रशिक्षण शिबिरे घेण्याचे ठरविले . याच वर्षी बँकेला आय . एस . ओ . २००९:२००८ प्रमाणपत्र मिळाले या सोहळ्याला ५०० महिला बचतगटातील प्रतिनिधींची उपस्थिती होती . तसेच उत्कृष्ट सहाकारी बँक म्हणून वैकुण्ठभाई मेहता प्रथम पुरस्कार ७ वेळा व युवक मुद्रा पुरस्कार ५ वेळा मिळाला आहे . या शिवाय केंद्र आणि राज्यस्तरीय पुरस्कार मिळाले आहेत . २००८-०९ मध्ये रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्यादितअलिबाग बँकेच्या पनवेल शाखेने ५० पेक्षा जास्त बचतगटांना कर्ज मंजूर करून नावार्डकडून विशेष प्रशस्तीपत्रक मिळविले आणि नंतरच्या काळात बँकेच्या अनेक शाखांचा या कार्यासाठी नावार्डकडून गुणगौरव झाला . २००९-१० ते २०१४-१५ च्या कालवधीतील रायगड जिल्ह्यातील एकूण बचतगट संख्या आणि त्यापैकी रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँकेने किती बचतगटांची स्थापना केली . सन २०१०-११ मध्ये स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटउत्कृष्ट कार्यावद्दल राज्यपातळीवर आणि कोकण विभागातील प्रथम पुरस्कार मिळाला आहे . रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँकेमार्फत स्थापन व प्रोत्साहित केलेल्या बचतगटाची ही माहिती पुढील तक्त्या व आलेखाच्या आधारे स्पष्ट करता येईल .

१ . रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्यादितअलिबाग ने स्थापन केलेल्या एकूण बचतगटांची संख्या :



स्रोतः 'रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्यादित, अलिबाग' चे विविध वार्षिक अहवाल .

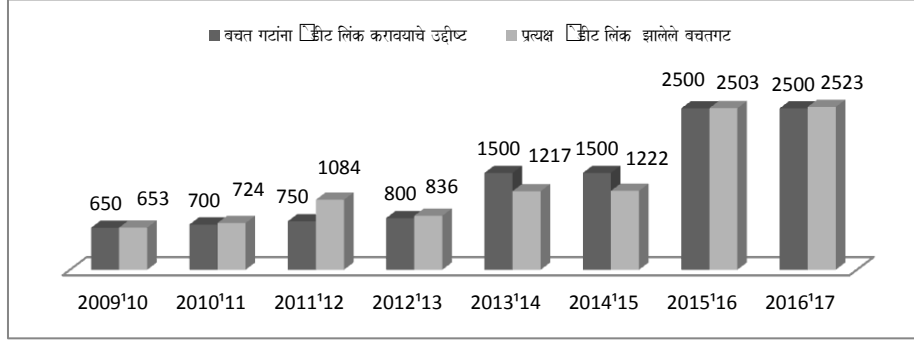
२ . रायगड जिल्ह्यातील व रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्यादितअलिबाग ने स्थापन केलेले बचतगट



स्रोतः १ . 'रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्यादित, अलिबाग' चे वार्षिक अहवाल .

२ . रायगड जिल्हाजिल्हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन .

३. रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्यादित अलिबाग ने वचतगट स्थापनेचे िकीट लिंक करावयाचे उद्दीष्ट आणि प्रत्यक्ष स्थापन झालेले िकीट लिंक झालेले वचतगट :



स्रोतः 'रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्यादित, अलिबाग' चे विविध वार्षिक अहवाल .

४. रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्यादित अलिबाग ने वचतगटांना दिलेली कर्जे रू. :

सन	रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँकेमार्फत कर्जे रू.	जॉईंट लायबिलिटी गुप ला कर्जे रू.
२००८'०९	१९,३६,९७१	०
२००९'१०	१७,६५,९४०	०
२०११'१२	३,०८,२८,२५४	१,४६,२००
२०१२'१३	४,०६,९३,२६०	२२,६३,३५
२०१३'१४	५,८७,५३,७६६	३२,७४,९३९
२०१४'१५	६,७५,४१,१०७	०
२०१५'१६	१,२४,२६,११०	३,९३,५३,५१७
२०१६'१७	१५,७९,३४,४३७	५,७७,०३,९६६

स्रोतः 'रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्यादित, अलिबाग' चे विविध वार्षिक अहवाल .

वरील आकडेवारीच्या आधारे असे दिसून येते की रायगड जिल्ह्यात स्वयंसहाय्यता वचत गटांना प्रोत्साहित करणाऱ्या संस्था अनेक आहेत . यात रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्यादित अलिबागचे योगदान महत्वपूर्ण असेच आहे . सन २००९ साली स्वतंत्र महिला कक्ष स्थापन केला . तेव्हा पासून स्वयंसहाय्यता वचतगटांची स्थापना करण्यात आली . रायगड जिल्ह्यात स्वयंसहाय्यता वचत गटांना प्रोत्साहित करणाऱ्या इतर अनेक संस्था आहेत त्यापैकी रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्यादित अलिबागचे योगदान जास्त सन २०१६'१७ पर्यंत स्वयंसहाय्यता वचतगटांची संख्या १५,३५३ एवढी झाली . रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्यादित अलिबाग ने स्वयंसहाय्यता वचतगट स्थापनेचे िकीट लिंक करावयाचे उद्दीष्ट ठरविले होते आणि प्रत्यक्ष स्थापन झालेले िकीट लिंक झालेले वचतगट यांची संख्या लक्षात घेता असे दिसते की प्रत्येक वर्षी वचतगट स्थापनेचे उद्दीष्ट ठरविले होते १२०० आणि प्रत्यक्ष स्थापन झालेल्या वचतगटाची संख्या उद्दीष्टापेक्षा जास्त आहे . िकीट लिंक करावयाचे उद्दीष्ट ठरविले होते यापैकी सन २०१३'१४ हे वर्ष अपवाद सोडल्यास सर्व वर्षी िकीट लिंक झालेल्या वचतगटाची संख्या उद्दीष्टापेक्षा जास्त आहे . या बँकेने वचतगटांना दिलेली कर्जे सन २००८'०९मध्ये १९,३६,९७१ रू . होती यात प्रत्येक वर्षी वाढ करण्यात आली . सन २०१६'१७मध्ये ते १५,७९,३४,४३७ रू . एवढी कर्जे दिली गेली आहेत . तसेच जॉईंट लायबिलिटी गुप ला २०११'१२या वर्षी दिलेली कर्जे १,४६,२०० रू होती त्यात

वाढ होऊन २०१६-१७ या वर्षी दिलेली कर्जे ५७७.०३३६६६ रु एवढी आहेत . विशेष म्हणजे स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटांना प्रोत्साहित करणारी संस्था म्हणून स्वयंसहाय्यता संस्था प्रचार कर्ज सन २०१५-१६ आणि २०१६-१७ या वर्षी मध्ये अनुक्रमे ५९४६.०११ व ७०३१.७७६ एवढे कर्ज दिले . तसेच सन २०१४-१५ या वर्षी जागतिक महिला दिनानिमित्त महिला बचतगटांचा गुणगौरव करण्यात आला आणि त्या निमित्ताने भरारी या पुस्तिकेचे प्रकाशन करण्यात आले . सन २००७-०८ साली बँकेने नाबार्ड योजनेअंतर्गत ५११ बचतगटांना ९६ .६४लाख रु.चे कर्ज मंजूर केले असून ग्राम स्वयोजगार योजनेअंतर्गत २० बचत गटांना ११ .५० लाखाचे कर्ज मंजूर केले आहे . सन २००९-१० साली बँकेने नाबार्ड योजनेअंतर्गत ६५३ बचतगटांना १८३ .८५लाख रु.चे कर्ज मंजूर केले असून स्वर्ण जयंती स्वयोजगार योजनेअंतर्गत २० बचत गटांना २ .९० लाखाचे कर्ज मंजूर केले आहे .यात नंतरच्या कालावधीमध्ये वाढ झाली आहे . मार्च २०१४ अखेर बँकेने नाबार्ड योजनेअंतर्गत १७२१ बचतगटांना ६२५ .४८लाख रु.चे कर्ज मंजूर केले . २०१४-१५ या वर्षी बँकेने नाबार्ड योजनेअंतर्गत १७१७ बचतगटांना ७२६ .२८ लाख रु.चे कर्ज मंजूर केले . आणि २०१६-१७ यावर्षी बँकेने नाबार्ड योजनेअंतर्गत २५२३ बचतगटांना १३३० .८३ लाख रु.चे कर्ज मंजूर केले .

**५ . स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटांना प्रोत्साहित करणारी संस्था :** नाबार्ड पुरस्कार स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटांना प्रोत्साहित करणारी संस्था योजनेअंतर्गत रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्यादित अलिबाग बँकेला नाबार्डकडून सन २०१२-१३ ते २०१४-१५ या वर्षी ५०० सक्षम बचतगट बनविण्याचे उद्दीष्ट देण्यात आले . ते सन २०१२-१३ या वर्षात ५६६ आणि २०१४-१५ या वर्षात ७०१ नविन बचतगट निर्माण केले त्यापैकी १४१ बचतगटांना ४० .८० लाख रु.चे कर्ज मंजूर केले .

**६ . लघुउद्योग विकास कार्यक्रमाः** नाबार्ड पुरस्कार लघुउद्योग विकास कार्यक्रमा योजनेअंतर्गत रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्यादित अलिबाग बँक आणि नाबार्ड यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने अनेक प्रशिक्षण शिबीरे आणि मेळाव्याचे आयोजन केले . यात महिला बचत गटांसाठी पेपरबॅग तयार करणे मिश्रित ज्वेलरी वणविणे क्रोरेटीव्ह मटेरियल तयार करणे फ्रॅन्सी बॅग व कुशन तयार करणे विविध प्रकारचे मसाले बनविणे षणवती बनविणे त्रिणपती तयार करणे कापडी बॅगा तयार करणे चायनिज खाद्य पदार्थ बनविणे उपवासाचे पदार्थ बनविणे तसेच स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गट नेतृत्व विकास कार्यक्रमा स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटांचा दैनंदिन व्यवहार आणि बचतगट व्यवस्थापन मार्गदर्शन कार्यक्रमा या सारखी प्रशिक्षण शिबीरे घेण्यात आली . सन २००७-०८ या वर्षात १० प्रशिक्षण शिबीरे व लाभार्थी संख्या ३८२ एवढी होती यात वाढ होत गेली . सन २०१६-१७ या सालात प्रत्येकी ३० लाभार्थी असलेली एकूण २८ प्रशिक्षण शिबीरे घेण्यात आली .

**७ . महिला सशक्तीकरण मेळावाः** नाबार्ड पुरस्कार महिला सशक्तीकरण योजनेअंतर्गत रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्यादित अलिबाग बँक आणि नाबार्ड यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने दि ३० डिसेंबर २०१६ ते २८ फेब्रुवारी २०१७ या कालावधीत बँकेच्या ५७ शाखामध्ये ६७ महिला सशक्तीकरण मेळाव्याचे आयोजन केले . सदर मेळाव्यात बँकेमार्फत उपस्थित बचतगटांच्या महिलांना महिला सशक्तीकरणावर मार्गदर्शन करण्यात आले तसेच स्वयंसहाय्यता बचतगटांतील व जॉईट लायबलिटी गुपमधील महिलांना बचतखात्यांची पासबुके आणि कर्जमंजुरीपत्रांचे वाटप करण्यात आले .

७. रायगड जिल्हा महिला बचतगट सक्षमीकरण फाऊंडेशन फेडरेशन रायगड जिल्हा महिला बचतगट सक्षमीकरण फाऊंडेशन फेडरेशन मध्ये रायगड जिल्ह्यातील एकूण ५२१६ स्वयंसहाय्यता बचतगटांनी सभासदत्व घेतले आहे. सन २०१६ या कालावधीत फेडरेशन मार्फत रायगड बाजाराच्या माध्यमातून बचतगटातील महिलांना कायमस्वरूपी बाजारपेठ मिळवून दिली. यामध्ये अभिनव महिला बचतगटाला केक दिवाळी फराळ आणि स्वामिनी जे.एल.जी.गुप पर्स विकण्यासाठी बाजारपेठ मिळवून दिली. तसेच राजमाता जिजाऊ विज्ञान मंदिर मतिमंद मुलांची शाळा अलिबाग यांना रायगड जिल्हा महिला बचतगट सक्षमीकरण फाऊंडेशन मार्फत शिलाई मशिन मोफत दिली. विविध बचतगटांना अॅटो पॅकिंग मशिन देखील फाऊंडेशन उपलब्ध करून देण्यात आल्या आहेत. महिला बचतगटांची स्थापना हा महिलांच्या सक्षमीकरणाच्या वाटचालीतील महत्वाचा टप्पा आहे. त्यामुळे बचत करणे व उद्योजकातावाढी बरोबरच बचत गटांच्या माध्यमातून विविध सामाजिक विषयासंबंधी प्रश्नाबाबतची सोडवणूक करून लोकांच्या व महिलांच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकासास हातभार लावला आहे. तेव्हा बचत गटांच्या स्थापनेमुळे महिलांचे राहणीमान शिक्षण व आरोग्य आणि स्वयंरोजगार इ. मध्ये वाढ झाली आहे.

सारांशः स्वयंसहाय्यता बचतगटांमुळे आर्थिक व सामाजिक परिवर्तन होत असून त्याआधारे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत एक नवी विचार प्रणालीची वी व्यवस्था आणि मानसिकता घडविण्यात स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटांचे योगदान महत्वाचे आहे. आज जगभर महिलांच्या विकासासाठी व सबलीकरणासाठी आणि सक्षमीकरणासाठी बांगलादेशातील डॉ. महमंद युनूस यांच्या विचारसरणीवर आधारित सूक्ष्म वित्त कार्य व महिला बचत गट चळवळीचा वेगाने प्रसार होत आहे. अशाच प्रकारे भारतात देखील शासकीय व विगणशासकीय पातळीवर अनेक संघटना व संस्थामार्फत बचत गट स्थापन करून विकासास हातभार लावला जात आहे. यात रायगड जिल्ह्यातील स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटांना प्रोत्साहित करण्याचा एक संस्थेच्या रूपाने रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्या. अलिबाग चे योगदान महत्त्वपूर्ण असे आहे. या बँकेने १५ हजाराच्यावर बचत गट स्थापन केल्यांना कर्जे दिली व केशी क्रीट लिंक केले तसेच महिला सबलीकरण सशक्तीकरणावर भर दिला. अनेक प्रशिक्षण शिबीरे मेळावे आयोजित केली यावरून असे सांगता येईल की रायगड जिल्ह्यातील स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटांच्या विकासात रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक मर्या. अलिबाग चे कार्य उत्कृष्ट असे आहे हे आपणास सन २०१० मध्ये स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गट उत्कृष्ट कार्याबद्दल राज्यपातळीवर आणि कोकण विभागातील प्रथम पुरस्कार मिळाला यावरून लक्षात येते.

### संदर्भ ग्रंथः

१. डॉ. महमंद युनूस अनुवाद प्रा. शरद पाटील ३००७ केंद्र दू द पुअर सुविधा पब्लिकेशन पुणे.
२. डॉ. एम. यू. मुलाणी ऑगस्ट २००६ महिला स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गट आयमंड पब्लिकेशन पुणे.
३. प्रा. डॉ. विद्या पाटील आणि व्ही. वी. खंदारे ३०१३ बचतगट महिला सक्षीकरण सम्यक्ता प्रकाशन थुळे.
४. वार्षिक अहवाल ३००९ ३०१० ते २०१६ १७ रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक लि. अलिबाग.
५. सहकार भूषण खिपेश पुरवणी ३. प्रीवल ३. ९ फेब्रुवारी २०१४
६. नवी मुंबई रायगड पुरवणी ३. प्रीवल ३. १८ फेब्रुवारी २०१३
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८. मार्गदर्शिका स्वयंसहाय्यता बचतगट कार्य रायगड जिल्हा मध्यवर्ती सहकारी बँक लि. अलिबाग.
९. रायगड जिल्हा ३००९ ३०१० ते २०१५ १६ जिल्हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन अर्थ व सांख्यिकी संचालनालय नियोजन विभाग महाराष्ट्र शासन मुंबई.

प्रा. विश्वनाथ गजानन कोटकर (1495-1499)

कृषी अर्थशास्त्र महाराष्ट्रातील तेलबियांचे लागवडीखालील क्षेत्र आणि उत्पादन यांचे विश्लेषण (२०१० ते २०१६)

प्रा. विश्वनाथ गजानन कोटकर

अगस्ति कला, वाणिज्य व दादासाहेब रूपवते विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोले.ता. अकोले, जि. अहमदनगर

**प्रस्ताविक:** भारत ही एक विविधतेने नटलेली भूमी आहे. हिमालय, सह्याद्री, विंध्य, यासारखे उंच-उंच पर्वत विस्तृत पठारे वाळवंट गंगा, ब्रम्हपुत्रा, यमुना, रावी, चिनाब, सतलज, बियास, झेलम, नर्मदा, तापी, दामोदर, गोदावरी, कृष्णा, कावेरी, आशा मोठ्या नद्या व त्यांचे विस्तीर्ण सुपीक खोरे, विपुल जरी नसली तरी पुरेशी खनिज संपत्ती, वनस्पती, सागर, संपत्ती, विस्तृत समुद्र किनारा, निश्चित कालावधीत होणारी पर्जन्य रुष्टी हिवाळा आणि उन्हाळाचे नियमित ऋतुचक्र हवामानातील विविधता, पिकामधील विविधता या बरोबर विविध जाती धर्म, पंथ, भाषा, चालीरीती, संकृती इत्यादी सर्व विस्तीर्ण भारतीय भूभाग सामावलेले. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काळात शहरी आणि ग्रामीण भारत अशी अलिखित झालेली फाळणी, शहर आणि ग्रामीण विकासातील वाढते अंतर, शहरी भारतात उंच-उंच इमारती, अंतर्गत आणि बाह्य भव्य सजावट असलेली बंगले, सर्वदूर सिमेंटचे जंगल औद्योगिक कारखाने, पंचतारांकित हॉटेल, रेस्टॉरंट, मॉटेल्स, पब, बार, कॅसिनो, नाईट क्लब, विस्तीर्ण रस्ते, प्रशस्त धुकाने, सुपर शॉपी, मॉल, रस्त्यावरील वाहनांची वाढती वर्दळ, उच्च राहणीमान अर्थात हे सारे काही शहराच्या ठराविक भागात दिसणारे चित्र संपण भारताचे संपण इंडियाचे हे प्रगत रूप तर दुसरीकडे शहरातच विस्तीर्ण झोपडपट्टी, रोजगारासाठी वण-वण फिरणारा तरून, कसेतरी जीवन जगणारे कुटुंब हा सारा विरोधाभास शहरात आढळतो

**भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचे वाढते जागतिकीकरण:** शासकीय नियंत्रणे आणि शासकीय हस्तक्षेपामुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था ताठर झाली होती. १९९१ मध्ये जागतिक बँक आणि अंतरराष्ट्रीय नाणेनिधी तसेच पूर्वीचे गॅट व आताची जागतिक व्यापार संघटना यांच्या दबावाने भारताने नवीन आर्थिक धोरण स्विकारून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचे जागतिकीकरण करण्यात आले. जुलै १९९१ मध्ये रुपयाचे अवमूल्यन करण्यात आले. १९९४ मध्ये रुपया चालू खात्यवर पूर्णतः परिवर्तनीय करण्यात आला. व्यापारावरील संख्यत्मक नियंत्रणे रद्द करण्यात आलीत, जकातीचे दर कमी करण्यात आलेत,

उत्पादनावरील अनुदानामध्ये कपात करण्यात येत आहे, संरक्षण धोरणाचा त्याग करून मुक्त व्यापार धोरणाचा अंगिकार करण्यात येत आहे. फेरा कायदा रद्द करण्यात आला. विदेशी भाडवल गुंतवणूक मर्यादा ५०% पासून ते १००% पर्यंत वाढविण्यात आली. विदेशी वित्तीय व गुंतवणूक संस्थाना रोखारूपी गुंतवणूक करण्यास परवानगी देण्यात आली. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या सर्व वैशिष्ट्यांवरून स्पष्ट होते कि, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था ही एक विकसनशील अर्थव्यवस्था आहे. आज जगातील जलद वेगाने विकास पावणारी अर्थव्यवस्था म्हणून भारताकडे पहिले जाते.

शेती हा बहुसंख्य लोकांच्या उपजीविकेचा व्यवसाय असून वाढत्या लोकसंख्येला अन्नधान्य पुरवण्याची जबाबदारी शेतीवर आहे. भारत हा कृषीप्रधान देश आहे. शेतीद्वारे उत्पादित मालाची निर्यात करून विदेशी चलन प्राप्त केले जाते. भारतात ब्रिटीश राजवटीपूर्वी शेती हा परंपरागत आणि मोठ्या प्रमाणावर केला जाणारा व्यवसाय होता. शेती उत्पादनावर आधारित लघु आणि कुटीर उद्योगामुळे खेडी ही काही बाबतीत स्वयंपूर्ण होती. ब्रिटीशांच्या आगमनानंतर त्यांनी येथील शेती उत्पादित कच्च्यामाल ब्रिटनमध्ये नेऊन त्यावर प्रक्रिया करून पक्का माल भातात आणून विकण्याचे धोरण अमलात आणल्यामुळे येथील लघु व कुटीर उद्योग काही अंशी बुडाले त्यामुळे परंपरागत उपजीविकेच्या साधनांवर प्रभाव पडला.

**जागतिक पातळीवरील तेलबियांचे उत्पादन:** जागतिक पातळीवरील २०१०-११ ते २०१५-१६ या दरम्यानचे उत्पादन घेतले आहे. जागतिक पातळीवर तेलबियांचे उत्पादन तक्ता १.१ मध्ये दर्शविले आहे

**तक्ता १.१: जागतिक पातळीवरील तेलबियांचे उत्पादन २०१०-११ ते २०१५-१६**

(दशलक्ष मेट्रिक टन)

अ.नं	तेलबिया	२०१०-११	२०११-१२	२०१२-१३	२०१३-१४	२०१४-१५	२०१५-१६
१	भुईमूग	३९.८९६	३८.९७७	३९.७९२	४१.३९९	३९.८४१	४०.३६६
२	सोयाबीन	२६४.२८६	२४०.५५९	२६८.५७१	२८२.४६२	३१९.७७६	३१३.०१२
३	सुर्यफुल	३२.७१६	३८.६५३	३४.९८६	४१.६०५	३९.४२०	३९.५४८

Source: Oilseed –World markets and Trade, USDA, Publication 2016

तक्ता १.१ मध्ये असे दिसून येते की, जागतिक पातळीवर २०१०-११ मध्ये भुईमूगाचे उत्पादन ३९८९६ दशलक्ष मेट्रिक टन होते त्यात वाढ होऊन ते २०१३-१४ मध्ये ४१.३९९ दशलक्ष मेट्रिक टन झाले. परंतु २०१५-१६ या काळात त्यात घट होऊन ते ४०.३६६ दशलक्ष मेट्रिक टन झाले. सोयाबीनचे उत्पादन मात्र जागतिक पातळीवर २०१०-११ ते २०१५-१६ मध्ये वाढताना दिसते. २०१०-११ मध्ये २६४.२८६ दशलक्ष



मेट्रिक टन असणारे उत्पादन २०१५-१६ मध्ये ३१३.०१२ दशलक्ष मेट्रिक टन झाले. सुर्यफुलाच्या उत्पादनात वाढ होताना दिसते.

**भारतातील तेलबियांचे उत्पादन:** तेलबिया हा अन्नधान्य उत्पादनंतरचा कृषी क्षेत्रात सर्वाधिक उत्पादन होणारे पिक आहे. भारतात एकूण जमिनीच्या १३-१४ टक्के जमीन तेलबियांच्या पिकाखाली आहे. तेलबियांच्या उत्पादनाचा स्थूल राष्ट्रीय उत्पादनामध्ये १.४ टक्के वाटा असून एकंदरीत सर्व कृषी उत्पादनाच्या मुल्यात ८ टक्के इतका वाटा आहे. जगात भारतीय वनस्पती तेलाची अर्थव्यवस्था मोठी असून ती चैथ्या क्रमांकावर आहे. जगात एकूण तेलबियांच्या लागवडीखालील जमिनीपैकी १४.५ टक्के जमीन भातात आहे. जागतिक पातळीवर अमेरिका, चीन व ब्राझील या देशांनंतर भारताचा नंबर लागतो. जागतिक एकूण तेलबियांच्या उत्पादनात भारताचा वाटा ६.६५ टक्के आहे. १९९४-९५ पर्यंत भारताने तेलबिया व खाद्यतेल यांच्या आयातीला पर्यायी वस्तू विकसित करण्याचे धोरण राबवले होते. या धोरणानुसार तेलबियांच्या उत्पादनात स्थैर्य आणण्यासाठी दुप्पट उत्पादन करावयाचे होते. त्यामुळे पिकात वैविध्य येऊन सोयाबीन, सुर्यफुल, मोहरी, ही पिके भुईमुगाऐवजी घेतली जाऊ लागली. यामुळे खाद्यतेलाच्या बाबतीत भारत ९८ टक्के आत्मनिर्भर झाला. त्याचबरोबर भारतातून निर्यात केलेल्या पदार्थात तेलबियांचा मोठा वाटा आहे. १९६०च्या दशकात खाद्यतेल बिया व तेल यांचा निर्यातदार देश होता. आज या पदार्थाची गरज भागवण्यासाठी भारताला ५० टक्के आयातीवर अवलंबून रहावे लागते. भारतात तेलबियांचे लागवडीखालील क्षेत्र आणि उत्पादन तक्ता १.२ व १.३ मध्ये दर्शविले आहे.

### तक्ता १.२ : भारतातील प्रमुख तेलबिया पिकांचे लागवडीखालील क्षेत्र

२०१०-११ ते २०१५-१६ (क्षेत्र'०००' हेक्टर)

अ.नं	तेलबिया	२०१०-११	२०११-१२	२०१२-१३	२०१३-१४	२०१४-१५	२०१५-१६
१	भुईमूग	५८५६.१५	५२६३.७४	४७२१.०३	५५०४.९१	४७६८.६५	४५६.००
२	सोयाबीन	९६०१.०४	१०१०९.०९	१०८४.७३	११७१६.४३	१०९१०.८३	१०४७.००
३	करडई	२४३.८५	२५०.४१	१८३.५१	१७७.७३	१७४.९४	०.००
४	सुर्यफुल	९२८.९८	७३१.८६	८३०.५१	६७१.५०	५८९.०७६	११६७.००

Source: Ministry of Agriculture Government of India 2016

तक्ता १.२ मध्ये असे दिसून येते कि, भारतात तेलबिया पिकांचे उत्पादन क्षेत्र २०१०-११ मध्ये सर्वात जास्त सोयाबीन पिकाचे ९६०१.०४ हजार हेक्टर होते. त्यानंतर भुईमूगाचे ५८५६.१५ हजार हेक्टर होते. सर्वात कमी करडईचे २४३.८५ हजार होते.

**तक्ता १.३ : भारतातील प्रमुख तेलबिया पिकांचे उत्पादन २०१०-११ ते २०१५-१६**  
(उत्पादन'०००'मेट्रिक टन)

अ.नं	तेलबिया	२०१०-११	२०११-१२	२०१२-१३	२०१३-१४	२०१४-१५	२०१५-१६
१	भुईमूग	८२६५.७६	६९६३.७०	४६९३.८८	९७१३.९०	७४०१.७१	६७७.००
२	सोयाबीन	१२७३३.७०	१२२१३.५१	१६६६.४५	११८६०.८४	१०३७३.८०	८५०९.००
३	करडई	१५०.४३	१४.३३	१०८.५१	११३.३७	९०.१२	-
४	सुर्यफुल	६५१	५१६.६४	५४४.०८	५०३.९४	४३४.२०	३३०.००

Source: Ministry of Agriculture Government of India 2016

तक्ता १.३ मध्ये असे दिसून येते कि, भारतात तेलबिया पिकांचे उत्पादन २०१०-११ मध्ये सर्वात जास्त १२७३३.७० हजार मेट्रिक टन होते व सर्वात कमी सुर्यफुलाचे ६५१.०६ हजार मेट्रिक टन होते. २०१५-१६ मध्ये सोयाबीनचे सर्वात जास्त ८५०९.०० हजार मेट्रिक टन उत्पादन होते आणि सर्वात कमी सुर्यफुलाचे ३३०.०० हजार मेट्रिक टन होते.

**महाराष्ट्रातील तेलबियांचे उत्पादन:** महाराष्ट्रात एकूण पिकापैकी चैथ्या क्रमांकावर तेलबियांचे उत्पादन क्षेत्र आहे. २०१५-१६ मध्ये महाराष्ट्रात ४१९४९ हजार हेक्टर तेलबियाचे लागवडीखालील क्षेत्र होते. उत्पादन २१६६० हजार टन होते. महाराष्ट्रातील तेलबियाचे लागवडीखालील क्षेत्र आणि उत्पादन तक्ता १.४ व १.५ मध्ये दर्शवला आहे.

**तक्ता १.४ : महाराष्ट्रातील प्रमुख तेलबियाचे लागवडीखालील क्षेत्र**

२०१०-११ ते २०१५-१६

(क्षेत्र'००' हेक्टर)

अ.नं	तेलबिया	२०१०-११	२०११-१२	२०१२-१३	२०१३-१४	२०१४-१५	२०१५-१६
१	भुईमूग	२७५२	२३७७	२३८०	२१४१	२४३८	२२४४
२	सोयाबीन	२७२९१	३०१०३	३०६३९	३५१९९	३६४०२	३७०१८
३	करडई	१७२९	१३०७	१०४९	१२६३	७४३	५६९
४	सुर्यफुल	२१४१	१०२७	८०३	५६०	३२३	२८५

संदर्भ: कृषी विभाग महाराष्ट्र शासन २०१६

तक्ता १.४ मध्ये असे दिसून येते की, महाराष्ट्रात तेलबियाचे लागवडीखालील क्षेत्र सर्वात जास्त २०१०-११ मध्ये सोयाबीनचे २७२९१ हेक्टर होते आणि सर्वात कमी २१४१ सुर्यफुलाचे होते. २०१५-१६

मध्ये सोयाबीनचे सर्वात जास्त ३७०१८ हेक्टर होते आणि २८५ सुर्यफुलाचे सर्वातकमी लागवडीखालील क्षेत्र होते.

**तक्ता १.५ : महाराष्ट्रातील प्रमुख तेलबिया पिकांचे उत्पादन २०१०-११ ते २०१५-१६**

(उत्पादन'००'टन)

अ.नं	तेलबिया	२०१०-११	२०११-१२	२०१२-१३	२०१३-१४	२०१४-१५	२०१५-१६
१	भुईमूग	३४५५	२५७१	२३६२	२९५७	२५२९	२१६९
२	सोयाबीन	४३१५८	३९६९२	४६८९८	४२७२६	१८२१४	१७९४५
३	करडई	९४१	७०८	५७६	८२६	२६३	१२८
४	सुर्यफुल	१३१३	६१४	३६६	३३४	१०२	७२

संदर्भ: कृषी विभाग महाराष्ट्र शासन २०१६

तक्ता १.५ मध्ये असे दिसून येते कि, महाराष्ट्रात २०१५-१६ मध्ये सर्वात जास्त उत्पादन सोयाबीनचे १७९४५ टन होते आणि सर्वात कमी ७२ टन सुर्यफुलाचे होते. २०१५-१६ मध्ये भुईमूगाचे उत्पादन २१६९ टन होते आणि करडईचे १२८ टन होते.

वरील सर्व विवेचनातून असे दिसून येते की, महाराष्ट्रात खाद्यतेलाची मागणी आणि पुरवठा यात मोठी तफावत आहे. मागणीच्या तुलनेत तेलबियांचा पुरवठा कमी होताना दिसून येतो. कारण तेलबियांचे लागवडीखालील क्षेत्र कमी होत आहे.

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अंजली पंढरीनाथ लंगोटे (1500-1503)

## आदिवासी समाजाच्या समस्या

### अंजली पंढरीनाथ लंगोटे

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जगाच्या बहुतेक सर्व भागामध्ये आदिवासी लोकांचे वास्तव्य असून विविध देशांत त्यांना वेगवेगळी नावे आहेत. अमेरिकेत 'रेड इंडियन्स', ऑस्ट्रेलियात 'अॅबरीजीन्स', युरोपीय देशांमध्ये 'जीप्सी', आफ्रिकी आणि आशियायी देशांमध्ये 'आदिवासी' या नावाने परिचित आहेत. आफ्रिका खंडानंतर आदिवासी लोकसंख्येच्या बाबतीत भारताचा जगात दुसरा क्रमांक लागतो. २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार भारताची लोकसंख्या १२१,०५,६९,५७३ इतकी आहे तर आदिवासींची लोकसंख्या १०४,२८१,०३४ इतकी आहे. आदिवासी लोकसंख्येचे देशाच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येशी शेकडा प्रमाण ८.६% इतके आहे. भारतात सर्वात जास्त आदिवासी जमाती मध्यप्रदेश १५३ लाख, ओरिसा ९५ लाख, गुजरात ८९ लाख, राजस्थान ९२ लाख, या नंतर झारखंड, छत्तीसगड, आंध्रप्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल व कर्नाटक राज्य आहे. तर पाँडेचरी, चंदीगड या संघराज्यामध्ये अनुसूचित जमातीची लोकसंख्या नाही. महाराष्ट्र राज्यामध्ये अनुसूचित जमाती आदेशानुसार कायदा १९७६ मधील परिशिष्टात दिलेल्या यादी प्रमाणे ४७ जातींचा समावेश करण्यात आलेला आहे. मात्र The scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes orders (Amendment) Act 2002 (No.10 of 2003) नुसार ही संख्या ४५ करण्यात आलेली आहे. महाराष्ट्राच्या २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार राज्याची लोकसंख्या ११,२३,७४,३३३ इतकी आहे त्यात अनुसूचित जमातीची लोकसंख्या १०५,१०,२१३ इतकी असून राज्याच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या प्रमाणात ती ८.८५% वरून ९.३५% इतकी वाढली आहे. विकसित देश असो वा विकसनशील देशांमध्ये आदिवासींच्या समस्या पूर्वीपासूनच आहे. अत्यंत कष्टमय जीवन जगणारा आदिवासी आजही मागासलेला आहे. शासनाने कितीही कल्याणात्मक उपक्रम राबविले तरी आदिवासी समोर विविध समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत. आधुनिक जगात जीवन व्यतीत करताना ज्या प्रमाणे देशाची प्रगती झाली त्या प्रमाणात आदिवासींचा विकास झालेला आढळून येत नाही. भारतामधील आणि विशेषतः महाराष्ट्रातील आदिवासींचे प्रश्न व समस्या या एकतर त्यांच्या जीवन पद्धतीप्रमाणे आहेत त्याशिवाय बदलत्या काळानुसार

आधुनिकतेमुळे नव्याने निर्माण झालेल्या समस्या सुद्धा आहेत. या आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय, सामाजिक, धार्मिक, शैक्षणिक आणि आरोग्यविषयक अशा आहेत त्या पुढील प्रमाणे.

**१)स्थलांतरित शेती -** आजकाल हि पद्धत फारशी अस्तित्वात राहिलेली नाही.पान एकेकाळी त्यांच्या जीवनपद्धतीतून निर्माण झालेली ही समस्या आहे.लाकडे जाळून त्यांच्या राखेत बी-बियाणे पसरून त्यात शेती करण्याची पद्धत अति मागास आहे.त्यातून येणारे उत्पन्न अगदी कमी असते.शिवाय या पद्धतीत जंगलाचा,वृक्षसंपदेचा विनाश मोठ्या प्रमाणावर होतो.

**२)जंगलविषयक समस्या -** जंगलविषयक कायद्यामुळे आदिवासींच्या जंगलविषयक स्वातंत्र्यावर निर्बंध आले. जंगलातील शिकार,दारू गाळणे , मध,जंगलातील वस्तू,पदार्थ जमा करणे,जंगलातील शेती करणे या वर निर्बंध आले. नवीन जंगल धोरणामुळे यात आता फरक पडणार आहे. कारण त्यांचे वनहक्क त्यांना मिळणार आहे असा कायदा झाला आहे.

**३)वस्तू देवाणघेवाणविषयक समस्या -**अगदी अलीकडच्या काळापर्यंत विविध वस्तूची देवाणघेवाण करून काम होत असे . आता चलनी अर्थव्यवस्था, अस्तित्वात आल्याने वस्तूचे मोल ठरविणे सुरवातीस अवघड होत असे, व्यापारी,सावकार,यांच्याकडून पैसा घेऊन लग्नादी कार्यक्रम करणे किवा कामाचे मूल्य घेणे यामध्ये फसवणुकीचे प्रकार घडतात. आता देवाण घेवाणीचे प्रकार फारसे अस्तित्वात राहिले नाहीत पैसा अर्थव्यवस्था त्यांच्या अंगवळणी पडली आहे.

**४)जमिनीचे हस्तांतरण -** आदिवासी आपली जमीन बिगर आदिवासींना विकू शकत नाही.आणि बिगर आदिवासीही ही जमीन विकत घेऊ शकत नाही.आदिवासिमधील शिक्षणाचा अभाव, आर्थिक कमजोरी,या मुळे जमीन असूनही ती योग्य प्रकारे कसली जात नाही.अशा परिस्थितीत बिगर आदिवासीस ती भाडेपट्टीवर कराराने देणे,आणि त्या जमिनीत स्वतः पुन्हा कसणे, पैशाच्या जोरावर जमिनीचा विकास होतो पण कायदा धानिकाचाच अशा प्रकारे शोषण होते.

**५) धर्मातराची समस्या -** शिक्षण,नौकरी,व्यवसाय,विकास कामे या नावाखाली छोटी मोठी कामे आदिवासी क्षेत्रात राबविली जातात परंतु त्यांच्या योग्य अंमलबजावणीसाठी त्यांना आधुनिक प्रार्थनास्थळात यावे लागते,हळूहळू त्यांचे धर्मातर होते.याच धोरणातून संपूर्ण नैऋत्य भारतातील आदिवासी जमाती या पूर्ण विकसित परंतु ख्रिश्चन झाल्या आहेत. भारताच्या इतर राज्यातही हा धोका वाढत आहे.परिस्थितीची असाहायता त्यांना धर्मातरापासून परावृत्त करू शकत नाही.

**६)राजकीय समस्या -** आदिवासी जमातीत एक प्रकारे राजनैतिक संघटन असते. प्रत्येक जमातीत एक मंडळ असते.त्यांच्या सहाय्याने लोकांवर नियंत्रण ठेवणे, छोट्या मोठ्या संघर्षाचे

निराकरण करणे होत असते, परंतु आता अस्तित्वात आलेले सरकारी कायदे, पोलीस, सरपंच, यामुळे जमातीच्या पंचायतीचा अर्थ कमी झाला.

**७) शिक्षणविषयक समस्या** - आदिवासी शैक्षणिक समस्या या फारच गंभीर स्वरूपाच्या आहेत. आदिवासी शिक्षणासाठी सरकारी योजना सुविधा अत्यंत चांगल्या असूनही मिळावे तेवढे यश शिक्षणाच्या बाबतीत मिळाले नाही. शासकीय आश्रमशाळेत नाश्ता, जेवणासह, तेल, साबण, इ. साहित्य विद्यार्थ्यांना मिळते. परंतु त्यांची गुणवत्ता, पुरवठा, वर्षभर साठवणूक, हे समस्याचे विषय आहे. त्याप्रमाणे ते शिजवून मुलांना देणे या सारखी कामेसुद्धा शिक्षकांवर आल्याने शिक्षकांच्या समस्येत भर पडली आहे. आदिवासीसाठी तयार होणारी पुस्तके ही शहरी अभ्यासकाकडून होत असल्याने पुस्तकात दिलेले दाखले, उदाहरणे यासाठी आदिवासी विद्यार्थी अनभिज्ञ असतात. आदिवासींची बोलीभाषा खूपच वेगळी असल्याने त्यांना मराठीतून शिकणेही जड जाते. त्याच राज्यभाषेचा आग्रह किंवा इंग्रजीतून शिक्षण यामुळे शिक्षणाविषयी नाराजी वाढते. मेळघाट, अमरावती, गडचिरोली, मधील कोरकू माडिया आणि दुर्गम भागातील आदिवासित हि समस्या अधिक आहे. आदिवासी शाळांत शिकविणारे शिक्षक बहुतेक वेळा बाहेरगावातून केवळ नौकरीसाठी गरजेपोटी आणि बिगर आदिवासी असल्याने शिक्षकांच्या कामासही मर्यादा येतात. शिक्षकांना आदिवासी मुलांची भाषा, संस्कृती, माहित नसते. शिवाय शिक्षक विद्यार्थी यांचे चांगले नाते ही निर्माण होऊ शकत नाही. अन्य पायाभूत सुविधाविषयक समस्या या वेगळ्याच आहेत. या सर्वांची परिणती म्हणून शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात अपेक्षित यश दिसत नाही.

**८) आरोग्यविषयक समस्या** - आरोग्यविषयक समस्यात दुषित पाणी, साथीचे आजार, मदिरापान, वैद्यकीय उपचाराविषयी संभ्रम, भगत आणि वैदू वरील विश्वास या समस्या स्वपरीचित आहेत. परक्या लोकांशी संपर्क, आधुनिक समाज जीवनाविषयी ओळख, पैशाची लालूच, शरीरविक्री करून वेश्याव्यवसाय यामुळे गुप्त रोगाच्या प्रमाणात वाढ आणि या मुळे नवनवीन रोग अगदी एड्स सारख्या आजाराची लागण या नवीन समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहे. अति डोंगराळ व घनदाट जंगलाने वेढलेला भाग असल्यामुळे या लोकांना वैद्यकीय सेवा वेळेवर पोहचू शकत नाही तसेच वेळेवर संपर्क होऊ शकत नाही.

**९) कुपोषण समस्या** - भारतातील अनेक राज्यात कुपोषणाची समस्या आहे. जागतिक दृष्टीने विचार केल्यास भारताचा कुपोषणामध्ये पहिला क्रमांक आहे. आदिवासी वस्ती असलेल्या भागात दळणवळणाची आजही अत्यंत बिकट समस्या आहे. वैद्यकीय सेवा आदिवासी लोकांना लवकर मिळू शकत नाही. पावसाळ्यात धो-धो पाऊस त्यामुळे साथीच्या रोगाचे थैमान, हिवाळ्यात

अतिशय कडक थंडी व उन्हाळ्यात कडक ऊन तसेच या भागाची भौगोलिक रचना हे सुद्धा कुपोषणास कारणीभूत आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील अमरावती, चंद्रपूर, ठाणे, नंदुरबार, गडचिरोली, या आदिवासी बहुल जिल्ह्यात कुपोषण मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहे. शासनाने २०१२ मध्ये केलेल्या तपासणीमध्ये जानेवारी २०१२ पर्यंत महाराष्ट्र राज्यात १० लाख ६० हजार ३५९ कुपोषित बालके असून त्यापैकी १,२४,४४१ तीव्र कुपोषित बालके होती. त्यापैकी २४,३६५ बालकांचा मृत्यू झालेला आहे. शासनाच्या आरोग्य सेवा योग्य वेळी पोहचल्यास व आदिवासीवरील अंधश्रद्धेचा प्रभाव कमी झाल्यास कुपोषण समस्येला आळा बसेल. या करीता सरकार घेत असलेला आरोग्यविषयक कार्यक्रम नियोजनबद्ध आखून आरोग्याच्या सेवेसोबत इतर सुखसोयी पुरविणे भौगोलिकदृष्ट्या महत्वाचे आहे.

आदिवासींना अशा विविध समस्यांना तोंड द्यावे लागते आहे.

संदर्भ सूची -

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*Census of India – 2011*

<https://tribal.nic.in>

प्रा. सुहास सुदाम क्षिरसागर (1504-1508)

## नवीन अर्थिक सुधारणानंतरचे भारताचे परकीय व्यापार धोरण

प्रा. सुहास सुदाम क्षिरसागर

संशोधक विद्यार्थी, सहकारमहर्षी भाऊसाहेब संतुजी थोरात महाविद्यालय, संगमनेर.

**प्रस्तावना** :- आज मितीला जगातील सर्वच देशांचे एकमेकांबरोबर व्यापारी संबंध प्रस्थापित झालेले आहेत. ते देश आपला व्यापार वाढविण्यासाठी वेगवेगळ्या व्यापारी धोरणाचा वापर करत आहेत. देशाच्या आयात निर्यातीबाबत योजनाबद्ध कार्यक्रम आखून त्यांची कार्यवाही करणे म्हणजे परकीय व्यापार धोरण होय. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात ब्रिटीश भारत सरकारने मुक्त व्यापार धोरणा बरोबरच विभेदात्मक धोरणाचा वापर केला. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर भारताने आयात पर्यायीकरण निर्यातीत वाढ यावर भर दिला. १९७० पर्यंत आयात धोरणच जाहिर केले जात होते. परंतु १९७० नंतर प्रथमच निर्यातधोरणाची घोषणा करण्यात आली. १९८१ मध्ये पहिल्यांदा संयुक्त आयात-निर्यात धोरण घोषित केले. त्यानंतर ते २००४ पर्यंत आयात-निर्यात धोरण (Foreign Trade Policy) या नावानेच जाहीर होत राहिले. १९८५ पर्यंत हे धोरण प्रतीवर्षी जाहीर होत होते. परंतु आबिद हुसेन समितीच्या शिफारशी नुसार १२ एप्रिल १९८५ रोजी प्रथमच त्रिवर्षीक आयात-निर्यात धोरण जाहीर करण्यात आले. जुलै १९९१ मध्ये नवीन आर्थिक सुधारणा लागू झाल्यानंतर प्रथमच पंचवार्षिक आयात-निर्यात धोरण एप्रिल १९९२ मध्ये १९९२-१९९७ या कालावधीसाठी जाहीर केले. त्यानंतर तिसऱ्या पंचवार्षिक आयात-निर्यात धोरणापासून त्याचे नाव बदलून परकीय व्यापार धोरण (Exim policy) असे ठेवले.

❖ **अभ्यास पध्दती** :- प्रस्तुत अध्ययनासाठी पुस्तके, शोध निबंध, इंटरनेट या सारख्या दुय्यम सामग्रीचा वापर केलेला आहे.

❖ **अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्टे** :- प्रस्तुत अध्ययनासाठी पुढील उद्दिष्टे ठेवण्यात आले आहे.

१) १९९१ नंतरच्या भारताच्या परकीय व्यापार धोरणाचा आढावा घेणे.

❖ **१९९९ नंतरची भारताचे विदेशी व्यापार धोरणे** :- उदारीकरणाच्या साह्याने मुक्त अर्थव्यवस्था प्रस्थापित करण्यासाठी भारताचे वाणिज्यमंत्री पी. चिदंबरम यांनी १९९२-१९९७ या काळासाठी भारताचे पहिले पंचवार्षिक परकीय व्यापार धोरण जाहीर केले.

❖ **भारताचे पहिले पंचवार्षिक आयात-निर्यात धोरण:- (१९९२-१९९७<sup>1/2</sup>)**

**उद्दिष्टे** :-

१. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेला जागतिक अर्थव्यवस्थेशी एकरूप करणे.
२. देशांतर्गत मागणी-पुरवठ्यात समतोल प्रस्थापित करणे.



३. भारताच्या व्यवहार तोलातील तूट कमी करणे.
४. भारतीय उद्योगांच्या उत्पादकतेत वाढ करून निर्यात क्षमतेत वाढ करणे.

**वैशिष्ट्ये : —**

१. या नवीन धोरणानुसार ६४ वस्तू निर्यात परवान्याशिवाय निर्यात केल्या जातील. नकारात्मक वस्तुच्या यादीत ७९ वस्तुंचा समावेश केला.
२. सेवाक्षेत्रासाठी लागणाऱ्या भांडवली साधन सामग्रीला आयात करातून १५ टक्के सूट देण्यात येईल.
३. या धोरणानुसार शेती क्षेत्रातील शाखांना जकातीशिवाय आयात करण्याचा लाभ मिळेल.
४. विशेष आयात परवाना पध्दतीचे नूतनीकरण करण्यात येईल. विशेष आयात परवान्याची मर्यादा २टक्के, ३टक्के, ४टक्के, ठरविण्यात आली.

**मूल्यमापन :-** भारताचे उदार धोरण, मुक्तव्यापार नीती, रूपयाची परिवर्तनीयता मूळे निर्यातीत वाढ झाली. याउलट दुसऱ्या बाजूस धोरणामुळे भांडवली वस्तु व कच्चा माल यांची आयात कोणत्याही व्यक्तीला करता येईल त्यामूळे आयातीत वाढ झाली.

❖ **दुसरे पंचवार्षिक आयात-निर्यात धोरण (१९९७-२००२<sup>१/२</sup>%&** भारताचे केंद्रीय वाणिज्य मंत्री व्ही-व्ही रमै, या यांनी मार्च १९९७ मध्ये भारताचे दुसरे पंचवार्षिक आयात-निर्यात धोरण १९९७-२००२ या कालावधीसाठी जाहीर केले.

**वैशिष्ट्ये :-**

१. ग्राहकोपयोगी वस्तुंवरील नियंत्रणे शिथिल करण्यात आली
२. निर्बंधातील यादीमधील ५४२ वस्तु जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेच्या गरजेनुसार मुक्त केल्या.
३. विशेष अर्थिक क्षेत्र (SEZ) योजना सुरु करण्यात आली.

**मूल्यमापन:-** या धोरणाने लायसेन्स प्रक्रियेचे विकेंद्रीकरण करण्यात आले. आयात-निर्यात योजनेमध्ये लवचिकता प्रदान करण्यात आली. तसेच मूल्याधारित अग्रिम परवाना व्यवस्था समाप्त करून अधिकार शुल्क पासबुक योजना (DEPB) सुरु करण्यात आली हे धोरण खुल्या धोरणाला, अनुसरून असले तरी यामूळे विदेशी कंपन्या आपल्या देशात स्वस्त माल विकून देशी कंपन्यांवर संकट येण्याची शक्यता आहे.

❖ **तिसरे पंचवार्षिक आयात -निर्यात धोरण (२००२-२००७<sup>१/२</sup>)** वाणिज्य मंत्री श्री मुरासोली मारन यांनी मार्च २००२ मध्ये भारताचे तिसरे पंचवार्षिक आयात-निर्यात धोरण २००२-२००७ या काळासाठी जाहीर केले परंतु सत्ता बदलामुळे २००४-२००९ असे तिसरे पंचवार्षिक आयात - निर्यात धोरण जाहीर झाले. या धोरणापासून आयात-निर्यात धोरणाला 'परकीय व्यापार धोरण' (Foreign Trade Policy) म्हटले जाऊ लागले.

**उद्दिष्टे :-**

१. जागतिक व्यापारात भारताचा वाटा ०.६७ टक्के वरून १ टक्के पर्यंत वाढविणे
२. भारताची निर्यात ४६० कोटी डॉलर्स वरून ८०० कोटी डॉलर्स करणे.

भारताचे वाणिज्य मंत्री श्री कमल नाथ यांनी ऑगस्ट २००४ मध्ये २००४ — २००९ या काळासाठी तिसरे पंचवार्षिक धोरण जाहीर केले. २००३ मध्ये भारताचा जागतिक व्यापारातील वाटा ०.७ टक्के होते तो या धोरणामुळे १.५ टक्के वाढवण्याचे लक्ष आहे. या धोरणाने निर्यात वाढीसाठी तीन योजना सुरु केल्या

१. टारगेट प्लस योजना — निर्यातीच्या लक्ष्यापेक्षा अधिक निर्यात करण्याच्यांना करमुक्त वित्तपुरवठा
२. विशेष कृषी उपज योजना — फळे, फुले, पालेभाज्या, वनउत्पादने इ. वस्तुंच्या निर्यातीस चालना देण्यासाठी निर्यात दारांना निर्यात किंमतीच्या ५ टक्के करमुक्त वित्त पुरवठ्याची व्यवस्था.
३. सर्व्हड फ्रॉम इंडिया योजना — सेवांची निर्यात वाढविण्यासाठी सर्व्हड फ्रॉम इंडिया हा जागतिक ब्रॅंड बनविण्यात आला.

भारताच्या निर्यातीच्या परंपरागत क्षेत्रावर म्हणजे कृषी हस्तकला, हातमाग, चामड्याच्या वस्तु व मौल्यवान खडे व दागिने यावर विशेष भर देण्यात आला.

**मुल्यमापन :-** या धोरणाने निर्यात वाढीसाठी विविध योजना सुरु केल्या त्याचबरोबर कृषी, हस्तकला, दागिने इ. वस्तुंच्या निर्यातीसाठी विशेष भर दिला त्यामुळे भारताची निर्यात २००७—०८ पर्यंत १५५ बिलियन अमेरिकन डॉलर्स पर्यंत वाढली. परंतु या धोरणाने आयात—कमी करण्यासाठी काहीही व उपाय सूचविलेले दिसत नाही. त्यामुळे हे धोरण एकांगी वाटते.

**❖ चौथे पंचवार्षिक परकीय व्यापार धोरण:- (२००९—२०१४<sup>१</sup>/<sub>२</sub>)**

केंद्रीय वाणिज्य मंत्री श्री आनंदशर्मा यांनी ऑगस्ट २००९ मध्ये २००९—२०१४ या काळासाठी परकीय व्यापार धोरण जाहीर केले.

या धोरणाने पुढील लक्ष्य साध्यकरण्याचे ठरविण्यात आले.

१. निर्यातीतील घसरण रोखणे व निर्यातीत वाढ करणे.
२. मार्च २०११ पर्यंत वार्षिक २०० अब्ज डॉलरची निर्यात करणे
३. प्रतिवर्षी १५ टक्के वार्षिक निर्यात वृद्धी करणे.
४. जागतिक व्यापारात भारताचा वाटा २०२० पर्यंत दुप्पट करणे तो २००८ मध्ये १.६४ टक्के होता.

**वैशिष्ट्ये :-**

१. या धोरणाने व्यापारात वाढ करण्यासाठी नवीन बाजारपेठांचा विस्तार केला. यासाठी फोकस मार्केट स्कीम (FMS<sup>१</sup>/<sub>२</sub>) अंतर्गत नवीन २६ बाजारपेठांचा समावेश केला.

२. अधिकार शुल्क पासबुक योजनेला मुदतवाढ देण्यात आली.

३. १०० टक्के निर्यात प्रधान उद्योगांना आय करातून सूट.

**मूल्यमापन:—** या धोरणाने निर्यात वाढविण्यासाठी नवीन योजना जाहीर केल्या. तसेच व्यापार वाढविण्यासाठी नवीन बाजारपेठा स्थापन केल्या. त्यामुळे निर्यातीत वाढ होईल. याचबरोबर या धोरणाने १०० टक्के निर्यात उद्योगांना आयकरात सूट दिल्याने निर्यात वाढेल. तर दुसऱ्या बाजूस सरकारचा महसूल कमी होईल. आणि देशात वस्तुंचा तुटवडा असल्याने भाववाढ होईल.

❖ **पाचवे परकीय व्यापार धोरण (२०१५—२०२०<sup>१</sup>/<sub>२</sub>%&** भारताच्या वाणिज्यमंत्री श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारामन यांनी भारताचे पाचवे पंचवार्षिक विदेशी व्यापार धोरण एप्रिल २०१५ मध्ये २०१५—२०२० या काळासाठी जाहीर केले.

**उद्दिष्टे:—**

१. भारताचा जागतिक निर्यातीतील वाट २ टक्के वरून ३ टक्के करणे.

२. Make in India & Skill India या योजनांच्या साह्याने रोजगार निर्मिती करणे.

**वैशिष्ट्ये:—**

**अ<sup>१</sup>/<sub>२</sub> बक्षीस योजनांचे सुलभीकरण व एकत्रीकरण:—**

१. Merchandise Exports From India Scheme :- वस्तुच्या निर्यातीवरील प्रोत्साहन देणाऱ्या मागील पाचही योजनांचे (FMS, FPS, MLFP, AIS, VKGUY<sup>१</sup>/<sub>२</sub> एकत्रीकरण करून एकच MEIS (Merchandise Exports from India Scheme) सुरु केली.

२. Service Exports from India :- सेवा निर्यातीस प्रोत्साहन देणाऱ्या Served from Indian चे स्थालांतर SEIS (Service Exports from India) या योजनेत केले.

३. विशेष अर्थिक क्षेत्रांना MEIS & SEIS या दोन्ही योजना लागू होतील

**ब<sup>१</sup>/<sub>२</sub> मेक इन इंडिया ला चालना:—**

भांडवली वस्तू निर्यात प्रोत्साहन योजनेअंतर्गत (Export Promotion Capital Goods - EPGs) निर्यातकांच्या निर्यात देयतेत घट करून ती ७५ टक्के पर्यंत कमी केली. ती पूर्वी ९० टक्के होती.

**क<sup>१</sup>/<sub>२</sub> व्यापार सुलभीकरण आणि व्यावसाय सुलभता:—**

१. व्यवसाय सुलभतेसाठी स्कॅन केलेली कागदपत्रे ग्राह्य धरले जातील.

२. विना कागद व्यवस्था निर्माण करण्यासाठी चार्टर्ड अकौंटंट यांना डिजिटली साक्षात्कृत केलेली कागदपत्रे ऑनलाईन सादर करण्याची पध्दत विकसित केली जाईल.

३. प्रकरणांचा लवकर निपटारा करण्यासाठी ऑनलाईन आंतर मंत्रालयीन सल्लामसलत यंत्रणा विकसित केली जाणार आहे.

#### मूल्यमापन :-

या धोरणाने पंतप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी यांच्या 'मेक इन इंडिया' आणि 'डिजीटल इंडिया' या प्रकल्पांचे परकीय व्यापार धोरणाशी एकत्रीकरण करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. तसेच निर्यात वाढविण्यासाठी विविध योजना सुरु केलेल्या आहे. याचा परिणाम रोजगार वाढवण्यात होईल. विना कागद व्यवस्था निर्माण केल्याने निर्यातदारांचा वेळ आणि पैसा वाचेल. असे असेल तरी या धोरणाचे परिणाम दिसण्यासाठी काही दिवसांचा वेळ लागेल हे नक्कीच.

❖ **समारोप:-** भारताने १९९१ नंतरच्या अर्थिक सुधारणानंतर आतापर्यंत पाच पंचवार्षिक परकीय व्यापार धोरण जाहीर केलेली आहे. या धोरणामूळे भारताची निर्यात वाढविण्यासाठी विशेष प्रयत्न केलेली आहे. त्यामूळे भारताची निर्यात देखील वाढलेली आहे त्याच बरोबर आयातील पर्याय शोधण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केले. परंतु भारताला आयात कमी करण्यात यश मिळाले नाही?

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डॉ. अंजली रामचंद्र कदम – नारायणे (1509-1511)

## महिला सबलीकरणाचा सुकर मार्ग : स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गट

डॉ. अंजली रामचंद्र कदम – नारायणे

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, एस.एन.डी.टी कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, पुणे. 411038.

महिला सबलीकरणाची गरज भारतीय समाजरचनेच्या ढाच्यामुळे निर्माण झालेली आहे. प्राचीन काळापासूनच्या आजतागायत इतिहासाचा मागोवा घेता भारतीय समाजरचना ही स्त्री – पुरुष विषमतेवर उभारलेली आहे हे प्रामुख्याने प्रत्येक क्षेत्रात दिसत आहे. स्त्री – पुरुष विषमता काळानुसार बदल होत असला तरी आजही बहुतांश महिलानां लैंगिक भेदभावाला सामोरे जावे लागते. “भारतातल्या महिला बऱ्याच प्रमाणात लैंगिक भेदभाव सहन करतात. त्या पुरुषांपेक्षा कमी शिक्षित असतात. स्वतःच्या प्रजोत्पादनावर त्यांचा कमी ताबा असतो, त्या पैसे न मिळणाऱ्या व कमी किंमत मिळणाऱ्या विभागात काम करतात, मजुरीतील भेद सोसतात. त्यांच्यावर असे कायदे लादले जातात जे त्यांच्या विरोधात असतात. घरात व बाहेर अत्याचार सहन करतात. लोकसभेत व कायदे करण्यात कमी दर्जाचे प्रतिनिधीत्व मिळते. महिला खासकरून गरीब, पैसे न मिळणाऱ्या घरगुती कामात पुरुषांपेक्षा जास्त तास काम करतात आणि त्यामुळे उत्पन्नाची निर्मिती आणि निर्णय घेणे यातील त्यांच्या सहभागावर बंधने येतात”<sup>1</sup> आजही बऱ्याच स्त्रिया वडिल, भाऊ, नवरा ,मुलगा यावर अवलंबून असतात. अशा स्त्रियांना तर विचार करण्याचेही स्वातंत्र्य नसते. अशा विविध प्रकारची असमानता अजूनही समाजात टिकून असल्याचे दिसून येते. समाजातील असमानता दूर करण्यासाठी आजपर्यंत अनेक प्रकारचे विकास कार्यक्रम हाती घेतले जात आहेत. यामध्ये महिलांचे कल्याण साधणे, व्यक्तिगत विकास साधाणे, त्यांना सबल करणे. अशा विविध कार्यक्रमांमार्फत दृष्टीकोन काळानुसार बदलत चालले आहेत. . महिला सबलीकरण म्हणजे सक्षमीकरण होय. ‘स्त्रीला’सबल करणे म्हणजे सबलीकरण होय. स्वतःची क्षमता वाढविणे म्हणजे “स्व”शक्ती वाढविणे होय. स्वतःमध्ये असलेल्या वेगवेगळ्या कलाकौशल्यांचा, क्षमतांचा विकास करून व त्याचा उपयोग स्वतःसाठी, कुटुंबासाठी आणि समाजासाठी करता येणे व हे करत असताना त्यातून निर्माण होणाऱ्या प्रश्नांना आत्मनिर्भरतेने व आत्मविश्वासाने सामोरे जाणे, तसेच स्वतःच्या गरजा व त्यांची पूर्ती करता येणे हे साध्य होईल. तेव्हा खऱ्या अर्थाने स्त्रीचे सबलीकरण होईल. सबलीकरण ही एक दुहेरी प्रक्रिया आहे की ज्यात तुम्ही सबल व्हा व त्याबद्दल सबल करा<sup>2</sup>.

स्त्रियांच्या अनुभवाने स्वयंसहाय्यता गटाची संकल्पना विकसित झाली. नियमित केलेल्या अल्पबचतीतून, आर्थिक साहाय्य करण्यासाठी , बीज भांडवल उभे करण्यासाठी,

संघटन शक्ती वाढवण्यासाठी ,परस्परांच्या सहकार्याने, सभासदांच्या नेतृत्वाने तयार झालेला गट म्हणजे स्वयंसहाय्यता गट, असे म्हणता येईल. स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटामुळे केवळ पैशाचीच बचत नाही तर वेळ व श्रमाची बचत गटामुळे होते.गटातील प्रत्येक सदस्यांच्या कार्यक्षमतेचा, कौशल्याचा व गुणांचा विकास करण्यासाठी, सबलीकरणासाठी गट हे एक व्यासपीठ आहे. महिलांच्या सार्वगणिक विकास करण्यासाठी गट ही एक सांघिक शक्ती आहे<sup>3</sup>.

संदर्भ: कुलकर्णी विजय, बचतनामा चैतन्य प्रकाशन, राजगुरुनगर, पृष्ठ क्र.15

वर्ष (31 मार्च पर्यंत स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटाचा तपषिल )	बचत गटाचा तपषिल			बचतीचा तपषिल			कर्जाचा तपषिल		
	एकूण बचत गट	एकूण महिला बचत गट	एकूण महिला बचत गटाचे प्रमाण	एकूण बचत गटाची बचत	एकूण महिला बचत गटाची बचत	एकूण महिला बचत गटाच्या बचतीचे प्रमाण	एकूण बचत गटाना दिलेले कर्ज	एकूण महिला बचत गटाची कर्ज	एकूण महिला बचत गटाच्या कर्जाचे प्रमाण
2010-11	74.62	60.98	81.7	7016.30	5298.65	75.5	14547.73	12622.33	86.8
2011-12	79.60	62.99	79.1	6551.41	5104.33	77.9	16534.77	14132.02	85.5
2012-13	73.18	59.38	81.1	6514.86	6514.86	79.3	20585.36	17854.31	86.7
2013-14	74.30	62.52	84.51	9897.42	8012.89	80.96	24017.36	21037.97	87.6
2014-15	77.97	66.51	86.41	11059.84	9264.33	83.77	27562.31	24419.75	83.53
2015-16	79.03	67.63	85.58	13691.39	12035.39	87.91	37286.90	34411.42	92.29
Source:- NABAD Progress Report									

वरील तक्त्यात दर्शविल्याप्रमाणे जरी सन 1910-11 या वर्षापासून सुरु केलेल्या स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटांची बँक जोडणीची संख्या दरवर्षी वेगाने वाढत असल्याचे दिसून येत आहे. यात महिला "स्वयंसहाय्यता समूह बँक जोडणी" चे प्रमाण तसचे बचतीचे प्रमाण आणि कर्जाचे प्रमाण ही वाढत असल्याचे दिसून येत आहे.. सुरुवातीला 1993 मार्च अखेर संपूर्ण देशात स्वयंसहाय्यता बँक सलग्न गटाची संख्या ही फक्त 255 होती, मार्च 2016 अखेर 79.0 लाख इतकी झाली आहे. नाबार्डच्या या कार्यक्रमातील यशामागे विविध सरकारी विभाग, स्वयंसेवी संस्था आणि विविध मंडळे, ग्राम स्वयंसेवक यांनी बचत गट स्थापनेत मोलाची भूमिका बजावली असली तरी सुध्दा काही बचत गट स्थापन करण्यात बँकेचाही सहभाग आहे. नवनिर्माणित कार्यपध्दतीमुळे बँका स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटांना थेट किंवा निमषासकीय संस्थाकडून वित्त पुरवठा करू शकल्या. याबरोबर सर्वांनी स्थापलेल्या गटांना बँकेषी जोडल्या नंतर वेळोवेळी बँकिंग सेवा पुरवण्यामध्ये बँकांची

भूमिका ही त्याहूनही महत्त्वपूर्ण असते. वरील सर्व बँकामध्ये सार्वजनिक आणि खाजगी व्यापारी बँकांनी गट जोडण्यामध्ये व वित्तीय सेंवा देण्यात भरघोस कामगिरी केली आहे

स्वयंसहाय्यता बचत गटाद्वारे महिलांचे विविध अंगानी उदा. आर्थिक, राजकीय आणि सामाजिक , व्यक्तीगत सबलीकरण घडून येते. उदा. गटात येणाऱ्या सदस्याला कर्जाची सुविधा उपलब्ध झाल्यामुळे ती घरात अत्यंत आत्मविश्वासाने मत मांडते, निर्णय घेते. दोन पैसे खर्च करणे अवघड वाटत नाही तर काही ठिकाणी विचार करण्याची ताकद ही वाढलेली आहे. म्हणून आर्थिक, राजकीय आणि सामाजिक , व्यक्तीगत सबलीकरण वेगळे करणे अवघड आहे. कारण एकाचे परिणाम दुसऱ्यावर होत असतात<sup>4</sup>.

संदर्भ:-

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श्रीमती होन कविता संपत (1512-1515)

## महाराष्ट्रातील पशुधन

### श्रीमती होन कविता संपत

संशोधक विद्यार्थिनी

भारत हा कृषीप्रधान देश आहे. भारतात जवळ – जवळ 60 टक्के लोकसंख्या शेती व्यवसाय करतात. परंतु भारतीय शेतीत मागास उत्पादन तंत्र वापरत असल्याने शेतीची उत्पादकता कमी आहे. आणि म्हणून कृषीप्रधान ग्रामिण अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासात पशुधन महत्वाची भूमिका बजावते. याद्वारे विविध रोजगाराच्या संधी निर्माण झाल्या आहेत. तसेच शेतकरी याच्या उत्पादनातही भर पडली आहे. परीणामी ग्रामिण अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासात वृद्धी होत आहे. पशुधन उत्पादनामुळे पशुधारकांच्या उत्पादनाच्या प्रवाह कोणत्याही ऋतुत वर्षभर सातत्याने सुरू राहतो. अशा प्रकारे पशुसंवर्धन आणि पशुधन हे सर्वसामान्य जनतेला वरदानच ठरलेले आहे. पशुधनामुळे शेतकऱ्यांना आणि इतर मागास लोकांना शाश्वत उत्पन्न मिळवून देणारा व्यवसाय ठरला आहे. आणि म्हणून ग्रामिण भागाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेचा शाश्वत उन्नतीमध्ये महत्वाची भूमिका बजावते. आणि म्हणून पशुधन गणनाच्या अभ्यासाला महत्वाचे स्थान आहे.

**पशुधन गणना** – पशुधन गणना दर पाच वर्षांनी केली जाते आणि त्यानुसार आपणास पशुधनाचे महत्त्व आणि पशुधनामुळे निर्माण झालेला रोजगार कमी झालेला बेकारी कमी झालेले दारिद्र्य वाढलेला उत्पन्न स्तर याची प्रचिती येते. म्हणून 2012 नुसार पशुधन गणनेनुसार महाराष्ट्रात असलेले पशुधन पुढीलप्रमाणे –

### एकोणीसावी पशुधन योजना विभागा नुसार असलेले पशुधन वर्ष 2012

पशुवैद्यकीय विभाग	गाय व बैल	म्हशी व रेडे	शेळ्या व मेंढ्या	इतर पशुधन	एकुण पशुधन
कोकण	1,106	397	365	16	1884
नाशिक	3,688	889	3,268	126	7,971
पुणे	2,488	2,202	2,913	56	7,659
औरंगाबाद	1,936	510	1,163	59	3,668
लातूर	1,643	683	781	39	3,146
अमरावती	2,248	453	1,338	44	4,083
नागपुर	2,375	461	1,188	54	4,078
एकुण	15,484	5,595	11,096	394	32,489
	(8.1)	(5.1)	(5.5)	(3.3)	(6.3)
भारत	1,90,904	1,08,702	2,00,242	11,834	5,12,057
राज्याचा क्रमांक	4	8	6	25	6

संदर्भ – महाराष्ट्राची आर्थिक पाहणी 2015-16, पान नं. 87  
(कंसातील आकडे भारताची टक्केवारी दर्शवितात.)



वरील तक्तात 2012 च्या जनगणनेनुसार महाराष्ट्रात असणाऱ्या पशुधनाची माहिती दिलेली आहे. त्यानुसार पशुवैद्यकीय विभागांतर्गत गाई व बैल याची सर्वात मोठी संख्या 3688 नाशिक या विभागात आहे. तर सर्वात कमी संख्या 1106 कोकण या विभागात असलेले दिसून येतात. तसेच म्हशी व रेडे यांची 2202 सर्वात जास्त संख्या पुणे या विभागात दिसते तर सर्वात कमी संख्या 397 कोकण या विभागात असलेली दिसून येते. तसेच शेळ्या व मेंढ्या याची सर्वात जास्त संख्या 3268 नाशिक विभागात आहे तर सर्वात कमी शेळ्या मेंढ्याचे प्रमाण 365 कोकण या विभागात आहे. एकुण पशुधनाचा विचार केला तर नाशिक विभागात सर्वात जास्त पशुधन आहे. तर सर्वात कमी पशुधन हे कोकण या विभागात आहे. भारत देशाचा विचार केला तर सर्वात जास्त पशुधनात शेळ्या व मेंढ्या आहेत तर सर्वात कमी पशुधन इतर पशुधन आहे. भारताशी तुलना करता महाराष्ट्रातील ही पशुधनातील टक्केवारी ही फक्त 6 टक्के असलेली दिसून येते.

**पशुवैद्यकीय पायाभुत सुविधा** – महाराष्ट्र राज्यात पशुधनाच्या आरोग्याची निगा राखण्यासाठी राज्य शासनाने अनेक पायाभुत सुविधा निर्माण केल्या आहेत. पुढील तक्त्यावरून पशुवैद्यकीय विभागानिहाय पायाभुत सुविधा दाखवल्या आहेत. त्यावरून पायाभुत सुविधाचा विकास लक्षात येतो.

**“महाराष्ट्रातील विभागानिहाय पशुवैद्यकीय पायाभुत सुविधा ”**

पशुवैद्यकीय विभाग	जिल्हा कृत्रीम रेतन केंद्र	बहुचिकित्सालये	लघु बहुचिकित्सालये	पशु वैद्यकीय		फिरते पशु वैद्यकीय दवाखाने
				श्रेणी I	श्रेणी II	
कोकण	4	4	20	142	354	12
नाशिक	5	5	25	345	575	6
पुणे	5	5	26	460	559	7
औरंगाबाद	4	3	20	160	288	2
लातूर	4	4	20	165	290	3
अमरावती	5	5	27	193	379	17
नागपुर	6	6	30	283	463	18
एकुण	33	32	168	1,748	2,848	65

संदर्भ – महाराष्ट्राची आर्थिक पहाणी सन 2015 – 16 पान नं. 88

वरील तक्तात महाराष्ट्रातील विभागानिहाय पशुवैद्यकीय पायाभुत सुविधा दर्शविल्या आहेत. त्यानुसार जिल्हा कृत्रीम रेतन केंद्र 33 आहेत बहुचिकित्सालयाची संख्या 32 आहेत लघुचिकित्सालये 168 आहेत. पशुवैद्यकीय दवाखाने श्रेणी I व श्रेणी II अनुक्रमे 1748 व 2848 आहेत तर फिरते पशुवैद्यकीय दवाखाने हे 65 असलेले दिसून येतात यावरून पशुवैद्यकीय पायाभुत सुविधाचा विकास झालेल्या दिसून येतो.

**कृत्रीम रेतन –**

पशुचा विकास आणि वाढ करण्यासाठी कृत्रीम रेतनही उपलब्ध करून दिले जाते. कृत्रीम रेतनाची सुविधा 4,861 केंद्रांमध्ये उपलब्ध करून देण्यात आले आहे. पुणे नागपुर व औरंगाबाद येथील तीन प्रयोगशाळांमध्ये गोठीत वीर्यनळ्यांची निर्मिती केली जाते. आणि राज्यातील 33 जिल्हा कृत्रीम रेतन केंद्रांना व इतर कृत्रीम रेतन केंद्रांना त्याचा पुरवठा केला जातो.

सन 2015-16 मध्ये डिसेंबर पर्यंत पशुवैद्यकीय विभागनिहाय करण्यात आलेले कृत्रिम रेतन पुढील तक्त्यात दर्शविले आहे.

**“ विभागनिहाय करण्यात आलेले कृत्रिम रेतन सन 2015-16**

पशुवैद्यकीय विभाग	एकुण केलेले कृत्रिम रेतन	एकुण जन्मलेल्या वासरांची संख्या
कोकण	63	26
नाशिक	344	138
पुणे	649	261
औरंगाबाद	151	48
लातूर	168	51
अमरावती	106	36
नागपुर	112	43
महाराष्ट्र	1593	603

संदर्भ – महाराष्ट्राची सा. पहाणी सन 2015-16 पान 88

वरील तक्त्यात एकुण केलेले कृत्रिम रेतन दाखविले आहे. त्यात सर्वात जास्त रेतन केलेला विभाग पुणे 649 हा आहे तर सर्वात कमी रेतन विभाग कोकण 63 हा आहे. तर महाराष्ट्रातील एकुण पशु कृत्रिम रेतन हे 1593 एवढे दिसते. तर त्यापासून जन्मलेल्या वासरांची संख्या सर्वात जास्त पुणे 261 विभागात आहे तर सर्वात कमी जन्मलेल्या वासरांची संख्या कोकण 26 या विभागाची आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील जन्मलेल्या एकुण वासरांची संख्या 603 एवढे आहे.

पशुधन हा मानवी कल्याणाशी संबंधीत घटक आहे आणि म्हणून हा घटक दारिद्र्यात घट, बेकारीत घट, आणि रोजगारात वाढ तसेच मानवी घटकाला आर्थिक सुबतता प्राप्त करून देणारा घटक आहे आणि म्हणून पशुधन विकासासाठी विविध योजना राबविल्या जातात त्यापुढीलप्रमाणे

**1. राष्ट्रीय गुरे व म्हैस पैदास प्रकल्प –**

राष्ट्रीय गुरे व म्हैस पैदास प्रकल्प हा 100 टक्के केंद्र पुरस्कृत कार्यक्रम असून तो पशु प्रजनन सेवेचे बळकटीकरण व विस्तारीकरण, देशी जातीचे संवर्धन तसेच ग्रामिण युवकांसाठी स्वयंरोजगार निर्मितीकरीता महाराष्ट्र पशुधन विकास मंडळामार्फत राबविण्यात येत आहे. या योजनेअंतर्गत सन 2014-15 मध्ये 42.70 लाख खर्च करण्यात आला. तसेच केंद्र सरकारने सन 2017-15 मध्ये या कार्यक्रमांतर्गत पशुधन विकास महामंडळास रु. 54.39 कोटी निधी मंजूर केला आहे.

**2. राष्ट्रीय पशुधन अभियान –**

सन 2014 – 15 मध्ये केंद्र शासनाने सामाजिक व आर्थिक दृष्ट्या मागास वर्गीयाकरीता शेळी, मेंढी, कुक्कुट व डुक्कर यांच्या विविध योजना एकत्रित करून राष्ट्रीय पशुधन अभियानाची सुरुवात केली. यामध्ये केंद्र व राज्य शासनाच्या 75:25 असा हिस्सा/वाटा आहे. या काळात केंद्र शासनाकडे रु. 137.24 कोटी रकमेचे सात प्रस्ताव सादर केले असून त्यापैकी तीन प्रस्तावास म्हणजेच परीसरातील ग्रामिण कुक्कुट पालन, पशुधन विमा गवत कापणी यंत्राचे वाटप यांना मान्यता दिली आहे. त्यासाठी केंद्र शासनाने 13.27 कोटी निधी वितरीत केला आहे.

**3. पशुधन विमा योजना –**

पशुधन विमा ही केंद्रपुरस्कृत योजना असुन महाराष्ट्र विकास महमंडाळामार्फत राज्यात सन 2006-07 पासुन राबविण्यात येत आहे. या योजनेचा प्रमुख उद्देश पशुधारकाकडे उपलब्ध असलेल्या जनावरांचा नैसर्गिक आपत्ती अपघात अथवा रोगामुळे आकस्मित मृत्यु झाल्यास होणाऱ्या नुकसानापासुन संरक्षण देणे हा आहे.

सुरुवातीला ही योजना सहा जिल्हयासाठी राबविण्यात आली होती. सन 2010 – 11 मध्ये 18 जिल्हयांसाठी विस्तारीत केली गेली सन 2014 – 15 मध्ये या विम्यासाठी रू. 13.63 लाख खर्च करण्यात आला आहे.

4. **कुक्कुट विकास** – राज्यात कुक्कुटपालन प्रामुख्याने खाजगी कुक्कुट पालकाकडुन केले जाते. राष्ट्रीय पोषण संस्थेने प्रतिवर्ष प्रति व्यक्ती 180 अंडी व 11 किलो मांस सेवनाची शिफारस केली आहे. या दृष्टीने राज्य शासनाने या नाविण्यपूर्ण योजनेद्वारे कुक्कुट पालनास चालना देण्याचे ठरविले आहे. सन 2014 – 15 मध्ये या योजने अंतर्गत 1,021 लाभार्थ्यांवर रू. 14.05 कोटी खर्च झाला.
5. **दुग्ध विकास** – दुग्ध व्यवसाय हा कृषी पुरक व्यवसाय आहे. त्यामुळे ग्रामिण कुटुंबाना रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध होऊन अतिरोक्त त्याच्या आहाराच्या पोषण मुल्यात वृद्धी होते. दुग्ध उत्पादनात राज्याचा सातवा क्रमांक लागतो. राष्ट्रीय कृषी विकास योजने अंतर्गत सन 15 – 16 मध्ये डिसेंबर पर्यंत राज्यातील चार दुग्ध प्रकल्पांना रू. 9.90 कोटी अर्थसहाय्य देण्यात आले.

एकुणच या सर्व योजना मुळे पशुधनास चालना मिळुन आ. विकास होण्यास हातभार लागलेला आहे आणि एकुणच अर्थव्यवस्थेला व्यक्ती विकासास चालना मिळाली आहे.

**संदर्भ –**

महाराष्ट्राची आर्थिक पाहणी 2015 – 16

[www.mahadeshe.maharashtra.gov.in](http://www.mahadeshe.maharashtra.gov.in)

गुजर तृप्ती द्वारकनाथ (1516-1518)

जीएसटी— वस्तु व सेवा कर

गुजर तृप्ती द्वारकनाथ

प्रस्तावना वस्तु व सेवाकर भारतातील अप्रत्यक्ष कराच्या क्षेत्रातील सुधारणांचे लक्षणीय पाऊल आहे. केंद्र व आन्य सरकारच्या अनेक करांचे एकत्रीकरणामुळे तसेच कराच्या आधीच्या टप्प्यांवर वजावट देण्यामुळे दुहेरी कर आकारणीचा होणारा दुष्परिणाम कमी होऊन संपुर्ण देशात एकत्रित कर पध्दतीचा मार्ग मोकळा होईल. ग्राहकांच्या विशेष फायदा सध्या असलेले २५: ते ३०: एकडे एकंदरीत कराचे ओझे कमी होईल. तसेच वस्तु व सेवा करांमुळे त्यांचे उत्पादन स्थानिक तसेच आंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारपेठेत स्पर्धाकरू लागतील. यामुळे आर्थिक प्रगतीस त्वरीत प्रोत्साहन मिळेल. व्यापारातील वाढ कर आधाराचा विस्तार व कर अनुपालन यामुळे केंद्र व राज्य सरकारच्या महसुलीतही वाढ होईल.

या लेखाची उद्दिष्टे:—

जीएसटी — वस्तु व सेवा कर”

या संशोधनास लेख लिहितांना हा लेख योजनाबद्ध रूपात मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे याचाच अर्थ ‘जीएसटी— वस्तु व सेवा कर” या लेखाची रूपरेषा यातील उद्दिष्टे समोर ठेवून मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

१. वस्तु व सेवा कर म्हणजे काय? याचा अभ्यास करणे.
२. वस्तु व सेवा कराचे स्वरूप अर्थ करणे.
३. वस्तु व सेवा कराचे स्वरूप स्पष्ट करणे.
४. वस्तु व सेवा कराची आवश्यकता स्पष्ट करणे.

**संशोधन पध्दती:—** सदर शोधनिबंध हा प्रकाशित दुय्यम माहितीवर आधारलेला असून, त्यासाठी काही संदर्भ पुस्तके, वर्तमानपत्र काही संकेत स्थळांचा वापर करण्यात आलेला आहे.

**जीएसटी स्वरूप:—** अप्रत्यक्ष कराचे जाळे सुटसुटीत करून केंद्राच्या महसुलात अधिकाधिक वाढ करण्याच्या उद्देशाने प्रस्थापित करण्यात आलेल्या वस्तु व सेवा कराला १७ डिसेंबर २०१४ रोजी केंद्रीय मंत्री मंळाने मान्यता दिली. १ एप्रिल २०१६ पासून देशभरात जीएसटीचा अंमलबजावणीमुळे केंद्रीय पातळीवर उत्पादन शुल्क व सेवा कर राज्य पातळीवर मुल्यवर्धीत कर (व्हॅट) व स्थानिक कर रद्द ठरणार आहेत.

जीएसटीचा इतिहास १२२ वी घटना दुरुस्ती ५ मे २०१५ राजी संसदेत मान्यता दिली.

हे विधेयक — लोकसभा — ३ ऑगस्ट २०१६

राज्यसभा — ८ ऑगस्ट २०१६

राष्ट्रपती — ३ सप्टेंबर २०१६

अशा प्रकारे १०१ घटना दुरुस्ती विधेयक ८/०९/२०१६ रोजी अधिसूचित. १ जुलै २०१७ लागू झाले.

**जीएसटी आवश्यकता:—**

**आपली कररचना अधिक कार्यरत—** रोजगार व उत्पादनाला चालना देणारी सुलभता असणारी हवी या दृष्टीने विविध समित्यांनी सुचना केल्या होत्या. भारताची निर्यात व स्पर्धाताकता वाढविण्यासाठी व्यापक वस्तु व सेवा कराची आवश्यकता आहे. त्याबाबत 'नॅशनल कॉन्सील ऑफ अफ्लाईड इकॉनॉमिक रिसर्च' या संस्थेने सन २००९ मध्ये सविस्तर अभ्यास करून जीएसटीच्या अंमलबजावणीतुन ०.९: ते १.७: राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न वाढण्याची शक्यता व्यक्त केली आहे.

**जीएसटी आंतरराष्ट्रीय अनुभव:—** जीएसटी सर्वप्रथम जगात फ्रान्स देशाने लागू केला. १९५४ मध्ये फ्रान्सचे मॉरिस लॉरे यांनी मुल्यवर्धित कर ही संकल्पना मांडली. उत्पादकांना त्यांनी जेवढा प्रमाणात मुल्यवर्धित केली असेल. तेवढ्या प्रमाणात कर द्यावा व अंतिमतः तेवढाच ग्राहकांकडून वसूल करावा. हे या पध्दतीचे मुख्य सुत्र आहे. विविध देशांनी जीएसटी 'स्वीकारला आहे'. त्याचे प्रारंभ व दर पुढील प्रमाणे दर्शाविली आहे.

अ.क्र.	देश	प्रारंभ	कर दर
१	फ्रान्स	१९९७	२८:
२	ग्रीस	१९९८	३३.२५:
३	चीन	१९९४	१७:
४	आमेरिका	१९९९	३१:
५	रशिया	२०००	३०.२०:
६	श्रीलंका	२००२	१२:
७	जपान	२००८	५:

संदर्भ —<http://www.prisindia.org.in> Wikipedia.org

**भारत व जीएसटी—**

१०१ घटना दुरुस्ती विधेयक राज्यसभेने ०३/०८/२०१६ रोजी व लोकसभेने ०३/०९/२०१६ रोजी अधिसूचित १०१ कायदा २०१६ — ०८/०९/२०१६ रोजी अधिसूचित करण्यात आला. आसाम हे जीएसटी लागू करणारे पहिले राज्य आहे. मुख्य वैशिष्ट्ये — कलम २४६ अ— केंद्र व राज्य यांना एकाच वेळेस वस्तु व सेवा कराची आकरणी व संकलन करता येईल.

कलम २६९ अ— केंद्राला आयतीसह आंतरराष्ट्रीय पुरवठावर कर आकारणी व संकलनाचे अधिकार.

कलम १८ जीएसटी परिषदेचा शिफारशीनुसार राज्यांना ५ वर्षासाठी होणा—या महसुल हानीची भरपाई.

**वस्तु व सेवा कर यामधील समाविष्ट कर:—**

सी जीएसटी

जीएसटी

मुल्यवर्धित १. उत्पादन शुल्क

१. केंद्रीय विक्रीकर

२. सेवाकर

करमणुक व मनोरंजन कर

एस

आयजीएसटी

१. व्हॅट, २. खरेदीदार

३.

२. सीव्हीडी व एसएडी

उपकर व

३. अरिक्कत उत्पादनशुल्क

४. लॉटरी कर व अधिकर

जाहीरात कर, जकात

कर,एलबीटी व इतर प्रवास कर इ.

४. अधिभार व उपकर.....

• जीएसटी – समाविष्ट नसलेले कर—

केंद्रीय कर — सिमाशुल्क, इतर सीमाशुल्क, रस्ता व प्रवासीकर, मालमत्ता कर राज्य कर— वीजशुल्क, मुद्रांक कर इ.

जीएसटीचे फायदे

१. मुल्यकर रद्द होईल.
२. सेवाकर रद्द होईल.
३. कर रचना पारदर्शी होईल व अ समानता कमी होण्यास मदत.
४. जीएसटी लागू झाल्याने देशांतर्गत सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्न ;बळच्छ २: वाढ होईल.
५. केंद्राने लादलेले अनेक कर यामुळे कमी होईल व राज्यांना त्यांची कररचना करणाची मोकळीस मिळेल.
६. मदयावरील कर जीएसटी वगळला जाईल. त्यामुळे मदयांवर किती कर आकारायाच्या याचे स्वातंत्र्य राज्यांना असेल.
७. कराची चोरी किंवा न भरणे किंवा कमी भरणे हे सगळे मी होण्यास मदत होईल.

निष्कर्ष:—

वस्तु व सेवा करामुळे कर सुधाराणा होईल व आंतराज्य कराचा तफावतीमुळे होणारे आर्थिक विपर्यास कमी करण्यासाठी उपयुक्त ठरेल वस्तु व सेवा करामुळे आर्थिक क्रियाशीलता वाढेल. यामुळे कर प्रशासन स्तिर होईल. केंद्र व राज्याने महसुल वाढतील महत्वपुर्ण असे की, यामुळे रोजगार निर्मिती मोठया प्रमाणावर होईल.

संदर्भ सुची:—

१. वस्तु व सेवा कर — महाराष्ट्र शासन विक्रीवर विभाग.
२. अॅड. विरजे सुधीर — वस्तु व सेवा कर अधिनियम तोंड ओळख — अजित प्रकाशन २०१७
३. अॅड. पटवर्धन गोविंद — असा आहे जीएसटी कायदा — सकाळ प्रकाशन २०१७

डॉ. शिवाजी झांझुरणे & प्रा. डॉ. अरूण तवार (1519-1526)

### भारतीय शेतमजुरांच्या समस्यांचा अभ्यास

डॉ. शिवाजी झांझुरणे & प्रा. डॉ. अरूण तवार

सहा. प्राध्यापक, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, सातारा.

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, ज्ञानोपासक महाविद्यालय, परभणी

प्रस्तावना शेतमजूर हा भारताच्या ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेचा आणि ग्रामीण भागातील आर्थिक व सामाजिक जीवनाचा एक अविभाज्य व महत्वपूर्ण घटक आहे. शेतकऱ्याला पेरणीपूर्व मशागतीपासून ते पीक घरात येईपर्यंत शेतमजुरांची आवश्यकता असते. शेतमजूर मिळाले तर पिकांची निगा योग्यप्रकारे राखली जाऊन शेतकऱ्यांच्या उत्पन्नात वाढ होते. पण जर योग्य वेळी शेतमजूर कामासाठी मिळाले नाहीत तर शेती उत्पादनात मोठ्या प्रमाणात घट होवून शेतकऱ्यांचे नुकसान होते. म्हणजेच शेती व शेतकऱ्यांच्या दृष्टीने शेतमजुरांची उपयुक्तता अत्यंत आहे. परंतु दुर्दैव असे की, स्वतः शेतमजुराला मात्र अत्यंत गरीब, हलाखीच्या परिस्थितीत जीवन जगावे लागत आहे. शेतमजुरांची मोठी संख्या व त्यामध्ये सातत्याने होणारी वाढ, शेतमजुरांचे अत्यल्प, बेभरवशाचे तसेच चढ-उताराचे उत्पन्न, समाजातील खालच्या स्तरातील जीवनमान, सातत्याने होणारी पिळवणूक, मागासलेले राहणीमान, सार्वजनिक बेरोजगारी, कर्जबाजारीपणा, संघटनेचा अभाव, त्यांच्यातील अज्ञान व निरक्षरता इत्यादीमुळे देशातील दारिद्रेषेच्या खाली असणाऱ्या लोकसंख्येत शेतमजुरांचेच प्रमाण मोठे आहे. शिवाय शेतीच्या यांत्रिकीकरणामुळे कामाचे दिवस उत्तरोत्तर घटत चालले आहेत, किमान वेतनाचीही योग्य अंमलबजावणी होत नाही. गेल्या अनेक वर्षात त्यांच्या मजुरीत वाढ झालेली नाही. त्यामुळे शेतमजुराला केंव्हा किती मजुरी मिळेल याची काहीही शाश्वती नसते. तसेच बहुसंख्य शेतमजूर हे कर्जबाजारी आहेत. एका अभ्यासानुसार शेतमजूर कुटूंबाच्या एकूण खर्चापैकी सुमारे ८० टक्के रक्कम अन्नधान्य या जीवनावश्यक बाबींवर खर्च केली जाते. शिवाय मिळणारे अन्नधान्य अपुरे आणि हलक्या दर्जाचे देखील असल्याचे आढळून आले आहे. एकूणच, सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजकीय परिस्थिती सर्व बाजूने शेतमजुरांचा कोंडमारा करत असल्यामुळे अलिकडील काळात त्यांची परिस्थिती अधिकच खालावलेली आहे. शिवाय भारतातील शेतमजूर हजारो खेड्यात विखुरलेले असल्यामुळे शेतमजुरांच्या स्थितीचा अभ्यास करण्याकडे आतापर्यंत पाहिजे त्या प्रमाणात लक्ष दिले गेले नाही. परंतु देशाचा सर्वांगीण व जलद गतीने विकास करावयाचा असेल तर देशाच्या आर्थिक नियोजनात समाजातील इतर घटकांच्या सहभागाबरोबरच शेतमजूर या सर्वार्थाने दुर्लक्षित घटकाचाही सहभाग अतिशय महत्वाचा आहे. म्हणूनच प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात शेतमजूर नेमके कोणाला म्हणावयाचे? त्यांची सर्वसाधारणपणे कोणती वैशिष्ट्ये असतात,

भारतीय शेतमजुरांची सद्यस्थिती काय आहे? त्यांना कोणत्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. व त्या समस्या निर्माण होण्यास कोणते घटक कारणीभूत ठरले आहेत. इत्यादी बाबींबरोबरच शेतमजुरांची स्थिती सुधारण्यासाठी सरकारने केलेल्या उपायांचे मूल्यमापन देखील सदर शोधनिबंधात करण्यात आले आहे.

#### ' संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे

१. शेतमजुरांची संकल्पना, वैशिष्ट्ये व सद्यस्थिती अभ्यासणे.
२. भारतीय शेतमजुरांच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक समस्यांचा अभ्यास करणे
३. शेतमजुरांच्या समस्यांस जबाबदार असणाऱ्या कारणांचा शोध घेवून त्यावर उपाय सूचविणे.
४. शेतमजुरांअभावी शेतीवर होणाऱ्या परिणामांकडे लक्ष वेधणे.
५. शेतमजुरांसाठी शासन राबवत असलेल्या योजनांचे मूल्यमापन करणे.

#### ' संशोधनाची गृहिते

१. शेतमजुरांच्या समस्यास अनेक कारणे जबाबदार असली तरी मुळ कारण शेतमजुरांची मोठी व वाढती संख्या हेच आहे.
२. शेतमजुरांच्या विविध समस्यांमुळे संबंधित लोकांच्या जीवनमानाबरोबरच शेती विकास व पर्यायाने देशाच्या विकासावरही त्याचा दूरगामी परिणाम होत आहे.

' संशोधन पध्दती प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी ("भारतीय शेतमजुरांच्या समस्यांचा अभ्यास") प्रामुख्याने विविध अहवाल, संदर्भग्रंथ, मासिके, वर्तमानपत्रे, इंटरनेट यासारख्या द्वितीयक साधन सामुग्रीचा आधार घेण्यात आलेला असून वर्णणात्मक आणि विश्लेषणात्मक संशोधन पध्दतीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

' शेतमजुरांची व्याख्या व संकल्पना शेतमजूर हा शेती व्यवसायातील एक महत्वाचा घटक असून त्याची व्याख्या करणे सोपे नसले तरी काही चौकशी समीत्या व तज्ज्ञांनी शेतमजुरांचा अर्थ स्पष्ट करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

१)सन १९५०-५१ ची शेतमजूर चौकशी समिती : "जे लोक मजुरीवर पीक घेण्यासाठीच्या कार्यात सहभागी होतात त्यांना शेतमजूर म्हणावे."

२)सन १९५६-५७ ची दुसरी शेतमजूर चौकशी समिती : "शेतीमध्ये काम करणारे तर शेतमजूर असतातच शिवाय दुग्धपालन, पशुपालन, कुक्कुटपालन इत्यादी व्यवसायातील लोकसुद्धा शेतमजुरांच्या गटात येतात."

३)राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग : "ज्या व्यक्ती अकुशल आणि स्वसंघटित असून उपजिवीकेसाठी त्यांच्याजवळ श्रम हेच एकमेव साधन आहे त्यांना शेतमजूर म्हणता येईल."

थोडक्यात, आपल्याला असे म्हणता येईल की, सर्वसाधारणपणे सशेतीत काम करण्यासाठी ज्यांना तात्पुरते किंवा विशिष्ट कालावधीसाठी वेतन देऊन कामावर ठेवले जाते त्यांना शेतमजूर म्हणतात."

#### ' शेतमजुरांची वैशिष्ट्ये (Features of Agricultural Labour)



सर्वसाधारणपणे आपणाला भारतीय शेतमजुरांची वैशिष्ट्ये पुढीलप्रमाणे सांगता येतील.

१. शेतमजुरांना उपलब्ध असणारा रोजगार संधीच्या मानाने शेतमजुरांची संख्या अतिरिक्त आहे.
२. इतर क्षेत्रातील मजुरांमधील निरक्षरतेच्या तुलनेत शेतमजुरांमधील निरक्षरतेचे प्रमाण अधिक मोठे आहे.
३. शेतमजूर संपूर्ण देशभर पसरलेले / विखुरलेले आहेत.
४. औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील कामगार सर्वसाधारणपणे कुशल आहेत तर शेतमजूर अकुशल आहेत.
५. शेतमजुरांची सौदाशक्ती अतिशय कमी आहे.
६. इतर कामगारांना मिळणाऱ्या मजुरी दराच्या तुलनेत शेतमजुरांना मिळणाऱ्या मजुरीचा दर अल्प आहे.

#### ' भारताच्या कृषीमधील श्रमशक्तीचे वितरण

भारताच्या वेगवेगळ्या कालखंडात कृषीमधील श्रमशक्तीचे वितरण कसे होते व त्यामध्ये कसे बदल होत गेले हे आपणाला तक्ता क्रमांक १ वरून लक्षात येते.

#### कृषीमधील श्रमशक्तीचे कालखंडनिहाय वितरण (१९६१ ते २०११)

वर्ष	एकूण लोकसंख्या (कोटीमध्ये)	कृषीमधील कामगार (टक्केवारीमध्ये)	एकूण संख्या	शेती संख्या (टक्केवारीमध्ये)	कसणाऱ्यांची संख्या (टक्केवारीमध्ये)	शेतमजुरांची संख्या (टक्केवारीमध्ये)
१९६१	४३.९	७२.३६	५२.८०	४३.१४	२६.९८	१९.५६
१९७१	५४.८	७०.१२	४३.१४	४२.३३	२६.०२	२६.९८
१९८१	६८.३	६८.३५	३९.८५	३९.८५	२७.१६	२७.१६
१९९१	८४.४	६७.०१	३१.८५	३१.८५	२६.६९	२६.६९
२००१	१०२.७	५८.४०	२४.६०	२४.६०	३०.००	३०.००
२०११	१२१.०	५४.६०	२४.६०	२४.६०	३०.००	३०.००

वनतबमरू छैठ त्मचवतजे ६१<sup>न</sup> — ६६<sup>न</sup> त्वनदकेए ब्मदेने वि प्दकपंए ज्जच्छ लदंसलेपेण

वरील तक्ता क्रमांक १ चे निरीक्षण केले असता आपल्या असे लक्षात येते की, सन १९६१ मध्ये शेतीमधील एकूण श्रमशक्तीपैकी शेतमजुरांची संख्या ही केवळ १९.५६ टक्के इतकी होती. त्यामध्ये सातत्याने वाढ होवून सन २०११ मध्ये ती ३०.०० टक्के इतकी झाली. म्हणजेच १९६१ ते २०११ या पन्नास वर्षांच्या कालावधीत शेतमजुरांच्या संख्येत जवळपास दीड पटीपेक्षाही अधिक (१.५३ पट) वाढ झाल्याचे दिसून येते.

#### ' भारतीय शेतमजुरांच्या आर्थिक समस्या ;म्बवदवउपबे च्त्वइसमउेद्ध

१. **हंगामी रोजगाराची समस्या :** शेती व्यवसायात हंगामाच्या काळातच रोजगार उपलब्ध होत असल्यामुळे हंगामाचा काळ वगळता उर्वरित दिवस शेतमजुरांना बेकार रहावे लागते. त्यांची मजुरीही अनिश्चित स्वरूपाची असते. त्यामुळे त्यांच्या कुटुंबाचे राहणीमान समाजातील सर्वात खालच्या पातळीचे आहे.

२. **बेरोजगारीची समस्या** : वास्तविक पाहता शेतमजुरांच्या रोजगारांचा कालखंड हा निरनिराळ्या घटक राज्यात, निरनिराळ्या पिकांच्या बाबतीत निरनिराळा असल्यामुळे पहावयास मिळते. ज्या भागात नियमित व निश्चित स्वरूपाच्या सिंचनसोई आहेत अशा ठिकाणी वर्षात दोन—तीन पिके काढता येणे शक्य असते. (भारतात स्थूल सिंचित क्षेत्र ४५ टक्के इतके आहे.) परंतु आज देशातील बहुतांश भागात शेतमजुरांना वर्षातून ४ ते ६ महिने बेकारीला तोंड द्यावे लागते.
  ३. **अल्प मजुरीची समस्या** : शेतमजुरांना कृषी हंगामाच्या काळात जरी तुलनेने अधिक मजुरी मिळत असली तरी वर्षभराचा विचार करता मिळणारी सरासरी मजुरी ही अतिशय कमी असते. त्यातून शेतमजुरांना मुलभूत गरजाही पूर्ण करणे शक्य होत नाही.
  ४. **यांत्रिकीकरणाची समस्या** : अलिकडे शेती व्यवसायाचे अधिकाधिक यांत्रिकीकरण केले जात असल्याने प्रत्यक्षात शेतमजुरांची बेकारी आणि न्यून रोजगार यामध्ये वाढ होत आहे. आज देशातील यांत्रिकीकरणाखालील स्थूल शेतजमीनीचे प्रमाण १९० लक्ष हेक्टर इतके आहे. त्यामुळे ज्याच्या अंगी शेतकीय यंत्रसामुग्री हाताळण्याचे कौशल्य नाही अशा शेतमजुरांच्या बाबतीत बेरोजगारीचे भय अधिक आहे.
  ५. **किंमत वाढीची समस्या**: भारतात सन १९७० पासून वाढत्या किंमतीची प्रवृत्ती निर्माण झाली असून अस्थिर व अत्यल्प उत्पन्न असणाऱ्या शेतमजुरांची स्थिती अधिकच कष्टमय झाली आहे. तसेच अलिकडील काळात पैशाचे मूल्य देखील मोठ्या प्रमाणात घटल्याने जीवनावश्यक वस्तू खरेदी करणेही शेतमजुरांना दुरापास्त झाले आहे.
  ६. **दारिद्र्याची समस्या**: भारतीय शेतमजुरांना मिळणारे उत्पन्न जेमतेम त्यांच्या उदरनिर्वाहापुरते असल्याने त्यांच्यामध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात दारिद्र्य असल्याचे आढळून येते. शेतमजुरांची मूले दारिद्र्यामुळे शिक्षण आणि प्रशिक्षणापासून वंचित राहतात. परिणामी शेतमजुरांमध्ये पिढ्यांन—पिढ्या शेतमजुरी करण्याशिवाय दुसरा पर्याय नसतो. म्हणजेच शेतमजुरांना दारिद्र्याच्या दुष्टचक्राचा आयुष्यभर सामना करावा लागतो.
  ७. **कर्जबाजारीपणा** : शेतमजुरांना मिळणारे उत्पन्न अल्प असल्याने त्यांना अनेक वेळा नातेवाईक, खाजगी सावकार किंवा जमीनदारांकडून चढ्या दराने कर्ज घ्यावे लागते. त्यामुळे कर्ज फेडण्यासाठी अल्प मजुरीवरदेखील काम करावे लागते.
  ८. **सामाजिक सुरक्षिततेचा अभाव**: शेतमजुरांना इतर क्षेत्रातील कामगारांप्रमाणे सामाजिक सुरक्षितता मिळत नाही. वृद्धपकाळासाठी, अपघात झाला असता मिळणारी नुकसान भरपाई, मोबदला त्यांना मिळत नाही.
- ' भारतीय शेतमजुरांच्या सामाजिक समस्या 'वबपंस च्तवइसमउेद्ध

१. **सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा नाही:** शेतमजुरांची आर्थिक स्थिती अत्यंत बिकट असल्याने त्यांच्यात निरक्षरतेचे प्रमाण खूपच अधिक आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे अशा कुटुंबांना आपल्या दैनंदिन जीवनावश्यक गरजा पूर्ण करण्याइतपत उत्पन्न मिळविण्यासाठी कुटुंबातील स्त्रीया आणि मुले यांना मिळेल त्या कामावर मिळालेल्या अल्प मजुरीवर काम करणे भाग पडते. अशा कुटुंबांना समाजात स्थान नसते. कोणत्याही सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक आणि राजकीय क्षेत्रात त्यांच्या मताला किंमत नसते. एवढेच नव्हे तर त्यांना स्वतःचे मतदेखील नसते. त्यांना आर्थिकदृष्टीने सबल असणाऱ्या व्यक्तीच्या मतानुसारच आपले स्वतःचे मत बनवावे लागते.
२. **बदलती समाज मानसिकता:** आज ग्रामीण भागात शेतमजुरांना विशेषतः त्यांच्या मुलांना शेती व्यवसायात काम करणे कमीपणाचे वाटते. त्यामुळे अनेकवेळा ते काम उपलब्ध असताना देखील कामाला जात नाहीत. परिणामी त्यांना बेकारीचा सामना करावा लागतो.
३. **शेतमजुरांचे सामाजिक शोषण:** भारतातील बहुतेक शेतमजूर हे प्रामुख्याने अनुसूचित जाती व जमातीतील असल्याने या शेतमजुरांना प्राप्त झालेला सामाजिक दर्जा हीन समजला जातो. तसेच ते दारिद्र्याने ग्रासलेले असल्याने आणि असंघटित असल्याने त्यांची पिळवणूक खेड्यातील जमीन मालक करतात.  
एकूणच, वरील सर्व आर्थिक व सामाजिक समस्यांमुळे भारतातील शेतमजुरांची स्थिती अत्यंत हलाखीची झाली आहे.

#### ' शेतमजुरांच्या समस्या निर्माण होण्यास जबाबदार असणारी कारणे

भारतातील शेतमजुरांच्या समस्या निर्माण होण्यास आणि त्या समस्या अधिक तीव्र करण्यास पुढील कारणे जबाबदार आहेत.

१. **वाढती लोकसंख्या:** भारताची लोकसंख्या स्वातंत्र्यानंतर अधिक वेगाने वाढून १२५ कोटीपेक्षा अधिक झाली आहे. परंतु या वाढत्या लोकसंख्येला आवश्यक तेवढी जमीन उपलब्ध नाही. तसेच भारताचा औद्योगिक विकास मंद गतीने होत असल्याकारणाने रोजगाराच्या दृष्टीने वाढत्या लोकसंख्येला उदयोगधंदे सामावून घेऊ शकत नाहीत. त्यामुळे हा भार शेतीवर पडून शेतमजुरांच्या संख्येत वेगाने वाढ झाली व समस्या निर्माण झाल्या.
२. **निसर्गावरील अवलंबित्व :** भारतीय शेती निसर्गावर अवलंबून असल्याने शेती उत्पादनात निश्चितता नसते. त्यामुळे शेतीवर अवलंबून असणाऱ्यांना देखील उत्पन्नाची हमी नसते. ते अधिक दैववादी बनतात.
३. **शेतजमीनीचे विषम वाटप :** भारतातील शेतजमीनीचे वाटप विषम झाले आहे. म्हणजेच काहीना स्वतःची जमीन काहीच नाही तर काहींच्या मालकीचे मात्र खूप मोठे धारणक्षेत्र असल्याचे पहावयास मिळते.

४. लघु व कुटीरद्योगाचा च्हास : भारताच्या ग्रामीण भागातील लघु व कुटीर उद्योगांचा च्हास झाल्यामुळे अशा उद्योगावर पुर्वी जे लोक गुजराण करीत होते त्यांना आता आपल्या उपजीविकेसाठी शेती व शेतमजुरी हाच पर्याय शिल्लक राहिला. याचा परिणाम म्हणून शेतमजुरांच्या संख्येत वाढ होवून शेतमजुरांच्या समस्या अधिक तीव्र बनल्या आहेत.

५. असंघटीत स्वरूप : ब्रिटीश काळातच नव्हे तर स्वतंत्र भारतातही शेतमजूर असंघटित राहिले आहेत. परिणामी त्यांची सौदाशक्ती अत्यल्प राहिली आहे.

थोडक्यात, भारतीय शेतकऱ्यांच्या समस्या निर्माण होण्यास व त्याअधिक तीव्र होण्यासाठी मानवनिर्मित व निसर्गनिर्मित अशी दोन्हीही कारणे जबाबदार असली तरी मानवनिर्मित कारणे अधिक महत्वाची असल्याचे लक्षात येते.

#### ' शेतमजुरां अभावी शेतीवर होणारे परिणाम ;मिभजेद

योग्यवेळी मजूर न मिळाल्याने शेतीकामे वेळेवर होत नाहीत. परिणामी उत्पादन क्षमतेवर विपरीत परिणाम होऊन उत्पादन घट होते. उत्पादन घटल्यास मशागत, बियाणे, खते, किटकनाशके इत्यादींवर केलेल्या खर्चाचा भार शेतकऱ्याला सहन करावा लागतो. तसेच मजुरांअभावी वेळेवर न झालेली कामे उशिरा केल्याने वेळ व मजुरीचा खर्च अधिक वाढतो. मजुरांची मागणी वाढल्याने मजुरीचे दरही वाढतात. एकंदरीत शेतकऱ्यांचा उत्पादन खर्च वाढतो. व उत्पन्नापेक्षा खर्च वाढल्यानंतर आता शेती परवडत नाही या मतांपर्यंत शेतकरी येतो. व त्याच्यामध्ये नैराश्य येते.

#### ' शेतमजुरांसाठीच्या शासकीय उपाययोजनांचे मूल्यमापन ;अंसनंजपवद

भारतीय शेतमजुरांच्या समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी आतापर्यंत शासन, व्यक्ती आणि संस्था यांनी प्रयत्न केलेले आहेत. सरकारने शेतमजुरांच्या समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी अनेक योजना तयार करून त्या राबविल्या आहेत. तसेच अनेक संस्था स्थापन करून त्यांच्यामार्फत कार्यक्रम राबविण्यात येत आहेत. परंतु या सर्व योजनांचे निश्चित केलेले उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यात मर्यादित यश आले आहे. कारण या सर्व योजना व कार्यक्रमांचा लाभ ज्यांच्याकरीता या योजना राबविल्या जात आहेत त्यांच्यापर्यंत पोहचतच नाही. त्याची कारणे प्रशासकीय व व्यवस्थापकीय स्वरूपाची आहेत. तसेच ज्यांना या योजनांपासून लाभ होणार आहे त्यांनाही अज्ञानामुळे आपल्याला होणाऱ्या लाभाची माहिती नसते.

शेतमजुरांच्या समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी सरकारने विविध कायदे करून त्याची अंमलबजावणी केली असली तरी यालाही फारसे यश आलेले दिसत नाही. तसेच अनेक व्यक्ती व संस्था यांनी शेतमजुरांच्या समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी त्यांच्या संघटना बांधून लढे उभारण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. परंतु शेतमजुरांचे अज्ञान, अशिक्षितपणा, दारिद्र्य यासारख्या अडचणींमुळे त्यांच्या संघटना होऊ शकत नाही. आणि झाल्या तरी त्या टिकू शकत नाहीत. कारण शेतमजूर एकाच कामावर संख्येने अधिक असत नाहीत. त्यामुळे त्यांना एकत्र आणणे, त्यांची संघटना होणे अवघड असते. संघटनेद्वारा कामगारांची सौदाशक्ती वाढवून

त्यांच्या समस्या सोडविणे हे औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात शक्य असते. परंतु शेतमजुरांच्या बाबत हा मार्ग दुरापास्त आहे. म्हणून ही उपाययोजनाही फारशी यशस्वी होत नाही.

### ' निष्कर्ष ;बदबसनेपवदद्ध

१. सर्वसाधारणपणे भारतीय शेतमजुरांसमोर हंगामी रोजगार, बेरोजगारी, अल्पमजुरी, यांत्रिकीकरण, किंमतवाढ, दारिद्र्य, कर्जबाजारीपणा या सारख्या आर्थिक समस्या तर सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठेचा अभाव, बदलती समाज मानसिकता, शेतमजुरांचे सामाजिक शोषण अशा सामाजिक समस्या आढळून येतात.
२. शेतमजुरांच्या समस्या निर्माण होण्यास व त्या अधिक तीव्र होण्यासाठी मानवनिर्मित व निसर्गनिर्मित कारणे जबाबदार आहेत. परंतु त्यापैकी मानवनिर्मित कारणे अधिक महत्वाची असल्याचे आढळून येते.
३. भारतीय शेतमजुरांच्या समस्या निर्माण होण्यास प्रामुख्याने वाढती लोकसंख्या, निसर्गावरील शेतीचे अवलंबित्व, शेत जमीनीचे विषम वाटप, लघु व कुटीरउद्योगांचा न्हास, असंघटित स्वरूप हे घटक जबाबदार आहेत.
४. सन १९६१ मध्ये शेतीमधील एकूण श्रमशक्तीपैकी शेतमजुरांची संख्या ही केवळ १९.५६ टक्के इतकी होती. त्यामध्ये सातत्याने वाढ होवून सन २०११ मध्ये ती ३०.०० टक्के इतकी झाली. म्हणजेच १९६१ ते २०११ या पन्नास वर्षांच्या कालावधीत शेतमजुरांच्या संख्येत जवळपास दीड पटीपेक्षा अधिक (१.५३ पट) वाढ झाल्याचे दिसून येते.
५. भारतीय शेतमजुरांमध्ये अनुसूचित जाती व जमातीच्या लोकांचे प्रमाण सर्वाधिक असून मोलमजुरी हेच या वर्गातील लोकांच्या उत्पन्नाचे एकमेव साधन असल्याचे आढळते.
६. भारतीय शेतमजुरांच्या समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी आतापर्यंत शासन, व्यक्ती आणि संस्था यांनी निश्चितपणे प्रयत्न केलेले आहेत. परंतु सदरील प्रयत्न शेतमजुरांचे परावलंबित्व कमी करण्यास अपुरे पडल्याचे स्पष्ट होते.

### ' उपाययोजना ;त्मउमकपमेद्ध

१. देशाचा सर्वांगीण व जलद गतीने विकास करण्यासाठी देशाच्या आर्थिक नियोजनात समाजातील इतर घटकांच्या सहभागाबरोबरच शेतमजूर या सर्वार्थाने दुर्लक्षित घटकांचा सहभाग अतिशय महत्वाचा आहे.
२. शेतमजुरांना किमान वेतन आणि रोजगाराची हमी यासाठी शेती व्यवसायाचे हंगामी स्वरूप अर्थात निसर्गावरील अवलंबित्व कमी करणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. यासाठी बाराही महिने शेती करता येईल या दृष्टीने सिंचनाच्या सुविधा वाढविल्या पाहिजेत.

३. शेतमजुरांची आर्थिक स्थिती सुधारण्यासाठी बेघर शेतमजुरांना अत्यल्प दरात घरासाठी जागा व ते बांधण्यासाठी अल्पदरात अर्थसाहाय्य त्यांच्या मुलांना मोफत कृषी शिक्षण इत्यादी सवलती द्याव्यात.

### ' सारांश

भारतातील शेतमजुरांची स्थिती सुधारण्यासाठी शासकीय पातळीवरून आतापर्यंत अनेक प्रयत्न केले गेले आहेत. यापुढेही ते होत राहतील. पण एक वास्तव आपण स्वीकारले पाहिजे की, सर्वच शेतमजुरांना भारताच्या शेतीक्षेत्रात सामावून घेण्यास आता पुरेसा वाव नाही. त्यामुळे आपल्याला ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या द्वितीय व तृतीय क्षेत्राचा विकास घडवून शेती क्षेत्रातील ज्यादा श्रमशक्ती उदयोग व सेवा क्षेत्राकडे परावर्तित केली पाहिजे. तसेच शेतमजुरांना शिक्षण देवून आणि स्वतःच्या संघटना स्थापन करण्याचे तंत्र शिकवून त्यांचा सामाजिक दर्जा कसा उंचावेल व त्यांचे संघटनात्मक सामर्थ्य कसे वाढेल यावर भर देणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे.

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**प्रस्तावणाः** - अहमदनगर जिल्हातील ग्रामपंचायती आणि गांवाचे आणि गांवाचे प्रमाण लक्षात येते. गांवाचे प्रमाण १५८५ असले तरी देखील आजही काही गांवे निर्जन आहे. त्या ठिकाणी मनुष्य वस्ती नाही. तर काही गावामध्ये गट ग्रामपंचायती आहेत. गट ग्रामपंचायती असणा-या गावांचे प्रमाण २१९ आहे. म्हणजेच आजही जवळजवळ ४० टक्के गावाची लोकसंख्या ६०० पेक्षा कमी आहे. अशा लोकांना ग्रामपंचायत कार्यालयासाठी इतर गावामध्ये जावे लागते. तर १४ तालुक्यातील ७ तालुक्याची नमुना निवडपद्धतीने अभ्यासासाठी निवड केलेली आहे. त्यामध्ये निर्मलग्राम पुरस्कार प्राप्त ग्रामपंचायतीच्या निकश समोर ठेवून ग्रामपंचायती अभ्यासासाठी निवडण्यात आलेली आहेत. १४ तालुके ४ विभागलेली आहे. श्रीरामपुर, संगमनेर, कर्जत, नगर अशी विभागणी झालेली असून नगर व श्रीरामपुर तालुक्यात प्रत्येक ४ तर कर्जत व संगमनेर तालुक्यात प्रत्येकी ३ तालुके कार्यरत आहेत.

**1 ग्रामपंचायत प्रमाण :** - महाराष्ट्राचा गतीमानतेत सामाजिक क्षेत्र आणि पायाभूत सुविधा यांना विशेष स्थान आहे. आर्थिक विकास घडवून आणण्यासाठी दुर्बल घटकांना प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीत असणा-या अपंगांना व भेदभाव वागवले जाणा-या खालच्या स्तरांतील लोकांना मदत करण्याच्या हेतु सरकारने केंद्रबिंदु मानला आहे. या विकासाठी शिक्षण, आरोग्य कुटुंबकल्याण काम करण्याची क्षमता या घटकांना प्राधान्य देवून ग्रामीण विकास हेच ध्येय शासन समोर ठेवते आहे. यातून ग्रामीण लोकांचे आरोग्य व्यवस्थीत ठेवणे. त्यांना गावात शिक्षणाची संधी मिळवून देणे. पिण्याच्या पाण्याची सोय करणे. अल्पभुधारक लोकांना काम मिळवून देणे शेतक-यांना विविध स्वरूपाचे अनुदान देणे हा ग्रामपंचायतीचा उद्देश आहे. अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यातील ग्रामपंचायती अनेक पुरस्कार प्राप्त आहेत. ग्रामीण विकासात ग्रामपंचायतीचा मोलाचा वाटा आहे. त्यामुळे गावातील अपंग, वृद्ध, निरक्षर, महिला अशा अनेक लोकांना गावातच अनेक गुप ग्रामपंचायतींची विभागणी होवून स्वतंत्र ग्रामपंचायत स्थापन केल्या आहेत. त्या कारणाने गावतील जनतेला गावातच पाणीपट्टी घर महसुल जमा करता येवु लागला अनेक कागदपत्राची पुर्तता गावातच होत आहे. जिल्हात १४ तालुके आहेत प्रत्येक तालुक्यात ५० पेक्षा जास्त ग्रामपंचायती कार्यरत आहे. अहमदनगर जिल्हात १३११ ग्रामपंचायती आहेत तर २५७ गट ग्रामपंचायती आहेत. एकुल लोकसंख्या विचारात घेता (४०८८०००) शहरी भागात १९.८९ लाख लोकसंख्या शहरी भागात तर ग्रामीण भागात २०.९९ लाख लोकसंख्या वास्तव्य करते. म्हणजेच ग्रामीण लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे स्थलांतरणाचे प्रमाण

देखील कमी आहे . तरुण वर्ग देखील आधुनिक शेतीकडे वळतो आहे . त्यामुळे शेती क्षेत्रातील उत्पादनात वाढ झाली आहे . पुर्वी शहरात उपलब्ध होणा-या सुख सोयी प्राथमिक गरजा आज गावपातळीवर पुर्ण होतात . म्हणुन ग्रामीण लोकांचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे .

अ.नं.	तालुका	ग्रामपंचायत	क्षेत्र	लोकसंख्या
१	अकोला	१९१	१५०९ .६०	२६६६३८
२	जामखेड	८६	८४९ .१०	१०६५६२
३	कर्जत	१२१	१५२३ .८४	२०५६७४
४	कोपरगांव	७९	६९७ .३४	२०६३४०
५	नगर	११३	१४५६ .००	२३०७३३
६	नेवासा	१२९	१२२२ .२६	३२६६९८
७	पारनेर	१३१	१८३० .३७	२४६५५२
८	पाथर्डी	१३४	११८७ .३१	१९२०४५
९	राहता	५८	६०९ .०१	२४३०७६
१०	राहुरी	९६	९३४ .१०	२३०१०८
११	संगमनेर	१६९	१६६२ .३२	३६०११४
१२	शेवगांव	११२	१०३० .२९	२०३६७६
१३	श्रीगोंदा	११४	१५२३ .४७	२५१०३२
१४	श्रीरामपुर	५४	५४० .५९	१६७६९७

### Status of Panchayat Raj in India 2013

वरील कोष्टकावरून लक्षात येते की अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यातील प्रत्येक तालुक्यातील ग्रामपंचायतीचे प्रमाण दिले आहेत सर्वात जास्त ग्रामपंचायती संगमनेर या तालुक्यात आहेत तर सर्वात कमी ग्रामपंचायती श्रीरामपुर या तालुक्यात आहेत . प्रगत तालुका म्हणुन संगमनेर तालुका ओळखला जातो .

**२ ग्रामपंचायतील विविध योजनाः** ग्रामपंचायत विभागाचे विभाग प्रमुख म्हणुन ग्रामसेवक हे कामकाज बघतात . या अंतर्गत ग्रामपंचायत पातळीवर पाणीपट्टी, घरपट्टी, वसुली केली जाते . तशी ग्रामपंचायत स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था असुन त्यांचे सनियंत्रण पंचायत समितीकडुन केली जाते . गावपातळीवर ग्रामपंचायतीच्या अंतर्गत सुविधा पुरवण्यासाठी व उत्पन्न वाढीसाठी गांवात ग्रामविकास निधी उभारला जातो . तर काही योजना केंद्रशासन व राज्यशासन, जिल्हा परिषद यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली गावपातळीवर राबविल्या जातात . उदा .१२ वा वित्त आयोगांतर्गत यशवंत ग्राम समृद्धी योजना तिर्थक्षेत्र विकास योजना जलस्वराज्य कामांना पंचायती समितीमार्फत ग्रामपंचायतीमार्फत अनुदान वाटप होते . अनेक बाबींचा काटेकोर पणे अंमलबजावणी करणा-या ग्रामपंचायतींना प्रेरणा म्हणुन केंद्र शासनाकडुन निर्मलग्राम पुरस्कार प्रदान करण्यात येतो . आज अखेर अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यातील १२४ ग्रामपंचायतींना निर्मलग्राम पुरस्कार प्राप्त झाला आहे .त्या ग्रामपंचायती अंतर्गत कार्यक्षेत्रातील सर्व कुटूंबांना शौचालयाचा उपयोग करण्यात प्रवृत्त करण्यात येते . गावांत सांडपाणी व्यवस्थापन करणे, घनकचरा गावाबाहेर पाठविला जातो . अनेक सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी शौचालय बांधले आहेत . गावातील लोकांच्या प्राथमिक गरजा पुर्ण करण्यासाठी ग्रामपंचायत विविध योजनाद्वारे घरे किंवा अनुदान दिले जाते . महाराष्ट्रात आज ग्रामपंचायत म्हणजे एक स्वराज्य संस्था जिथे स्थानिक निर्णय घेण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य असते .तसेच स्वयंपूर्तीसाठी विविध योजना तयार करून राबविण्याची संपुर्ण अधिकार असणारी घटनात्मक संस्था बनली आहे .



१) **ग्रामपंचायतींना जनसुविधासाठी राबविल्या जाणा-या योजना :** अनुदान हे ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांना दिलेली आर्थिक मदत आहे . त्यातून ग्रामीण जनतेच्या ३० ते ४० टक्के गरजापुर्ण होतात . यातून विविध सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देण्यासाठी या अनुदानाचा उपयोग केला जातो . यातून शौचालये बांधली जातात . गायी घेणे लघु उद्योगासाठी आवश्यक असणारी साधने अनुदान रूपाने दिली जातात . विशेषतः या योजने अंतर्गत ग्रामीण भागात दहन/दफन भूमीची व्यवस्था करण्यासाठी ८ .०० लक्ष रूपये निधी दिला गेला आहे . नवीन आर्थिक तरतुदीनुसार ग्रामपंचायत कार्यालय बांधकामासाठी नविन ग्रामपंचायत निर्मातीसाठी २०१६/१७ पासून रूपये १२ .०० निधी सुचविला आहे . सदर निधी ग्रामीण भागाकरिता जिल्हा नियोजन समिती कडून ग्रामपंचायतींना दिला जाणार आहे .

२) **तीर्थक्षेत्र विकास योजना:** गावातील धार्मिक विकासासाठी साहय करण्यासाठी गावातील सार्वजनिक धार्मिक तीर्थ क्षेत्रांचा विकास करण्यासाठी राज्यसरकारकडून व केंद्रसरकारकडून विविध स्वरूपाचा निधी उपलब्ध करून दिला जात आहे . या योजनेतर्गत विशेषतः ग्रामीण भागातील क वर्ग तीर्थ क्षेत्रांना विकास कामासाठी २५ .०० लक्ष पर्यंत निधी दिला जात आहे . यातून अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यातील एकूण ९२ तीर्थक्षेत्रांना मंजुरी दिली आहे .सदर निधी गावातील सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी विविध मंदिरांचे बांधकाम पुर्ण आहे .यातून तीर्थक्षेत्रांचे व्यवस्थापन स्थानिक समिती कडून केली जाते . यामुळे ग्रामीण भागातील वातावरण बदलण्यास व गावातील व गावाजवळील जनतेला यातून रोजगार निर्मातीची साधने उपलब्ध होण्यास मदत होते . उदा .शिर्डी, शनिशिंगणापुर, पैठण, मोहटादेवी, देवस्थान निर्झणेश्वर, कोल्हार भगवतीपुर मातामंदीर इत्यादी गावांचा विकास झालेला दिसून येतो विकासनिधीतून विविध कामे पुर्ण होत आहे .

३) **अल्पसंख्याक विकास योजना:** या योजने अंतर्गत ग्रामीण भागातील अल्पसंख्याक क्षेत्रातील कामे शासन स्तरावरून मंजूर केली जातात . कामाची निवड करण्यासाठी जिल्हा स्तरावर मा .जिल्हाधिकारी यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली समिती गठीत केली जाते . ग्रामपंचायत सदस्य हे या समितीचे सदस्य सचिव आहे . यातून ग्रामीण भागातील अल्पसंख्यांक लोकांना रोजगार मिळवून देण्यासाठी विविध छोट्या उद्योगांना प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी व्यवसाय उभारणीसाठी त्यांनाच योजनेतून रक्कम प्राप्त करून दिली जाते .अल्पसंख्यांक विकास योजनेतर्गत ग्रामीण भागासाठी जिल्हाधिका-यांकडून सन २०१५/१६ मध्ये एकूण ४४ लोकांना मंजुरी देण्यात आली आहे . त्यामध्ये गावातील रस्ते बांधणी सार्वजनिक पाणीसाठ्यासाठी तलाव खोदाई गावातील अल्पसंख्यांक लोकांना रोजगार निर्माण होतो . घावात समाज मंदीरे बांधली जातात . अंगणवाडी बालवाडी प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्र यांचेही बांधकाम केले जाते . यातून अल्पसंख्यांक लोकांना रोजगार मिळतो तर गावांत विकास कामे पुर्णत्वास जाण्यास मदत मिळते आहे . यातून ग्रामीण विकास होत आहे .

४) **आदिवासी योजनेतर्गत पेसा क्षेत्रातील गावांसाठी राखीव निधी :** अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यातील शेवटचा तालुका म्हणून अकोले तालुक्याची ओळख आहे . त्याचप्रमाणे इतर भागातही आदिवासी लोक वास्तव्य करतात परंतु अकोले क्षेत्रात जास्तीत जास्त आदिवासी लोकसंख्या आहे .या योजनेतर्गत पेसा क्षेत्रातील ७९ ग्रामपंचायतीसाठी लोकसंख्यानिहाय सन २०११ पासून ५ टक्के निधी शासन स्तरावरून जमा करण्यात येतो .यातून आदिवासींसाठी विविध स्वरूपाची मदत केली जात आहे .त्यांना पक्की घरे त्यांच्या वाड्या वस्त्यांपर्यंत पक्के रस्ते ते १ ते करत असणा-या उद्योग धंद्यासाठी अनुदान रूपात मदत केली जाते व त्यांच्या विकास कामांना ३३१ .७१ लक्ष पर्यंत

वार्षिक निधी उपलब्ध करून देण्यात येतो . अहमदनगर जिल्हयातील आदिवासींच्या विकासाठी २०११ मध्ये ६८९ कामे हाती घेण्यात आले आहे . यातून आदिवासींचे जीवन सुसहय करण्यासाठी पायाभूत सुविधा पेसा व वन हक्क कायदयांची अंमलबजावणी आरोग्य शिक्षण व स्वच्छता जलसंधारण वनीकरण वन पर्यटनातून रोजगार वन्यजीव संवर्धन या सर्व घटकांवर प्रत्येकी २५ टक्के च्या प्रमाणात शासन खर्च करते . वाडयावस्त्यावरील ग्रामपंचायतींना हा निधी राज्यशासनाकडून उपलब्ध करून देण्यात येत आहे . यातून आदिवासींचा विकास साध्य केला जातो . तर त्यांना विकासाच्या दिशा उपलब्ध करून देण्याचा प्रयत्न शासनाचा आहे .

**5) १४ व्या वित्त आयोगातर्गत राबविल्या जाणा-या योजना :** या योजनेतर्गत ग्रामीण भागातील पिण्याच्या पाण्यासाठी टाकी बांधणे ग्रामपंचायत सार्वजनिक बांधकामे गावांतील दिवावल्ली सौरदिवे देखभाल व दुरूस्ती या संबंधित कामासाठी विविध योजने अतर्गत मिळणा-या अनुदानातून हि कामे हाती घेतली जातात . या योजनेसाठी निधी शासन स्तरावरून जिल्हा परिषदेमार्फत थेट निधी ग्रामीण लोकसंख्येनुसार दिला जातो . अहमदनगर जिल्हयातील ग्रामीण लोकसंख्येच्या ९० टक्के किंवा जिल्हयाच्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रफळानुसार १० टक्के या प्रमाणात वाटप करण्यात येत आहे . यातून एखांदया वैयक्तीक व्यक्तींना अनुदान न देता गावातील सर्वच जनतेला समान प्रमाणात त्याचा उपयोग करून घेता यावा . व त्यावर त्यांना त्या वस्तुच्या वापराबाबत कर स्वरूपात ग्रामपंचायत रक्कम जमा करत असते . अहमदनगर जिल्हयातील विविध तालुक्यातील गावांसाठी जिल्हापातळीवरून ग्रामपंचायतीसाठी अनुदान स्वरूपात निधी उपलब्ध करून दिला जातो . तो खालील प्रमाणे जिल्हा परिषदेअंतर्गत विविध कामांसाठी निधी मिळतो . तो २०१५/१६ च्या वार्षिक आकडेवारीनुसार खालीलप्रमाणे दर्शविला आहे .

वरिल योजनांचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी हा विषय निवडला आहे

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भारतीय कर व्यवस्थेतील एक क्रांतिकारी बदल; जीएसटी

डॉ.सदाशिव सिताराम मेंगाळ

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, इंद्रायणी महाविद्यालय तळेगाव दाभाडे, पुणे

**प्रस्तावना :** भारतात १ जुलै २०१७ पासून जीएसटी लागू झाला असून जीएसटी करप्रणालीमुळे अप्रत्यक्ष करप्रणालीत अमुलाग्र बदल झालेला दिसून येतो. त्यामुळे देशांतर्गत उत्पन्न वाढीत चालना, महसूल वाढ, व्यापार वृद्धी, व्यवसाय सुलभता, पारदर्शी कर आकारणी, भ्रष्टाचाराला आळा, एकसंघ बाजारपेठ इत्यादी फायदे होणे आपेक्षित आहे. त्यामुळेच भारत सरकारला असा आत्मविश्वास आहे की, भारतीय कर व्यवस्थेतील जीएसटी हा एक क्रांतिकारी बदल असून भारताच्या आर्थिक विकासातील एक महत्वाचा टप्पा म्हणून त्याकडे बघितले जाते. वस्तू व सेवा कर हा पूर्वीच्या अनेक केंद्रीय व राज्य अप्रत्यक्ष करांच्या ऐवजी व्यवहारात संपूर्ण राष्ट्रात येणारा एकच अप्रत्यक्ष कर आहे. म्हणजेच हा कर उत्पादनावर आकारला जात नसून तो विक्री होणाऱ्या मूल्यवर्धनावर हा कर आहे. असे असले तरी प्रत्येक पुढच्या टप्प्यावर पूर्वीच्या टप्प्यावर आकारलेल्या करासाठी यात सुट आहे. ही करप्रणाली अधिक यशस्वीपणे राबविण्यासाठी वस्तू व सेवा कर कायदांतर्गत प्रत्यक्ष कार्यवाहीच्या धोरणात्मक व्यवस्थापनासाठी 'वस्तू व सेवा कर परिषद (Goods and Services Tax Council) = GSTC स्थापन करण्यात आले आहे या परिषदेचे १/३ सभासद केंद्रसरकारचे व २/३ सभासद राज्य सरकारचे आहे. सर्व समावेशकता, एकसंघता ही या कराची प्रमुख वैशिष्ट्ये दिसून येतात. जागतिक स्तरावर एक मोठ्या स्तरावरचा ग्राहक बाजारपेठ म्हणून भारत हा आकर्षणबिंदू आहे. त्यामुळे अनेक विदेशी उद्योगांना भारतात येताना वेगवेगळ्या राज्याच्या वेगवेगळ्या करप्रणालीतून सुटका व्हावी व भारत ही एकसंघ बाजारपेठ आहे हा विश्वास निर्माण करण्यासाठी व त्याद्वारे देशांतर्गत बाजारपेठांचा विस्तार होवून आर्थिक विकासाला चालना मिळावी हा हेतू साध्य करण्यासाठी जीएसटी करप्रणाली महत्वाची भूमिका बजावेल अशी आपेक्षा भारत सरकारची दिसून येते. असे असले तरी प्रत्यक्ष किती लाभ होईल हे निश्चित नाही. मात्र जीएसटी हे भारतीय अप्रत्यक्ष कर व्यवस्थेतील एक क्रांतिकारक बदल आहे असे संशोधकास वाटते.

**अभ्यासाचे महत्व :** जागतिक दृष्टीकोनातून भारत ही एक मोठी ग्राहक बाजारपेठ असून परदेशी गुंतवणुकदारांसाठी भारत हॉट डेस्टिनेशन ठरत आहे. त्यामुळे भारताला वेगळी व्याप्ती व अस्तित्व प्राप्त होत आहे. त्यामुळे भारतातील कररचनेत अमुलाग्र बदल करणे गरजेचे होते. त्यामुळेच भारत सरकारने जीएसटीचा स्विकार केलेला दिसून येतो. प्रस्तूत अभ्यासात जीएसटीच्या विविध पैलूंचा अभ्यास करण्यात आलेला आहे. त्यामुळे GST

संकल्पना तिचा ऐतिहास प्रवास, घटनात्मक तरतुदी, GST चे फायदे, GST समोरील आव्हाने, त्यातील जाचक अटी इत्यादी अनेक घटकांचा अभ्यास करण्याच्या दृष्टीकोनातून अभ्यासाचे महत्व आधोरेखीत करता येते.

**अभ्यास पद्धती** :— प्रस्तुत अभ्यास हा पुर्णपणे द्वितीय साधन सामग्रीवर आधारित असून या अभ्यासासाठी जीएसटी संबंधीत संदर्भ पुस्तके, दैनंदिन वर्तमानपत्रे मासिके, संदर्भग्रंथ व अंतर्जाल माहितीचा आधार घेण्यात आलेला आहे.

**अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्टे** :प्रस्तुत अध्ययनाची प्रमुख उद्दिष्टे पुढील प्रमाणे आहेत.

- १) जीएसटी संकल्पना व ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी अभ्यासणे.
- २) जीएसटीची दर निश्चिती अभ्यासणे.
- ३) जीएसटी संदर्भातील घटनात्मक तरतुदींचा अभ्यास करणे.
- ४) जीएसटी पुढील आव्हाने व टीका अभ्यासणे.

वरील प्रमुख उद्दिष्टे नजरे समोर ठेवून प्रस्तुत अभ्यासात जीएसटी करप्रणालीचा थोडक्यात आढावा घेण्यासाठी पुढील विविध पैलु विचारात घेतले आहेत.

**जीएसटी संकल्पना** : वस्तू व सेवा कर हा अप्रत्यक्ष कर असून तो वस्तू किंवा सेवांच्या उत्पादन विक्री व वापरावर एकात्मिक पध्दतीने आकाराला जातो. थोडक्यात जीएसटी हा गंतव्य स्थान आधारित वस्तू व सेवांच्या उपभोगावरील कर आहे.

**जीएसटी (GST) ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी** :— १९०५ मध्ये सर्वप्रथम कॅनडा या देशाने प्रायोगिक स्तरावर जीएसटी पद्धत राबवण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. मात्र प्रत्यक्ष ही पद्धत एप्रिल १९५४ मध्ये फ्रान्स या देशाने अंमलात आणली. सद्यस्थितीत १४० पेक्षा अधिक देशांत ही कर प्रणाली दिसून येते. भारताचा विचार करता भारतात GST ची कल्पना २००४ मध्ये विजय केळकर कार्यगटाने सर्वप्रथम मांडली. त्यानंतर २००६-०७ चा अर्थसंकल्प मांडताना तत्कालीन वित्तमंत्री पी. चिदंबरम यांनी प्रथमच GST लागू करण्याची अंतिम मुदत १ एप्रिल २०१० ही ठरवली. GST कर प्रणालीची संरचना तयार करण्याची जबाबदारी असिम दास गुप्ता यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली व सर्व राज्यांचे वित्तमंत्री यांनी बनवलेल्या अधिकार समितीला दिली गेली. या असिम दास गुप्ता समितीने २००५ साली प्रथम GST चर्चा पत्र जाहीर केले. त्यानंतर GST लागू करण्यासाठी मार्च २०११ मध्ये UPA सरकारने ११५ वे घटनादुरुस्ती विधेयक लोकसभेत मांडला मात्र यावेळी संसदेचे एकमत होवू शकले नाही. या दरम्यान राज्यांच्या वित्तमंत्र्यांच्या अधिकार समितीच्या अध्यक्ष म्हणून दास गुप्ता यांच्यानंतर सुशीलकुमार मोदी आणि अब्दुल रहीम राथेर येवून गेले. तरीही १५ व्या लोकसभेला GST लागू करता आले नाही. डिसेंबर २०१४ मध्ये मोदीसरकाने सुधारीत १२२वे घटना दुरुस्ती विधेयक लोकसभेत सादर केले. यावेळी राज्यांच्या वित्तमंत्र्यांच्या अधिकार समितीच्या अध्यक्षपदी केरळचे वित्तमंत्री के.एस्.मणी यांची नियुक्ती केली. ६ मे २०१५ रोजी लोकसभेने १२२ वे घटना दुरुस्ती विधेयक बहुमताने संमत केले. नंतर दुरुस्ती

सह ३ ऑगस्ट २०१६ राज्यसभेत तर ८ ऑगस्ट २०१६ रोजी लोकसभेत पुन्हा हे विधेयक मंजूर करण्यात आले. आसाम या देशाने सर्वप्रथम या विधेयकाला मंजूरी दिली. ८ सप्टेंबर २०१६ पर्यंत या विधेयकाला कलम ३६८ नुसार ५० टक्के राज्यांनी मंजूरी दिली. त्यानंतर राष्ट्रपती प्रणव मुखर्जी यांनी या विधेयकावर सही करून विधेयकाचे कायद्यात रुपांतर केले. हा कायदा १०१ वी घटनादुरुस्ती कायदा २०१६ या नावाने भारताच्या राजपत्रात अधिसूचित केला गेला. नवीन कायद्यानुसार १२ सप्टेंबर २०१६ रोजी केंद्रीय मंत्रीमंडळाने जीएसटी परिषद स्थापन करण्यास मंजूरी दिली त्यानुसार या परिषदेने विधेयके मांडली त्यात प्रमुख्यान केंद्रीय जीएसटी (CGST), एकात्मिक जीएसटी (IGST), केंद्रप्रशासित प्रदेश जीएसटी (UTGST) आणि राज्यांना नुकसान भरपाई ही विधेयके ६ एप्रिल २०१७ रोजी पारित केली. त्यानंतर २१ जून २०१७ रोजी जम्मू काश्मीर वगळता सर्व राज्यांनी राज्य जीएसटी (SGST) कायदा पारित केला. १ जुलै २०१७ च्या मध्यरात्रीपासून देशात वस्तू आणि सेवाकर ही एकसमान कर प्रणाली लागू करण्यात आली. तर ४ जुलै २०१७ पासून जीएसटी लागू करणारे जम्मू काश्मीर देशातील शेवटचे राज्य ठरले. अशा प्रकारे भारतात जीएसटीचा ऐतिहासिक प्रवास दिसून येतो.

**जीएसटी (GST) व घटनात्मक तरतुदी :** संसदेने मंजूर केलेल्या १२२ व्या घटना दुरुस्ती विधेयकात प्रामुख्याने कलम २४६ए हे नवीन कलम घटनेत समाविष्ट करण्याचे प्रस्तावित केले असून त्यानुसार संसद व प्रत्येक राज्यांची विधीमंडळे GST संदर्भात कायदा करू शकतात. तसेच कलम २४६ए व १२२ व्या घटना दुरुस्ती विधेयक राज्यघटनेत समाविष्ट करण्याचे प्रस्तावित केले. हे कलम आंतरराज्य व्यापारावरील जीएसटी बाबतीत असेल. कलम २७९ए हे जीएसटी परिषदेची रचना आणि कार्ये निश्चित करणारे दिसून येते. तसेच कलम ६८ मध्ये दुरुस्ती करून औषधे व सौंदर्य प्रसाधनांवरील उत्पादन शुल्क हे वाक्य वगळण्यात येईल. तसेच कलम ६८ए आता १२२ व्या घटना दुरुस्तीने वगळण्यात येईल. त्याच प्रमाणे कलम २७१ मध्ये दुरुस्ती केली व त्यानुसार केंद्राला जीएसटी वगळून इतर करांवर अधिभार आकारण्याचा अधिकार आहे अशी दुरुस्ती केली. त्याच प्रमाणे राज्यघटनेतील इतर किरकोळ दुरुस्त्यांत कलम २४८, २४९, २५०, २६९, २७०, २८६, ३३६ व ३८६ या कलमांतही १२२ व्या घटना दुरुस्तीद्वारे किरकोळ शाब्दिक दुरुस्त्या केल्या.

**जीएसटी अंतर्गत करदर निश्चिती:** जीएसटी परिषदेने कर दरांची निश्चिती करताना पुढील तीन बाबी हाताळण्याचे कठीण काम केले आहे. सर्वप्रथम म्हणजे समाजातील गरीब आणि असुरक्षित घटकांना संरक्षण देऊन जीवनावश्यक वस्तुंच्या किंमती आवाक्यात ठेवणे द्वितीय म्हणजे केंद्र आणि राज्यांचा सर्व महसूल स्रोतांचे जतन करणे आणि तृतीय म्हणजे वस्तू आणि सेवांवरील करांच्या प्रमाणात वाढ आणि घट होवू नये याची काळजी घेणे. या सर्व बाबी

विचारात घेवून जीएसटी परिषदेने ५%, १२%, १८% आणि २८% असे करांचे प्रमाण निर्धारित केलेले दिसून येते.

**मुल्यमापन :** स्वातंत्र्यानंतर आपल्या देशात कर पध्दतीमध्ये अनेक सुधारणा झाल्या. या सर्व सुधारणांमागील अत्यंत मुलगामी विचार म्हणजे एक देश एक करप्रणाली किंवा बाजारपेठ देशात सर्वत्र लागू करण्याचा विचार होय. हा विचार गेल्या तब्बल १७ वर्षांच्या अथक प्रयत्नांनंतर देशात १ जुलै २०१७ पासून प्रत्यक्ष अमलात आला आहे. त्यामुळे म्हणजेच जीएसटीचे पर्व सुरू झाले आहे. त्यामुळे देशांतर्गत उत्पन्न वाढीस चालना, महसूल वाढ, राज्यांतर्गत तसेच आंतरराज्य व्यापार वाढ, व्यवसायात सुलभता, पारदर्शी कर आकारणी, भ्रष्टाचाराला आळा, देशातील बाजारपेठेचे एकत्रीकरण इत्यादी फायदे होणे अपेक्षित आहे. त्यामुळे जीएसटी कर प्रणाली भारताच्या आर्थिक प्रवासातील एक मैलाचा दगड किंवा कर व्यवस्थेतील एक क्रांतीकारक बदल म्हणून जीएसटी (GST) कडे पाहिले जाते. असे असले तरी जीएसटी प्रणालीचा परिणाम येत्या काही वर्षातच समजेल असे दिसून येते. मात्र सद्य स्थितीला जीएसटीचा परिणाम ग्राहकावर होताना दिसून येतो. इनपुट क्रेडिटच्या माध्यमातून व्यापाऱ्यांना फायदा होणार आहे. यात सरकारला नेमका किती महसूल मिळणार हे नंतरच कळेल. त्यासाठी काही काळ वाट पहावी लागेल.

#### संदर्भ:

- १) 'परिक्रमा पृथ्वी पब्लिकेशन'— ऑगस्ट २०१७ पृष्ठ क्र. ८९ (मासिक)
- २) 'परिक्रमा' पृथ्वी पब्लिकेशन सप्टेंबर २०१६ पृष्ठ क्र. ७८ (मासिक)
- ३) 'अर्थसंवाद' मराठी अर्थशास्त्र परिषद नियतकालिक जुलै— सप्टेंबर २०१७/ खंड ४१, अंक ०२ पृष्ठ क्र ९९ ( त्रैमासिक)
- ४) 'योजना' विकास समर्पित मासिक — ऑगस्ट २०१७ पृष्ठ क्र. ३३, ४१, ४७ (मासिक)
- ५) यादव संतोष कुमार, वस्तु आणि सेवा कर— दुसऱ्या अर्थक्रांतीच्या दिशेने प्रबोधन, ज्योती प्रकाशन, जानेवारी २०१७ पृष्ठ क्र. ११—३५
- ६) *Goods and Service Tax. D.Y. Patil Group, Kolhapur, 2017*

डॉ. नितिन अशोक मुटकुळे (1535-1537)

प्राथमिक सहकारी दूध विकास संस्थांच्या कामगिरीचे अध्ययन

डॉ. नितिन अशोक मुटकुळे

को. ए. सो. चे, डॉ.सी.डी. देशमुख व सौ. के.जी., ताम्हाणे कला महाविद्यालय, रोहा, रायगड.

१) प्रस्तावना :- दुधाचे उत्पादन ग्रामीण भागात होते. मात्र दुधाची मागणी ग्रामीण भागापेक्षा शहरी भागात अधिक आहे. खेडेगावातील शेतकरी एकत्र येवून आपल्या स्वतःच्या मालकीची दुभती जनावरे विकत घेऊन खेडेगावात दूध संकलन संस्थेची निर्मिती किंवा स्थापना करतात. गावातल्या गावात निर्माण झालेल्या प्राथमिक सहकारी दूध संस्था ह्या त्या गावातील शेतक-यांकडून दूध संकलित करून ते दूध तालुक्याच्या किंवा जिल्हयाच्या ठिकाणी प्रक्रियेसाठी पाठवतात. या संस्था सहकारी तत्वावर आणि सहकार कायदानुसार स्थापन झालेल्या आहेत. प्राथमिक सहकारी दूध उत्पादनासाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या सेवा या संस्था दूध उत्पादकांना पुरवितात. प्राथमिक दूध सहकारी संस्था गावपातळीवर स्थापन झालेल्या असून गावपातळीवर दुधाचे दोन वेळा (सकाळी व सायंकाळी) संकलन करून तालुका व जिल्हा संस्थेकडे सुपूर्द करतात. दूध उत्पादनात अहमदनगर जिल्हा आज प्रथम क्रमांकावर आहे. अहमदनगर जिल्हयातील कित्येक दूध उत्पादकांनी हा मुख्य व्यवसाय म्हणून स्वीकारला आहे. २०००-०१ मध्ये १२ दूध संघाच्या अधिपत्याखाली २५६७ सहकारी दूध संस्था कार्यरत असून त्यांची सभासद संख्या १.६० लाख इतकी होती. याच वर्षी दैनंदिन दूध संकलन ७.८५ लाख लिटर तर एकूण दूध संकलन २८६४.३३ लाख लिटर दूध गोळा करण्यात आले. २० शीतकरण केंद्रांची क्षमता ६.३६ लाख लिटर इतकी होती. सन २००९-१० मध्ये अहमदनगर जिल्हयात एकूण ३२६३ दूध उत्पादक प्राथमिक सहकारी संस्था असून त्यांची सभासद संख्या २.१२ लाख इतकी आहे. या संस्थांनी एकूण ३५५५.२५ लाख लिटर दूध गोळा केले असून दैनिक सरासरी दूध संकलन १०.१३ लाख लिटर असून शीतगृहांची साठवण क्षमता ११.३५ लाख लिटर इतकी होती. याशिवाय दूध संकलन, वाहतूक इ. क्षेत्रात हजारो लोकांना रोजगार प्राप्त झाला आहे. यामुळे अहमदनगर जिल्हयातील दूध उत्पादकांना दुग्धव्यवसाय एक वरदान ठरले आहे.

२) संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे:- संशोधकाने प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी पुढील उद्दिष्टे निर्धारित केली आहेत.

१) अहमदनगर जिल्हा सहकारी दूध उत्पादक संघाचे आर्थिक अध्ययन करणे.

२) अहमदनगर जिल्हा दूध उत्पादक संघाच्या कार्यक्षेत्रातील दुग्धविकास सहकारी संस्थांचे अध्ययन करणे.

३) अहमदनगर जिल्हयातील दूध उत्पादन आणि वितरण यांचे तालुकानिहाय अध्ययन करणे.

४) दुग्धविकास सहकारी संस्था, जिल्ही संघ आणि नमुना दूध उत्पादक सभासदांच्या आर्थिक स्थितीचे विश्लेषण करणे.

३) गृहितकृत्ये:— प्रस्तुत संशोधनात पुढील गृहितकृत्ये तपासून पाहिली आहेत.

१) प्राथमिक सहकारी दूध संकलन संस्था प्रगतीपथावर आहेत.

२) प्राथमिक सहकारी दूध संकलन संस्थांमुळे दूध उत्पादकांच्या जिवनमानाचा दर्जा सुधारला आहे.

४) प्राथमिक स्रोत:— संशोधन प्रकल्पासाठी तथ्य संकलन करताना प्रामुख्याने दुय्यम स्रोताचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. संशोधन करताना तथ्य संकलनासाठी नमुना निवड पद्धतीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. अहमदनगर सामाजिक —आर्थिक पाहणी २००५—०६ चा आधार घेतला आहे. अहमदनगर जिल्हयातील १४ तालुक्यातील २७५ प्राथमिक सहकारी दुग्ध विकास/उत्पादक संस्थांची निवड केली आहे.

५) निष्कर्ष:—

१) अहमदनगर जिल्हयात अभ्यासकाळात एकूण ३०१७५ प्राथमिक सहकारी दूध विकास संस्था असून त्यापैकी २०००—०१ मध्ये २५६७ (८.५ टक्के) तर २००९—१० मध्ये ३२६३ (१०.८ टक्के) संस्था आहेत. अभ्यासकाळात संस्थांच्या संख्येत ६९६ इतकी वाढ झाल्याचे आढळून आले आहे. या सर्व संस्था जिल्हा व तालुका संघाच्या सभासद आहेत.

२) अहमदनगर जिल्हयात अभ्यासकाळात प्राथमिक सहकारी दूध विकास संस्थांचे एकूण १६९७६४५ दूध उत्पादक सभासद असून २०००—०१ मध्ये १६०७९ (९.४ टक्के) तर २००९—१० मध्ये २१२६३३ (१२.५ टक्के) असल्याचे आढळून आले आहे. अभ्यासकाळात दूध उत्पादक सभासदांच्या संख्येत ५२४५४ इतकी वाढ झाल्याचे आढळून येते.

३) अहमदनगर जिल्हयातील प्राथमिक सहकारी दूध विकास संस्थांनी अभ्यासकाळात एकूण २९८५३.६३ लाख लिटर दूध संकलन केले. त्यापैकी २०००—०१ मध्ये २८०४.३३ लाख लि. (९.४ टक्के) दूध संकलन करण्यात आले असून २००९—१० मध्ये ३५५५.२५ लाख लि. (११.९ टक्के) दूध संकलन केले. अभ्यासकाळात प्राथमिक सहकारी दूध विकास संस्थांच्या दूध संकलनात ७५०.९२ लाख लिटर इतकी वाढ झाल्याचे आढळून येते.

४) अहमदनगर जिल्हयातील प्राथमिक सहकारी दूध विकास संस्थांनी अभ्यासकाळात एकूण प्रतिदिन सरासरी ८३.९० लाख लिटर दूध संकलन केले असून त्यापैकी २०००—०१ मध्ये प्रतिदिन सरासरी ७.८५ लाख लि. (९.४ टक्के) दूध संकलन केले. तर २००९—१० मध्ये प्रतिदिन सरासरी १०.१३ लाख लि. (१२.१ टक्के) दूध संकलन करण्यात आले. अभ्यासकाळात प्रतिदिन सरासरी दूध संकलनात २.२८ लाख लिटर वाढ झाल्याचे आढळून येते.

५) जिल्हयातील प्राथमिक सहकारी संस्थांकडे अभ्यासकाळात एकूण २१८ शीतगृहे उपलब्ध असून त्यापैकी २०००—०१ मध्ये २० शीतगृहे (९.२ टक्के) तर २००९—१० मध्ये २५ (११.५ टक्के) शीतगृहे असून अभ्यासकाळात शीतगृहांच्या संख्येत केवळ ५ इतकी वाढ झाल्याची आढळून येते.

६) प्राथमिक सहकारी दूध विकास संस्थांकडे असणा—या शीतगृहांची साठवण क्षमता अभ्यासकाळात एकूण ८२.१५ लाख लिटर इतकी होती. त्यापैकी २०००—०१ मध्ये ६.३६ लाख लिटर (७.७ टक्के) तर २००९—१० मध्ये ११.३५ लाख लिटर (१३.८ टक्के) असल्याचे आढळून येते. अभ्यासकाळात प्राथमिक दूध विकास सहकारी संस्थांच्या साठवण क्षमतेत ४.९९ लाख लिटर इतकी वाढ झाल्याचे आढळून येते.



**६)शिफारसी:—**

१) दूध उत्पादनात वाढ करण्यासाठी सर्वात महत्वाचा भाग म्हणजे दूध उत्पादकांना दुधापासूनची उपपदार्थ निर्मिती उदा. खवा, पेढे, ताक, लोणी, तुप असे उपपदार्थ तयार करण्यास भाग पाडून त्यांनी शाश्वत बाजारपेठ उपलब्ध करून द्यावी.

२) दूध हा नाशवंत पदार्थ आहे यासाठी प्रत्येक गावात १०,००० लिटर्स क्षमतेचे शीतकरण केंद्राची निर्मिती करावी यासाठी केंद्र सरकारची मदत घ्यावी. यामुळे सकाळचे व सायंकाळचे दूध एकत्रितरित्या योग्य तापमानात टिकवून ठेवता येईल.

३) दुष्काळात दुग्धव्यवसाय टिकवून धरण्यासाठी पशुधनासाठी घेतलेले कर्ज व त्यावरील व्याज माफ करावे, दुष्काळी छावण्यांची निर्मिती करून तेथे जनावरांना चारा, पाणी याची सोय करावी. प्रतिबंध लसीकरणही करण्यात यावे.

४) दूध संघांनी जास्तीत जास्त दूध देणाऱ्या गाई व म्हशींच्या जातींचे संशोधन करून त्यासंबंधी विदेशातील दर्जेदार वळूचे वीर्य वापरून भारतीय जातीशी संकर घडवून आणावा.

५) दुग्ध व्यवसायासाठी स्वतंत्र कर्जपुरवठा करता यावा यासाठी सरकारने दुग्धव्यवसाय कर्ज निधी निर्माण करावा. याचा वापर फक्त शेतकऱ्यांसाठीच करण्यात यावा.

६) दुग्ध व्यवसायाची रचना करताना गावपातळीवर प्राथमिक सहकारी दूध संस्था, तालुका पातळीवर तालुका दूध संघ आणि राज्य पातळीवर शिखर संस्था अशी रचना असावी. आज जे जिल्हा संघ शेवटची घटका मोजत आहे त्यांचे विलीनीकरण करण्यात यावे. यामुळे इमारत जागा, यंत्रसामुग्री इ. कोटयावधी रूपांची पडून असलेली साधनसामग्री वापरात येईल.

७) दूध उत्पादकांसाठी चर्चासत्र, मेळावे, शिबीरे यांचे आयोजन दूध संघांनी करावे. दरवर्षी एका संघातून किमान ५० दूध उत्पादकांना परदेशातील आधुनिक प्रणालीचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी पाठवावे.यांचा वापर ते स्वतः करू शकतील व इतरांनाही मार्गदर्शन करतील . यासाठी दूध संघांनी धोरणात्मक कार्यक्रमांची आखणी व अंमलबजावणी करावी.

८) भेसळीचे दूध आढळल्यास त्यावर कडक कारवाई करण्यात यावी.

९) दूध संकलन केंद्रावर कर्मचाऱ्यांकडून सर्व दूध उत्पादकांना समान न्याय दिला जात नाही. राजकिय वजन असलेल्या दूध उत्पादकाच्या दुधास अधिक फॅट दाखवून गरीब दूध उत्पादकांवर अन्याय केला जातो. त्यासाठी कर्मचाऱ्यांवर नियंत्रण असणे आवश्यक आहे.

**७) संदर्भ सूची :-**

१. शहा दामजी - 'सहकार' - ऑगस्ट २००५, दुसरी आवृत्ती, फडके प्रकाशन पान नं. २२३ ते २२७.

२. अहमदनगर जिल्हा सामाजिक - आर्थिक समायोजन २०००-०१ ते २००९-१०.

गणेश मच्छिद्र चोर (1538-1540)

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजना-महाराष्ट्र योजनेचा रोजगार निर्मितीमधील योगदानाचा अभ्यास

गणेश मच्छिद्र चोर

एम. फिल

**प्रस्तावना :-** महाराष्ट्र रोजगार हमी अधिनियमाचे १९७७ पासून महाराष्ट्रात अंमलबजावणी सुरु झाली राज्यात महाराष्ट्र रोजगार हमी अधिनियम १९७७ नुसार दोन योजना सुरु केल्या होत्या.

१. ग्रामीण भागात अकुशल व्यक्तीकरिता रोजगार हमी योजना

२. महाराष्ट्रात रोजगार हमी अधिनियम १९७७ कलम ७ (२) १० नुसार वैयक्तीक लाभाच्या योजना

सन २००५ मध्ये केंद्रशासनाने राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी अधिनियम लागू केला सदर अधिनियमातर्गत राबविण्यात येणा-या योजनेकरिता राज्यशासनास केंद्रशासनाकडून अर्थसहाय्य मिळत आहे. केंद्रशासनाने सन २००६ अधिनियमामध्ये सुधारणा करून या अधिनियमाचे नांव महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार अधिनियम २००५ असे केले आहे. या अधिनियमांतर्गत अर्थसहाय्य केलेल्या जाणा-या योजनेस महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजना व तदनंतर संबंधीत राज्याचे नांव देवून संबोधण्यात यावे. सन २०११ पासून केंद्रशासन अर्थसहाय्यीत महाराष्ट्र ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजनेचे नांव या पुढे महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजना - महाराष्ट्रात असे करण्यात आले आहे. अकुशल काम करणा-या प्रत्येक कुटूंबातील प्रौढ व्यक्तीला योजनेतर्गत १०० दिवस प्रतिकुटूंब रोजगार हमी देण्यात आली असून त्या माध्यमातून स्थायी स्वरूपाची मालमत्ता निर्माण करणे हे योजनेचे मूळ उद्दिष्ट आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकरी/ शेतमजुरांना या अधिनियमाच्या माध्यमातून रोजगाराचा हक्क प्रदान करणे, सामाजिक सुरक्षा देणे, महिला व दुर्बल घटकांचे सबलीकरण करणे, तसेच पंचायत राज संस्थांचे बळकटीकरण करण्यावर योजनेत भर देण्यात आला आहे. जिल्ह्यात हती घेण्यात येणा-या सर्व कामाचे एकूण किंमतीच्या प्रमाणात कमीत कमी ६० टक्के कामे हि उत्पन्न स्वरूपाची मालमत्ता निर्माण करणारी असावी अशी कामे हि भूमि, जल व वृक्ष यांचा विकास करणारे कृषी व कृषी संलग्न क्षेत्राशी निगडित आहे. या योजनेतर्गत रोजगार पुरविलेल्या कुटूंबाची संख्या २०१६ -१७ मध्ये १४.३४ लाख असून एकूण योजना खर्च २०६३.०३ कोटी रुपये झाला आहे.

**अभ्यासाचे महत्व** भारत हा कृषी प्रधान देश आहे. शेती हा भारतातील प्रारंपारिक रोजगार निर्मितीचा व्यवसाय आहे. २१ शतकात सुध्दा शेतीचे महत्व कमी झाले नाही. महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजनेतर्गत श्रम शक्तीतून ग्रामीण विकास, फळप्रकल्प, जलसंधारण कामे, कोरडवाहू शेतीचा विकास या योजना प्राधान्य क्रमाने राबवून दुहेरी लाभ ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेतील समाजाला पोहचविण्यास यश आले आहे. रोजगार व उपन्न वाढ ग्रामीण भागात अर्थिक स्थैर्य या बहुउद्देशामुळे या योजनेचे स्वरूप बदलत आहे. हि योजना खास ग्रामीण भागाच्या विकासासाठी आहे म्हणून या अभ्यासाचे महत्व स्पष्ट झाले आहे.

**अभ्यासाचे उद्दिष्ट्ये :-**

१. महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजना - महाराष्ट्र योजनेतर्गत उपलब्ध झालेल्या रोजगार निर्मातीचा अभ्यास करणे,
२. या योजनेतर्गत खर्चाचा अभ्यास करणे

#### अभ्यासाचे गृहितक :-

१. योजनेतर्गत रोजगारामध्ये वाढ झाली आहे.

**योजनेतर्गत मनुष्यदिवस निर्माती** महाराष्ट्र राज्यात निर्माण झालेल्या एकूण मनुष्यदिवस निर्माती पैकी सर्वात जास्त मनुष्यदिवस निर्माती गोंदिया जिल्हयात १०.३७ टक्के झालेली आहे. अमरावती - ०८.७० टक्के, भंडारा - ०.७.७८, चंद्रपूर - ०.५ टक्के गडचिरोली ०५.५२ टक्के या जिल्हयात मनुष्यदिवस निर्माती झालेली आहे. योजनेतर्गत मनुष्यदिवस निर्माती खालील तक्ता क्रमांक - १ मध्ये दर्शविले आहे.

#### तक्ता क्र १ योजनेतर्गत मनुष्यदिवस निर्माती लाखात

अ.क्र.	वर्ष	मनुष्यदिवस निर्माती
१	२०१४-१५	६१४.२४
२	२०१५-१६	७३३.५२
३	२०१६-१७	७०६.१७

#### संदर्भ - महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजना- महाराष्ट्र वार्षिक अहवाल -२०१६-१७

वरील तक्त्यावरून हे स्पष्ट होते की, सन २०१४-१५ मध्ये ६१४.२४ लाख मनुष्यदिवस निर्माती, २०१५-१६ या वर्षामध्ये ७३३.५२ लाख मनुष्यदिवस निर्माती, २०१६-१७ मध्ये ७०६.१७ लाख मनुष्यदिवस निर्माती झाली आहे. सर्वाधिक जास्त मनुष्यदिवस निर्माती, सन २०१५-१६ ह्या वर्षात झाली आहे. तर सर्वात कमी मनुष्यदिवस निर्माती २०१४-१५ या वर्षात झाली आहे.

#### योजनेतर्गत १०० दिवसापेक्षा जास्त रोजगार पुरविण्यात आलेल्या कुटुंबांची संख्या

सर्वसमावेशक विकास साध्य करण्यासाठी विविध दारिद्र्य निर्मुलन व रोजगार निर्माती कार्यक्रम शासनामार्फत राबविण्यात येत आहे. राज्यातील ३४ जिल्हयामध्ये ग्रामीण भागात राबविण्यात येत असलेल्या महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजना -महाराष्ट्र योजनेमुळे रोजगारामध्ये वाढ झाली आहे. हे खालील तक्ता क्र २ मध्ये दर्शविले आहे

#### तक्ता क्र २ योजनेतर्गत १०० दिवसापेक्षा जास्त रोजगार पुरविण्यात आलेल्या कुटुंबांची संख्या (लाखात)

तपशील		वर्षे		
		२०१४-१५	२०१५-१६	२०१६-१७
योजनेतर्गत रोजगार उपलब्ध करून दिलेल्या एकूण कुटुंबांची संख्या	कुटुंबांची संख्या मनुष्यदिवस निर्माती	११.६० ६१४.२४	१२.७५ ७३३.४५	१४.३४ ७०६.१७
१०० दिवसापेक्षा जास्त दिवस रोजगार पुरविण्यात आलेल्या कुटुंबांची संख्या	कुटुंबांची संख्या मनुष्यदिवस निर्माती	१.६३ १३०.३१	२.१५ १७०.५७	१.६५ ११४.४६

#### संदर्भ - महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजना - महाराष्ट्र वार्षिक अहवाल -२०१४-१५

वरील तक्त्यावरून हे स्पष्ट होते की, सन २०१४ -१५ या वर्षात योजनेत सहभागी झालेल्या ११.६० लाख कुटुंबांपैकी १.६६ कुटुंबांना १०० दिवसापेक्षा जास्त दिवस रोजगार मिळाला आहे. सन २०१४-१५ या वर्षात

योजनेत सहभागी १२.७५ लाख कुटुंबांपैकी २.१५ लाख, सन २०१६-१७ या वर्षात सहभागी झालेल्या १४.३४ लाख कुटुंबांपैकी १.६५ लाख कुटुंबाला १०० दिवसापैक्षा जास्त दिवस रोजगार मिळाला आहे. सर्वाधिक १०० दिवसापैक्षा जास्त रोजगार २०१५-१६ या वर्षात मिळालेला आहे. म्हणजेच रोजगारात वाढ झालेली आहे.

**योजनेवरील वर्षनिहाय खर्च रूपये कोटीत** या योजनेतर्गत वित्तीय वर्षात कुटुंबाला १०० दिवसाची अकुशल रोजगाराची हमी केंद्रशासनाने दिली आहे. तर १०० दिवसावरील प्रत्येक मजूराला रोजगाराची हमी राज्यशासनाने दिली आहे. राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण हमी कायदा २००५ च्या तरतूदीनुसार योजनेतर्गत होणा-या खर्चाचा भार केंद्रशासन व राज्यशासन या दोन्ही मध्ये विभागला आहे. हे खालील तक्ता क्र. ३ मध्ये दर्शविले आहे.

**तक्ता क्र ३ योजनेवरील वर्षनिहाय खर्च रूपये कोटीत**

तपशील	वर्षे		
	२०१४-१५	२०१५-१६	२०१६-१७
केंद्रशासनाकडून उपलब्ध निधी	६६८.८७	१२३८.३५	१७६२.३४
राज्यशासनाकडून उपलब्ध निधी	७२६.६३	७८३.१७	४७३.६८
एकूण खर्च	१६०८.४४	१८४५.२५	२०६३.०३

**संदर्भ - महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजना - महाराष्ट्र वार्षिक अहवाल -२०१६-१७**

वरील तक्त्यावरून हे स्पष्ट होते की, सन २०१४ -१५ या वर्षात एकूण खर्च रूपये १६०८.४४ कोटी इतका खर्च झाला असून त्यापैकी केंद्रशासनाकडून उपलब्ध निधी ६६८.८७ रूपये कोटी व राज्यशासनकडून उपलब्ध निधी ७२६.६३ रूपये कोटी झाला आहे. सन २०१५-१६ या वर्षात एकूण खर्च रु. १८४५.२५ कोटी इतका झाला आहे. त्यामध्ये केंद्रशासनकडून १२३८.३५ राज्यशासनाकडून ७८३.१७ रु. कोटी निधी उपलब्ध झाला आहे. सन २०१६-१७ या वर्षात एकूण खर्च रु. २०६३.३ कोटी इतका झाला आहे. या वर्षात केंद्रशासनाकडून उपलब्ध निधी १७६२.३४ राज्य शासनाकडून ४७३.६८ रु. कोटीचा निधी उपलब्ध झाला आहे. प्रशासनाच्या अथक प्रयत्नाने योजनेच्या स्वरूपात दिवसेंदिवस मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ होवून खर्चामध्ये वाढ झाली आहे.

**निष्कर्ष**

१. योजनेतर्गत मनुष्यदिवस निर्मितीत वाढ झाली आहे.
२. योजनेतर्गत रोजगारामध्ये वाढ झाली आहे.
३. योजनेतर्गत १०० दिवसापैक्षा जास्त रोजगार पुरविण्यात आलेल्या कुटुंबाची संख्या जास्त आहे.
४. केंद्रशासन व राज्यशासन योजनेसाठी उपलब्ध करून देत असलेल्या निधीमध्ये वाढ होत असून योजना खर्चामध्ये वाढ झाली आहे.

**संदर्भसूची**

१. देसले किरण जी. ( दुसरी आवृत्ती २०१५ ) "स्पर्धा परिक्षा अर्थशास्त्र - २ आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकास " दिपस्तंभ प्रकाशन जळगाव पान नं. ७६
२. महाराष्ट्राची आर्थिक पाहणी, २०१६ -२०१७ पान नं.२०३
३. महाराष्ट्र रोजगार हमी अधिनियम १९६७
४. महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी अधिनियम २००५
५. महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजना -महाराष्ट्र वार्षिक अहवाल २०१६-१७

प्रा. डॉ. किशोर रंगनाथ डोंगरे & प्रा.प्रविण बबनराव आहेर (1541-1544)

## सेंद्रिय शेतीचे महत्त्व

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**प्रस्तावना :** भारतासारख्या कृषीप्रधान आणि प्रचंड लोकसंख्या असलेल्या देशात अन्नधान्याचे उत्पादन मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढविणे आवश्यक आहे.हरितक्रांतीमुळे शेती उत्पादनात मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ घडून आली परंतु भारतीय शेतकरी रासायनिक खतांचा जास्त प्रमाणात वापर करत गेला व त्याचा परिणाम उत्पादन कमी होऊ लागले रासायनिक खतांच्या अतिवापराने जमिनी क्षारयुक्त होत गेल्या व त्याचे मानवी आरोग्यावर वाईट परिणाम दिसू लागले. कमीत कमी कालावधीत भाजीपाला व फळांचे उत्पादन कसे होईल यासाठी शेतकरी प्रयत्नशील असतात. दोन मालापैकी फळे व भाजीपाल्याचा रंग चांगला दिसण्यासाठी इंजेक्शन दिले जाते. फळे पिकवण्यासाठी पावडर वापरली जाते ती आरोग्यासाठी हानीकारक असते आपल्या रोजच्या आहारातील फळे आणि भाजीपाला हेच धोकादायक असेल तर त्यामुळे आपल्याला विविध रोगांची लागण होऊन अनेक व्याधींना सामोरे जावे लागते यासाठी सेंद्रिय पध्दतीने पिकवलेले फळे व भाजीपाला याचा आपल्या आहारात वापर करणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे. सेंद्रिय शेती पध्दतीने जनक सर अल्बर्ट हॉवर्ड यांनी आवर्जून तळमळीने सांगितले की,सेंद्रिय खतांमुळे जमिनीची सुपिकता वाढते जमिनीची सुपिकता हिच आरोग्याची गुरुकिल्ली आहे व निरोगी पिकाची उत्पादकता नेहमीच जास्त असते शेती अर्थशास्त्राचे गणित शेतकऱ्यांना जुळवायचे असेल तर सेंद्रिय शेतीशिवाय पर्याय नाही.

### अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्ट्ये .

1. सेंद्रिय खतांची आवश्यकता समजून देणे.
2. सेंद्रिय शेतीतील लोकांचा सहभागाचा अभ्यास करणे.
3. सेंद्रिय शेतीची फायदे पटवून देणे.
4. सेंद्रिय खतांमुळे पर्यावरण,आरोग्य व उत्पादन,शेतीची पोत सुधारतो हे पटवून देणे.

### सेंद्रिय खताचा अर्थ

1. वनस्पती व प्राणी यांच्या अवशेषापासून जे खत तयार होते त्यास सेंद्रिय खत असे म्हणतात. उदा. शेणखत, कंपोस्ट, हिरवळीची खते, गांडुळखते, माश्यांचे खत,हाडांचे खत, तेल बियांचे पेंड इ.
2. शेतीतील पालापाचोळा, गव्हाचे काडपाचट, पिकांची धसकटे, पाने फांदया, खोड, भुस्सा, गवत, कोंबडयांची विष्टा, डुकरांच्या लेंडया यांना कुजून जे खत तयार होते त्यास सेंद्रिय खत असे म्हणतात.

### सॅद्रीय खताचे प्रकार

1. शेणखत – शेण,मुत्र,गोठयातील पालापाचोळा,इ.घटकापासून तयार होणाऱ्या खताला शेणखत म्हणतात. शेणाचा महत्वाचा उपयोग म्हणजे बायोगॅस मध्ये उर्जा निर्मितीसाठी होतो आणि शिल्लक राहिलेले पातळ शेण. पिकांच्या वाढीसाठी पोषक अन्नद्रव्य म्हणून वापरले जाते.
2. कंपोस्ट खत – शेतातील गवत,पिकांचे कापणीनंतर उरलेले अवशेष,भुस्सा,उसाचे पाचट,कापसाची धसकटे इ.सॅद्रीय पदार्थांचे सुक्ष्मजीवजंतुमुळे विघटन होऊन त्यातील कार्बन नत्राचे प्रमाण कमी होते व चांगला कुजलेला पदार्थ तयार होतो.त्याला कंपोस्ट खत म्हणतात.
3. हिरवळीची खते .- लवकर वाढणाऱ्या पिकांची निवड करून त्यांची घट पेरणी करून पिक फुलोऱ्यावर येण्याच्या आधी ते नांगराच्या सहाय्याने जमिनीत गाडतात त्यापासून जमिनीला नत्र मिळतो. जमिनीचा पोत सुधारतो व ती सुपिक बनते अशा खतांना हिरवळीची खते म्हणतात.
4. गांडुळ खत – या खतात गांडुळांची विष्टा,नैसर्गिकरित्या कुजलेले पदार्थ,गांडुळाची अंडीपुज,बाल्यावस्था,आणि अनेक उपयुक्त जीवाणुंचा समावेश असलेल्या खताला गांडुळ खत म्हणतात.
5. हाडांचे खत – हाडे दळून बारिक करताता किंवा हाडांवर पाण्याची वाफ दाबाने सोडतात. वाफेतील उष्णतेमुळे स्निग्ध पदार्थ वेगळे होऊन हाडे मऊ व ठिसूळ बनवतात.दळून बारिक करतात अशा खतांना हाडांचे खत म्हणतात.
6. तेलबियांची पेंड .- तेल काढल्यानंतर जी पेंड राहते तीचा खत म्हणून वापर करता येतो उदा. एरंडी,निंब,करंज,मुहपेंड इ.
7. माशाचे खत – समुह किनारी वाया गेलेल्या माशांपासून तसेच माशाचे तेल काढल्यानंतर उरलेल्या अवशेषापासून जे खत तयार होते त्याला माशाचे खत म्हणतात.
8. द्रव खते – ही खते गोमुत्र,वनस्पतीचा अर्क,ताक,गुळ यापासून तयार करतात.जरी या खतांद्वारे जमिनीला अन्नद्रव्याचा पुरवठा मोठ्या प्रमाणात होत नसला तरी या खतामुळे मातीत फायदेशीर सुक्ष्म जीवाणुंचा संचय व त्याची कार्यक्षमता वाढते.

### सॅद्रीय खताचे महत्व .

1. गरिब शेतकऱ्याला फायदेशीर ठरते.
2. निसर्ग संतुलनावर आधारित असल्याने निरोगी पिके घेता येतात.
3. सॅद्रीय शेतीतून मिळणारा माल हा उत्तम प्रतिचा आहार असतो.
4. देशी व परदेशात या पिकांना मागणी असते.
5. कमीत कमी श्रमात व खर्चात करता येते.
6. पर्यावरण संतुलन राखले जाते.
7. आरोग्य विषयक दुष्परिणाम टाळले जावू शकतात.
8. जैवविविधता व संतुलन साधता येते.

9. पिक व पाण्याचे नियोजन होते

10. भरघोस उत्पादन वाढ दिर्घकाळापर्यंत टिकविता येते.

**सॅंद्रीय शेतीची गरज** .रसायनिक शेतीचे मानव व पर्यावरणावर दुष्परिणाम झाल्याने अनेक समस्या उदभवतात हे शेतकऱ्यांना आणि शासनाला पटू लागले आहे. याबाबत सॅंद्रीय खताचा पुरस्कार करणारे विचारवंत म्हणतात.शेतीतुन किंवा मातीतुन निघते ते परत शेतात किंवा मातीत जावे असा मार्ग शेतकऱ्यांनी अवलंबला पाहिजे पेन्सिल व्हॅनियातील जे रोडेल व कॅलिफोर्नियातील ऑलमिन ड्रकर यांनी सॅंद्रीय शेती पध्दती विकसित केली.

1. सॅंद्रीय शेतीमुळे चांगल्या प्रतीचे अन्न तयार होते.
2. शेतात व शेतावर उपलब्ध असलेल्या सुक्ष्म जीवाणू,प्राणी,वनस्पती,यांचा अधिक उपयोग करुन निसर्गचकाला चालना मिळते.
3. जमिनीची सुपिकता वाढते व दिर्घकाळ टिकते.
4. मृदा व जलसंवर्धन साधता येते.
5. वारंवार पडणारे दुष्काळ यामुळे पाण्याचा अपव्यय टाळला जातो.
6. निश्चित व चिरस्थायी उत्पन्नाची हमी मिळते.
7. गाव स्वच्छता व आरोग्य राखले जाते.
8. शेतीकडे उदरनिर्वाहाचे साधन न पाहता व्यापारीदृष्टीने पाहता येते.
9. मातीचा टणकपणा कमी करण्यासाठी उपयुक्त
10. प्रदुषण मुक्त शेती व वातावरण निर्माण करण्यासाठी उपयोगी
11. शेतीसोबत शेतीपुरक व्यवसायात वाढ करुन शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्न वाढते.
12. घटती जनावरे यांचा विचार करता ती वाढीस सुयोग्य वातावरण तयार होते.

**सॅंद्रीय शेती वाढविण्यासाठी उपाय .**

1. शेतकऱ्यांमध्ये सॅंद्रीय खतांविषयी जागृती निर्माण करणे.
2. सॅंद्रीय खते शेतकऱ्यांजवळ उपलब्ध असलेल्या साधनांतून होतात हे माहिती करुन दिले पाहिजे.
3. सॅंद्रीय पध्दतीने उत्पादन केलेले फळे व भाजीपाला बाजारात आणला पाहिजे मात्र रसायनयुक्त भाजीपाला बाजारात येणार नाही यासाठी प्रतिबंधात्मक उपाययोजना करणे आवश्यक आहे.
4. अडाणी,अज्ञानी व ग्रामिण शेतकऱ्यांना रसायनयुक्त फळे,भाजीपाला यामुळे मानवाच्या शरीरावर काय परिणाम होतात याचे प्रात्यक्षिक इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून दाखविले जाणे आवश्यक आहे.
5. भाजीपाला आणि फळांमधील रसायनांची तपासणी करणाऱ्या प्रयोगशाळा देशाच्या सर्वत्र भागात उभारल्या पाहिजे.
6. सॅंद्रीय खताच्या वापराबाबत चर्चासत्र व मेळावे आयोजित करणे.

7. देशात,विदेशात सेंद्रीय खतांपासून उत्पादीत होणाऱ्या मालाला असलेली मागणी व अधिक बाजारभाव याविषयी शेतकऱ्यांना माहिती करून टाकाऊ खत निर्माण करता येते हे पटवून दिले पाहिजे.
8. सेंद्रीय खताचा वापर करणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांना प्रोत्साहित करणे.
9. रासायनिक खतांचे येणारे दुष्परिणाम व सेंद्रीय खतांमुळे होणारे फायदे यांची विविध उदाहरणे माहिती करून देणे.
10. जास्तीत जास्त सेंद्रीय खताचा वापर उत्पादन प्रक्रियेत करणेबाबत मानसिक कल बदलला पाहिजे.

### संदर्भ सुची

1. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था दत्त आणि सुन्दरम.एस.चन्द एण्ड कंपनी प्रा.
2. भारताचे काही पैल्यु एस.महेंद्रदेव के सुब्बाराव
3. पर्यावरण व शाश्वत विकास महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक व उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ पुणे जुन 2013
4. निसर्गशेती नवीदृष्टी डॉ.गोविंद काशिनाथ झेंडे सन पब्लिकेशन पुणे 2006.



Dr. Narayan N. Gadhe (1545-1547)

## DEMONETIZATION AND CASHLESS TRANSACTIONS

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### Abstract

The digital India program is a flagship program of the government with a vision to transform India into digitally empowered society. Cashless India is a mission launched by the Government of India led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. On November 8, 2016 the government announced a historic measure of demonetization notes, Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 and push India towards cashless economy. It leads to sudden boom in cashless transactions. Demonetization really affected the cash transactions because of lack of sufficient number of low demonetization rupee notes in banks and ATMs for a short while. The shortage of currency leads to increases the cashless transactions. Digital payment soars by up to 300% after demonetization. This paper analyzes the basic concept of cashless transaction. It is also discusses the different e-payment methods, It is also describe advantages and disadvantages of the cashless transaction.

**Introduction-** Cashless transactions mean all transactions are done without using cash. In such situation all transactions are carried out through electronic devises. Its includes e-banking, mobile banking, banking through internet, use of debit and credit cards, NEFT and RTGS card-swipe machines and digital wallets etc. Today, cashless transactions through electronic devices become popular in urban areas. India is the fourth-largest user of cash in the globe. In India the rate of cash to GDP is the highest, i.e. 12.42%. Cash transaction leads to corruption and black money. Therefore India needed cashless economy. Recently World Bank report indicates that 80% of the transactions in India were done in cash mode, which formed two-third of the value of the total transactions. Demonetization really affected the cash transactions. Cashless India is a mission launched by the Government of India. Government announced on November 8, 2016 a historic measure of demonetization of high value currency notes, Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000. That pushes India towards cashless economy. It leads to sudden boom in cashless transactions. Demonetization pushes India towards cashless economy. The shortage of currency leads to increases the cashless transactions. In the month after demonetization, the volume of transactions through mobile wallets increases fourfold to 63 lakhs per day, totaling Rs. 191 crore. While the number of transactions through RuPay cards increased nearly four times to 60 lakhs per day and the value jumped near about to 236 crore.

### Objectives

1. To explain the concept of cashless economy.
2. To discuss the different methods of e-payment.
3. To describe the advantages and disadvantages of cashless transactions.

**Methodology:** The study purely based on secondary data. The required data has been collected through various books, journals, websites and news papers. The study is descriptive in nature.

**Meaning of Cashless Economy:** Cashless Economy is a situation in which all types of transactions are carried out through electronic devises. Its includes e-banking, mobile banking, banking through internet, use of debit and credit cards, card-swipe machines and digital wallets etc. Cashless economy indicates reducing the use of physical cash for payment. Instead of handling cash, payments are made to settle digitally, through e-payment.

**Methods of e-payment:** Indian government, after demonetization, has been encouraging people to use cashless digital payments methods for any kind of payments. The government has started several initiatives for making the country cashless, such as 'Jan Dhan to Digidhan' and 'Mera Mobile-Mera Wallet' and Cashless India.

There are several e-payment methods people can pay for their daily expenses, bills etc. The most common e-payment methods are as below.

1. Banking Cards- Debit Cards, Credit Cards, Cash Cards, Travel Cards, other Cards etc.
2. Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD)
3. AADHAR Enabled Payment System (AEPS)
4. Unified Payment Interface (UPI)
5. Mobile Wallets
6. Bank Pre-paid Cards
7. Point of Sale Machines (POS)
8. Internet Banking
9. Mobile Banking
10. Micro ATM's

#### **Advantages of Cashless Transactions**

Cashless Economy is definitely very nice decision taken by the government. There are many advantages of cashless transactions. Some of them are as below.

1. **Reduces corruption:** When cash is used directly for doing transactions it is not easy to track the transactions. However digital payments are clean and traceable. In this case all records are with the banks which are more transparent it leads to fall in corruption.
2. **Prevention of Black money:** It will helpful to eliminate the black money in Indian economy.
3. **Convenience-** Cashless transactions are convenient. Person does not need to carry cash with him. It reduces the risk in handling the cash and also theft of money. Cashless transactions are more secure compare to making transactions involving cash withdrawal. It is also the time consuming method. A person can do the transactions whenever and wherever he wants. He does not need to stand in a long queue in the banks as well as in ATM centers. A person can pay bills and other payments anytime 24x7x365 through online payments.
4. **Increase in tax revenue-** In cashless economy all the transaction done through banks. It can be easily monitored by the government. It will increase revenue collection and consequently increase the funds for economic development of the country.
5. **Reduce expenses on printing of currency notes-** India spends annually around Rs. 22,000 crore just to manage cash. In 2015, RBI spent Rs. 27 billion in issuing and managing currency notes. Most of the paper currencies are about six year's life span. If the economy turn into cashless economy there will be no need to issuing currency notes, it would be considerably reduced the cost of issuing notes and coins.
6. **Beneficial for making policies-** Government can easily get the data of cashless transactions. It can be analyzed. Such information is useful for making economic and financial policy of the country.
7. **Environmental benefits-** For printing of currency note we need paper. Paper made from trees. If cashless transactions are increase no tree will be cut for printing paper currency. It will be helpful to protect the environment.
8. **Eliminates of fake currency-** Fake currency bring down our economy. It is majorly used for illegal activities like terrorism. The use of cashless transactions to lead eliminate of counterfeit notes.
9. **Discounts-** Many incentives provided by the government to promote cashless transactions. It gives more discount options especially in purchasing petrol, rail tickets, highway tolls, insurance policies etc.

10. **Declining in crime rates-** Terrorist activities, extortion, burglary such criminal activities are funded with black money. Demonetization and implementation of cashless transaction leads to diminishing the crime rates in the country.
11. **Boost in economic growth-** When a country is taking a step towards a cashless economy, a boost in the economic growth can be expected in long run.

Above all, the cashless economy will lead to the most convenient and secure economy for all.

#### **Disadvantages of Cashless Economy**

Apart from the benefits of the cashless economy, there are some disadvantages associated with it. Disadvantages of the cashless economy in India are as follows.

1. **Rural atmosphere-** Near about 70 percent population resides in rural India they are still outside the banking net. Illiteracy among the rural people is one of the major hurdles in cashless transactions. They are far away from new technology. Even they are having ATM cards, but they cannot know how to use it. Lack of internet facility, problem of mobile range are the another hindrances in rural area.
2. **Security issues-** For the cashless transactions cyber security is must. In India cyber crimes are increased day by day. Cyber criminals hacking of bank accounts, password, PIN numbers etc. It causes for big loss of the customer.
3. **Lack of poor infrastructure-** Inadequate internet facility, low internet speed, inefficient broadband connections, limited smart phones, less POS machines are hurdles towards achieving a goal of cashless economy. The internet cost in India is still substantially high. There is no Wifi at public places. Lack of these facilities the people cannot be connected to make online payments.

In spite of above mentioned disadvantages the cashless economy will benefit India in long run. Government of India launched a BHIM app which will help rural India to enhancing the cashless economy.

**Conclusions:** Demonetization really affected the cash transactions because of lack of sufficient number of low demonetization rupee notes in banks and ATMs for a short while. Cashless Economy is definitely a wise move. But without adequate preparation the government demonetized of high value currency notes. No doubt it will lead to cashless transactions. But government should need to take more necessary steps for the positive results of cashless economy. After all cashless transactions will be benefited for businessman, industrialist, government and common man also. It will help to enhance the strength of India's economy.

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Dr. Sayyad Mahejabin Dildar (1548-1552)

## A STUDY OF E-BANKING IN INDIA-PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

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### **Abstract**

*Increased competition, changing business environment, advancement of Information and Communications Technology are the important factors that have forced Banking and Financial services to change. Demand for financial services is changing rapidly and customer behavior regarding these services is also adapting rapidly. Internet banking is also known as online banking, e-banking or virtual banking. It is an electronic payment system that enables customers of a bank or other financial institutions through the financial institutions website. It is in contrast to branch banking which was the traditional way customers accessed banking services. It has brought so many benefits to the customers like access of account related information on the tip of finger, fund transfer, list of recent transactions, electronic bill payments, downloading copies, withdrawal of amount from anywhere etc. the major challenges are that security viability, lack of knowledge of end users, failure of bank transactions, user interface etc. This paper is a sincere effort based on the secondary data to study the prospects and challenges entrusted with e-banking system in India.*

**Keywords-** E-Banking, Information Technology, ATM, Smart Cards, M-Banking.

**Introduction-** The banks have become an essential component of most of the economies as banking services are described as 'engines for economic growth'. The advent of Internet-based Economy has revolutionaries financial and service sector as well especially banking industry. Banks mainly focus on developing the commercial web-sites, with the purpose of promoting their products and services using the internet. The online banking system will typically connect to or be part of the core banking system operated by a bank and is in contrast to branch banking which was the traditional way customers accessed banking services. To access a financial institution's online banking facility, a customer with internet access will need to register with the institution for the service, and set up a password and other credentials for customer verification. Financial institutions now routinely allocate customers numbers, whether or not customers have indicated an intention to access their online banking facility. Customer numbers are normally not the same as account numbers because a number of customer accounts can be linked to the one customer number. Technically, the customer number can be linked to any account with the financial institution that the customer controls, though the financial institution may limit the range of accounts that may be accessed to say cheque, savings loan, credit card and similar accounts. The customer visits the financial institutions secure website, and enters the online banking facility using the customer number and credentials previously sett-up. The types of financial transactions which a customer may transact through online banking are determined by the financial institutions but usually includes obtaining account balances, a list of the recent transactions, electronic bill payments and fund transfers between a customer's or another's accounts. Most banks also enable a customer to download copies of bank statements which can be printed at the customer's premises. It also enable the customer to order a cheque book, statements, reports loss of credit cards, stop payment on a cheque etc. Many banks are internet-only institutions now a day. These virtual banks have lower overhead costs than their brick-and mortar counterparts.

### **Objectives of the paper-**

1. To study the meaning of e-banking.
2. To identify various e-banking services/products.
3. To study challenges faced in E-banking.
4. To study opportunities available in E-banking.

- ✦ **Research Methodology-** Secondary data has been extensively used for this research from books, journals, websites and internet.
- ✦ **E-Banking-The concept-** E-banking refers to Internet banking that facilitates customers to avail various small and large valued banking products and services through electronic channels. Internet banking comprises banking activities or services which can be avail by the customers at any point of time and from any place with their convenience, it is also called as PC banking. The access has been given by banks on personal computer, mobile phone with a browser or desktop software, digital television etc.

#### ✦ **Technology in Indian Banking-**

The technology development in banking can be outlined as follows:-

**1960** - Introduction of Mechanized banking.

**1970** – Computerization of banking industry.

**1980** - Introducing banking based on computer linked communication

The use of computer technology impacted the working pattern of bank in a larger way. Since 1966, the development process of computerization in banking industry can be clearly experienced and it started with the signing of first wage settlement with bank union regarding use of ICT or IBM accounting machines for inter-branch reconciliation etc. In 1970, SBI has initiated the process of installing a ledger-posting machine with mainframe computer at its selected branches. In 1983, Reserve bank of India formed a committee on computerisation & mechanization and Dr. C. Rangrajan was appointed its chairman. Committee's purpose was to formulate a plan for mechanising the Indian banking industry. The main recommendation of this committee was bank branches, regional & head offices should adapt computerisation and installation of Advanced Ledger Posting Machines. Afterwards, in 1991, Narisimhan Committee paved the way for banking sector reforms. In 1994, RBI appointed Saraf Committee that recommended the use of EFT, electronic clearing services and extension of MICR even in small towns. Foreign and private sector banks significantly adopted the use of information technology in the last decade. The primary reason for this is the increased competition and the popularity of the internet phenomenon around the world. The entry of the private & multinational banks who were having better technological based financial services, forced Indian banks to adapt the technological advancement to achieve competitiveness and customer retention.

In 1970, technology was logical move for the banks with starting ATM & Point of Sales facilities that continued in 1980s with the introduction of Tele- Banking and E- Banking in 1990s. In Feb. 1997, Shared Payment Network System (SPNS) was introduced and this was shared network of ATMs of 11 banks. 'SWADHAN' brand name was given to the ATM cards. SPNS has a facility to link with international hub, as, Master Card & VISA. In 1985, The ATM card facility was introduced by CITI Bank in India.

Past ten years experienced drastic changes that made convenience of banking clients the most important aspect of banking business. In India big cities are way ahead in using e-banking. The latest banking delivery channels include private networks, direct dial-up connections, public network etc. The banking devices are ATMs, telephones and personal computers etc. Therefore, technological advancements transformed the branch banking to e-banking that is known as 'Anywhere Anytime Banking'. Banks achieved greater efficiency in operation through the use of technology.

- ✦ **Current Status of E-Banking in India-** Internet Banking has become an integral part of banking system in India. The concept of e-banking is of fairly recent origin in India. Till the early 90's traditional model of banking i.e. branch based banking was prevalent, but after that non-branch banking services were started. The credit of launching internet banking in India goes to ICICI Bank.

Citibank and HDFC Bank followed with internet banking services in 1999. The Government of India enacted the IT Act, 2000 w.e.f. October 17, 2000 which provide legal recognition to electronic transaction and other means of electronic commerce. The R.B.I. is monitoring and reviewing the legal and other requirements of e-banking on a continuous basis to ensure that e-banking would develop on sound lines and e-banking related challenges would not pose a threat to financial stability. According to a report of RBI in Jan, 2016, there are 96079 ATM and 1337310 point of sale devices in India.


Indian Commercial banks have adopted several initiatives to cope with the competitive world. The competition has been especially tough for the public sector banks, as the newly established private sector and foreign banks are leaders in the adoption of e-banking, Indian banks offer to their customers following banking products-

- Internet Banking
- Mobile Banking
- Phone Banking
- Automated Teller Machine(ATM)
- Door Step Banking
- Smart Cards
- Electronic Clearing Cards
- Electronic Clearing Services
- Tele Banking

#### **Challenges in E- Banking-**

1. **Security Risk-** The problem related to the security has become one of the major concerns for banks. Customers generally refuse to opt for e-banking facilities due to uncertainty and security concerns. According to the IAMAI Report (2006), 43% of internet users are not using internet banking in India because of security concerns. So it's a big challenge for marketers to make consumer satisfied regarding their security worries, which may further increase the online banking use.
2. **Privacy Risk-** The risk of disclosing private information and fear of identity theft is one of the major factors that inhibit the consumers while opting for internet banking services. Most of the consumers believe that using online banking services make them vulnerable to identify theft. According to the study, consumers worry about their privacy and feel that bank may invade their privacy by utilizing their information for marketing and other secondary purposes without consent of consumer.
3. **The Trust Factor:** Trust is the biggest hurdle to online banking for most of the customers. Conventional banking is preferred by the customers because of lack of trust on the online security. They have a perception that online transaction is risky due to which frauds can take place. While using e-banking facilities lot of questions arises in the mind of customers such as: Did transaction go through? Did I push the transfer button once or twice? Trust is among the significant factors which influence the customers' willingness to engage in a transaction with web merchants.
4. **Customer Awareness:** Awareness among consumers about the e-banking facilities and procedures is still at lower side in Indian scenario. Banks are not able to disseminate proper information about the use, benefits and facility of internet banking. Less awareness of new technologies and their benefits is among one of the most ranked barrier in the development of e-banking.

5. **Less Internet Penetration in Indian Context:** The internet banking channel has evolved over the years. In 2011, 60 percent of the times basic transactions in banks were conducted in North America through online channels, whereas internet banking usage in India increased from 1 percent in 2006 to 7 percent in 2011. So the knowledge and availability of internet is still a one of the biggest challenges that prevails in Indian context. According to the report of IAMAI 2006 around 22% of internet users do not have knowledge about transferring online. So the penetration of internet and knowledge related to internet are major hurdles.
6. **Handling Technology-** Developing or acquiring the right technology, deploying it optimally the leveraging it to the maximum extent is essential to achieve and maintain high service and efficiency standard while remaining cost effective and delivering sustainable return to shareholders. Early adopters of technology acquire significant competitive advances Managing technology is therefore, a key challenge for the Indian banking sector.

 **Opportunities in E- Banking-** Despite of various challenges that are prevailing in context with e-banking in India, the following opportunities are motivating the marketers for implementing e-banking:

1. **Untapped Rural Markets-**

Contributing to 70% of the total population in India is a largely untapped market for banking sector. In all urban areas banking services entered but only few big villages have the banks entered. So the banks must reach in remaining villages because majority of Indians are still living in rural areas.

2. **Competitive Products-**

Banks can offer so many channels or products to access their banking and other services such as ATMs, M-banking, cashless cards, video banking etc. in order to raise their business.

3. **Increasing Internet users and Computer literacy-**

In order to avail the services of e-banking, it is necessary that the customer should be competent to use the internet services. The fast increasing internet users in India can be a very big opportunity and banking industry should encash this opportunity to attract more internet users to adopt internet banking facility.

4. **Public Relation Officer-**

As the public from the developing countries is little bit illiterate and also not computer literate. Hence it results in chaos or the non use of banking digital services. Banks can appoint full time PRO to assist and promote these people to use e-banking facility easily.

5. **Related product offerings-**

It is clear that online finance will pickup and there will be increasing convergence in terms of product offerings banking services, share trading, insurance, loans, based on the data warehousing and data mining technologies. Anytime anywhere banking will become common and will have to upscale, such up scaling could include banks launching separate internet banking apart from traditional one.

6. **Retail Lending-**

Recently banks have adopted customer segmentation which has helped in customising their product folios well. Thus retail lending has become a focus area particularly in respect of financing of consumer durables, housing, automobiles etc. retail lending has also helped in risks dispersal and in enhancing the earnings of banks with better recovery rates.

**Conclusion-** E- Banking is the need of the day. In the countries like India, with a larger population, there is a great opportunity as well as many challenges for successful implementation of this concept. There are so many products the bank is dealing in for the customers. The benefits of this system are

many which results in convenience and comfort of end users. If it has been managed tactfully, it will definitely prove to be fruitful.

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*Dr. Satish A .Bhosale (1553-1557)*

## **DEMONETIZATION AT AFFECTED INDUSTRIALIZATION AND ECONOMICAL SITUATION**

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**INTRODUCTION:** On 8 November, 2016, when everyone sat stuck to their televisions eagerly waiting for the announcement of winner of the presidential elections for US, Indian PM Narendra Modi managed to conquer everyone's attention towards him. He announced the demonetization of 2 currency notes in India, aimed at knocking out terrorism, counterfeit money & black money in circulation and curbing corruption. From that day, currency notes of Rs 500 and Rs 1000 were no longer Indian legal tender; instead new currency notes of face value 500 and 2000 were brought into the market. Read what happened in detail [here](#). The announcement of demonetization tore the country into three categories. While some applauded the decision appreciating and calling it a bold decision, others became hardcore protesters, while some chose to remain fence sitters .In this article, we are going to analyze the pros and cons of demonetization after 10 months of it. Expected impact on the targeted evils v/s real outcome

**Corruption:** Corruption in India is not merely an evil of the society, but an accepted part of every person's life in the country. Removing that part with banning and changing currency seems impossible. But the concept of 'cashless economy' has came up an idea of ' corruption and black money free India' and has managed to reduce the instances of corruption to a remarkable extent by bringing transparency in the transactions. As most of the cash in India is exploited to execute illegal and immoral tasks, cashless economy will undermine those tasks. Transparent and detailed transactions will ensure no chances of escaping taxes and easiness in tracking the crimes if required. According to Transparency International's Corruption Index, even though India is still the most corrupt country in Asia, corruption related reports have reduced by 10% since 2015.

**Counterfeiting:** In 2016, it was estimated by the Indian Statistical Institute that fake currency amounting to Rs 400 corer was in circulation in the Indian economy which accounted for 0.22% of the total cash flow in the market. Only Rs 4 lakh corer were captured in fake currency which does not even amount to 15% of the total currency in circulation. Measures such as identifying, investigating and punishing counterfeiters or exchanging old series of banknotes with new ones are taken against counterfeiting in most of the countries. Demonetization is generally avoided as it incurs huge cost and people can play tricks with new currency as well.

**Unaccounted Wealth:** In the book "Understanding the Black Money and Black Money in India" authored by Arun Kumar, JNU professor and an economist has written, "Only a small amount of the black money would be affected by demonetisation... it is unlikely that black marketers and other generators of black money will suffer because the biggest fish were able to quickly convert whatever black cash they had into white." India Ratings and Research has concluded that only 12% of the ill-gotten money could be extracted with the idea of demonetization while 88% of the black money is still in circulation in Indian markets. It is evident that the decision of demonetization has not been able to hit ill-gotten money hoarders, hard instead some of them have used it to legitimize their black money.

**Terrorism, Hawala and Crime:** As per reports by various investigation agencies, most crimes take shapes through fake currency and ill-gotten wealth. People generally require a lot of cash to carry out dark jobs which means that the shortage of currency halted these jobs to a great extent. Reports released

in the immediate aftermath of demonetisation estimated that incidents of terrorism have reduced by 60% especially in Jammu and Kashmir; however these were questioned by many in the long run. Hawala business has also got a big blow and fell by almost 50%. It can be said that demonetization has managed to cripple terrorism but has also given rise to unemployment which is the breeding place of terrorism and crime in India. A team of rescue workers stated that there is a radical fall in the trafficking industry due to demonetization.

**Economic Sector of India:** Scarcity of cash forced many small scale industries to burn down to ashes. Commercial banks found it difficult to bridge the gap between the supply of banned notes from people and the supply of currency notes from RBI. Moreover, the National Statistical Commission revealed that demonetization hampered the growth of the construction industry, which is the second largest employment generating industry in the country. Agriculture, which is considered to be the 'backbone of India', also, could not cope up with the rising prices, contracting demands and money shortage. As a result of falling industrial growth and diminishing opportunities of employment, demand and supply of the Indian markets also faltered. Prices soared and purchasing power dropped in the 'out of cash' country. As a result, the GDP growth of India fell to 5.7% after 4 months of demonetization (March-June 2017). It is the sixth Consecutive quarter which has witnessed declining GDP.

**Comparing Gains and Losses:** In short, demonetization managed to reduce the ill-gotten wealth, corruption, terrorism and fake currency to some extent. Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) estimates that demonetization has cost India around 1.28 lakh crore which has burdened the shoulders of poor, tax payers and people holding legitimate currency. It failed to curb the difference between rich and poor. It has also beaten the economy, creating unemployment and breakdown of the industrial structure of the country. Overall, it seems that the instances and magnitude of loss weigh down the gains.

#### **Demonetization In India:**

##### *Pre And Post Effect On Indian Industry*

India is a cash based economy, hence the circulation of fake notes is likely to cause harm to the society. Fake notes are used for various inflammatory activities such as spying, smuggling of arms, drugs and other illegal traffic in India. The high denomination notes contribute 86% to the total supply of money in the economy. The value of these notes is more than 13% of GDP in 2016, which is much more than in any other developing country like Brazil and China. As per the reports number of fake notes in the banking system in 2006 was 1.24 lakh and it went to 6.33 lakh in 2016 and also the share of high value notes increased from 10.4% to 64% from 2006 to 2016. To track the same issue of fake currency notes and to invalidate black money, the government of India announced that Rs 500 and Rs 1000 notes will be no longer legal tender from midnight, November 8 2016. This is not a new step in the history to demonetise the currency. In 1946 first time the currency of Rs 1000, Rs 5000 and Rs 10,000 was demonetised and phase out these notes. In 1938 RBI printed the highest value notes of Rs 10,000 which was demonetised in 1946. Rs 1000, Rs 5000, Rs 10,000 were in circulation in 1946 which was reintroduced in 1954 and further all these notes were demonetised in January 1978. Rs 1000 note was again introduced in November 2000. Rs 500 were circulated in 1987 as an attempt to control the volume of bank notes due to inflation. Hence Rs 2000 note was introduced for the first time. In 1967 the bank notes with Ashoka pillar watermark were introduced. In October 1987 the notes were imprinted with the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi. The Rs 50, Rs 100 banknotes were issued in August 2005, followed by Rs 500 and Rs 1000 in October 2005, which continued till November 2016. The liquidity crisis and clampdown on black money on account of demonetization headway is expected to impact the sectors that are based on cash transactions to a great extent.

**AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY :*****Indian automobile :***

Industry stands as one of the booming industry in the world with annual production of 23.37 million vehicles in 2014- 15 touching the growth of 8.68% since last year Indian automotive aftermarket stood around US\$ 7 billion by 2021 with the growth rate of 10-15%. The industry was able to allure FDI worth US\$ 15.79 billion during April 2006 – September 2016. (Source: Department of industrial policy & promotion)

**Pre Demonetization:** The industry accounts for 7.1% of country's GDP. The total production of the industry is 23960940 vehicles (including passenger vehicles, commercial vehicles, three wheelers & two wheelers) during April – March 2015 the number stood to 23,358,047, which recorded a growth of 2.58%. As per the graph shown below two wheelers segment with 80% market share is the leader in the domestic market, the reason behind the growth is due to growing middle class and young population in India . The growing interest of companies to hunt the rural market also promoted the growth of the sector. Passenger vehicle segment with 14% market share is follower of two wheeler segment and others are commercial vehicle and three wheeler market shares of 3% each similarly passenger vehicles, commercial vehicles, three- wheeler and two -wheeler showed a growth of 6.89%, 13.77%, 18.69% and 16.60% respectively during 2010 to 2015. Two wheelers made a remarkable share of export at 69.4% in 2015, followed by 16.7% for passenger vehicles and three -wheeler accounted for 11.1% exports in 2015. Luxury cars market is expected to reach 150000 units by 2020. Various steps are being initiated by the Indian government and automobile companies to make India a leader in the market by 2020.

**Post demonetization:** Certain precautionary steps are required to bear the heat of capricious event of demonetization; the downfall is clearly portrayed in the detailed figures below in the table. Till October 2016 the automobile sales were in growing percentage at the rate of 4.5%, but sales started to decline after the announcement was made by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, despite aggressive sales push to thrash the year end indolence. The domestic sales declined by 5.5% and maximum decline was observed in case of three wheelers which dropped by 25.9%. The above table clearly shows the overall decline in sales of all the segments of the industry due to demonetization as compared to previous year 2015. The sales of passenger vehicle went down by 1.4%. Two wheeler volumes declined sharply during December 2016, a second consecutive month of decline. With consecutive 10 months of increased sales December 2016 observed the maximum downfall. The sharpest downfall was seen in scooters Lowering by 26.4% followed by motorcycles that slumped by 22.5% even as mopeds continued to return upbeat volume growth. Domestic sales of commercial vehicle went down by 5.1% during December. The sales of trucks and buses observed positive sales. The export market in the automobile reduced 35% in 2016. In the coming months ICRA expects the growth of 3 wheelers industry around 0-2% in 2017. From low priced two wheelers to the luxury cars the whole line has been affected. Though discomfort is caused but it will be a dominant spring in cashless economy and will bring transparency into the system.

**CONSUMER MARKETS:** Indian consumer segment includes market for the consumer durables and fast moving consumer goods. This sector is composed of huge middle class, relatively large wealthy class And small economically low class, for which it is foreseen to double the spending class by 2025. As per the reports India's share of worldwide consumption is anticipated to increase Twice at the rate of 5.8% by 2020.

**Pre-demonetization:** India scored second position in global consumer confidence index with the score of 128 points toll June 2016, and Philippines scored 132 points. The Indian consumer market showed a positive growth at annual rate of 5.7% from 2005-2015, and it's expected to grow at 6.7% for the year 2015-2020 and 7.1% for the year 2021-2020. Whereas FMCG sector is growing on an average of 11%

for last 10 years, and is expected to increase at 14.7% and reach US\$ 110.4 billion from 2012 to 2020. The rural market share is increasing at the rate of 17.7% and has reached US\$ 100 billion. Food products is leading with the share of 43% of overall market share followed by personal care 22% and fabric care 12%.

#### **Future Of India After Demonetization and effect on Industry product ;- Demonetisation pulls down India GDP growth rate to 6.1% in Q4 2016-17**

**New Delhi:** India's economic growth slowed for the fourth consecutive quarter in the three months ended March, mirroring the impact of demonetization on key sectors including construction and financial services. Gross domestic product (GDP) growth slowed to 6.1% in the fiscal fourth quarter from 7% in the third, according to data released by the government on Wednesday. The slowdown may put pressure on the Reserve Bank of India, whose monetary policy committee meets next week, to cut policy rates to balance its inflation-targeting focus with the need to stimulate economic growth.

Year-on-year change in %	FY17			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GVA at basic prices	7.6	6.8	6.7	<b>5.6</b>
Private consumption	8.4	7.9	11.0	<b>7.3</b>
Investment demand	7.4	3.0	1.7	<b>-2.1</b>
Agriculture	2.5	4.1	6.9	<b>5.2</b>
Industry	7.4	5.9	6.2	<b>3.1</b>
Services	9.0	7.8	6.9	<b>7.2</b>

GVA: Gross value added

Source: Central Statistics Office

Real gross value added (GVA), another measure of economic activity that is arrived at by excluding net indirect taxes from GDP, slowed to a growth pace of 5.6% in the March quarter, also the fourth consecutive quarterly decline.

The Central Statistics Office maintained its earlier full-year growth estimate for 2016-17 at 7.1% on top of revised 8% growth in the previous financial year.

The growth numbers reflected the lingering effects in the March quarter of the government's demonetization of high-value banknotes with effect

from 9 November, which triggered a cash crunch and disrupted business, especially in the unorganized sector. The labour-intensive construction sector contracted as a result of the cash shortage and regulatory changes, and financial services grew at an anaemic single-digit pace.

The distinct downtrend in GDP growth over the four quarters of FY17 suggests that the slowdown in growth that had already set in had been intensified by the note ban, said Aditi Nayar, principal economist at rating company ICRA Ltd.

"Demand and purchases during the festive season and a favourable base effect appear to have couched the impact of the note ban on consumption growth in Q3 FY17, which was followed by a sharp dip in Q4 FY17," she added.

Fiscal fourth-quarter growth in the \$2.3 trillion Indian economy, the third largest in Asia, trailed the 6.9% pace at which China grew in January-March, putting it at the risk of losing its status as the world's fastest expanding major economy.

India's per capita income in real terms in 2016-17 also slowed to a growth pace of 5.7% to Rs 82,296 (\$1,276) against 6.8% growth last year.

Chief economic adviser Arvind Subramanian said the fourth quarter numbers had been expected to reflect the biggest impact of demonetization.

"We can see some signs of bottoming out on account of the demonetization, and recovery in the nominal aggregates which picked up in the fourth quarter shows that," he added.

The construction sector shrank 3.7% in the March quarter, compared with a 3.4% growth in the preceding quarter. The announcement that a real estate regulator will be appointed to ensure higher accountability in the sector may have also contributed to the slowdown.

Mining picked up to grow 6.4% and so did public expenditure, rising 17%. Agriculture output growth slowed but stayed robust at 5.2% and financial services grew by just 2.2%. The manufacturing sector (5.3%) as well as trade, hotels and transportation (6.5%) also slowed from their levels in the preceding quarter. Excluding agriculture and public expenditure, core GVA grew 3.8% in the fourth quarter, revealing the deeper impact of demonetisation and suggesting that economic activity would have been much slower without a substantial push in public expenditure. Growth in gross fixed capital formation, which is a proxy for investment demand in the economy, slowed sharply in FY17 to 2.4% from 6.5% a year ago. Private final consumption grew 8.7% in FY17 against 6.1% a year ago. The statistics department also revised GDP data since 2012-13, incorporating the new wholesale price index and index of industrial production series which showed the economy grew marginally faster in 2014-15 and 2015-16 than earlier thought. Credit rating agency Moody's Investors Service on Wednesday projected India's economy to accelerate to grow at 7.5% in 2017-18 and 7.7% in 2018-19 as the government has been able to limit the negative impact of last year's demonetization on the economy.

The World Bank also expects the Indian economy to grow at 7.2% in FY18 and gradually gather pace to touch 7.7% by FY20, a year later than Moody's projection.

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Mrs. Sangita S. More (1558-1563)

## LABOUR LEGISLATION AND SOCIAL SECURITY FOR UNORGANIZED SECTOR

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### Abstract

The unorganized sector of the economy in India is the largest sector in term of employment of the workforce. Unorganized labour is not formerly cohesive in any recognized association and union with defined ideology, goals and areas of specialization. In this paper main focus on labour legislation and social security for unorganized sector in India. According to the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector i.e. NCEUS report (2007), 422.6 million workers 92% of the total workforce are the part of the unorganized sector. Workers in unorganized sector, unlike their counter parts in the organized sector, have little or no social security, little negotiating power in terms of choice of work, are often 'unskilled' and work in poor conditions. Labour and employment department addresses multi-dimensional, socio-economic aspects concerning labour welfare, productivity, living standard of workers and social security. The department is enforcing labour legislations with a noble task of protecting the workers.

**Keywords:** Organized, Unorganized, Workers, employment, Unskilled, Social security.

**Introduction:** After independence, the Government of India had adopted the Constitution of India in 1950. Article 43 of the Indian Constitution speaks of states responsibility to provide social security to citizens its country. The Ministry of labour is responsible for national policies of organized and unorganized sector workers such as industrial relations, wages, employment, labour welfare and social security of workers, which are included in the seventh schedule of Constitution of India. A socialist frame to enable the working people a decent standard of life has been promised by 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment of the Indian Constitution. The International Labour Organization (ILO) has work developed an agenda for the community of work. It provides support through integrated decent work country programmers developed in coordination with its constitutes. India has been founder state member of the ILO since 1919. The policies introduce after the LPG model of development in the Indian economy since 1991. But policies failed to reduce the size of unorganized workers standing at 423 million in 2004-5 i.e. 92.4 % of the total labour force. It has merely benefited 35 million i.e. 7.6 % workers in the organized sector. There is a need that the government should give reforms a human face.

Following institution define the meaning of unorganized/ informal sector.

**Central Statistical Organization (CSO)** defines unorganized or informal sector consisting of enterprises who producing for the market do not have, more than 20 employees (with power). The workers of these enterprises are not registered under any legal stipulation like the Industrial Disputes Act of 1948, etc. and can, therefore, be included in the household sector (and hence within the informal sector) as per the system of National Accounts (SNA) 1993.

2. **National Commission On Enterprises by Unorganized Sector (NCEUS) sep. 2004** set up by the Govt. of India define "The Unorganized sector consists of all unincorporated private enterprises owned by individuals or households engaged in the sale and production of good and services operated on a proprietary or partnership basis and with less than ten total workers".
3. **Secondly, the NCEUS** defined Unorganized or informal employment as follows: "Unorganized workers consist of those working in the unorganized enterprises or households, excluding regular workers with social security benefits, and the workers in the formal sector without any employment/social security benefits provided by the employers".

Classification of unorganized workers (uw) According to statistics of Ministry of Labour (2008),

UW is classified into four groups:

1. By Occupation

2. By nature of employment
3. Service Category
4. Special Category

**By Occupation** : Small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers, sharecroppers, fishermen, those engaged in animal husbandry, beedi rolling, labeling and packing, building and construction workers, leather workers, weavers, artisans, salt workers, workers in brick kilns and stone quarries, workers in saw mills, oil mills etc. come under this category.

**By Nature of Employment:** Attached agricultural labours, bonded laborers, migrant workers, contract and casual labours come under this.

**In terms of specially distressed categories:** Toddy tappers, Scavengers, Carriers of head loads, Drivers of animal driven vehicles, Loaders and unloaders come under this category.

**In terms of Service categories:** Midwives, Domestic workers, Fishermen and women, Barbers, Vegetable and fruit vendors, Newspaper vendors etc. belong to this category. In addition to these four categories, there exists a large section of unorganized labour force such as cobblers, Hamals, Handicraft Artisans, Handloom weavers, Lady tailors, Physically handicapped self-employed persons, Rickshaw pullers, Auto drivers, Sericulture Workers, Carpenters, Tannery workers, Power loom workers and Urban poor.

#### **Characteristic of Informal / Unorganized Sector**

- Low productivity compared to formal sector
- Lower wages to workers
- Poor working conditions
- Excessive seasonality of employment
- Absence of social security measures
- Negation of social standard
- Poor human capital base (in terms of education, skill and training) as well as lower mobilization status of the work force
- Any effective legal action against it is seen as a step of impairing
- Insufficient labour laws
- No guaranteed minimum wages
- Child Labour (they are the most exploited among them)
- Working Women – issue of harassment at workplace
- Low literacy among them
- Vulnerable to diseases
- Seasonality of work
- Lack of political support
- Migration
- Gender discrimination
- Indebtedness

#### **Problems of unorganized sector**

1. Problem of the workforce: 90% of workforce in vast informal sector, little awareness of workplace hazard, living areas close to work areas, extended work hours, exploitation, no concept of occupational safety, lack of implementation of health & safety legislation, no concept of Trade union.
2. Problems of women workers: Desperately; poor low wages, fraudulent contractors, disease causing environments, child labour, and >50% women deplorable social conditions.

3. Problems faced by Government: Problem of definition and identification, workforce uneducated about the benefits of organized sector, scattered nature of sector, employers avoid any form of regulation. Unorganized sector contribute to almost 60% GDP,

4. Problems form the organized sector: Unfair competition, buyer preference for the 'cleaner' retail stores, financial aid not available to the unorganized sector easily to compete.

In India, the government has been adopted various policies of welfare about workers through enactment of legislations and creation of welfare funds and boards. Some of the important legislations are given below.

1. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
2. The Trade Union Act, 1926
3. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
4. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
5. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
6. Bonded labour System Act, 1976
7. Contract labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
8. Inter State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979
9. Building and Construction workmen Act, 1970
10. Beedi and cigar workers welfare fund Act, 1976
- The Child Labour (prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986
11. The payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
12. The payment of wages Act, 1936
13. The Employers' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
14. The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
15. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
16. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of 2005(MANREGA)
17. Child labour (Abolition and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2006
18. The Unorganized Workers social security Act 2008:

The Commission (NCEUS, 2007) recommends as minimum conditions of work

1. Working day of eight hours including half hour break.
2. One paid day of rest per week.
3. Extension of National minimum wage for all employments (as per minimum wages act 1948)
4. Piece rate wage to equal time rate wage.
5. Equal remuneration to women.
6. Penalty for deferred payment of wages.
7. Imposition of fines in case of deductions in wages.
8. Right to organize.
9. Non-discrimination.
10. Accident compensation and use of safety equipment.
11. Protection from sexual harassment.

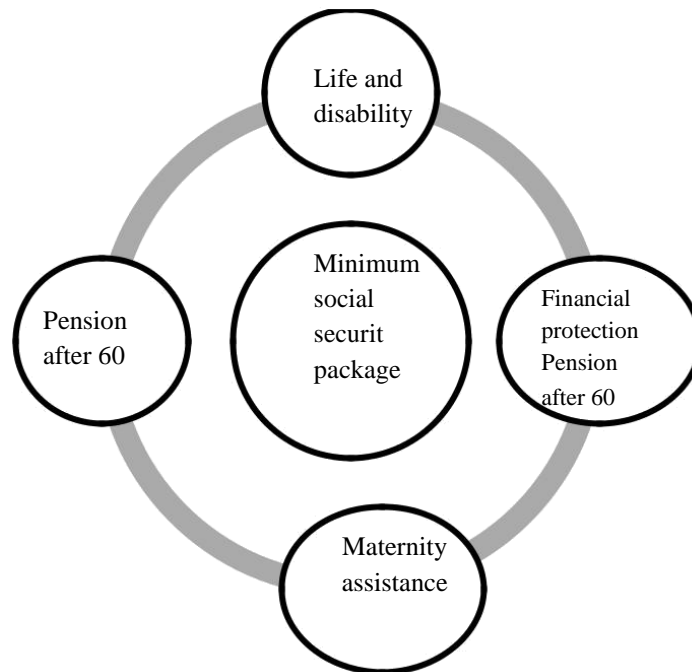
#### **Social security schemes for the unorganized workers**

- Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
- National Family benefit Scheme
- Janani Suraksha Yojana Scheme
- Handloom Weavers comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

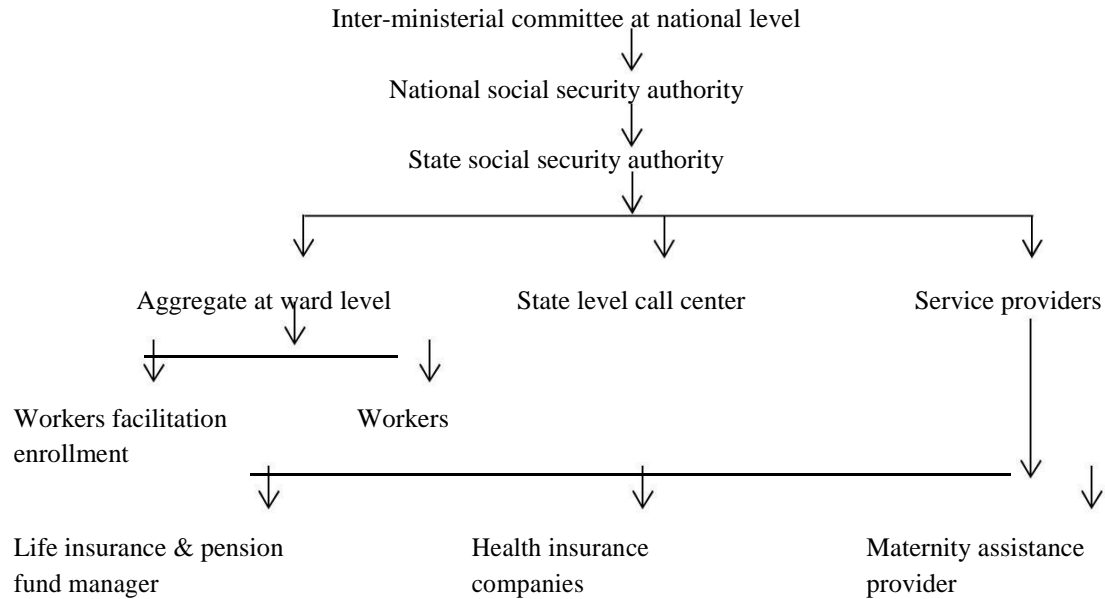


- Pension To Master Craft Person
- National scheme for Welfare Of Fishermen and Training and Extension
- Janshree Bhīma Yojana Scheme
- Rashtriya Swasthya Bhima Yojana Scheme

**The Unorganized Workers Social Security Act 2008:** The recommendation of National Advisory Council resulted in parliament passing the unorganized workers social security act 2008. Under this act minimum social security package available for workers in unorganized sector.



Implementation of the minimum social security package will require close coordination between at least six key ministries



### National social security board for unorganized workers

The central government shall, by notification, constitute a national board to be known as National social security board to exercise the powers conferred on and to perform the functions assigned to it under the unorganized social security act 2008. The national board shall assist the following members, namely,

1. Union minister for labour and employment – chairperson
2. The director general of labour welfare-secretary and member
3. 34 members to be nominated by the central government out of whom,
  - 7 representing unorganized sector workers
  - 7 representing employer of unorganized sector
  - 7 representing eminent persons from civil society
  - 2 members representing, one from lok sabha, one from rajya sabha
  - 5 representing central government ministries and department concerned
  - 5 representing state governments

The terms of National board shall be of 3 years. The National board shall meet at least thrice a year, as such time and place and shall observe such rules of procedure relating to the transaction of business at its meetings as may be prescribed. The members may receive such allowances as may be prescribed for attending the meetings of the National board.

#### Function of the National board

- Recommend to the central government suitable schemes for different sections of unorganized workers.
- Monitor such social welfare schemes for unorganized workers as are administered by state government
- Review the record keeping functions performed at the district level.
- Review the progress of registration and issue of cards to unorganized sector workers.
- Review the expenditure from funds under various schemes.

Undertake such other functions as are assigned to by the state government form time to time.

**Conclusion:** Important social security, poverty alleviation and social welfare measures are being implemented by various Ministries/Departments of State Governments, Central Government and civil society organization. However, the reality on the ground today is that workers do not have access to essential social security services. Though the Unorganized Workers social security Act was passed in 2008, there has been dismal progress on the ground. The Act itself has been criticized for not defining a minimum social security floor that is enforceable by law and for not providing institutional powers to ensure effective implementation. The National Social Security Board for Unorganized Workers, Constituted in August 2009, is limited to an advisory role, and does not have sufficient powers to implement, monitor or enforce social security. With the exception of a few states such as West Bengal, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka, a majority of the states have not even set up their state level welfare boards. It can be said that visualizing a system of effective protection welfare for the unorganized sector is a shade more difficult and complicated, if only because of the dimensions and variety of the workforce in the sector. But laws or welfare systems that we propose for them cannot be effective unless they themselves are conscious of the laws. Government should create awareness among the unorganized workers to make them get the maximum benefits and protection out of the various schemes, policies, and legislations passed by it.

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Tushar D. Bagul (1564-1569)

## PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL

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### Abstract

*Performance appraisal goes by various names such as performance evaluation, progress rating, merit rating, merit evaluation etc. The management of performance level is the sum up of performance appraisal systems. This is the continuous and interactive process designed to motivate employees and check their capability with the main motive to facilitate productivity. Appraisal is a systematic means of ensuring that superiors and their staff meet regularly to discuss past and present performance issues and to agree what future is appropriate on both sides. In the complex business world human beings are the most valuable assets. Human resources attitude is volatile as subjected to many experiences and situations. In such scenario one needs to measure how human resources perform for the purpose of reward, assessment and knowledge. The tools and techniques innovated for measuring human productivity and performance with respect to the required capability, intellect and experience is under a roof named performance appraisal system. No single performance appraisal system can assure the reliability of its results. Performance appraisal system can only be performed as impartial as possible by choosing the best fit method out of trending ones i.e. traditional or modern. In this system careful selection of the appropriate techniques of measurement such as personal observation, paired comparison, critical incidence, forced distribution; management by objective, behavioral anchored rating etc. for measuring the performance is needed. Ultimately, in today's working climate demands a great deal of commitment and efforts from employees.*

**Keywords:** *Performance Appraisal, Performance Management, Employee Appraisal, Human Resource.*

**Introduction:** Appraising the performance of individuals, groups and organizations is a common practice of all societies like teachers evaluates the performance of students; bankers evaluate the performance of creditors, parents evaluate the behavior of their children, and all of us consciously and unconsciously evaluate our own action from time to time. Performance appraisal is a method of evaluating the behavior of employees at work place, including both the qualitative and quantitative aspects of job performance. Performance refers to level of task completed by employee at work. Performance indicates how well an employee fulfilling the job expectation. Employee appraisal techniques were used for the first time during the First World War, when the US army adopted the man to man rating system for evaluating military personnel. The major aim of performance appraisal is to enable an organization to maintain an inventory of the number and quality of all managers and to identify and meet their training needs and aspiration. In addition, increment rewards; maintain individual and group development and improving the employee's performance. To measure the performance appraisal there are several methods and techniques. These are based on the sources of qualities, different kind of workers and degree of precision of the employees. The types of performance appraisal are involved both traditional and modern methods. At present every organization has their own methods to appraise the employees. The appraisal systems are based on their immediate internal and external environment. Even though there are some tested tools to measure the employee performance it is difficult to follow because, the organizations climate may differ from industry to industry. We are trying to elaborate the process by which performance of the employees are appraise with help of traditional as well as modern methods of appraisal.

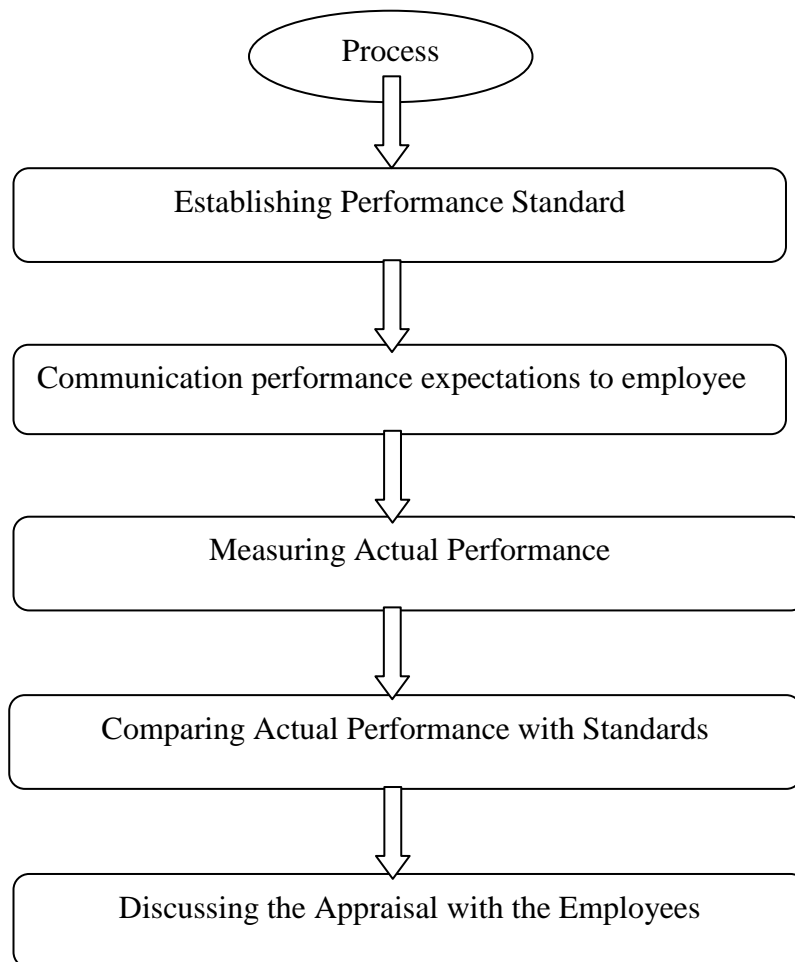
### Objectives of the Study:

The major objective of this study is to find out the effectiveness of the performance appraisal system with the relevance of traditional as well as modern methods of appraisal.

Methodology:

The study is based on secondary source of data which has been collected from various reference books, journal and related websites.

Process of Performance Appraisal:



- Establishing Performance Standard:

The process of evaluation begins with the establishment of performance standards. While designing a job and formulating a job description, performance standards are usually developed for the position. These standards should be very clear and objective enough to be understood and measured.

- Communicating Performance Expectations to Employee:

The next important step is to communicate the fore said standards to the concerned employees. Their job and job related behavior should be clearly explained to them. The job related behaviors are those which constitute job success. The employee should not be presumed to guess what is expected of him.

- Measuring Actual Performance:

The third step is measuring actual performance. To determine what actual performance is, it is necessary to acquire information about it we should be concerned with how we measure and what we measure.

Four sources of information are frequently used to measure actual performance i.e. personal observation, statistical reports, oral reports, written reports etc.

- Comparing Actual Performance with Standards:

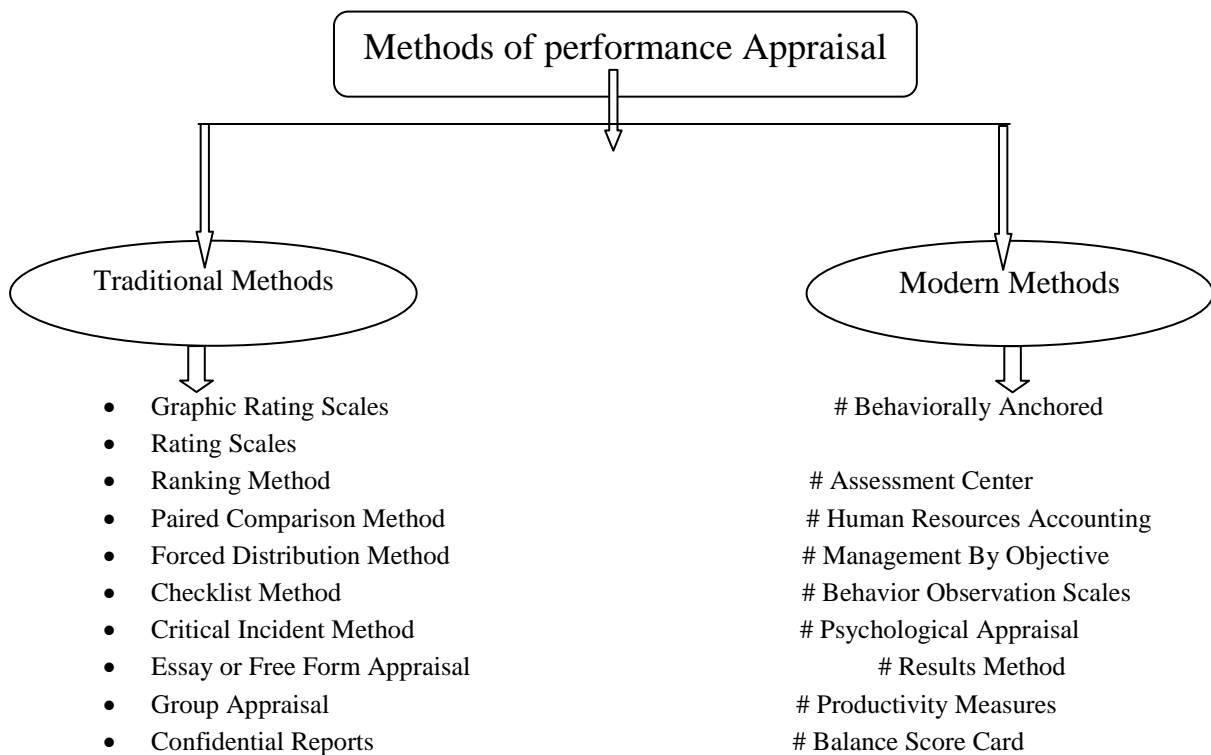
The next step is comparing actual performance with the standards. By doing this potentiality of growth and advancement of employee can be appraised. Efforts are made to find out deviations between standard performance and actual performance.

- Discussing the Appraisal with the Employee:

After comparing actual performance with standards, the next step is to discuss periodically the appraisal with the employee. Under these discussion good points, weak points, and difficulties indicated and discussed so that performance is improved. The information that the subordinate receives about performance assessment has a great impact to his self esteem and on his subsequent performance.

Methods of Performance Appraisal:

With the evaluation and development of the appraisal system, a number of methods or techniques of performance appraisal have been developed. Out of these methods whichever method is suitable for industry is adopted as per the prevailing climate within industry. We cannot refer specific method for any industry as its get change as per the expectations of the industry from their employees. So employees, as a resource, should be flexible enough to work as per the objectives of the industry. The important methods of performance appraisal are presented bellow and among them some of the methods are elaborated to understand suitability of method to any industry.



Traditional Methods:

- Graphic Rating Scales:

Graphic rating scales compare individual performance to an absolute standard. In this method, judgments about performance are recorded on a scale. The appraisers are supplied with printed form that

contain a number of objectives, behavior and trait based qualities and characters to be rated like quality and volume of work, job knowledge, dependability, initiative, attitude etc.

- Ranking Method:

In this method employees are ranked from best to worst on some characteristics. The rater first finds the employee with the highest performance and the employee with the lowest performance in that particular job category and rates the former as the best and latter as the poorest.

- Paired Comparison Method:

Under this method the appraiser ranks the employees with all other employees in the group one at time. Paired comparison does not force distribution of employees in each department. For example, if a department has two outstanding employees and six average employees and paired is correctly utilized, then those employees will get a much higher percentage of positive comparison than the other six.

- Forced Distribution Method:

Forced distribution method is developed to prevent the rater from rating too high and too low. In this method, the rater after assigning the points to performance of each employee has to distribute his ratings in a pattern to conform to normal frequency distribution.

- Checklist Method:

The checklist is a simple rating technique in which the supervisor is given a list of statement or words and asked to check statement representing the characteristics and performance of each employee. There are three types of checklist methods:-

- Simple checklist Method

- Weighted Checklist

- Forced Choice Method

- Critical Incident Method:

Under this method, supervisor continuous records the critical incidents of the employee performance or behavior relating to all characteristics in a specially designed. The supervisor rates the performance of his subordinates on the basis of notes taken by him. Since the critical incident method does not necessarily have to be separate rating system.

Modern Methods:

- Behaviorally Anchored Rating Scales:

The Behaviorally Anchored Rating Scales (BARS) method combines elements of the traditional rating scales and critical incident methods. Using BARS, job behaviors from critical incidents effective and ineffective behaviors are described more objectively.

- Assessment Center:

This is not a technique of performance appraisal by itself. It is a system where assessment of several individuals is done by various experts by using various techniques. These techniques include the methods in addition to in basket, role playing, and case studies, stimulation in sight, transactional analysis etc.

- Human Resource Accounting:

Human Resource Accounting deals with the cost of and contribution of human resource to the organization. Cost of the employee includes cost of manpower planning, recruitment, selection, induction, placement, training, development, wages and benefits. Employee contribution is the money value of the employee service which can be measured by labor productivity or value added by human resource.

- Management By Objectives:

Management by Objective (MBO) is a process whereby the superior and subordinate managers of an organization jointly its common goals, define each individual's major areas of responsibility in terms of results expected. MBO focuses attention on participative set goals that are tangible, verifiable and measurable. The emphasis is on what must be accomplished rather than how it is to be accomplished.

- Behaviors Observation Scales (BOS):

Under this method, the appraiser measures how frequently each of the behavior has been observed. Appraiser plays the role of observer rather than a judge and provides the feedback to appraise continuously. Appraiser differentiate good performers from poor performers and identify training needs better than those chosen by other methods.

- Psychological Appraisal:

Psychological appraisals are conducted to assess the employee's potential. Psychological appraisal consists of in depth interviews and psychological test. The psychological appraisal results are useful for decision making about employee placement, career planning and development and training and development.

- Result method:

Organizations of the contemporary periods evaluate employee performance based on accomplishments they achieve rather than behavioral factors. Employee accomplishment includes sales turnover, number of units produced, and number of customer served, number of complaints settled etc.

Comparison between Traditional Method and Modern method of Performance Appraisal:

Both of these methods have their own advantages. Most of the organization still using traditional method to appraise their staff. Traditional method of appraisal have some specific influence on organization, even, organization should adopt modern methods also. Most of the modern methods are so flexible & suitable for both organization and employees. Some of the modern methods created by doing advancement in traditional methods or we can say that combination of traditional methods concluded into modern method. Ultimately, which method is best and suitable is depend on the working environment and kind of work handle within the organization. Organizations are flexible enough to adopt any, traditional or modern, method to appraise their employees.

Conclusion:

Human resources are the vital source of every organization. Every employee in an organization increases the productivity and goodwill of every organization. An employee being an individual is treated as assets in the organization. So the organization should mainly emphasis performance appraisal techniques and its development programmes. Both the appraiser and appraise should realize the principle and use the tool of appraisal system in a constructive way for the prosperity of the organization.

Many new appraisal techniques are emerged; the organization can implement modern techniques which would be more effective than old one. Appraisal can benefit both the employers and employees. They can improve employee's job performance and suitability for promotion. Performance appraisal can improve communications and the quality of working life and make employees feel that they are valued by the organization.



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## **EMERGING TRENDS IN DIGITAL MARKETING IN INDIA**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Digital Marketing is a part of a Digital Economy. India is a fast moving nation towards digital economy and this movement has been accelerated with the demonetization of the Indian Currency in the last quarter of year 2016. With its various government digital payment promotion schemes has been launched. Digital market requires digital promotion and marketing strategies. The telecom sector is also playing an important role in the digitalization movement. Recent launch of reliance telecom Jio with the free & unlimited internet facilities has played a revolutionary roll. The other prominent companies like Airtel, Idea, Voda phone & BSNL are also offering attractive internet plans. Indian banks are also providing more customer friendly & secure money transaction services. Now Indian consumer is spending more time on social media and internet surfing. Thus the visibility of any product is more through digital medium than traditional marketing techniques. Digital marketing techniques includes Content Marketing, Marketing Automation, Ad Words, SEO, Social Media, Email Marketing and Website Design. The key role players and infrastructure providers in Digitization of an Economy are government, banking system, Shopping Portal in India, Internet Service Providers and Software Service Providers.

### **Meaning**

The use of the Internet and other digital media and technology to support „modern marketing“ has given rise to a bewildering range of labels and jargon created by both academics and professionals. It has been called digital marketing, Internet marketing, e-marketing and web marketing and these alternative terms have varied through time.

Digital Marketing is the term most frequently used today, so that is the term we focus on. In simple words we define digital marketing is “Achieving marketing objectives through applying digital technologies and media”. So, digital marketing is about utilizing digital technology to achieve marketing objectives. There is no essential need for digital marketing to always be separate from the marketing department as a whole, as the objectives of both are the same. However for now it remains a useful term because digital marketing requires a certain skill set to utilize the digital technology effectively. As the recent Developing Digital Skills 2015 report showed, many marketers are now spending > 50% of their time on digital marketing activities and two of the three top job roles in marketing are digital, so clearly digital skills are needed for the marketers & managers.

### **Effective Ways of Digital Marketing**

In order to achieve success one suppose to move in the following manner

- Plan - Create a structured plan and roadmap by reviewing your current weaknesses and the opportunities to boost online leads and sales.

- **Manage** - Review your marketing activities, so that you know where to focus to get the Quick Wins which will make the biggest difference

- **Optimize** - Learn the best practices and success factors to help you compete to get better results. It is no exaggeration that you live in a digital world and from that perspective it is imperative that your business has an impressive presence in the digital space. In essence, digital marketing is the future of marketing in the world with the added advantages that it is cheaper than traditional marketing and is measurable. Let's list the different ways you can use the digital medium to popularize and drive conversions for any startup or business.

**a) . Search Engine Optimization (SEO):** In layman's terms, Search Engine Optimization or SEO is essentially tweaking your website so that it comes up naturally or organically for search results in Google, Yahoo Bing or any other search engine. Google updates its algorithms regularly so that only the relevant results come up. From that perspective, many experts say that SEO is dead and the effort is futile. However, the truth is that Google tries to prevent algorithm manipulation and filters sites that don't deserve to be on the top of SERPs (Search Engine Result Pages). So there is no doubt you should invest in SEO work. Your website should address the technicalities related to content and query matching, indexing, and interpreting non-text content. Remember, it is the most cost-effective marketing strategy that will bring organic traffic to your business.

**b) Search Engine Marketing (SEM):** Search Engine Marketing or SEM is the comprehensive strategy to drive traffic to your business, primarily through paid efforts. Hence it is also called Paid Search Marketing. The universe of SEM is diverse and complicated. Based on your business structure, you may choose PPC (payper-click) or CPC (cost-per-click) model, or CPM (cost-per-thousand impressions) model. There are different platforms for SEM. By far, Google AdWords (on Google Network) and Bing Ads (on Yahoo Bing Network) are the most popular. SEM also includes Display Advertising, Search Retargeting & Site Remarketing, Mobile Marketing and Paid Social Advertising. You may choose a single-point strategy like PPC, or go for a complete SEM strategy, including Display and Retargeting. But whatever you do, make sure your work is managed by experts as wrong planning may make your costs go haywire.

**c) Content Creation:** Content can be presented in different formats, including blogs, white papers, e-books, case studies, how-to guides, question and answer articles, forums, news and updates, images, banners, info graphics, podcasts, webinars, videos, or content for microblogging and social media sites. All recent changes to Google's algorithm - be it Panda, Penguin or Hummingbird - point to the fact that content is the most important metric while filtering search results. You can be creative and create content on any topic and then skillfully link it indirectly to your business. You may like to read our article on how to include content and market your startup or business free of cost. Also, you need to customize your content for different platforms. For example, the content for mobile phones should be crisp and short. Remember, an effective strategy will engage your readers and leave them interested in more information from you. Good content is shared and is the best way for branding your business.

**d) Social Media Marketing (SMM):** Social Media Marketing or SMM is an offshoot of your SEM efforts. It involves driving traffic to your sites or business through social sites like Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Pinterest, Google+, LinkedIn, etc. As we mentioned above, good content is shared and liked. So create and customize content for different social media platforms. Remember to be prolific and original; you need to engage with users on a daily basis, at least four to five times a day. Your SMM efforts can be especially helpful for branding and driving sales.

**e) Digital Display Advertising:** This again is a subset of your SEM efforts. You may use a variety of display advertising formats to target potential audience - be it text, image, banner, rich-media, interactive or video ads. You can customize your message based on interests, content topics, or the position of the customer in the buying cycle. However, note that Digital Display Advertising is relatively costly. You need experts to drive good ROI for your business.

**f) Retargeting and Remarketing:** Essentially, Retargeting or Remarketing is a strategy to target customers who have already visited your website. It is based on cookie technology. Retargeting has emerged as a preferred strategy as you target customers who have already shown interest in your business; and hence the conversion rate is high. You may engage in Retargeting on your site, or on social network or on the mobile. Visualize your strategies based on the customers' buying cycle.

**g) Mobile Marketing:** The website, apps and content is being customized for mobile devices. The mobile users are growing day by day and it is the most effective way of marketing.

**h) Interactive Marketing:** Make sure your advertising strategy engages the potential customer in a conversation. According to a survey by ExpoTV.com, 55 percent respondents preferred to have ongoing communications with the companies they buy from; and 89 percent felt more loyal to the companies if they were invited to provide feedback. Use tools like widgets and opt-in features to make your website interactive, solicit feedback and track user behaviour. Engage with the customers actively and customize offers based on their preferences and browsing activities.

**i) Viral Marketing:** Viral Marketing is a strategy where a unique content spreads exponentially online, because the content is appreciated, shared and liked immensely. This is a great way to brand and drive traffic to your website. The content can take any format; all you need is to be creative.

**j) Email Marketing:** When you send a commercial message through email to a list of potential customers, the strategy is called Email Marketing. With an effective email marketing software, you can maintain email lists that are segregated based on several factors, including customers' likes and dislikes, and spending habits. Remember to send personalized emails; this helps to develop trust. However, note that Email Marketing may also be considered as spamming and there are laws against it in some countries.

**k) Affiliate Marketing:** Affiliate Marketing is a performance-based marketing program, where you pay publishers who bring you customers. The performance may be based on conversions - promotions, leads or simply sales. You may like to be part of the affiliate

programs of different publishers. Essentially, the publishers will give you space in their pages to advertise your business and help you drive conversions; and you will pay them based on the compensation model. You may avail the help from an Affiliate Network, which will give you a large base of publishers, and other benefits like tracking and reporting technology. Affiliate Marketing is especially useful for startups, as it will bring in more traffic to their business through high-traffic sites. In essence, Affiliate Marketing is a win-win situation for both the merchants and publishers. Sites like Amazon, eBay, LinkShare and Flipkart run Affiliate Programs. In fact, most online businesses with appreciable traffic have their own affiliate programs.

**l) Digital Media Planning and Buying:** When a media agency researches and makes a comprehensive strategy framework, we call it Digital Media Planning. Be it in driving sales or conversions, launching a new brand or promoting an established brand, or changing customer behaviour, the media agency plans different platforms and formats to reach the desired audience. It studies reach and frequency of different web-based and mobile applications. The agency works with different partners and buys relevant space and ideas. This is called Media Buying. In essence, Media Buying and Planning entails all the strategies that we have discussed above.

**m) Web Analytics:** Perhaps, the most important aspect of your Digital Marketing is Web Analytics. Essentially, Web Analytics helps you to collect, measure, understand, analyze, plan, report and predict the web activities for your business. Web Analytics should not be confused with Web Statistics. As opposed to simple reporting, Web Analytics gives you analyses and different angles to ponder vis-à-vis your business. Some of the important Web Analytics tools are Google Analytics, Spring Metrics, Woopra, Clicky, Mint and Chartbeat. It goes without saying that every advertiser should use Web Analytics to understand his business and improve the ROI and conversions.

#### **Major factors affecting the Digital Marketing**

a) India's literacy rate is at 74.04%. Kerala is the most literate state in India, with 93.91% literacy. Six Indian states account for about 70% of all illiterates in India: Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. Thus increasing literacy positively effecting the digital marketing growth in India.

b) Expensive technology: The mobile and internet rates are very competitive and now it is in reach of a common man also.

c) Cost of advertising: The cost of advertising is very low. One can have its own website in just Rs. 5000 in India. One can promote his product on Google with Google AdSense with just Rs.1000 a month.

d) Inherited limitation of Technology: In India the youth is very adaptable towards technology but still large population is not so friendly with the electronic gadgets.

e) Unavailability of Infrastructure facilities in India: The internet connectivity is still not available in Indian rural areas.

f) Believe in Traditional business practices : The small businessman having running its business in a small area and quite focused on that area only then he prefers Traditional ways of Promotion as it he finds it is more visible to the people around.

g) Lack of Online Business Experience: Lack of awareness about the digital marketing is also a major limitations in the growth of the digital market.

**FUTURE OF DIGITAL MARKETING IN INDIA:** Day by day growing Digital Market in India is an evident that the Digitization is taking place with a high speed. E-commerce website are providing all the goods and services through online portals online today. The increasing number of ecommerce websites. WARC Survey shows that 35% of advertisers would increase their mobile advertising spend by 50% or more by 2020 in India. According to the Group M report, consumer product makers will remain the most dominant sector in terms of ad spending with a 28% share of the total expenditure. Many advertisers will increase their ad spending to spur demand, helped by the buffer provided by low commodity prices, which have reduced their input costs. Thus, all reports and surveys conducted around the globe are showing that the digital marketing will grow more in coming years. Youth of India is very much technology friendly. By 2017, mobile devices are expected to reach around 3 billion units worldwide. So as more people use smartphones, tablets and other mobile devices, the potential of mobile market continues to grow.

**CONCLUSION:** As we all are experience a radical change in India towards the digitalization. The consumer are looking and searching more on internet to find the best deal form the sellers around India. Digital marketing such as search engine optimization (SEO), search engine marketing (SEM), content marketing, influencer marketing, content automation, e-commerce marketing, campaign marketing, and social media marketing, social media optimization, e-mail direct marketing, display advertising, e-books, optical disks and games, are becoming more and more common in our advancing technology. Today we all are connected through whats app and facebook and the increasing use of social media is creating new opportunities for digital marketers to attract the customers through digital platform. Digital marketing is cost effective and having a great commercial impact on the business.

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*Dr. Mohan Kisanrao Choudhari (1576-1582)*

## **GOODS AND SERVICES TAX –STRUCTURE, IMPACT AND FUTURE**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

**Origin of GST:** Originally the idea of introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) was mooted in the Central Government's budget for the F.Y. 2006-07 when there was UPA government in the power. At that it was proposed that the GST would be introduced from F.Y. 2010-11. The committee of State Finance Ministers which was established to formulate Value Added Tax imposed by the States was asked to prepare a road map for the GST. This committee was referred to as the Empowered Committee (EC). This EC and the Central Govt. had series of meetings and the first Discussion Paper on GST was released in November 2009. This background paper was prepared for the discussion at the State and Central Govt. level.

According to the Indian Constitution the fiscal powers have been divided between the Central and State governments and while doing so care has been taken to ensure that there is no overlapping in each other's domains. According to the manufactured goods (barring the exception of alcoholic liquor for human consumption, opium, narcotics etc.) are to be taxed by the Central while the State Governments have been empowered to levy tax on the sale of goods and services. Therefore, introduction of GST required amendments in the Constitution so as to empower the Centre and the States concurrently to levy and collect GST.

#### **1. JUSTIFICATION FOR INTRODUCTION OF GST:**

The main objective of GST is to develop a harmonized national market of goods and services. It has its Secretariat office in New Delhi. To address all these and other issues, the Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill was introduced in the 16th Lok Sabha on 19.12.2014. The Bill provides for a levy of GST on supply of all goods or services except alcohol for human consumption. The constitution Amendment Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha in May, 2015. The Bill with certain amendments was finally passed in the Rajya Sabha and thereafter by the Lok Sabha in August, 2016. The President's assent was received on the 8<sup>th</sup> September 2016. As envisaged in the Constitution Amendment bill the GST Council was constituted on the 12<sup>th</sup> September 2016. This Council had several meetings to finalize the modalities involved in the introduction of GST.

Thus the introduction of GST which is a very significant move since the Independence so far as taxation is concerned was made effective from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017.

#### **2. THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE SALIENT FEATURES OF GST:**

- (i) GST is applicable on 'supply' of goods or services as against the present concept on the manufacture of goods or on sale of goods or on provision of services.
- (ii) GST is based on the principle of destination-based consumption taxation as against the present principle of origin-based taxation.



- (iii) It is a dual GST with the Centre and the States simultaneously levying tax on a common base. GST to be levied by the Centre would be called Central GST (CGST) and that to be levied by the States would be called State GST (SGST).
- (iv) An Integrated GST (IGST) would be levied on inter-state supply (including stock transfers) of goods or services. This shall be levied and collected by the Government of India and such tax shall be apportioned between the Union and the States in the manner as may be provided by Parliament by Law on the recommendation of the GST Council.
- (v) Import of goods or services would be treated as inter-state supplies and would be subject to IGST in addition to the applicable customs duties.
- (vi) CGST, SGST & IGST would be levied at rates to be mutually agreed upon by the Centre and the States. The rates would be notified on the recommendation of the GST Council. In a recent meeting, the GST Council has decided that GST would be levied at four rates viz. 5%, 12%, 16% and 28%. The schedule or list of items that would fall under each of these slabs has been worked out. In addition to these rates, a cess would be imposed on “demerit” goods to raise resources for providing compensation to States as States may lose revenue owing to the implementation of GST.
- (vii) GST would replace the following taxes currently levied and collected by the Centre:-
  - a) Central Excise Duty
  - b) Duties of Excise (Medicinal and Toilet Preparations)
  - c) Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance)
  - d) Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Products)
  - e) Additional Duties of Customs (commonly known as CVD)
  - f) Special Additional Duty of Customs (SAD)
  - g) Service Tax
  - h) Cesses and surcharge in so far as they relate to supply of goods and services.
- (viii) State taxes that would be subsumed within the GST are:-
  - a) State VAT
  - b) Central Sales Tax
  - c) Purchase Tax
  - d) Luxury Tax
  - e) Entry Tax (All forms)
  - f) Entertainment Tax and Amusement Tax (except those levied by the local bodies)
  - g) Taxes on advertisements
  - h) Taxes on lotteries, betting and gambling
  - i) State cesses and surcharges in so far as they relate to supply of goods and services.
- (ix) GST would apply on all goods and services except Alcohol for human consumption.
- (x) GST on five specified petroleum products (Crude, Petrol, Diesel, ATF & Natural Gas) would be applicable from a date to be recommended by the GSTC.

- (xi) Tobacco and tobacco products would be subject to GST. In addition, the Centre would have the power to levy Central Excise duty on these products.
- (xii) A common threshold exemption would apply to both CGST and SGST. Tax payers with an annual turnover not exceeding Rs.20 lakh (Rs.10 Lakh for special category States) would be exempt from GST. For small taxpayers with an aggregate turnover in a financial year upto 50 lakhs, a composition scheme is available. Under the scheme a taxpayer shall pay tax as a percentage of his turnover in a State during the year without benefit of Input Tax Credit. This scheme will be optional.
- (xiii) The list of exempted goods and services would be kept to a minimum and it would be harmonized for the Centre and the States as well as across States as far as possible.
- (xiv) Exports would be zero-rated supplies. Thus, goods or services that are exported would not suffer input taxes or taxes on finished products.
- (xv) Credit of CGST paid on inputs may be used only for paying CGST on the output and the credit of SGST paid on inputs may be used only for paying SGST. Input Tax Credit (ITC) of CGST cannot be used for payment of SGST and vice versa. In other words, the two streams of Input Tax Credit (ITC) cannot be cross-utilised, except in specified circumstances of inter-state supplies for payment of IGST. The credit would be permitted to be utilised in the following manner:-
- a) ITC of CGST allowed for payment of CGST & IGST in that order;
  - b) ITC of SGST allowed for payment of SGST & IGST in that order;
  - c) ITC of IGST allowed for payment of IGST, CGST & SGST in that order.
- (xvi) Accounts would be settled periodically between the Centre and the States to ensure that the credit of SGST used for payment of IGST is transferred by the Exporting State to the Centre. Similarly, IGST used for payment of SGST would be transferred by the Centre to the Importing State. Further, the SGST portion of IGST collected on B2C supplies would also be transferred by the Centre to the Destination State. The transfer of funds would be carried out on the basis of information contained in the returns filed by the taxpayers.
- (xvii) The laws, regulations and procedures for levy and collection of CGST and SGST would be harmonized to the extent possible.

The whole GST system will be backed by a robust IT system. In this regard, Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN) has been set up by the Government. It will provide front end services and will also develop back end IT modules for States who opted for the same.

### **3. COMPOSITION OF GST COUNCIL**

GST Council is a federal forum with both centre and states in India on board.

It is made of:

- ❖ The Union Finance Minister (as Chairman),
- ❖ The Union Minister of State in charge of Revenue or Finance, and

- ❖ The Minister in charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minister, nominated by each state government.
- ❖ The Secretary (Revenue) will be appointed as the Ex-officio Secretary to the GST Council.
- ❖ The Chairperson, Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC), will be included as a permanent invitee (non-voting) to all proceedings of the GST Council.
- ❖ One post of Additional Secretary to the GST Council in the GST Council Secretariat (at the level of Additional Secretary to the Government of India) will be created.
- ❖ Four posts of Commissioner in the GST Council Secretariat (at the level of Joint Secretary to the Government of India) will also be created.

#### 4. JURISDICTION OF THE GST COUNCIL

As per Article 279A (4), the Council will make recommendations to the Union and the States on important issues related to GST, like:

- ❖ Taxes, cesses, and surcharges to be subsumed under the GST;
- ❖ Goods and services which may be subject to, or exempt from GST;
- ❖ The threshold limit of turnover for application of GST;
- ❖ Rates of GST;
- ❖ Model GST laws, principles of levy, apportionment of IGST and principles related to place of supply;
- ❖ Special provisions with respect to the eight north eastern states, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Uttarakhand; and
- ❖ Other related matters.

GST rates will include the floor rates with bands, special rates for raising additional resources during natural disasters / calamities, special provisions for certain States, etc.

It is important to understand that GST is not a tax concession scheme where the government has reduced the tax rates and hence all the goods and services would become cheaper once GST is implemented.

#### 5. ADVANTAGES OF GST

According to the experts in taxation the following are the advantages of the introduction of GST:

- ❖ It would introduce two-tiered One-Country-One-Tax regime.
- ❖ It would subsume all indirect taxes at the center and the state level.
- ❖ It would not only widen the tax regime by covering goods and services but also make it transparent.
- ❖ It would free the manufacturing sector from **cascading** effect of taxes, thus by improve the cost-competitiveness of goods and services.
- ❖ It would bring down the prices of goods and services and thus by, increase consumption.
- ❖ It would create business-friendly environment, thus by increase tax-GDP ratio.

- ❖ It would enhance the ease of doing business in India.  
The latest meeting of the GST Council was the 24<sup>th</sup> and was held on the 16<sup>th</sup> Dec. 2017. In this meeting following decisions were taken:<sup>1</sup>
  1. E way bill rules will be rolled out on a trial basis from 16th Jan 2018
  2. The e-way bill rules will be implemented in India from 1st February 2018
  3. The states can opt to follow the e-way bill system any time before 1st June 2018
  4. From 1st June 2018 e-way bill rules will uniformly apply to all states

#### 7. CHANGES IN COMPOSITION SCHEME

- ❖ Composition scheme limit to be increased to Rs 1.5 crore (can be extended to Rs 2 crore later).
- ❖ 1 % GST rate for manufacturers & traders
- ❖ Composition tax of 1% on turnover of taxable goods (turnover of exempted goods to be excluded)
- ❖ Those supplying goods and services (services not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs in total) eligible for compositions scheme
- ❖ Composition Returns, GSTR-4 due date extended to 24th December
- ❖ Composition dealers cannot make inter-state sales. Input tax benefit not allowed.

#### Relief in GSTR compliance

- ❖ All businesses to file GSTR-1 and GSTR-3B till March 2018.
- ❖ GSTR-2 and GSTR-3 filing dates for July 2017 to March 2018 will be worked out later by a Committee of Officers
- ❖ Turnover under Rs 1.5 Cr to file quarterly GSTR-1
- ❖ Turnover above Rs 1.5 Cr to file monthly GSTR-1
- ❖ All businesses to file GSTR-3B by 20th of next month till March 2018.

#### Extension of GSTR-1 filing Due Dates

##### For turnover upto Rs. 1.5 Crore

Period (Quarterly)	Due dates
July- Sept	31st Dec 2017
Oct- Dec	15th Feb 2018
Jan- Mar	30th April 2018

##### For turnover of more than Rs. 1.5 Crores

Period	Dates
July to Oct	31st Dec 2017
Nov	10th Jan 2018
Dec	10th Feb 2018
Jan	10th Mar 2018
Feb	10th Apr 2018
March	10th May 2018

#### Relief for service providers

<sup>1</sup> Central Tax Notifications from time to time

All service providers with turnover up to Rs 20 lakhs exempt from GST registration. Including those who supply inter-state or supply through e-commerce operator, such service providers do not have to register.

### **GST Rate Changes**

28% slab pruning cost to government= 20,000 crore

1 % composition rate for manufacturers & traders

Reduced from 28% to 18% W.e.f. 15th Nov 2017 – Shampoo, Perfume, tiles, watches

Reduced from 28% to 12% – Wet grinders, tanks

Reduced from 18% to 12% – Condensed milk, refined sugar, diabetic food

Reduced from 12% to 5% – Desiccated coconut, idli dosa batter, coir products

Reduced from 5% to Nil – Duar meal, khandsari sugar, dried vegetables

Restaurants within hotels (room tariff <7,500- 5% without ITC

Restaurants within hotels (room tariff >7,500 ) still 18% with ITC

Outdoor catering 18% with ITC

**Relief for Service Providers:** Exemption from Registration for a service provider if the aggregate turnover is less than Rs. 20Lacs (10 Lacs in special category state except for J&K) even if they are making inter-state supplies of services. Services provided by a GTA to an unregistered person shall be exempted from GST.TDS/TCS provisions shall be postponed till 31.03.2018. Small businesses will also have to file monthly returns for three months – July, August, and September – and the switchover to quarterly filing will happen from the cycle starting October 1.

8. **Future Prospects:** This is the very first year of the introduction of the GST in India. The real impact of the GST on the common man and the overall revenue earning from this tax will come to light only after completion of the year. In a vast country like India consumption patterns differ, therefore one full year is required to be passed to have realistic assessment. Currently we are getting monthly collection figures through newspaper but for the sake of comparison total figures are needed. It will be interesting to see whether the promises of the Govt. that there will be increased collection of the GST and that in the subsequent the tax rates will also be reduced so as to make the common man's life better. Numbers of tax payers are increasing. The figures of collection so far declared are indicative of mixed reaction. In addition to the increase in tax collection the govt. should also concentrate on the simplification of the process of tax collection. Until now the response given by the GST council to the expectation of the business community and the public at large is quite encouraging which has sparked a ray of hope in the masses. In the latest State Assembly Elections in Gujarat the issue of GST was put to stake by both the leading parties. Majority of the Gujarathi's are in business. It was hoped that the business community will express its resentment over the implementation of the GST, but it does not happen. This fact also indicates that the GST is now accepted and that the trading community also feels that in course of time the GST will be settled with the support from all the corners across the country. Although GST is introduced in India only a few months back there are number of countries where this system is being

followed successfully. Therefore, let us hope that India will also not be an exception in augmenting its tax revenue as well as sizably increasing the GST tax base.

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*Dr. Gaikar Vilas Bhau & Dr.Shankar M. Patil (1583-1589)*

## **AN IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN AGRICULTURAL GROWTH: A STUDY**

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**1. Introduction:** Agriculture and allied sectors is the prevalent livelihood contributor in India, mostly in immense rural areas. It also contributes a noteworthy to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Sustainable agriculture is essential for rural development. Indian agriculture and allied sectors have witnessed a green revolution, a white revolution, a yellow revolution and a blue revolution. Agriculture plays an essential role in India's economy. 54.6% of the population is occupied in agriculture and allied activities (Census 2011) <sup>2</sup> and it contributes 17% to the country's GVA Gross Value Added (Current price 2015-16, 2011-12 series). Agriculture and Allied sector has shown decline in the Gross Value Added (GVA) from 18.2 percent in 2012-13 to 17.0 percent in 2015-16 at current prices. Falling share of Agriculture and Allied sector in GVA is an expected outcome in a fast growing and structurally changing Indian economy.

**Share of Agriculture & Allied Sectors in Total GVA (Rs. in Crore)**

Items	Years			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
GVA of Agriculture and Allied Sectors	1680797	1902452	1995251	2093081
Per cent to total GVA	18.2	18.3	17.4	17.0

**Source: Central Statistics Office, Govt. of India**

**2. Demonetization in India:** Demonetization is extraction of a particular type of currency notes from the circulation. The old currency notes to be removed and substituted with a new currency unit. Globally, this step always initiated by governments for betterment of economy. The Indian government has implemented a radical transform in the economic situation by demonetizing the high value currency notes. Demonetization is an act of stripping a currency of its standing as a legal tender is declared unacceptable due to change in national currency. According to the RBI's <sup>3</sup> (Reserve Bank of India) Annual Report for April 2015 to March 2016, Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 currency notes shared to form 86.4% of the total value of the currency at the end of March 2016, which came to 16.42 trillion Indian Rupees. With one knock, the government removed 86.4% of the currency in circulation by value. In terms of volume, the currency notes of these two denominations formed 24.4% of a total 90.27 Billion

<sup>2</sup> *Census Commission of India, 2011-12*

<sup>3</sup> *RBI's Annual report 2016*

pieces. India has past history for demonetization, as it has implemented first currency ban in 1946 and second time currency ban in 1978 and now we are talking about third time currency demonetized in 2016 by Prime Minister of India, Mr. Narendra Modi has addressed on 8<sup>th</sup> November 2016 and declared that use of all Rs.500 and Rs.1000 notes won't remain legal tender from post midnight and announced the issuance of new Rs.2000 notes. Due to ban of old currency whole country were shocked. This bold step was taken by government for betterment of economy of a country. The demonetization November 2016 is expected to have control over inflation. Consumer spending activity fell to a near bring to an end and are abstaining from making any purchases except essential items from the consumer staples, healthcare, and energy segments. The real estate sector, which includes a lot of cash and undocumented transactions, slowed down significantly, Metropolitan and Tier 1 cities reported up to a 30% fall in house prices. Prior to demonetization 70% people were not having bank accounts but afterward mostly have bank accounts and this will leads to digital payment system and transactions with credit and debit cards. An execution of demonetization a bold step, by government of India it is a clear message is whole government sector inclining towards development of country for that government is taking steady effort to make India a better place to invest and business.

### 3. Objectives

Demonetization and its impact on Indian agricultural sector study has certain objectives, these are as follows

- 1) To study an agricultural growth in India
- 2) To examine effects of demonetization on agriculture in India.
- 3) To evaluate impact of demonetization on agriculture and allied sectors in India.
- 4) To find out measures for impact of demonetization on Indian agriculture

**4. Literature review:** The review of literature on demonetization and its impact on Indian agricultural sector are as follows

**4.1. Ansari (1982):** In his study examined an impact of real per capita GDP, the size of overseas trade and density of population on the tax revenue by making an inter country comparison. Data was collected for the period 1972 to1976 from IMF publications, earlier studies and World Bank publications relating to many countries. The author employed regression analysis on the basis of two equations. In the first equation real per capita GDP and size of trade were taken as independent variables and tax revenue as dependent variable. In the second equation population factor was also included as independent variable to assess the impact of all three factors (GDP, size of overseas trade and density of population) on tax revenue. The study concluded that real gross domestic product and foreign trade were positively correlated with tax revenue, whereas density of population was negatively correlated with tax revenue.

**4.2. Arpit Guru and Shruti Kahanijow (2010):** The researcher analyzed the black money income. Need for amendment in DTAA & ITEA and analyzed that black money is spread everywhere in India up to a large extent which continuously stashed towards



abroad in a very large amount. The researcher also identified how black money had caused menaces in our economy and in what ways it is used.

**4.3. Sukanta Sarkar (2010):** In the study conducted on the parallel economy in India: Causes, impacts & government initiatives in which the researcher focused on the existence of causes and impacts of black money in India. According to the study, the main reason behind the generation of black money is the Indian Political System i.e. Indian govt. just focused on making committees rather than to implement it. The study concludes that laws should be implemented properly to control black money in our economy.

**5. Impact of Demonetization on Indian economy:** Demonetization is single greatest positive troublesome move made in India. An impact of demonetization is the first major and sustained effect would follow from an extent to which the currency is extinguished. It is a move that has exaggerated all subjects of the nation for better or bad. Demonetization has both the positive and the negative impacts on an economy. It also affects on prices of daily food products. The Food inflation, measured by changes in the Consumer Food Price Index (CPI), accounts for 47.3% of the overall CPI. Due to 86.4% of the value of the currency notes in circulation going out of the financial system and re-monetization being slow, the supply and demand of food items.

**6. Impact of demonetization on Agriculture:** Agriculture sector this year <sup>4</sup> was expected to witness high growth, about 6 per cent, in output and farmers' income, after two years of poor performance due to back to back droughts. Already, kharif season, which accounts for about half of the annual crop output, showed moderate to very high increase in output of various crops. However, doubts have been raised about significant revival of agriculture growth this year due to effect of demonetization. As about 90 per cent of rabi season area is put under cultivation by the end of December, some clear indications have become available to decipher the likely effect of demonetization on agriculture and prospects of achieving anticipated growth. Demonetization can affect agriculture directly in four ways. These include area sown, crop pattern, productivity and market. The trend and pattern in sowing and marketing of crops during the seven weeks following the announcement of demonetization provide useful indications to discern effect of demonetization on agriculture sector.

**1) Effect on Sown Area:** Tentative estimates of area sown are provided by Ministry of Agriculture shows that upto November 11, rabi sowing was completed on 14.6 million hectare area which was 5.7 per cent lower than the normal crop coverage. The gap between area sown this year and normal area steadily declined almost every week since the announcement of demonetization. During the week ending 30<sup>th</sup> December, 2016, net sown area under rabi crops exceeded the normal area by 2.77 per cent and area sown last year by

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<sup>4</sup> *Ramesh Chand and Jaspal Singh (2017), Member and Consultant, NITI Aayog, Govt. of India*

6.86 per cent. The data on progress of sowing of rabi crops clearly indicate that, at country level, there is absolutely no adverse effect of demonetization as far as sowing of major crops is concerned. There was a delay of 1-2 weeks in sowing this year in the beginning of rabi season but it picked up pace subsequently. Normally rabi sowing is completed on 88 per cent area by 30<sup>th</sup> December. This year it has been completed on more than 91 per cent area.

- 2) **Crop-wise effect:** The progress in area sown remained uneven across regions and crops. Wheat, which accounts for 47 per cent of total area under reported rabi crops, showed a big 2 shortfall of 41 per cent in area at the time of demonetization. The gap declined to less than 1 per cent by mid December, 2016 and crossed normal area by 2.12 per cent by the end of December. Compared to the corresponding period last year wheat is sown on 7.7 per cent higher area. Area under pulses and oilseeds is higher than normal for the corresponding period by 11.2 and 1.7 per cent respectively. The shortfall in area is reported for rabi rice and coarse cereals. This shortfall is much smaller (6.6 lakh hectare) compared to the gain in area under wheat, pulses and oilseeds (22.3 lakh hectare) resulting in net increase in area under rabi by 15.7 lakh hectare over normal area and 37.4 lakh hectare over last year. Among major rabi crops growing states, overall shortfall in sown area is about 20 per cent in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka and 8 per cent in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. Similarly, J&K and Himachal Pradesh also show major deficit in rabi sowing. Largest shortfall is seen in Kerala. All other major states indicate small to large increase in crop sown area this year over normal area. Even Uttar Pradesh, which was persistently showing shortfall in area, has reached higher than normal figure.
- 3) **Effect on Productivity:** Farmers use cash to buy quality seed, fertilizers, chemicals and diesel and to hire labour and machinery. As rabi season crops are mainly self pollinated, farmers need not buy fresh seed in rabi season every year. More than 70 per cent seed used in rabi crops is self produced and rest is purchased from public sector agencies, research institutes and private sources. Sale of seed this year by public institutions is reported to be much lower than normal sales. This can have small impact on productivity. The major impact on productivity is going to happen due to change in use of fertilizer. Representative data on fertilizer use/consumption by farmers comes with a time gap. However, Ministry of Agriculture maintains Fertilizer Monitoring System which indicate first point sale of fertilizer. According to this source, fertilizer off take during the current rabi season (Till 21 December 2016) was lower than the fertilizer off take in the corresponding period during 2014-15 and 2015-16 by 7.47 per cent and 7.0 per cent. These are very raw statistics and subject to correction as per the sale figures reported by various fertilizer companies. Also, as on date, fertilizer takeoff statistics are not inconsistent with the area statistics. If fertilizer use at farm level faces the similar shortfall as reported in fertilizer sales at first

point, it will affect productivity. According to a study by Ramesh Chand<sup>5</sup> a 1 per cent increase/decrease in fertilizer use result in 0.1 per cent increase/decrease in GDP agriculture and about 0.14 per cent increase/decrease in crop output. Based on this, it is estimated that current shortfall in fertilizer consumption if it persist till the end of rabi season, which constitutes half of annual agricultural output, can result in 1.05 per cent decline in crop output and 0.75 per cent decline in agricultural output.

**4) Effect on Prices:** No effect of demonetization was seen on prices of major crops like paddy, soyabean, and maize in the month of November and their wholesale prices in APMC mandis of the country were around 3 per cent higher in November as compared to the month of October. However, prices of maize and soyabean fell in the month of December but paddy prices ruled higher than previous two months and also as compared to last year. There might be some delays in payment to the farmers due to cash crunch but that is a temporary phenomenon. The perishables, vegetables and fruits, in most markets and states showed a drop in market arrival as well as prices post demonetization.

**7. Effect on Output Growth:** The situation prevailing at the end of December 2016 implies that rabi crop output will increase by 6.02 per cent over last year due to higher area sown. Lower use of fertilizer, as observed from the first point sale, can cause 1.06 per cent decline in output of rabi season. These two factors put together imply that rabi output in 2016-17 could be 4.96 per cent higher than 2015-16. Lower sale of quality seeds due to cash crunch can also affect growth but this impact is expected to be small. Other variable that can affect productivity and output growth is temperature in the forthcoming months of February and March. Area sown in kharif season in the current year was 3.5 per cent higher than previous year. Level of productivity this year is estimated to be much higher than last year due to normal N-W monsoon rainfall in year 2016. As a result production of kharif crops this year was substantially higher than 2015-16. According to the first advance estimate for year 2016-17 the increase was 57.0% in pulses, 40.8% in oilseeds, 19.4% in coarse cereals, 6.7% in cotton and 2.8 per cent in paddy. Sugarcane production in 2016-17 is estimated to be 13.3 percent lower than 2015-16. These changes sum up to 10 percent increase in kharif output over the last year.

#### **8. Findings and measures**

- ✓ The present research observed that crores of black money have recovered by the banks and many of the black currency notes are burned or destroyed.
- ✓ Bank's currency liquidity increased and bankers are started giving services of online banking to their customers. However, bankers are providing those services there before but now it is availing the customer to use of those services. However, there is risk of online payment, as the criminal fraudulent are ready to block the payments or hack the payments gateway, passwords of the users and OTPs etc.

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<sup>5</sup> *Ramesh Chand and Jaspal Singh (2017), Member and Consultant, NITI Aayog, Govt. of India*

- ✓ Many of the marketers came into existence in order to reduce the online risk by providing of secure payment gateways and this practice also started by banks to make the online banking safer and easier. It is found that most of the bank account holders are now habituated to online banking and other online facilities given by the bank in order to help in making the cashless society.
- ✓ Many online payments Applications (Apps) are came into existence to ease the cashless society.
- ✓ A fall in discretionary consumption will hurt companies operating in this space. However, a rise in tax flow and lower interest rates, are expected to help the Indian economy grow stronger.

**9. Conclusion:** The present demonetization is the maximum denomination note undertaken by the government is a big surprise for people. The impact of the shock is a function how much of the currency will be replaced till the end. The demonetization is taken for several measures such as removing black money from public; it stops corruptions and fake currency. It cannot solve all the problems of India as the government expected. However it is unfair to expect because it is a first step to cashless society which is good for country. The step that the government had taken is right which is going to give a positive impact on economy or country not in immediate way but definitely it will support the Indian economy.

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*Prof. Kavita.Kisan Bhoje (1590-1592)*

## **CONTRACT LABOUR IN MAHARASHTRA PROBLEMS & PROSPECTS**

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From the society and community if a case of pregnancy is found among the contract workers maternity benefits and compensation are limited only first aid and hospitalizations is available. The contract workers also face the problems funeral grant. If there is a death among workers the last rites are completed with great difficulty. As there is no direct relationship between the principal employer and the contract workers there is absence of industrial relations between the two sectors. As there is great presence of victimization harassment and exploitation of contract workers, the relations between the principal employee and contract workers is limited and if present also there is no Cordial and harmonious relations. As the work is of great hard in nature, the workers get fixed and there is no chance of enjoyment, creativity, efficiency and motivation. Hence there is no resource development and a great stagnation among the contract workers is found. Once a contract is over the workers are free but there is a feeling of insecurity, depression, conflict, tension and discomfort among them.

**Historical Background:** - The historical aspect of the contract Labours in India would definitely give a clear view of how the system of employing contract Labour came into being. Contract Labour has its root from time immemorial. During the early period of industrialization, the industrial establishments were always faced with the problems of Labour recruitment. British employers or their representatives were not accustomed with some basic problems of the employees like Low status of factory workers, lack of Labour mobility, caste and religious Taboo, language etc. They were unable to solve these problems. Therefore, they had to depend on middle man who helped them in recruitment and control of Labour. These middleman and contractors were known by different names in various parts of the country. Contract Labourers were considered as exploited section of the working class mainly due to lack of organization on their part. Due to this, the Whitely Commission (1860) recommended the abolition of contract Labour by implication. Before 1860, in addition to the many disadvantages suffered by the contract Labour, the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act 1959 operated in holding them criminally responsible in the vent of breach of a contract service. Subsequent to this, Many Committees were formed by the Government to study the socio-economic conditions of contract Labour like Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee, The Bihar Labour Enquiry Committee, the Rega Committee etc. As a result of these findings, the scope of the definition of "workers" in the Factories Act, 1948, The Mines Act, 1952 and The Plantations Labour Act, 1951 was enlarged to include contract Labour. In the second five year plan, the planning commission stressed the need of improvement in the working conditions of contract Labour and thus, recommended for a special treatment to the contract Labour so as to ensure them continuous employment where it was not possible to abolish such type of Labour.

**Contract Labour in Maharashtra:-**The status of contract Labour in Maharashtra is not very different from that of the country. It is important to study the variants of unfree Labour in the state its hogs, informal sector and differences between rural and the urban Labour Market it is found that the contract Labour Cells for a multi-prolonged struggle against oppression in all its various forms some argued that unfree wage. Labour reflects not only underdeveloped Labour but also conjoint exploitation in interlocked market and incomplete transition to the capitalist mode of production Maharashtra has a progressive record for over there de scales of promoting social security's at the grass roots Development boards ushered and stressed the need and vital necessity for governing bodies to actively promote. Development with people participation the development functions will constitute the great bulk of the activities. Which promote harmony and cordial relationships .

**Problems of the Contract Labours :-** One of the important facts about the evolution of industrial Labour is that it has not been distributed evenly. The various common problems faced by the contract Labour are.

1. Lack of Protection from by the employer.
2. Less wages and poor working conditions.
3. Unorganized work.
4. Migration from one Place to another.
5. Absence of basic education to the children.
6. Content harassment and exploitation.

The contract Labour views there working and living conditions as unfair, inequitable, unjust, oppressive and exploitative situations. The contract workers because of ignorance and illiteracy go on sliding lower and lower on the leader of development and fall victims to machination and manipulation of hostile, callous and incentive forces around them. They migrate from one part of the territory to another in search of better jobs, better wages, better livelihood and better quality of life but no sooner they arrive at the destination point than they are subjected to a chain of ruthless exploitation by multifunctional and dysfunction middleman. Rural or urban indebtedness continues to be an important factor or privation and suffering for the contract workers. In the event of abolition of contract Labours the workmen are in a worse situation since they can neither be employed by the contractor nor is there any obligation on the principal employer to engage them in his establishment. The legislation has not provided any relief to the concerned worker after contract Labour has been abolished. The contract worker suffer and social justice a dynamic device is not supplied or applied hence the level of equality to live life with dignity is deprived it is evident that not one but a multiplicity of dilemmas have arisen today as a result of introduction of the new economic policy. The contract workers, ignorant and uneducated are mostly among those who are migrated from rural places to urban cities in search of employment opportunities. The Labour of large income is a dream of every migratory work. As they don't find any proper job according to their liking and skill they go for any type of work, which is available to fulfill their needs and earn a livelihood. The source of income gets limited and we find a number of problems. The

contract worker. Starts working in subhuman conditions which are subjected to unfair practices in terms of payment of wages exploitation and victimization states to dominate the situation the worker does not have written formal agreement. Regarding the work, hence the worker is put to enormous difficulties and hardships and working for long hours of work and in turn resulting in physical hardships and a lot of discomfort. The contract workers do not get sympathy.

**Needs to be Done :-**

- Obstacles and Skills
- Strategy and Plans on local/National and regional level Local Level.
- Create awareness educating the public on duty, benefits, legislation on bringing out.
- Development of internal leadership on step up various level for the purpose of implementation
- Collection of data on contract Labour.

**Conclusion:** The following important conclusions have emerged out of our study which are as follow all the contract labours are exploited and victimized in the name of contract labour. Firstly they are not having job guarantee. They can be removed at any time. Along with this they are paid lesser than minimum wages. With the lesser pay the contractors are taking. More work contact Labour. This is taking place not only in private sector but right under the moot of Govt. in public sector undertaking also. Contract Labour system has created a large young work force whose potentials are not fully utilized without any Scope for upward mobility and social security neither they can go batch to agriculture field nor continue safely in industries with any education and useful skills their rehabilitation is also difficult. If this large work force is not oriented and protected properly millions and millions of precarious workers will be on street along with their family member creating a great social problem for the society.

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*Renuka B. Chaudhari (1593-1597)*

## **HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

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**Introduction:** The underlying forces behind the valuation and development of human resource management have been mainly environmental and search for knowledge of better way of acquiring and utilising labour. Human resource management is a strategic approach to the acquisition, motivation, development and management of the organizations human resources. Human resource management is a management function that helps managers to recruit, select, train and develop members for an organization. Recruitment of personnel is very important thing to business enterprises because employees hold a key place in business organization. Recruitment is an art of discovering potential applicants in the organization. There are various sources used in recruitment methods i.e. internal and external recruitment; other than these new technologies, media are also use as a source of recruitment.

Objective of the Study:

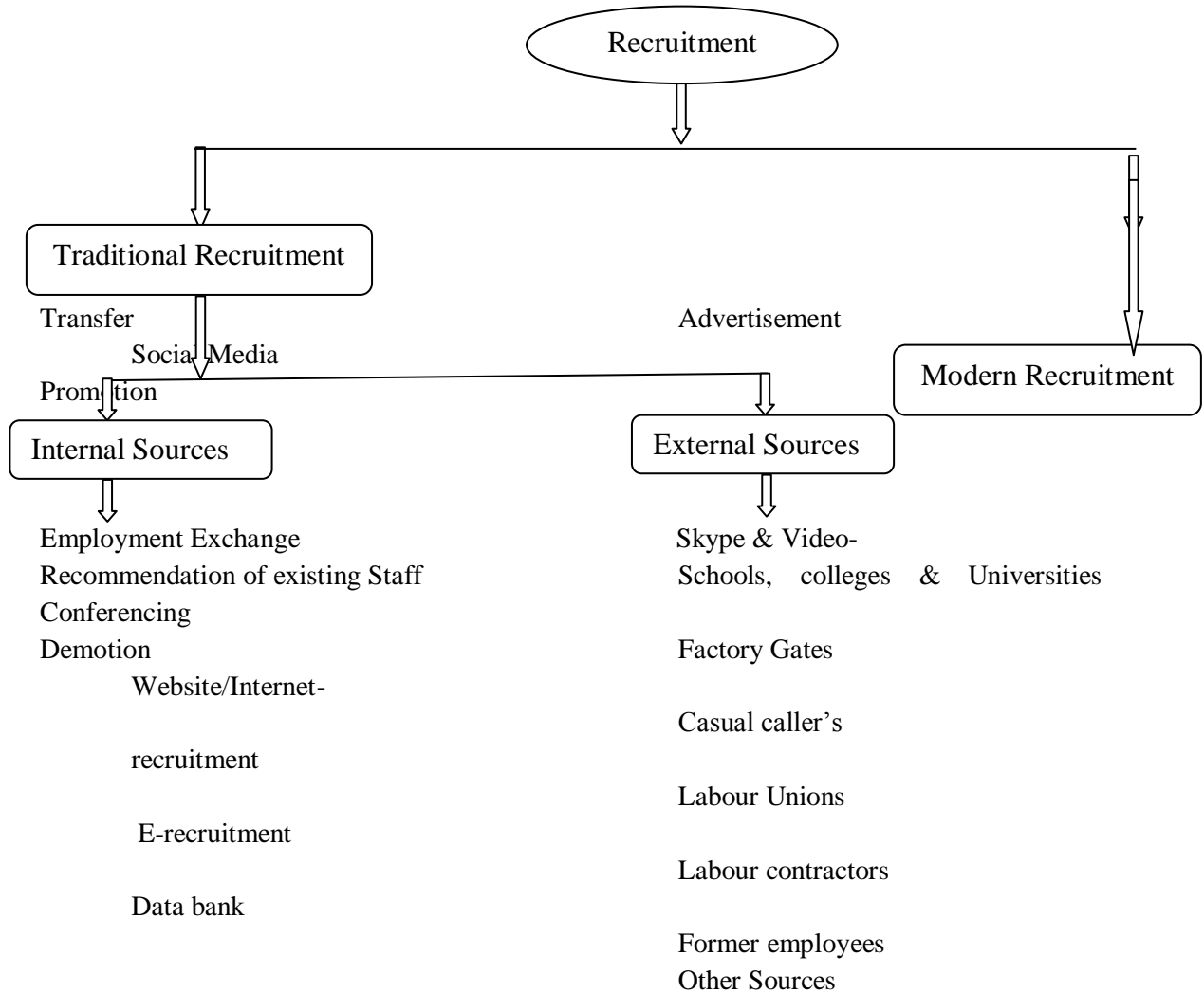
- To understand the concept of human resource management
- To study the concept of recruitment in human resource management
- To know the various methods of recruitment to acquire right personnel.

**Methodology:** The source of present study is based on secondary data which is collected with the help of various reference books and human resource management related websites.

**Human Resource Management (HRM):** Human resource management is the process of managing the people of an organization with human approach. Business enterprises cannot exist and works smoothly without human resource. According to flippo Human Resource Management is the planning, organizing, directing and controlling of the procurement, development, compensation, integration and maintenance of people for the purpose of contributing to organizational, individual and social goals. Managing people is not an easy and straight forward thing. Human resource management is one of the people oriented management practice that views employees as an assets not cost. It's main aim to create and maintain a skilful and committed workforce to gain competitive advantage between organization and employees. e-HRM is the new invention in HRM it deals with the transaction of human resource management with the help of internet. E-HRM aims at keep information available to employees and managers at anywhere at any time.

**Recruitment:** Recruitment forms the first stage of acquisition function of human resource management. This is process of locating potential candidate for selection. This function discovers the sources of manpower to meet the requirement of staffing schedule. Human resource planning helps to develop plans for recruiting staff or employees and human resource manager are responsible for this process of acquiring human resource.

Recruitment process can be initiated in several ways which is presented by diagram bellow-



**Traditional Recruitment:** Traditional recruitment is the process where people apply for jobs using traditional paper applications and resumes. In this recruitment method management contacts prospective employees or provide necessary information or exchanges idea in order to stimulate them to apply for jobs. Management uses different types of sources to stimulate internal and external candidates.

❖ **Sources of Traditional Recruitment:**

➤ **Internal Sources of Recruitment:** Internal recruitment is the process where employees are found within the organization those already on the pay-roll. The sources of Internal recruitment are as follows:-

- **Transfer:** Transfer involves shifting of personnel from present job to other similar kind of job within the same organization.
- **Promotion:** Promotion is the shifting of personnel to higher and better prestige position with more payment.

- **Recommendation of Existing Staff:** In this method present employees recommend their relatives for vacancy. The existing employee takes full responsibility of recommended persons behaviour and performance.
  - **Demotion:** Sometimes right persons are not placed on right job and they are not able to handle their responsibility properly, in this situation these employees are demoted to low level job in same organization.
    - **External Sources of Recruitment:**
  - **Advertisement:** It is the method of recruitment used frequently to recruit skilled workers, clerical and higher level staff. This advertisement attracts large number of applicants with highly variable quality.
  - **Employment Exchanges:** The unemployed persons registered to employment exchanges for job. The job seekers and job givers are brought into contact by the employment exchange.
  - **School, Colleges and Universities:** In this method recruitment made directly from educational institutions for certain jobs which require technical or professional qualification has become a common practice.
  - **Factory Gate:** This method popularly used for unskilled or semi-skilled labour. Certain workers present themselves at the factory gate with reference to advertisement placed on gate.
  - **Casual Callers:** Those personnel casually come to the company for employment may also be considered for the vacant post. It is the most economical method of recruitment.
  - **Labour Union:** To saves the expenses of recruitment, management recruits employees come from unions. This method generally used in constructions and hotel industry.
  - **Labour Contractors:** This method of recruitment is still prevalent for hiring unskilled and semi-skilled workers in industry. The mediator contractor between labour and industry get commission for the number of persons supplied by them.
  - **Former Employees:** When the employees have left the factory at their own, such employees may give chance to rejoin if their previous records are good.
  - **Other Sources:** There are certain other sources used by organization from time to time for recruitment like special lectures delivered in different institutes, mini video films created to shows history and development of company so that it generate interest in prospective employees, organizing trade shows to attracts prospective employees etc.
- Modern Recruitment:** In modern days, recruitment methods are also gets modern and various new technologies are used to pursue prospective candidates required for organization. In today's scenarios social Medias are used to recruit candidates within the short period of time. Various social Medias are used to communicate information about organisation's requirements like LinkedIn, Facebook, Twitter etc.
- **Social Media:** Posting vacancies on job portal and social media is a kind of modern recruitment technique to pursue right candidates. Some organizations post vacancies on Whatsapp also.

- **Skype and Video Conferencing:** With advent of technology now-a-days some companies leverage skype and video conferencing to conduct preliminary interview with the object of saving time, money and other resources.
- **Websites/Internet Recruitment:** Recruitment of prospective employees are done with the help of various websites and internet as its saves the time and money of organization.
- **E-recruitment:** When the organizations advertise the job vacancies through the World Wide Web (WWW) and the job seekers send their applications through e-mail it is the source of E-recruitment.
- **Data Bank:** The management can collect the bio-data of the candidates from different sources and fill them in the computers so that it can be used whenever required.

**E-Recruitment:** E-recruitment is also known as online recruitment. It is the use of technology or web based tools to assist the recruitment process. The tool can be either a job website like naukari.com or organizations corporate websites. E-recruitment can only be described as the process of any personnel advertising or attracting, selection and application processing via internet or intranet. Internet used for external candidate and intranet used for internal candidates. E-recruitment is a part of e-HRM. The term e-HRM refers to human resource management transactions using an internet to keep information available to employees and managers at anywhere at any time. The websites for e-recruitment of employee in companies are given bellow-

- [www.naukari.com](http://www.naukari.com)
- Jobsahead.com
- Monsterindia.com
- Placementindia.com
- jobsearch.rediff.com
- bestjobsindia.in
- jobzing.com
- careerjet.co.in
- [www.gigajob.com](http://www.gigajob.com)
- [www.timesjob.com](http://www.timesjob.com)
- [www.sarkarinaukari.com](http://www.sarkarinaukari.com) etc.

Comparison between traditional recruitment and modern recruitment:

Traditional recruitment method includes many sources like internal and external to recruit prospective employee which are suitable for organization. Traditional recruitment activities result with high cost of hiring as compare to modern and electronic recruitment. Modern recruitment is a fast, effective and cost efficient method. Even though there pro and cons both the methods are very helpful to pursue right and capable candidate to organization.

**Conclusion:** The present study of human resource management and recruitment of human resource can be concluded that the human resource management is very essential branch of every organization as we see that without employee or personnel organization cannot exist and work its functions properly. Human resource management is that part of management

functions which is primarily concerned with the human relationship with an organization and recruitment is that function of management which is helpful to acquire right human resources for organization. There are major two methods of recruitment i.e. traditional recruitment and modern recruitment out of which as compare to traditional recruitment modern recruitment techniques are most effective to attract candidate in short period of time with minimum expense to organization. It is also a time saving and cost saving recruitment process. Mostly, transfer, promotion and advertising are three techniques of traditional recruitment and scouting, salary and perks, and Employees Stock Ownership Programmes (ESOPs) are three techniques of modern recruitment used in human resource management. Ultimately the success of business organization depends on employees of organization so right employees with the help right techniques should be adopted as per the environment prevalent in the organization.

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प्रा. डॉ. प्रशांत ब्रिजलाल सोनवणे (1598-1603)

### शेतकरी कर्जबाजारीपणा : कारणमिमासा

प्रा. डॉ. प्रशांत ब्रिजलाल सोनवणे

कला, वाणिज्य आणि विज्ञान महाविद्यालय धरणगाव ता. धरणगाव जि. जळगाव

**प्रस्तावना :-** भारत कृषीप्रधान देश म्हणून ओळखला जातो. प्राचीन काळापासून या खेड्यातील ग्रामीण लोकसंख्येचा शेती हाच मुख्य व्यवसाय आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकरी आजही शेतीवर अवलंबून आहेत. भारतात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर शेती ही पारंपरिक पध्दतीने केली जाते. शेती हे उदरनिर्वाहाचे साधन मानले जाते. शेती हा व्यवसाय आहे. ही कल्पना अद्यापही रूजलेली दिसत नाही. शेतकरी हे पुर्णपणे शेतीवर अवलंबून असतात. शेतीव्यतिरिक्त अन्य उत्पन्नाचे मार्ग शोधले जात नाहीत. किंवा अन्य क्षेत्रांत उपलब्ध होणाऱ्या रोजगाराच्या संधीचा उपयोग केला जात नाही. त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांना मर्यादित उत्पन्न प्राप्त होते. शेतकऱ्यांच्या कौटूंबिक आर्थिक गरजा व जबाबदाऱ्या सतत वाढत असतात. त्यामानाने उत्पन्न कमी पडत असते. अशावेळेस शेतकरी गावातील सावकार, व्यापारी, जमिनदार, श्रीमंत शेतकरी, नातेवाईक, बँका किंवा पतसंस्था यांच्याकडून कर्ज घेत असतो. भारतीय शेतीला पावसावरील जुगार असे संबोधले जाते. निसर्गाचा लहरीपणा, कोरडवाहू शेती, कमी उत्पादकता, वाढता खर्च आणि घटते उत्पन्न या दुष्टचक्रांत अडकल्याने शेतकरी दिवसेंदिवस कर्जबाजारी होत आहेत. शेतकऱ्यांचा कर्जबाजारीपणा ही समस्या जटील बनत चालली आहे. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात शेतकऱ्यांच्या कर्जबाजारीपणाची कारणमिमासा करून कर्जबाजारीपणा कमी करण्यासाठी उपाय सुचविण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आला आहे.

**शेतकऱ्यांच्या कर्जबाजारीपणाचे स्वरूप :-**

**शेतकरी जन्मतो कर्जाघरी, जगतो व्याजावरी**

**मरतो परी कर्ज डोक्यावरी, असा हा भारतीय शेतकरी**

भारतीय शेतकरी कर्जात जन्म घेतो. कर्जात वाढतो आणि कर्जातच मरतो. या विधानाव्दारे भारतातील ग्रामीण कर्जबाजारीपणा आणि कर्जबाजारीपणाचे भयावह स्वरूप स्पष्ट होते. भारतातील ८० टक्कापेक्षा जास्त शेतकरी कर्जबाजारी आहेत. एकदा बँकेकडून कर्ज घेतलेला शेतकरी जोपर्यंत पुर्वीचे कर्ज परत करित नाही, तोपर्यंत त्याला बँका कर्ज देत नाहीत. अशा वेळेस पुर्वीचे कर्ज फेडायला पैसै नसलेला शेतकरी नविन पीक घेण्यासाठी आवश्यक असणाऱ्या पैश्यासाठी खाजगी सावकाराकडे वळतो. खाजगी सावकार हे अव्वाच्या सव्वा व्याज दराने कर्ज देतात. शेतकऱ्याला हे व्याजदर परवडणारे नसतात. वर्षानुवर्षे ही कर्जे फेडून सुध्दा फक्त व्याजच फेडले जाते. मुद्दल मात्र तशीच राहते. एकदा कर्ज थकली की त्या शेतकऱ्याचा कर्जबाजारीपणा वाढत जातो.

सावकार,जमिनदार,नातेवाईक, व्यापारी यांच्याकडून घेतलेल्या कर्जाचा समावेश असंघटीत क्षेत्रात होतो. याची विश्वसनीय आकडेवारी उपलब्ध नसते. तर दुसऱ्या बाजुला बँका व पतसंस्था यांच्याकडून घेतलेल्या कर्जाचा समावेश संघटीत क्षेत्रात होतो. भारतात सन २०११ मध्ये ४३.४२ दशलक्ष शेतकरी कर्जबाजारी होते. तर ४८.६ टक्के शेतकरी कुटूंब कर्जबाजारी होते.

तक्ता :- भारतातील कर्जबाजारी शेतकऱ्यांची राज्यनिहाय स्थिती

राज्य	कर्जबाजारी शेतकऱ्यांचे शेकडा प्रमाण	राज्य	कर्जबाजारी शेतकऱ्यांचे शेकडा प्रमाण
आंध्रप्रदेश	८२.०	तामीळनाडू	७४.५
केरळ	६४.४	पंजाब	६१.६
कर्नाटक	६१.६	महाराष्ट्र	५४.८
हरियाणा	५३.१	राजस्थान	५२.४
गुजरात	५१.९	पं. बंगाल	५०.१
उत्तरप्रदेश	४०.३	बिहार	३३.०

आधार:- दै. दिव्यमराठी डिसेंबर २०११

वरील तक्तांत संघटीत क्षेत्रातील कर्जबाजारीपणा दर्शवला आहे. त्यावरून आंध्रप्रदेशात सर्वात जास्त ८२ टक्के, तामीळनाडू राज्यात ७४.५ टक्के, केरळ ६४.४ टक्के, पंजाब आणि कर्नाटक राज्यांमध्ये ६१.१ टक्के, महाराष्ट्रात ५४.८ टक्के व त्याखालोखाल हरियाणा, राजस्थान, गुजरात, पं. बंगाल, उत्तरप्रदेश या राज्यातील शेतकरी कर्जबाजारी आहेत. बिहार राज्यात कर्जबाजारी शेतकऱ्यांचे प्रमाण सर्वात कमी ३३ टक्के होते.

शेतकऱ्यांच्या कर्जबाजारीपणाची कारणे:-

१) शेतीवरील अतिरिक्त लोकसंख्येचा भार :- भारतातील वाढता लोकसंख्येचा अतिरिक्त भार शेतीवर पडत आहे. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकऱ्यांचे सरासरी वार्षिक उत्पन्न कमी आहे. उत्पादन कमी आहे. ग्रामीण भागात उदरनिर्वाहाचे अन्य साधन उपलब्ध नसल्याने आणि शेतात पुर्णवेळ रोजगार नसल्याने उत्पन्न कमी मिळते. शेतकऱ्यांना उदरनिर्वाह भागविण्यासाठी कर्ज घ्यावे लागते.

२) शेती व्यवसायाची अनिश्चितता :- भारतीय शेतीव्यवसायात विविध कारणामुळे अनिश्चितता आढळते. नैसर्गिक आपत्ती, अतिवृष्टी, अवर्षण, महापूर, वादळ, गारपीट, कडाक्याची थंडी, धुके, पिकावरील रोगराई यामुळे हातातोंडाशी आलेला घास हिरावला जातो. यामुळे उत्पन्न कमी मिळते. ५ वर्षातून किमान ३ वर्षे दुष्काळाशी तोंड द्यावे लागते. उत्पन्नात सातत्य राहत नाही. शेतकऱ्यांना बराच वेळा उदरनिर्वाहासाठी कर्ज घ्यावे लागते. यातून कर्जबाजारीपणा वाढतो.

३) व्यसनाधिनता :- ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकऱ्यांमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणावर बेरोजगारी, अडाणीपणा, दारिद्र्य असते. यातून त्यांच्यात नैराश्य निर्माण होते. नैराश्यातून व्यसनाधिनता निर्माण होते. निरनिराळी व्यसने भागविण्यासाठी उत्पन्न कमी पडते. पर्यायाने कर्ज काढून व्यसने भागविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला जातो.

४) सावकार व जमिनदारांचे वर्चस्व :- ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकऱ्यांना सावकार व जमिनदार वेळोवेळी कर्ज पुरवठा करून आपल्या णात ठेवतात. पर्यायाने शेतकऱ्यांना आपला शेतमाल हा सावकार, जमिनदार, व्यापारी यांनाच कमी किमतीत विकावा लागतो. त्यातून उत्पन्न कमी मिळते. पुन्हा सावकाराकडून कर्ज घ्यावे लागते.

५) सदोष कर्जव्यवस्था :- शेतकऱ्यांना बँका, पतसंस्था यांच्याकडून कर्ज घेण्यासाठी अनेक कागदपत्रांची पुर्तता व मागणी केली जाते. परंतु कर्जमागणी संदर्भातील विविध कागदपत्रांची व अटीची पुर्तता करण्यास शेतकरी काहीप्रसंगी असमर्थ ठरल्यास त्यांना कर्ज मिळत नाही. नाविलाजाने सावकार व इतरांकडून कर्ज घ्यावे लागते.

६) रुढी व परंपराचा अनुत्पादक खर्च :- भारतीय शेतकरी अज्ञानी, निरक्षर व रुढी-परंपरावादी आहे. रुढी व परंपरा जोपासण्यासाठी (लग्न, जत्रा, सण, उत्सव, मुंज, दशक्रिया विधी, उत्तरकार्य, धार्मिक कार्य) शेतकऱ्याला खेळत्या भांडवलाची गरज असते. परंतु अशी कार्ये अनुत्पादक असल्याने बँकांकडून कर्जे मिळत नाही. पर्यायाने खाजगी कर्ज घ्यावी लागतात.

७) शारीरिक दुर्बलता :- भारतीय शेतकरी शारीरिक व मानसिक दुष्ट्या दुर्बल आढळतो. वाढती महागाई, दारिद्र्य, पोषक आहाराची कमतरता यासह विविध कारणांमुळे भारतीय शेतकरी शारीरिकदुष्ट्या दुर्बल असतात. त्यामुळे अंगमेहनतीची कामे करण्यास ते असमर्थ असतात. बऱ्याच कामासाठी अलिकडे यंत्राचा वापर केला जातो. त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांना खर्च करावा लागतो,

८) अनार्थिक शेती :- निसर्गाचा कोप, कमी उत्पादकता, वाढता खर्च आणि घटते उत्पन्न यामुळे भारतीय शेती व्यवसाय हातबट्ट्याच्या बनत चालला आहे. जास्त उत्पन्न आल्यास शेतमालाच्या किमती पडतात. शेतकऱ्यांना मिळणारे उत्पन्न आणि शेतकऱ्यांचा शेती खर्च व इतर खर्च यांची तुलना केली तर उत्पन्नापेक्षा खर्च जास्त होतो. अतिरिक्त खर्च भरपाईसाठी कर्जाची गरज भासते.

९) वंशपरंपरागत कर्जे :- भारतीय शेतकऱ्यांवर वंशपरंपरागत कर्ज एका पिढीकडून दुसऱ्या पिढीकडे संक्रमित होते. जोपर्यंत कर्जाची परतफेड होत नाही. तोपर्यंत शेतकऱ्यांच्या राहणीमानात सुधारणा होत नाही. वंश परंपरागत कर्ज कायम असल्याने ग्रामीण कर्जबाजारीपणा वाढतो.

१०) न्यायालयीन अनुत्पादक खर्च :- भारतीय शेतकऱ्यांचे शेतीसंदर्भात अनेक वादविवाद असतात. त्यात मालकी हक्क, वारसा हक्क, भुसंपादन, वहिवाट, सावकार व जमिनदारांकडून लुबाडलेल्या जमिनी असे सर्व वाद-विवाद न्यायालयात न्यायासाठी प्रविष्ट असतात. निकाल लागण्यास अनेक वर्षे लागतात. न्यायालयीन कामकाजासाठी कोर्टात येणे-जाणे, वाहतूक खर्च, तारखेचा खर्च हा करावा लागतो. हा अनुत्पादक खर्च असतो. त्यातून कर्जबाजारीपणा वाढतो.



**११) शेतमाल विक्री व्यवस्थेत दोष :-** भारतीय शेतमाल विपणन व्यवस्थेत शेतमालाची उत्पादनानंतर विक्री करतांना मध्यस्थांचे वर्चस्व, वाहतुकीसाठी रस्ते व साधनांचा अभाव, वाढता वाहतूक खर्च, अपुऱ्या साठवणुकीच्या सुविधा, विक्रय शेतमालाचे प्रमाण कमी, प्रमाणीकरण व प्रतवारीचा अभाव, शेतकऱ्यांचे दारिद्र्य आणि बाजारभावाची अडचण इ विविध अडचणीमुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या शेतमालाचे योग्य मुल्य प्राप्त होत नाही. त्यामुळे कौटुंबिक वाढताखर्च भागविण्यासाठी कर्ज घ्यावे लागते.

**१२) अनार्थिक पशुपालन :-** भारतात शेतीसोबत शेतकऱ्यांकडून पशुपालनाचा व्यवसाय केला जातो. परंतु हा व्यवसाय देखिल अनार्थिक आहे, पशुधनाचे उत्पन्न कमी आणि खर्च जास्त असतो. त्यामुळे कर्जबाजारीपणा वाढतो.

**१३) वाढती महागाई :-** दरवर्षी महागाई वाढत आहे. जीवनावश्यक वस्तू महाग होतात. शेती आदानांच्या किमती वाढतात. मजुरीचे दर वाढतात. शेतकऱ्यांचा खर्च वाढतो. उत्पन्न मात्र कमी मिळते पर्यायाने कर्ज घ्यावे लागते.

**१४) शेतसारा व इतर कर :-** भारतीय शेतकऱ्याला शेतसारा, पाणीपुरवठा कर, घरपट्टी, पीक संरक्षणाची फी, मार्केट फी यासारखी विविध देणी द्यावी लागतात. या देण्यापोटी शेतकऱ्याची शेतजमिन तारण असते. ही देणी थकल्यास शेतकऱ्यांना विविध दाखले प्राप्त होत नाहीत. शिवाय जमिन जप्तीची शक्यता असते, म्हणून शेतकरी कर्जे घेवून ही कर्जे फेडतात.

**१५) वारसा हक्क पध्दत :-** भारतात वारसाहक्क पध्दत आहे. वारसा हक्काने शेतजमिनीचे विभाजन व तुकडीकरण होत आहे. शेतजमिनीचे छोटे - छोटे तुकडे होतात. बांधबंदिस्तीमध्ये बरीच जमिन वाया जाते. शेतजमिनीच्या कमी आकारमानामुळे शेती करणे परवडत नाही. उत्पन्न कमी मिळते. कर्ज घ्यावे लागते.

**१६) वाढते नागरीकरण व शासनाकडून जमिनीचे संपादन :-** दिवसेंदिवस शहरांचा विस्तार वाढत आहे. वाढत्या नागरीकरणामुळे शेतजमिन बिगर शेती (एन. ए) केली जाते. शेतकऱ्यांना मोबदला मिळतो. परंतु तो तुटपुंजा असतो. जास्त असलातरी वाढत्या महागाईमुळे एक-दोन वर्षात त्याचे फारशे मोल राहत नाही. तसेच शासनाकडून विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र, समुध्दी, पाटबंधारे योजना, रस्ते आणि महामार्ग यासाठी शेतकऱ्यांच्या शेतजमिनीचे संपादन सरकारी दरानुसार केले जाते. किंमत कमी शिवाय एकत्र मिळत नाही. उलट अचानक मिळालेल्या पैश्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या अंगातील काम निघून जाते. काही दिवसात पैसे खर्च झाले की कर्जाची गरज भासते.

**शेतकऱ्यांचा कर्जबाजारीपणाचे परिणाम :-**

**१) राहणीमानाचा दर्जा खालावतो :-** कर्जबाजारीपणामुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या उत्पन्नातील मोठा हिस्सा कर्ज फेडीवर खर्च होतो. त्यामुळे शिल्लक राहिलेले उत्पन्न हे त्यांच्या जीवनाविषयक गरजांची पूर्तता करण्यांस पुरेसे ठरत नाही. त्यामुळे त्यांचा राहणीमानाचा दर्जा खालावलेला आढळतो.

२)शेती उत्पादनावर परिणाम:— कर्जबाजारीपणामुळे शेतकऱ्यांची शारीरिक व मानसिक स्थिती ठासळते. कायम कर्जफेडीच्या विंचनेतून त्यांच्या काम करण्याच्या क्षमतेवर परिणाम होतो. जास्त उत्पादन घेण्याची प्रेरणा नष्ट होते.

३) मानसिक व नैतिक अधपतन :— कर्जबाजारीपणामुळे शेतकऱ्यांचे नैतिक अधपतन होते. त्यांना नैराश्य येते. यातून शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्येचे प्रमाण वाढले आहे.

४) आर्थिक गुलामगिरी व वेठबिगारी :— ग्रामीण भागात शेतकऱ्यांना सावकार व जमिनदार, व्यापारी यांच्याकडून कर्ज पुरविले जाते. कर्जाच्या ओझ्याखाली आर्थिक गुलामगिरीत त्यांना जगावे लागते. शेती कसण्याचे व शेतमालविक्रीचे स्वतंत्र नसते.

५) शेती जप्ती व शेतमजुरात रूपांतर :— ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकऱ्यांची शेतजमिन व घरे सावकार आणि जमिनदारांकडे तारण असतात. वेळप्रसंगी वर्षानुवर्षे कर्जाची परतफेड न झाल्यास शेतकऱ्यांची शेतजमिन जप्त होते. शेतकरी शेतमजुर बनतो.

६) असंघटीतपणा :— ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकऱ्यांवर जातीव्यवस्थेचा पगडा असतो. त्यामुळे ते संघटीत होत नाही. त्यांच्यात अनेक गट—तट असतात. त्यांचा असंघटीतपणाचा फायदा सावकार, जमिनदार, व्यापारी, शासन हे घेतात.

७) शेतमालाला कमी भाव :— शेतकरी सावकार, जमिनदार आणि व्यापाऱ्यांकडून कर्ज घेतात. कर्जे घेतांनाच कर्ज परतफेड शेतामधून निघणाऱ्या पिकाच्या स्वरूपात करण्याची अट घातली जाते. त्यामुळे शेतमाल निघताच सावकारांच्या इच्छेनुसार कमी किमतीला शेतमाल विकावा लागतो. तसे न केल्यास भविष्यात कर्ज मिळण्यात अडचणी येतात, म्हणून शेतकऱ्यांचा नाविलाज असतो.

शेतकऱ्यांचा कर्जबाजारीपणा कमी करण्यासाठी उपाययोजना :— आपल्या देशात शेतकऱ्यांचा कर्जबाजारीपणा कमी करण्यासाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर उपाय करण्यात आले आहेत. यात स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळापासून आजतागायत अनेक कमीशन, समित्या, आयोग नेमलेले आहेत. विविध कायदे केलेले आहेत. जमिन हस्तांतरणावर बंदी, सावकार किंवा महाजनांच्या कर्जव्यवहारावर नियंत्रण, भारतीय रिझर्व्ह बँक आणि भारतीय स्टेट बँकेची स्थापना, व्यापारी बँकांचे राष्ट्रीयकरण, सहकारी पतसंस्था व बँकाची निर्मिती, प्रादेशिक बँकाची स्थापना यांचबरोबर कर्जाची परतफेड आणि कर्जरकमेत सूट तसेच वेळप्रसंगी कर्जमाफी यासारखे उपाय शासनाकडून करण्यात आले आहेत. परंतु हे सर्व उपाय तात्पुरत्या मलमपट्टीसारखे ठरत असून शेतकरी कर्जबाजारीपणाची समस्या जटिल बनत चालली आहे. शेतकऱ्यांचा कर्जबाजारीपणा कमी करण्यासाठी पुढील उपाय सुचवावेसे वाटतात.

१) शेतकऱ्यांना कर्जमाफी न देता, शुन्य व्याजदराने कर्जपुरवठा करावा. नैसर्गिक आपत्ती आल्यास पीकविमाव्दारे शेतकऱ्यांचे कर्ज माफ करावे. आकस्मिक सहाय्य करावे. त्यांस पुन्हा कर्ज द्यावे.

- २) बॅकामार्फत केला जाणाऱ्या वित्त पुरवठ्याचा विस्तार करावा. गाव तेथे बॅकेची शाखा किंवा एजंट नेमावा. जाचक अटी शिथिल कराव्यात. शेतकऱ्यांचा एक गट स्थापन करून त्या गटाला कर्ज द्यावे. ते कर्जपरतफेडीची जबाबदारी सामुहिक करावी.
- ३) कर्जमाफी, पॅकेज, अनुदान, सवलती, मोफत वीज या उपाययोजना म्हणजे तात्पुरत्या मलमपट्टी आहेत. त्याऐवजी शेतकऱ्यांना स्वयंपुर्ण होण्याजोगे प्रशिक्षण द्यावे. कर्ज परतफेडीची पात्रता आणि मानसिकता तयार करण्यासाठी शिक्षण प्रक्रिया असायला हवी.
- ४) शेतकऱ्यांनी शेतीसोबत विविध पुरक आणि जोडव्यवसाय शास्त्रशुध्द पध्दतीने करावेत.
- ५) शेतीमालाच्या किंमती किमान खर्च पध्दतीवर अवलंबून असाव्यात. तसेच शेतमालाच्या किमान आधारभूत किंमती हंगामापूर्वी जाहीर कराव्यात. शेतमाल खरेदी वर्षभर सुरु ठेवावी.
- ६) शेतकऱ्यांनी सामुदायिक शेती, संयुक्त शेती, गट शेती, सेंद्रिय शेती, कंत्राटी किंवा करार शेतीचा अवलंब करावा. स्वतःशेतमालावर प्रक्रिया करावी. आणि स्वतः ग्राहकाना विकावा.
- ७) शेतकऱ्यांनी शारीरिक व मानसिक दुष्ट्या सक्षम व्हावे. व्यसनांचा त्याग करावा.
- ८) शासनाने महागाई नियंत्रित करावी. तसेच सावकार, जमिनदार, व्यापारी यांच्यावर नियंत्रणासाठी कडक कायदे करून त्यांची अंमलबजावणी करावी. शेतमाल विक्रीव्यवस्थेतील दोष दूर करावेत.
- ९) ग्रामीण भागात शेतीपुरक व इतर उद्योगांची स्थापना करावी. यासाठी सवलती, प्रोत्साहन, अनुदान द्यावे. ग्रामिण भागात रोजगाराच्या संधी निर्माण कराव्यात.
- १०) शेतकऱ्यांनी उत्पादक कार्यासाठीच कर्ज घ्यावे. ज्या कारणासाठी कर्ज घेतले त्याच कारणासाठी कर्जाचा वापर करावा.

#### संदर्भसूची :-

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प्रा. डॉ. बिराजदार श्रीमंत महादेव (1604-1607)

## वस्तु सेवा कर

प्रा.डॉ.बिराजदार श्रीमंत महादेव

शांतारामभाऊ घोळप कला विज्ञान व गोटीरामभाऊ पवार वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, शिवळे,  
ता.मुरबाड, जि.ठाणे

**प्रस्तावना :** १ जुलै २०१७ पासून वस्तु व सेवा कर हा एक अप्रत्यक्ष कर लागू करण्यात आला. देशभरात एक समान कर प्रणाली असावी असा उद्देश या मागे होता. त्यानुसार केंद्र आणि राज्य सरकारद्वारे त्यापूर्वी लागू असलेले अनेक अप्रत्यक्ष कर रद्द करून ही कर प्रणाली भारतात लागू करण्यात आली. जीएस टी लागू करण्यासाठी भारताच्या राज्य घटनेत दुरुस्ती करून नवीन कायदे करण्यात आले. गुड अँड सर्विसेस कॉनसील ही मध्यवर्ती वधौनिक संस्था जीएस टी चे नियमन करते केंद्रीय अर्थमंत्री हे या कॉनसीलचे प्रमुख आहेत. जीएस टी लागू करण्यासाठी ३० जून २०१७ च्या रात्री संसदेने विशेष अधिवेशन घेतले. त्यात राष्ट्रपतींच्या सहमती नुसार मध्यरात्री सुमारास जीएस टी लागू झाल्याची अधिकृत घोषणा केली. सर्व वस्तु आणि सेवा यांची विक्री, हस्तांतर, वस्तु विनिमय, भाड्याने देणे किंवा आयात व्यवहारावर जीएस टी लागू करण्यात येईल असे प्रसारमाध्यमातून स्पष्ट करण्यात आले होते.

**जी एस टी कर व्यवस्थापन :** जीएस टी अंतर्गत १ जुलै २०१७ पासून ५, १२, १८ व २८ टक्केवारी असे दर ठरवण्यात आले होते. यापूर्वी १९८६ मध्ये अप्रत्यक्ष कर व्यवस्थेची सुधारणा प्रक्रीरया सुधारीत मुल्यसवर्धीत कर सुरू केली. वस्तु आणि सेवा कर, केंद्रीय अबकारीकर सेवा कर अतिरिक्त सीमा शुल्क अधिभार राज्य स्तरावरील मुल्य वर्धीत कर आणि त्याचे इतर कर जे सध्याच्या अंतर्राज्य परिवहन वाहतूकीवर लागू आहेत. ते देखील जीएस टी नियमात नष्ट होण्याची शक्यता आहे. जीएस टी मुळे केंद्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क, व्यवसाय कर, मुल्यवर्धीत कर, करमणूक कर इत्यादी कर एकत्रित केले जातील. विक्री हस्तांतरण खरेदी वस्तु विनिमय भाडेपट्टी किंवा वस्तु सेवांच्या आयतीसारख्या सर्व व्यवहारावर जीएस टी आकारला जाईल. भारत दूहेरी जीएस टी मॉडेल घेईल. म्हणजेच प्रत्येक केंद्र आणि राज्य सरकारांनी करोधान दिले जाते.

**जी एस टी चे उद्देश :** आधीच्या यंत्रणेनुसार राज्याला कर महसूल गोळा करण्यासाठी केवळ एकच सरकारशी व्यवहार करणे आवश्यक आहे. सरकार आणि विरोधी पक्ष यांच्या मध्ये उत्तम संवाद असेल तर देशाच्या हिताची अनेक चांगली विधये क कायदया त रूपांतरीत होवू शकतात. याचे उत्तम उदा. म्हणजे जी एस टी होय. महाराष्ट्र विधिमंडळाचे विशेष अधिवेशन मुंबईमध्ये भरवण्याचा हाच उद्देश होता, की ज्या कायदयांना राज्य सरकारच्या विधिमंडळाची मंजूरी लागते ते ही कायदे मुंबईच्या आणि महाराष्ट्रच्या विधिमंडळाला नियमित सर्व साधारण अधिवेशनात अनू समिती दिली जाते.

**जी एस टी ची वैशिष्ट्ये:**

- १) मुख्यवर्धित करप्रणालीचा फायदा म्हणजे संपुर्ण मुल्यवर्धित कर साखळीमध्ये फक्त मुल्यवर्धनावर कर लागतो.
- २) करावर कर लागत नाही.
- ३) दुहेरी कर आकारणी टळते.
- ४) जास्त वस्तुंवर कमी करदर होय.
- ५) उत्पादकांना, व्यापाऱ्यांना आणि विक्रेत्यांना आधी भरलेल्या करांचा परतावा मिळणार आहे.
- ६) जी एस टी हा एक अप्रत्यक्ष कर आहे.
- ७) करांचा बोजा फक्त ग्राहकांवर आहे.
- ८) सरकारच्या कर संकलनात मोठी वाढ होईल.
- ९) प्रवेश करांचे निमुलून.
- १०) देशांतर्गत आर्थिक असमतोल दूर होणार आहे.
- ११) करचुकवेगिरीला आळा बसेल आणि विकासदराला चालना मिळेल.

**जीएसटीचे सर्वांसाठी फायदे :**

जीएसटीचे फायदे खालील प्रमाणे स्पष्ट करता येईल.

**अ) सामान्य माणसासाठी पूरक**

- १) अधिकतर वस्तू करमुक्त किंवा ५ टक्के कराच्या चौकटीमध्ये.
- २) गरीब आणि सामान्य माणसासाठी अधिक फायदा
- ३) गरीबांना त्यांचा योग्य मोबदला मिळण्याची खात्री देईल.
- ४) देशाच्या कोणत्याही भागातील लहान व्यापाऱ्यासाठी समान संधी.

**ब) व्यापार आणि इंडस्ट्रीकरिता फायदे:—**

- १) नोंदणीकरण, ड्युटी पमेंट, रिटर्न फायलिंग आणि कर परतव्याची सामान्य पद्धती.
- २) कराच्या व्यापकतेमधून सुटका करण्यासाठी उत्पादक, रिटेलरपर्यंत टॅक्स क्रेडिटचा निर्वाह प्रवाह.
- ३) आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर आपली निर्यात अधिक स्पर्धात्मक करण्यासाठी टॅक्सेसचे अधिक कार्यक्षम निष्क्रिकरण.
- ४) लहान पुरवठादारांना त्यांचे उत्पादन अधिक स्वस्त करण्यासाठी मोठ्या विभागाकरिता सुट.

**क) अर्थव्यवस्थेसाठी फायदे :**

- १) एकसंध एक राष्ट्रीय मार्केट तयार करणे.
- २) भारताला एक मॅन्युफॅक्चरिंग हब बनविणे.
- ३) गुंतवणुक आणि निर्यातीला चालना देणे.
- ४) आर्थिक क्रियाकलाप वाढवून अधिक रोजगार उपलब्ध करणे.

**ड) सुलभ केलेली कर रचना :**

- १) सध्या वस्तु आणि सेवांवर आकारण्यात येणाऱ्या संख्याधिक्य करामध्ये कपातीमुळे सुलभतेकडे वाटचाल.
- २) किमान सुटसह सुलभ कर व्यवस्था.
- ३) संपुर्ण देशामध्ये नियम प्रक्रिया आणि दरांचे समानीकरण.
- ४) कर व्यवस्थेमध्ये खात्री निश्चित करण्यासाठी वस्तू आणि सेवांच्या वर्गीकरणाची सामान्य पद्धत.

**इ) एक आर्थिक भारत निर्माण करणे.**

- १) वस्तू आणि सेवा गतिशिलतेला स्वातंत्र्य
- २) स्पर्धा वाढल्यामुळे ग्राहकांना फायदा.
- ३) संपुर्ण भारतामध्ये उत्पादक आणि ग्राहकांना समान संधी.
- ४) राष्ट्रीयत्व आणि एकात्मतेची भावना मजबुत करणे.

**जीएसटीचा प्रभाव :** वस्तु आणि सेवा कर या नव्या करप्रणालीमुळे अनेक वस्तुवरील करामध्ये बदल झाले आहेत. त्यामुळे काही वस्तु आणि काही सेवा स्वस्त अथवा महाग होणार आहेत. आपल्या जीवनाशी संबंधित अशाच वस्तु खालीलप्रमाणे स्पष्ट करता येईल बँकींग, टेलीफोन सेवा, फ्लॅट, तयार कपडे, टयुशन फी महागणार, एसी रेस्टॉरंटमधले खान-पान महागणार एक हजार रुपयापेक्षा जास्त किंमतीच्या कपड्यावर १२टक्के कर द्यावा लागेल. सध्या राज्य सरकारचा ६टक्के व्हॅट भरावा लागतो. तर ताजे मटण, मासे, नैसर्गिक मद्य, ताजी फळे, न्यायालयीन कागद, छापील पुस्तके, हातमाग हजार रुपयांपेक्षा कमी दराचे हॉटेल आणि लॉज वृद्धाश्रम या स्वस्त होणार आहेत.

**जीएसटीचा कुटुंबावरील नवीन करप्रणालीचा परिणाम :** वस्तु सेवांची विद्यमान प्रतिनिधिक किंमती गृहीत धरून नव्या करप्रणालीत त्या त्या वस्तु व सेवांसाठी निर्धारित करटप्प्यांनुसृत किंमतीतील वाढ-घट दर्शविणारे हे अंदाजपत्रक बनविले गेले आहे. नव्या करप्रणालीच्या परिणामी काहींच्या किंमती वाढल्या तर काही कमी झाल्याने कुटुंबाच्या एकुण अंदाजपत्रकावरील किंचित करभार वाढल्याचे दिसून येतील हे खालील टेबलाद्वारे स्पष्ट करता येते. एक मध्यम उत्पन्न पगारदाराच्या कुटुंबावर जीएसटी प्रणालीचा परिणाम कुटुंबाचे मासिक उत्पन्न ४०,०००/- रुपये अंदाजीत मानून.

**प्रमुख खर्चघटक****पूर्वी (किंमत+करमात्रा)****जीएसटीपश्चात (करमात्रेसह)**

मासिक शिधा(अन्नधान्य) ३५००+० = ३५००	३५००+० = ३५००
टुथपेस्ट, साबण १००+२४ = १२४	१००+१८ = ११८
शाम्पू, अत्तर इ. ३००+३६ = ३३६	३००+८४ = ३८४
पेस्ट्रीज, केक इ. १०००+१२० = ११२०	१०००+१८० = ११८०
खाद्यतेल, खोबरेल तेल ३००+३४.५० = ३३५	३००+१५ = ३१५

किरकोळ सामान	१०००+६० = १०६०	१०००+१२० = ११२०
दुध, भाज्या मांसे इ.	२५००+० = २५००	२५००+० = २५००
विजेचा खर्च	१४००	१४००
उपनगरीय रेल्वे प्रवास	१५००	१५००
शिक्षण शालेय शुल्क खर्च	७००	७००
शालोपयोगी स्टेशनरी	३००	३००
आरोग्य निगा	५००	५००
औषधोपचार	१०००	१०१८
दुरसंचार मोबाईल डीटीएच	२५००+३७५ = २८७५	२५००+४५० = २९५०
मनोरंजन	१२००+३६० = १५६०	१२००+३३६ = १५३६
वातुनूकूलित उपाहार गुहातील खाणे	१८००+१०६ = १९०६	१८००+३२४ = २१२४
बाजारघट, कपडेलते इ.	२५००+१९५ = २६९५	२५००+३०० = २८००
विमा (आरोग्यविमा इ.)	३०००+४५० = ३४५०	३०००+५४० = ३५४०
गुंतवणुक (बँक, इ.)	२५००	२५००
<b>एकुण</b>	<b>२८,२४१</b>	<b>२८,८०५</b>

वरील तक्त्यावरून एका कुटुंबातील अंदाजे पूर्वी किंमतीनुसार नंतर जीएसटीचा पश्चात बराचसा बदल जाणवत नाही. काही वस्तुमध्ये साम्य तर काही मध्ये बदल दिसून येतो.

**सारांश :** अशा प्रकारे जी एस टी सर्व कार्यवाही पूर्ण करून अमलात आणणे ही खरोखरच आव्हानात्मक गोष्ट आहे. त्याबद्दल केंद्र, राज्ये आणि केंद्रिय अर्थ मंत्रालय हे कौतुकास पात्र आहेत. जी एस टी चा भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेवर आणि विविध आर्थिक निर्देशांकावर चांगला परिणाम होईल हे निश्चित आहे. त्याबद्दलचे अनुमान वेगवेगळे आहेत. जी एस टी चे मुर्त स्वरूपात फायदे समोर येण्याची आपण वाट बघू शकतो.

### संदर्भ सुची

- अट्टावलकर शशिकांत हरी (२००५), भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेची विकास धोरणे, सेट पब्लिकेशन, मुंबई. प्रथम आवृत्ती
- ओझटकर सु.रा. (१९८८) राजस्व विद्या प्रकाशन. नागपूर प्रथम आवृत्ती
- भोसले काटे (२००६) आंतरराष्ट्रीय अर्थशास्त्र, पिंपळापूर अँड कम्पनी पब्लिशर्स फडके प्रकाशन, कोल्हापूर. द्वितीय आवृत्ती
- देशमुख प्रभाकर (२००५), मौद्रिक अर्थशास्त्र, चैतन्य पब्लिकेशन्स, नागपूर प्रथम आवृत्ती
- देशमुख विभूते (२०१३), सुक्ष्मलक्ष्मी अर्थव्यवस्था सेट प्रकाशन, प्रथम आवृत्ती
- जाधव अपेक्षा (२०१२) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था आणि नियोजन, निराली प्रकाशन प्रथम आवृत्ती
- कविमंडन विजय (२०११) विकासाचे अर्थशास्त्र आणि नियोजन, मंगेश प्रकाशन, नागपूर. सहावी आवृत्ती.
- झामरे जी.एन. पिंपळापूर (२०१६) आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार आणि वित्त अँड कम्पनी पब्लिशर्स नागपूर प्रथम आवृत्ती
- ठक्कर के.एच. (२०१४) व्यावसायिक अर्थशास्त्र फडके प्रकाशन, प्रथम आवृत्ती
- दै.वर्तमानपत्रे व वेबसाईट इ.

प्रा. विठ्ठलराव बाबासाहेब सदाफुले (1608-1612)

## नवीन आर्थिक सुधारणा कालावधीतील शेती क्षेत्राचा विकास

प्रा. विठ्ठलराव बाबासाहेब सदाफुले

कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, बैलापूर

**प्रस्तावना :** नियोजनाचा स्वीकार करून भारताला सहा दशके पूर्ण झाली आहेत. हा दिर्घ नियोजन कालावधी दोन टप्प्यात विचारात घेतला जातो. 1950 ते 1990 हा कालावधी नवीन आर्थिक सुधारणा पुर्व कालखंड तर 1991 ते आजतागयात नवीन आर्थिक सुधारणा कालखंड म्हणून ओळखला जातो. या सुधारणा कालावधीत खाजगीकरण उदारीकरण आणि जागतिकीकरण धोरणाला दिलेले प्रोत्साहन खऱ्या अर्थाने भारतीय शेती क्षेत्रावर अनुकूल की प्रतिकूल वातावरण परिणाम करणारे आहे. याचा आढावा घेणे अतिशय महत्वाचा आहे. कारण 'भारतीय अर्थ व्यवस्थेचा आरसा म्हणून शेती क्षेत्राकडे पाहिले जाते.' अशा शेती क्षेत्राचा विकास साध्य केला जात नाही, तो पर्यंत मोठया लोकसंख्येनी व्यापलेली ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर्यायाने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था विकासाचे पुर्णत्व साध्य करू शकणार नाही. 1991 च्या नवीन आर्थिक धोरणाची अंमलबजावणी करतानाच 2008 मध्ये 'नवीन कृषी धोरण' आखण्यात आले आहे. या धोरणामध्ये कृषी क्षेत्राचा 4 टक्के वृद्धि दर साध्य करण्याचे लक्ष निश्चित करण्यात आले आहे. हे अपेक्षित लक्ष कसे साध्य केले जाणार हा मोठा प्रश्न आहे.

प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखामध्ये नियोजन कालावधी व नवीन आर्थिक सुधारणा कालावधीत कृषी क्षेत्रावर केलेली सार्वजनिक व खाजगी गुंतवणूक कृषी वृद्धि दर राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नातील वाटा आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारातील वाटा कृषी उत्पादकता इत्यादी घटकांचा आढावा घेतला आहे.

### उद्दिष्टे

प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखामध्ये खालील उद्दिष्टे निश्चित केली आहे.

1. नवीन आर्थिक सुधारणा कालावधीत कृषी क्षेत्रावर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राकडून केलेल्या गुंतवणुकीचा आढावा घेणे.
2. सुधारणा कालावधीतील कृषी क्षेत्राच्या प्रगतीच्या आढावा घेणे.
3. सुधारणा कालावधीतील कृषी क्षेत्रा पुढील समस्यांचा आढावा घेणे.

### संशोधन पध्दती :

प्रस्तुत लेखाची मांडणी करताना दुय्यम तथा संकलनाद्वारे विविध पुस्तके, मासिके, वर्तमानपत्र, शासकीय अहवाल या मध्ये केंद्रीय अंदाजपत्रक अर्थिक सर्वेक्षण कृषी सांख्यिकिय माहितीचा आधार घेतला आहे. आकडेवारीची तकत्याद्वारे मांडणी करून विश्लेषण केले आहे. लेखातील आकडेवारी 1950-51 ते 2013-14 या सहा दशकातील आहे.

### नियोजन कालावधी आणि कृषी क्षेत्रातील गुंतवणूक

कृषी क्षेत्राच्या विकासाला प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी पर्याप्त प्रमाणात गुंतवणूक करणे अपेक्षित आहे. मात्र नियोजन कालावधीमध्ये कृषी क्षेत्रावर सार्वजनिक गुंतवणुक उत्तरोत्तर घटत असल्याचे दिसून येते. विशेषत 1991 नंतर नवीन आर्थिक सुधारणा कालावधीत सार्वजनिक गुंतवणूक अतिशय घटली आहे.



### नवीन आर्थिक सुधारणा पुर्व कालावधी 1950-1990

नियोजन कालावधीमध्ये विविध पंचवार्षिक योजनाद्वारे शासनाकडून कृषिक्षेत्रावर केलेल्या सार्वजनिक गुंतवणूकीचा तपशील तक्ता 1.1 मध्ये दिला आहे .

### तक्ता 1.1 सुधारणा पुर्व कालावधी 1950-1990

अ. क्र.	योजना कालावधी	एकूण खर्च (कोटी)	एकूण खर्चा पैकी कृषी खर्चाचे प्रमाण (%)
1	पहिली 1950-56	1960	290 14.9
2	दुसरी 1956-60	4672	549 11.3
3	तिसरी 1961-66	8577	1089 12.7
4	चौथी 1969-74	15779	2320 14.7
5	पाचवी 1974-79	39426	4865 12.3
6	सहावी 1980-85	109292	15201 13.9
7	सातवी 1985-90	180000	10524 5.9

संदर्भ Agricultural Statistics at Glance 2014.

आर्थिक सुधारणापुर्व कालावधीतील सात पंचवार्षिक योजनांमध्ये शासनाच्या निर्धारित एकूण खर्चा पैकी कृषी क्षेत्रावर केलेल्या गुंतवणूकीचे प्रमाण समाधानकारक होते . पहिल्या योजना खर्चापैकी 14.9 टक्के खर्च करण्यात आला होता . यानंतर पुढील योजनांमध्ये मात्र कृषी क्षेत्रावरील खर्चाचे प्रमाण उत्तरोत्तर कमी झाल्याचे दिसून येते . सहाव्या योजनामध्ये एकूण 109292 कोटी खर्चा पैकी कृषिक्षेत्रावर 15201 कोटी म्हणजे 13.9 टक्के खर्च केला आहे .

थोडक्यात नियोजनाच्या पहिल्या टप्प्यात नवीन आर्थिक सुधारणापुर्वी कालावधीत शासनाचा कृषी क्षेत्रावरील खर्च समाधानकारक होता . मात्र नवीन सुधारणा कालावधीत सार्वजनिक खर्चाचे प्रमाण लक्षणीय घटले आहे .

### आर्थिक सुधारणा कालावधी 1991 ते 2017

#### तक्ता 1.1 आर्थिक सुधारणा कालावधी 1991 ते 2017

अ. क्र.	योजना कालावधी	एकूण खर्च (कोटी)	कृषी खर्चात सार्व गुंतवणूक (%)
1	आठवी 1992-97	434100	22467 5.2
2	नववी 1997-02	859200	37546 4.4
3	दहावी 2002-07	1525639	58933 3.9
4	अकरावी 2007-12	3644718	136381 3.7
5	बारावी 2012-2017	7669807	368273 4.7

संदर्भ Agricultural Statistics at Glance 2014.

1991 मध्ये नवीन आर्थिक धोरणाचा स्वीकार करून कृषी उत्पादनाच्या व्यापारावरील प्रतिबंध काढून कृषी क्षेत्रामध्ये हरित क्रांती पिवळी क्रांती या सर्व एकत्रीत करून इंद्रधनुष्य क्रांती घडवून आणण्याचे लक्ष शासनाचे निश्चित केले आहे . परंतु दुसरीकडे पंचवार्षिक योजनांमध्ये एकूण निर्धारित खर्चापैकी कृषीवरील खर्चाचे प्रमाण कमी केले आहे . 1992 ते 1997 या आठव्या योजनेत कृषी वरील निव्वळ खर्चाचे प्रमाण 5.2 टक्के एवढेच होते . पुढील सर्वच योजनांमध्ये कृषी क्षेत्राला झुकते माप दिल्याचे दिसून येते .

### नवीन आर्थिक सुधारणा कालावधीतील कृषी क्षेत्राचा आढावा .

1991 नंतर शासनाने कृषीक्षेत्राला दुय्यम स्थान दिले असल्यामुळे कृषी क्षेत्राच्या प्रगतीमध्ये अनेक अडचणी निर्माण होत आहे . उदारीकरण, बाजारीकरण आणि जागतिकीकरणाचे प्रत्यक्ष आणि अप्रत्यक्ष कृषी क्षेत्रावर होणारे परिणाम निश्चितच कृषी क्षेत्राच्या प्रगतीवर झालेल्या दिसून येततात .

क्षेत्रनिहाय वृद्धि दराचा आढावा . नियोजनाच्या पहिल्या टप्प्यात 'कृषी श्रेष्ठ, उद्योग मध्यम, आणि सेवा कनिष्ठ' असा अर्थव्यवस्थेचा रचनात्मक आकृतीबंध होता . मात्र आर्थिक सुधारणा कालावधीनंतर सेवा श्रेष्ठ, उद्योग मध्यम आणि शेती कनिष्ठ असा नवीन आकृतीबंध निर्माण झाला आहे . बदलता रचनात्मक आकृतीबंध क्षेत्रनिहाय वृद्धि दरावरून स्पष्ट होतो .

### तक्ता 3 क्षेत्रनिहाय वृद्धिदर (Growth of GDP)

अ. क्र.	वर्ष	कृषी वृद्धि दर (%)	उद्योग वृद्धि दर (%)	सेवा वृद्धि दर (%)	एकुण वार्षिक वृद्धि दर (%)
1	2006-06	5.1	9.7	10.9	9.5
2	2006-07	4.2	12.2	10.1	9.6
3	2007-08	5.8	9.7	10.3	9.3
4	2008-09	0.1	4.4	10.0	6.7
5	2009-10	0.8	9.2	10.5	8.6
6	2010-11	8.6	7.6	9.7	8.9
7	2011-12	5.0	7.8	6.6	6.7
8	2012-13	1.4	1.0	7.0	4.5
9	2013-14	4.7	0.4	6.8	4.7
10	2014-15	6.2			
11	2015-16	1.1			

संदर्भ Agricultural Statistics at Glance 2014. Table 2.6 (d) P.no .33

वरील आकडेवरून असे दिसून येते की अलीकडील दशकामध्ये कृषी व उद्योगाच्या तुलनेमध्ये सेवा क्षेत्रांचा वृद्धि दर सरासरी 9 ते 10 टक्के सर्वाधिक आहे . त्याखालोखाल उद्योगक्षेत्राचा वृद्धि दर 7 ते 8 टक्के आहे . तर सर्वात कमी कृषी क्षेत्राचा सरासरी वृद्धि दर 3 ते 4 टक्क्यांपर्यंत मर्यादित असल्याचे दिसून येते . एकुण राष्ट्रीय उत्तनातील शेती क्षेत्राचा वाटा देखील निव्वळ 14 टक्क्यांपर्यंत घटला आहे .

थोडक्यात नवीन आर्थिक सुधारणा कालावधीमध्ये शेती क्षेत्राचे वर्चस्व कमी होत आहे .

### कृषी उत्पादकता आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारातील भागीदारी

'एखादा देश तेव्हाच आर्थिक दृष्ट्या आत्मनिर्भर होऊ शकतो जेव्हा देशातील जनतेचा उपभोग टिकवून शकतो . त्यासाठी अन्नधान्याचा पुरवठा वाढत्या लोकसंख्ये बरोबर वाढणे अपेक्षित आहे . 1950 - 51 मध्ये 50.8 दशलक्ष टन अन्नधान्याचे उत्पादन झाले होते तेव्हा एकुण लोकसंख्या फक्त 36 कोटी एवढी होती .

त्यानंतर लोकसंख्येमध्ये मालथस यांनी सांगितल्या प्रमाणे भूमितीय पध्दतीने वाढ होऊन 2011 मध्ये 121 कोटी पर्यंत चार पट वाढ झाली आहे . त्याच बरोबर कृषी उत्पन्न देखील चार पट म्हणजे 2011 मध्ये 244 .5 दशलक्ष टना पर्यंत वाढले आहे . मात्र लोकसंख्येची कृषी उत्पादन उपयोग पूर्ण होत नसल्यामुळे 4 ते 5 टक्के कृषी मालाची आयात करावी लागते .

नवीन आर्थिक सुधारणा कालावधीतील कृषी उत्पादन आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापारातील स्थिती तक्त्यावरून दिसून येते

तक्ता 1.4 कृषी उत्पादकत आणि आयात निर्यातीचे प्रभाग

अ. क्र.	वर्ष	कृषी उत्पादन (दशलक्ष टन)	कृषी आयात प्रमाण (%)	कृषी निर्यात प्रमाण (%)
1	1991	176 . 4	2 . 79	18 . 44
2	1995		4 . 80	19 . 18
3	2000	196 . 8	5 . 29	14 . 23
4	2005		3 . 26	10 . 78
5	2010	244 . 5	3 . 41	10 . 28
6	2015	253 . 2	3 . 87	14 . 17

संदर्भ : Agricultural Statistics at Glance 2014 Table 1201 Page No 283

थोडक्यात दश वार्षिक कृषी उत्पादनामध्ये निसर्गाने साथ दिल्यास 20 ते 25 दशलक्ष टनांची वाढ होते . मात्र लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण देखील दशवार्षिक 25 ते 30 कोटीने वाढत आहे . त्यामुळे कृषी उत्पादकता टिकवून ठेवणे अवघड आहे .

नवीन कृषी धोरणांतर्गत कृषी निर्यातीला प्रोत्साहन दिल्यामुळे एकूण निर्यातीमध्ये कृषीचे प्रमाण 10 ते 15 टक्के आहे . कृषी निर्यात धोरणा बरोबर देशांतर्गत कृषी उत्पादन उपलब्धता देखील तेवढीच महत्वाची आहे . कारण वाढत्या निर्यातीमुळे देशांतर्गत कृषी उत्पादन टंचाई निर्माण होऊन कृषी उत्पादनामध्ये भाववाढीची समस्या निर्माण होत आहे .

आर्थिक सुधारणा कालावधीतील कृषी क्षेत्रापुढील समस्या

उदारीकरण खाजगीकरण आणि जागतिकीकरण (LPG) धोरणांचा अंगीकार करता भारतीय कृषी क्षेत्राची प्रगती होण्याऐवजी कृषी विकासामध्ये अनेक अडचणी निर्माण होत आहे . त्याखालील प्रमाणे सांगता येतील .

1. सरासरी 65 टक्के लोकसंख्येचा भार अंगावर घेऊन पर्याप्त उत्पादकता वाढवणे आणि कृषी रोजगार निर्माण करणे अवघड आहे . कारण नियोजनाद्वारे शासनाकडून दिले जाणारे अर्थसहाय्य दिवसेंदिवस कमी होत आहे .

2. वाढत्या उद्योग विस्ताराबरोबर कृषी प्रतियोगिता उद्योगांचे नगण्य प्रमाणित्यामुळे कृषी क्षेत्राची उद्योग व सेवा क्षेत्राशी स्पर्धा करण्याची क्षमता कमी आहे .

3. विकास प्रकल्पांच्या नावाखाली शेती क्षेत्राची लागवड लायक जमीन शासनाकडून भुसंपादित केली जात आहे . थोडक्यात औद्योगिक वसाहत विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (SEZ) रस्ते प्रकल्प अरणाची बांधणी विज निर्मिती प्रकल्प अशा विविध कारणांसाठी जमिनीचे होणारे हस्तांतरण यामुळे लागवड लायक जमिनाचा आकार कमी होत आहे .
4. कृषी शिक्षण व संशोधनाचा प्रत्यक्ष वापर होत नाही कारण कृषी शिक्षण व संशोधन फक्त कृषी विद्यापीठांपर्यंत मर्यादित राहिले आहे . त्यामुळे कृषी क्षेत्रात आधुनिकीकरणाचा अभाव दिसून येतो
5. प्रत्यक्ष परकीय गुंतवणूकीच्या (FDI) माध्यमातून येऊ घातलेल्या बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपन्यांकडून मोठ्या प्रमाणावर पाण्याचा वापर व्याचवरोवर त्यांच्याकडून वाढणारे प्रदुषण यामुळे कृषी उत्पादनावर प्रतिकूल परिणाम होत आहे .
6. खाजगीकरण व वाढत्या भांडवलशाहीमुळे नफेखोर प्रवृत्तीतुन शेतकऱ्यांच्या मानसिकतेत बदल होऊन कृषी उपयुक्त जमिनीचा वेगवेगळ्या व्यावसायिक कारणासाठी वाढता वापर यामध्ये गृह प्रकल्प उभारणी जागा भाड्याने देणे अशा प्रवृत्तीत वाढ होत आहे .
7. शेती ही पावसावरील जुगार असल्यामुळे सातत्याने दुष्काळ सदृश्य परिस्थितीमुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या वाढत्या आत्महत्या ही कृषी क्षेत्रातील मोठी सामाजिक समस्या वाढत आहे .

**सारांश :** थोडक्यात नवीन आर्थिक सुधारणा कालावधीमध्ये कृषी क्षेत्रापुढे अनेक समस्या निर्माण झाल्याचे दिसून येते . या सुधारणा कालावधीमध्ये ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था आणि पर्यायाने शेतकरी वर्ग आर्थिक संकटात सापडला आहे . 1991 नंतर उदारीकरण व जागतिकीकरणामुळे वाढत्या स्पर्धात्मक वातावरणामध्ये कृषी क्षेत्राची अधोगती होताना दिसून येते . कृषी क्षेत्राचे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील महत्व व गरज विचारात घेऊन शेतीच्या शाश्वत विकासासाठी शासनाने जाणीवपूर्व प्रयत्न करणे अपेक्षित आहे .

### संदर्भ

- डॉ. गायकवाड मुकुंदराव भारताचे कृषी अर्थशास्त्र कॉन्टिनेन्टल प्रकाशन विजयनगर पुणे 2008 .  
 मिश्रा व पुरी भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था हिमालया प्रकाशन मुंबई 2013  
 डॉ. साठे मधुसुदन आर्थिक विकास आणि नियोजन डायमंड पब्लिकेशन पुणे 2008  
 अहवाल Agricultural Statistics at Glance 2014  
 Union budget 2013 - 14

झडे संदिप देवराम & प्रा. डॉ. सुहास अक्हाड (1613-1615)

पर्यटन व्यवसायामुळे भंडारदरा येथील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक स्थितीत झालेल्या बदलांचा अभ्यास

झडे संदिप देवराम<sup>१</sup> & प्रा. डॉ. सुहास अक्हाड<sup>२</sup>

<sup>१</sup>संशोधक विद्यार्थी (एम्.फिल) एस.एम.बी.एस.टी.कॉलेज संगमनेर जि.अ.नगर

<sup>२</sup>(अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख), एस.एम.बी.एस.टी.कॉलेज, संगमनेर जि.अहमदनगर

**प्रस्तावना** — आज जागतिक पातळीवर प्रत्येक देश आर्थिक विकास करण्यासाठी प्रयत्नशील आहे. आर्थिक विकास संकल्पनेमध्ये मुख्यतः देशातील राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात वाढ होणे अभिप्रेत असते. देशाच्या राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात वाढ करून आर्थिक बाजूने सक्षम करण्यासाठी आणि देशाच्या आर्थिक बाजूने सक्षम करण्यासाठी आणि देशाचा आर्थिक विकास घडवून यावा या दृष्टीने पर्यटन एक महत्त्वपूर्ण घटक आहे. भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या दृष्टीने पर्यटन एक महत्त्वाचा आर्थिक घटक बनत आहे देशाच्या राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात २००८ मध्ये पर्यटन क्षेत्राचे योगदान ६.२३ टक्के तर रोजगार निर्मितीमध्ये प्रत्यक्ष अप्रत्यक्षरित्या ७.९ टक्के होते. अहमदनगर जिल्ह्यामध्ये अकोले तालुक्यातील भंडारदरा धरण परिसर, रंधा धबधबा ही स्थळे आता पर्यटकांच्या चांगल्याच परिचयाची बनली आहेत. यामुळे भंडारदरा परिसरातील हॉटेल व्यवसायाला चालना मिळाली असून भंडारदरा परिसरातील हॉटेल व्यवसायाचे महत्त्व अत्यंत वाढलेले आहे तसेच या ठिकाणच्या हॉटेल व्यवसायाचा देखील मोठ्या प्रमाणावर विकास झालेला आपनास दिसतो.

**संशोधनाची वैशिष्ट्ये** :-

१. भंडारदरा परिसरातील लोकांच्या राहणीमानाचा दर्जा अभ्यासणे.
२. भंडारदरा परिसरातील लोकांच्या आर्थिक स्थितीचा अभ्यास करणे.

**संशोधनाचे गृहित कृत्य** :-

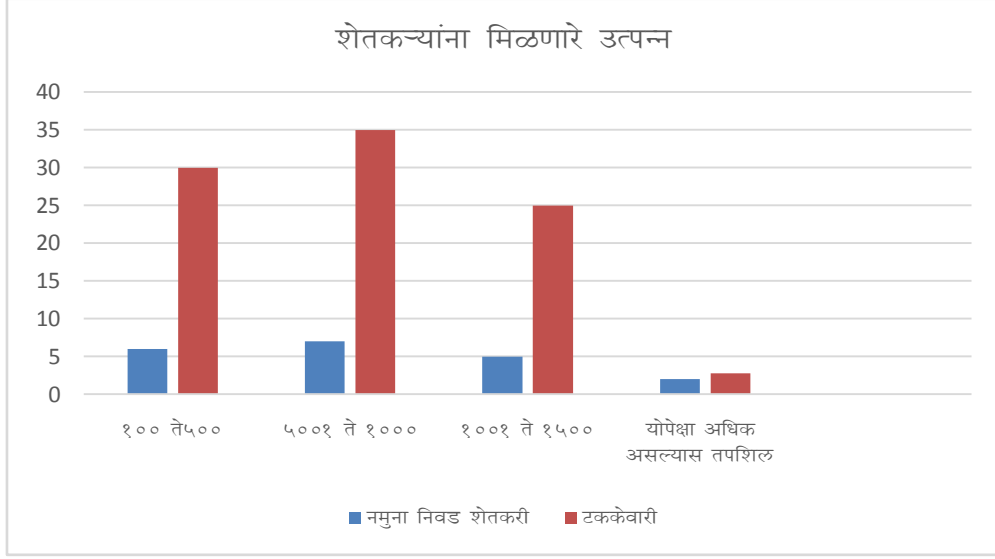
१. भंडारदरा पर्यटनस्थळामुळे लोकांच्या आर्थिक उत्पन्नात वाढ झाली आहे.

**संशोधन पध्दती** :- संशोधनासाठी प्राथमिक सामग्रीच्या सहायाने माहिती गोळा करण्यात आली आहे. प्रामुख्याने निरीक्षण व मुलाखत यांच्या सहायाने तथ्य संकलन केले आहे. यामध्ये २० शेतकऱ्यांकडून प्रश्नावली भरून घेतलेली आहे.

**संकलित माहितीचे विश्लेषण** :- संशोधनासाठी निवडलेल्या २० शेतकऱ्यांकडून मिळालेल्या माहितीचे विश्लेषण पुढील प्रमाणे.

१. पर्यटन व्यवसायामुळे प्रति आठवडा शेतकऱ्यांना मिळणारे उत्पन्न

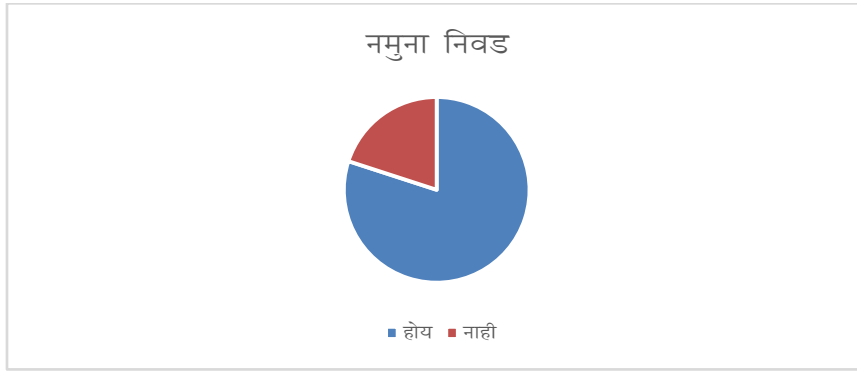
तपशिल (रूपयां मध्ये )	नमुना निवड शेतकरी	टक्केवारी
१०० ते ५००	६	३०
५०१ ते १०००	७	३५
१००१ ते १५००	५	२५
यापेक्षा अधिक असल्यास तपशिल	२	१०
एकूण	२०	१००



**संदर्भ :- क्षेत्रीय पहाणी**

२. भंडारदरा पर्यटन स्थळामुळे स्थानिक शेतकऱ्यांचा राहणीमानाचा दर्जा उंचावलेला आहे.

तपशिल	नमुना निवड शेतकरी	टक्केवारी
होय	१६	८०
नही	४	२०
एकूण	२०	१००



**संदर्भ :- क्षेत्रीय पहाणी वरून**

**निष्कर्ष :-**

१. १००० ते ५००० रूपये आठवड्याला मिळविणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांची संख्या ६ (३० टक्के) आहे. तर ५००१ ते १०००० रूपये मिळविणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांची संख्या ७ (३५ टक्के) आहे. तसेच १०००१ ते १५००० रूपये मिळविणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांची संख्या ५ (२५ टक्के) आहे व यापेक्षा अधिक उत्पन्न मिळविणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांची संख्या २ (१० टक्के) इतकी आहे. याचाच अर्थ शेतकऱ्यांच्या उत्पन्नात वाढ होत आहे.

२. पर्यटन व्यवसायामुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या राहणीमानाचा दर्जा उंचावलेला आहे. हे १६ शेतकरी (८० टक्के) आहे यावरून दिसून येते.

**समारोप :-** पर्यटन व्यवसायामुळे शेतकऱ्यांना रोजगार उपलब्ध झालेला आहे. रोजगार प्राप्तीमुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या उत्पन्नात वाढ होऊन त्यांचा राहणीमानाचा दर्जा उंचावलेला आहे. असे क्षेत्रीय पहाणीवरून दिसून येते. असे असले तरी शेतकऱ्यांना काही अडचणी येत आहेत. या अडचणी दूर करण्यासाठी शसनाने विविध प्रकारचा निधी उपलब्ध करून देणे गरजेचे आहे. या निधीतून पर्यटन स्थळाचा थोड्याफार प्रमाणात विकास कामे करता येतील व ही कामे करत असतांना शेतकऱ्यांना देखील थोड्याफार प्रमाणात रोजगार उपलब्ध होऊ शकतो.

**संदर्भ सूची :-**

पद्मा देशपांडे "शेतकऱ्यांच्या शेतात पर्यटक", उद्योजक, सप्टेंबर २००७

प्रा. शिल्पा पाटील व प्रा. नीती चोरडीया "महाराष्ट्राचा पर्यटन विकास" योजना मे २००६

संजय मिस्किन "महाराष्ट्र पंढरी पर्यटनाची" लोकराज्य नोव्हेंबर २००७

गोपाल निलकंठ दांडेकर "महाराष्ट्र दर्शन" मृण्मयी प्रकाशन, पुणे २००५

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