

# Continuing Professional Development Event

Under the faculty of

**“Commerce, Economics & Management”**

Published Special issue

With ISSN 2394-8426 International Impact Factor 3.325

UGC Approved Journal Sr. No. 48455



Published On Date 07.02.2018

Special Issue Online Available At : <http://gurukuljournal.com/>

Organized &  
Published By

Chief Editor,  
Gurukul International Multidisciplinary Research Journal  
Mo. +919273759904 Email: [chiefeditor@gurukuljournal.com](mailto:chiefeditor@gurukuljournal.com)  
Website : <http://gurukuljournal.com/>



## INDEX

Sr. No.	Title	Author	Page No.
1	Impact of Goods & Services Tax on Tourism & Hospitality Sector	Dr. Bhaskar Jangale	1-3
2	Management Control System: The Perfect Tool Of Performance Measurement In The Organization	Dr. Prashant M. Puranik	4-6
3	Make in India - A boon to Youth	Dr. T. Gopi, Dr. B. Venkanna	7-12
4	Demonetisation: Its Impact on the Socio-Economic Scenario of India	Mr. Pema Lama & Mr. Brahma Chaudhuri	13-20
5	E-Banking: A Potential Game Changer in Banking Landscape	Prof. Sudipta Majumdar	21-26
6	Training And Development And Its Benefits To Selected Public Sector Enterprises In Himachal Pradesh: A Study	Dr. Sneha Lata	27-31
7	A comparative study of financial statements of National Fertilizers Ltd and Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	Dr. Falguni Mitesh Thakkar	32-36
8	Non-Government Organization's Uniform Accounting System with its Code of Ethics: A Study in India	Dipak Biswas	37-43
9	Unified Master Data System- an useful tool for government and citizens	Prof. Omprakash Arun Sonone	44-50
10	GST A New Path to Economic Development	Prof. Dr. Sadashiv Laxman Shiragave	51-57
11	Environmental Assessment of Thermal Power Plant in Parali Vajinath City, Dist. Beed	Dr. Purushottam V. Deshmukh	58-67
12	Corporate Governance And Mandatory Board Committees: An Empirical Study In Indian Context	Dr. Anu Jain & Dr. Hema Gupta	68-72
13	चीनी वस्तूचे भारतीय बाजारपेठावरील आक्रमण आणि भारतातील किरकोळ विक्रेते एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन	डॉ. प्रशांत म. पुराणिक	73-77
14	सेवा विपणनाची व्यापकता व सेवेचे वर्गीकरण	प्रा. राजेश एस. डोंगरे	78-80
15	Need To Rethink On Political Science Education Through Co-Curricular Activities	Dr. Pravin S. Bhagdikar	81-84
16	देवगिरी नागरी सहकारी बँकेच्या वित्ती स्थितीचा अभ्यास	डॉ. पुरुषोत्तम विष्णू देशमुख	85-92
17	शेळ्यांना होणारे विविध आजार व त्यांचे व्यवस्थापन	कल्याण गंगाराम सरोद	93-96
18	वाडःमयीन अभिरुची व रसिक यांच्यातील संबंधाचा शोध	सांजू नायाबराव पिंपळे	97-101
19	An Appraisal Of Problems And Prospects Of Food Processing Industry In Belgaum	Prof. H. J. Molerakhi, Dr. R. V. Ghadge	102-106
20	INDIA REGAINING – A theoretical construct of the ABSOLUTE SWARAJ	Dr. Vikas Singh	107-112
21	Gains of Demonetisation	S. K. Singh	113-116



## **Impact of Goods & Services Tax on Tourism & Hospitality Sector**

**Dr. Bhaskar Jangale**

HOD, Banking

Daund Taluka Arts & Commerce College, Daund, Dist. Pune

### **Introduction:**

In India tourism industry is one of the flourishing industries which contributes almost double digit share of its GDP. In the year 2016 its contribution to India's GDP was equivalent to 9.6%. If we compare the tourism industry's performance vis-à-vis the World Tourism, we find that according to World Travel & Tourism Council India ranks 7<sup>th</sup>. It is considered to be the highest growing industry amongst the G20 countries. In the year 2016 Indian tourism industry generated 14.3 trillion Indian rupees.

In the year 2016, the world tourists' number of 123.50 crores and the annual growth rate was 2%. India's share in the tourism is only 1.98% and it ranks 25 in the world ranking. There are two categories of tourists: 1) Domestic tourists 2) Foreign tourists. Last year number of domestic tourists stood at 161.36 lakhs, while the foreign tourists accounted for 88 lakhs. The growth rate was 8.8%.

According to the Govt. of Maharashtra's tourism policy the estimated investment in the state will be Rs.30000 crores by 2025 and it will create employment generation for 10 lakh youths. Agro tourism in the state has gathered momentum and will continue to be so in times to come.

Keeping in view the importance of the tourism sector from the view point of foreign exchange earnings, as well as employment generation opportunities, the Government of India as well as the State Governments has taken various initiatives to support this sector in various ways. A few of those initiatives are as under:

- ❖ The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, is planning to revise India's coastal regulation norms aimed at opening up the 7,500 km long coastline for developmental activities like tourism and real estate.
- ❖ The Central Government has taken a number of steps for smooth transitioning to cashless mode of payment to ensure that no hardship is faced by the tourists and the tourism industry remains unaffected from government's demonetisation move.
- ❖ Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC) has come up with a unique tourism experience of visiting the open cast coal mine of Gondgaon and underground coal mine of Saoner, which are near Nagpur and part of Western Coalfields Limited.
- ❖ A Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed among the Indian Ministry of Tourism, National Projects Construction Corporation (NPCC), National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) and Government of Jammu and Kashmir for the implementation of tourism projects in Jammu and Kashmir.

### **Goods & Services Tax**

Goods and Services Tax is popularly referred to as GST. It is a comprehensive indirect tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods as well as services at the national level. The principle objective of this tax is to have consolidation of all indirect taxes and levy a single tax with the solitary exclusion of customs. This has been done to overcome limitations of the existing indirect tax structure and increasing the efficiency of Tax administration.



This GST is levied on goods and services at each point of sale or rendering of service. GST could be on entire goods and services or there could be some exemption of goods and services or a negative list of these goods and services. It is similar to State level VAT which is levied on sale of goods. In other words GST is a Value Added Tax at national level.

GST is also applicable to the Tourism industry. The current rates are as under:

Accommodation and Catering: The GST rates are divided into 4 categories as under:

Position as of 31<sup>st</sup> August 2017 Ref. Business Economics 31<sup>st</sup> August 2017

**Hotel Tariffs:**

Tariff Less than Rs.1000	0%
Tariff between Rs.1000 to Rs.2500/-	12%
Tariff between Rs.2500 to Rs.7500/-	18%
Above Rs.7500/-	28%

**Transportation:** Any transportation in Economy Class shall be charged at 5% , else 12%.

**Attractions:** Attractions like theme parks and natural attractions including scenic beauty etc. will be taxable @ 18%

**Travel Agents:** GST will be applicable to tour agents and shall be taxable @18%

**Tour Operators:** GST for tour operators is taxable @ 5% with input tax credit and no ITC

Since the definitions of input service, input, capital goods are simplified; it enhances the scope of input tax credit and will result into the substantial savings of tax credit in respect of capital investments and inputs which was not available in earlier regime.

**Positive aspects of GST for tourism:**

Under the GST all the direct taxes are merged together under one single tax system that is uniform across the country. This was very much essential so that the tourists will have no problem in accepting as parity is there.

Indian tourism industry is showing high growth potential and lots of international investors are interested to invest in India tourism industry. The Govt. of India has already opened up its tourism industry for Foreign Direct Investment. For budget hotels the tariff is reasonable but for luxury hotels tariffs are on higher side. Normally these are usually corporate customers and hence will not have much difficulty for them to absorb the GST tariff.

GST will simplify the tax regime. This is the very first year when GST has been made applicable. In the long run as the Tax payers base is getting enlarged, the GST rates will also decline and the tourism industry will get further boost up.

**Negative aspects of GST for tourism:**

Immediately after the demonetization the industry had received set back but some of the operators feel that GST will have adverse impact on the tourism industry. They feel that because of the GST hotel tariffs will be increased substantially and will affect the hospitality sector. This may turn uncompetitive.

**Current grass root situation:** According to the press report it has been observed that the domestic tourism industry in Kerala has been badly hit since the implementation of the GST. Last year until the introduction of GST in September the number of tourists was 1.02 crores. Compared to this number of domestic tourists visiting Kerala has been reduced. In the first seven months the rate of growth of



tourists was 15 to 19%. So far as foreign tourists are concerned upto Sept. 2017 there were 7,69,772 foreign tourists and during August and September the rate of flow of foreign tourists recorded negative growth of 9.05% and 12.62% . Recently the Central Government has reduced the GST rates and it is hoped by the Kerala Tourism Dept. that the situation will now turn better. (Ref. information given by Mr.Surendran – Tourism Minister – Kerala to PTI. Ref. Today Supplement of Sakal Pune dated 3<sup>rd</sup> Jan. 2018)

### **Prospects for Tourism Industry**

This tourism industry offers bright prospects in times to come. It has very good growth potential. This can be evident from the fact that world famous chain of hotels namely JW Marriot has planned to have about 200 hotels in Indian over the next four years.

### **Conclusion:**

The GST regime has just begun. The government of India is also very closely following the implementation of the GST. The trading community is also taking due care to follow the guidelines in its implementation. Some problems and difficulties do crop in the implementation and those are being put up to the government by the respective trade organization and the government also appears to be positive in addressing these issues. Frequent meetings are being held of the committee constituted for reviewing the purpose and wherever required decisions are being taken promptly and also implemented. This positive approach of the government has been welcomed by the trading community. It is hoped that the impact of GST on the total revenue will be available after this financial year ending. There is hope that as the tax base has been increased there will be increase in the revenue and in times to come the current GST rates will be tamed down and the common man will get relief.

### **References:**

1. <https://www.ibef.org/industry/tourism-hospitality-india.aspx>
2. Business Economics 31st August 2017
3. <http://webcrs.com/gst-on-tourism/2017/08/01/impact-gst-tourism-hospitality-sector/>
4. Dr. B. S. Kulkarni, Basic Concepts of GST, January 12, 2016 available on <http://www.gstindia.com/basic-concepts-of-gst-part-1/> 4/4



## Management Control System: The Perfect Tool Of Performance Measurement In The Organization

**Dr. Prashant M. Puranik**

Assistant Professor Of Commerce  
Gurukul Arts, Commerce & Science College  
Nanda, Tal: Korpana, Distt: Chandrapur(M.S.)

### ABSTRACT:

The organization may be big, medium or small; the one of the important objective of each organization is to fulfill the predetermined goals by the help of various management functions. By applying these functions, management has to get work done from the employees as well as workers. Top managers in the organization have to complete this important task. Management takes full care to get such tasks in time. But sometime due to complex situations it is not possible to get work done from the working persons. Here they need the help of Management Control System (MCS) by which it is possible to take feedback of actual performance of every function of management. That's why day by day the importance of Management Control System is increasing.

**KEYWORDS:** *Dispatch, remedy, lacunas, flexible, inventory*

### INTRODUCTION:

The main objective of every organization is to earn maximum profit. It is possible only if there should be reduction of cost, proper use of available resources, skilled workforce and wise as well as self-motivated employees, availability of new technologies, dynamic and enthusiastic Top level managers, excellent working relationship between employers and employees etc. Though the management takes a strong initiative to maintain sustainability in all these functions, but as organization set up is consists of many positive as well as negative things, it's not possible to maintain full control on each and every activity to avoid unnecessary expenses in the various departments of the organization; viz; Production, Raw Material Purchase, Maintenance, Stores, Dispatch, Accounts, R & D, Personal department etc. It is so because Organization is like a net having various departments which are closely interrelated with each other. That's why each department has its own importance. The department themselves should not that much identity. The skilled employees as well as workers make them important. Skilled workers take full care to make their work so properly that it should be complete very skillfully as well as right way. But, then also due to complex situations, the mood of depression, anxiety of work, wrong decision making, they creates such mistakes which are really hazardous for the growth of the organization. Creating the mistakes is common, but making it continuously in daily working should be the major problem which should be solved immediately. Because in future such problems should be prove as the major doom in the growth of the organization. To solve such performance based problems, organization has to have such a remedy by which the strength as well as working capacity of employees and workers should be developed, their skilled should be refresh and their morale should also be enhanced. For these all the activities, organization always prefer to take help of Management Control System – A perfect remedy to solve the above problems.

Horngreen, Datar and Foster define management control system,

"As a means of gathering and using Information to aid and co-ordinate the process of making planning and control decisions throughout the organization and to guide the behavior of its managers and employees. The goal of Management Control System is to improve the collective decisions within an organization in an economically feasible way." ^1.



### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

The main objective of this research is to get well acquainted about the importance of Management Control Style in the organization.

### **HYPOTHESIS:**

"Management Control System is the important tool of management by which the allover development of the organization is possible. For the Industrial revolution in India, It should play a very important role."

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

For this research the Secondary sources are mainly used to collect the important data.

### **NEED OF MANAGEMENT CONTROL SYSTEM IN INDIA:**

As per their economic development, the countries are distributed in the developed, developing and non-developed categories. The economy of each country depends upon various social, ethical as well as financial factors. Out of these factors Industrialization is one of the most important one. Because the countries who are having the strong Industrialization policies; are making their economic development so rapidly.

India is a developing country having industrial heritage, culture and ethos. But then also there are lots of lacunas are present in most of the Industries. Strikes and lockouts are some of those. According to authentic Information, the strikes of Textile Industries in Bombay in 1882 and In Ahmedabad in 1885; shows the Historical Industrial Disputes. During 1939 To 1945, the total number of Industrial Strikes was 4000 and involving 37 lakh workers. ^2. By this information it is clear that, India is facing the problem of personnel crisis since pre-independence period.

Today after completed our 70 years of Independence, India is not successfully developed the Industrial growth. The economic survey 2016-17, India's Finance Minister Mr. Arun Jaitley has said the growth rate of the Industrial Sector is estimated to alter from 5.2% in 2016-17 and not 7.4%. ^3. It is the real destiny of India that when India has more than 50% of its population below the age of 25 and more than 65% below the age of 35.^4.

Raw Material is one of the most important production resources which are available in India at large quantity. But day by day these resources are slightly but continuously getting in less quantity. By the help of effective Management Control System process, it's become very easy to make the proper use of natural resources.

Management Control System (MCS) helps management to determine the objectives, feedback of actual performance, collection of all the important information, taking of the necessary actions to improve the working skills of the employees so that the objectives of the organization should be easily achieved, the industrial disputes should be minimized and the organization should develop it's goodwill in the market. India's most of the organizations are getting immense success as most of the Industries in India are implementing Management Control System.

India is a country having lot of big industries ready to accept the global challenges. Management Accounting Control System (MACS) is about the information flow within a company about Motivation Strategy, Performance Measurement, Flexible Budgets, Expected Inventory Ratio and ProfitMeasurement Ratio etc. Due to adaption of Management Accounting Control System, Indian most of the Industries are now making successful entry in the foreign markets. ^5.



### TESTING OF THE HYPOTHESIS:

In this research the following information was taken;

"Management Control System is the important tool of management by which the allover development of the organization is possible. For the Industrial revolution in India, It should play a very important role."

Industrialization is the most important tool of India's economic development. The Industrialization in India is facing lot of problems. Day by day the ratio of population is increasing while the ratio of Industrialization is decreasing. That's why the problem of unemployment is continuously boosting up. Moreover, Indian Industries are facing the major problems; viz; Improper Planning, Unskilled Workers and employees, Crisis between employers and employees, lack of government support, Nasty quality of Raw Material, Lacking of availability of capital, Creation of wrong budgets, Wrong Decision Making, Improper work of Human Resource Development, Creation of Inflexible budget, Lack of Marketing Researches, Less Morale of employees, Traditional Technologies, Less Risk Bearing Capacities etc. To solve all these problems, there must be needed the most important remedy – Management Control System; the perfect way to enhance the India's Industrialization process by reducing all the Industrial Calamities. If India adapts the strategy of Management Control System (MCS), India should be definitely boosted up its industrialization. So, by this way we can say that the Hypothesis given in this research is quiet true.

### CONCLUSION:

India is a country of mix economy and facing various problems regarding Industrial Development. As far as the developing countries are concerned, they are having tremendous strategy of capturing the foreign markets. It's not only because of their strong Marketing Survey as well as Marketing Strategy, but the main tool behind their Industrial progress is the successfully implementation of Management Control System. By the help of Management Control System (MCS), many developed countries like U. S.A., U.S.S.R, Japan, Korea, China, France, Germany, England etc. are making their Industrial Progress so rapidly that they are strongly kept their foots in the foreign markets. India is also one of the probable potential competitors in these markets. But for this the IndianIndustrialists must implement the strategies of Management Control System. Ifwe do so, Indian economy will prove itself as a superpower of 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. [www.yourarticlelibrary.com/accounting/company-accounts/management-control-system-definition-characteristics-and-factors/rohitagarwal/52963](http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/accounting/company-accounts/management-control-system-definition-characteristics-and-factors/rohitagarwal/52963)
2. [www.yourarticlelibrary.com/industries/industrial-disputes-in-india-useful-notes/35452](http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/industries/industrial-disputes-in-india-useful-notes/35452)
3. [energy.economictimes.indiantimes.com/news/coal/economic-survey-2016-17-indias-industrial-growth-rate-to-slip-to-5.2-percent-current-fiscal/56890293](http://energy.economictimes.indiantimes.com/news/coal/economic-survey-2016-17-indias-industrial-growth-rate-to-slip-to-5.2-percent-current-fiscal/56890293)
4. [en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/demographics-of-India](http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/demographics-of-India)
5. [www.accountantnextdoor.com/what-is-management-accounting-control-system/](http://www.accountantnextdoor.com/what-is-management-accounting-control-system/)



## **"Make in India - A boon to Youth"**

**Dr.T Gopi**

Assistant professor. Dept of Commerce and B.Mgt,  
University.PG.College,KU. Khammam,TS.

**Dr.B Venkanna**

Research scholar. Dept of Economics  
Kakatiya University, Warangal, TS.

### **Introduction**

Make in India is a major national program launched by Hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2014. Make in India project is inspired by the Chinese project 'Make in China', which raised China's GDP considerably. In this project foreign company can set up their factories in India by investing their capital and technology. Government provides subsidies to make them run. So, in Make in India foreigner manufacture product of their own patent. The main objectives are, to create employment, to bring foreign Investment and technology, to remove red tap barriers, to remove licence Raj and to speed up industrialization process, to increase India's GDP .Make in India will bring capital which will trigger technology and unemployment problem. Development of India's infrastructure will take place. It will provide global linkages and boost India's trade and this will reduce India's current account deficit.

The make in India Plan announcement was done by PM Modi at the Vigyan Bhawan in New Delhi to boost and promote the economy in the presence of top business concerns such as Mukesh Ambani, Kumar Mangalam Birla, Cyrus Mistry, Azim Premji etc. Earlier if the investors were thinking also to make India as their investment land they used to face certain hurdles due to the policies, political situation and other external factors which used to act as a blockade and their mind used to shift to some other nation where they could explore their business. The P.M acknowledged this fact that India being ranked low in the ease of doing business by world bank has started actions to ease the environment in India to attract foreign investors to do business in India. This plan is working to invite top companies across the globe and top Indian companies who are doing quite well in their business ventures to invest and explore their business ventures in the Indian soil. P.M Narendra Modi has formulated a special cell in the Commerce Ministry named Invest India which would guide foreign investors in terms of regulatory and policy issues and assists them to obtain the clearances and to complete the obligations in carrying business in Indian land.

India is a country which is rich in natural resources. But the irony is that we as a nation are not able to extract those resources judiciously so that we could develop our manufacturing belt like China, Germany and other western countries. The vision behind this initiative by our P.M is to use India's

\*Assistant professor. Dept of Commerce and B.Mgt, University.PG.College,KU. Khammam,TS.

\*\* Research scholar. Dept of Economics Kakatiya University, Warangal, , TS

own potential to develop its industrial sectors. Labour is plenty and skilled labour is easily available due to the high rates of unemployment in the educated class of the country. With Asia becoming the manufacturing hub India will soon become the preferred manufacturing destination of most investors across the globe.



### Importance of "MAKE IN INDIA"

Make in India is an initiative launched by the Government of India to encourage multinational as well as national companies to manufacture their products in India. It is an initiative taken by the Modi government to ease and cheer up the manufacturing concern at domestic and international level to produce their products in India, boost and promote the economy.

India ranks 142 among 189 countries on the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' index and this would not make global financiers happy. Narendra Modi led NDA government is set to improve the country's business environment and perception among overseas investors which include a series of activities to improve and accelerate decision making, reduce regulatory compliance, and reduce cost of doing business. With such positive attitude of the government towards Make in India initiative, India should report higher in the rankings next year as various attempts are being made to improve the business environment in the country. An important step in this direction is complete transformation of the planning model of India. The Planning Commission of India recently renamed as NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) is an encouraging step towards Make in India campaign. The reform era surely put India in higher growth trajectory earning the status of the fourth largest economy. The manufacturing sector has played a modest role in providing formal employment which partially explains India's low growth elasticity of poverty reduction in urban areas. The growth rate of industrial sector in general and, for manufacturing in particular continues to be below par and is critical. Industrial growth also exhibited slowdown in the year 2012-13, at 1 per cent as per Revised Estimates as compared to growth of 7.8 per cent in the year 2011-12. The decline continues in the fiscal 2013-14 and 2014-15. The decline in industrial growth in the may be attributed to the fall of the growth rates in the 'manufacturing' sector at 1.1 per cent, 'construction' which at 1.1 per cent, 'electricity, gas & water supply' at 2.3 per cent and, 'mining and quarrying' at 2.2 per cent. Keeping these statistics in view, there is a dire need to revive the otherwise declining manufacturing sector.

### Vision of Make in India

The manufacturing industry 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 Prime Minister called for all those associated 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. The major objective behind the initiative is to focus on 25 sectors of the economy for job creation and skill enhancement. The initiative hopes to increase GDP growth and tax revenue. The initiative also aims at high quality standards and minimizing the impact on the environment. The initiative hopes to attract capital and technological investment in India.

### Review of related literature



Review of Literature on Make in India. In addition to the above literature review on make in India, the study focused to identify the various challenges highlighted by the various experts and industrialists were presented below.

**Baljayant Jay Panda** (2014) expressed that the launch of the ambitious ‘Make in India’ campaign to promote manufacturing in India could not have been more timely, coming as it does in the wake of the death of two iconic brands, Ambassador cars and HMT watches. The World Bank in its 2014 rankings on the ease of doing business puts India at 134th out of 189 countries. While investments of all sorts have long had to contend with this landscape, the manufacturing sector has been 36495 International Journal of Current Research, Vol. 08, Issue, 08, pp.36493-36497, August, 2016 especially penalised. With manufacturing contributing only 16% of India’s GDP a third of China’s and far lower in absolute terms – it is clear that this sector is not pulling its weight. **Swaminathan** (2014) stated that the central government came to power by promising rapid economic growth that delivers millions of jobs. To achieve this, the government has devised to ‘Make in India’ policy. Launched with a blaze of publicity, it seeks to make India a manufacturing giant and attract investors. It aims to raise the share of manufacturing in GDP from the current 13- 14% to 25%. The government is envious of the rise of China as a manufacturing giant. India has lagged far behind for decades, and the government wants India to catch up. **Sriram Ramakrishnan** (2014) advocated that India has its own share of environmental problems and they have only multiplied in recent years due to neglect and the excesses caused by crony capitalism. **Yasmin** (2015) described that the ‘Make in India’ initiative has now brought the focus on the manufacturing sector where the skill sets required are going to very different. However, the industry-academia gap still persists as a grave issue in India. The challenge for the human relation heads of this sector is to hire and train young aspirants to the growing demand for talent in this sector. How are they skilling the young workforce?

#### **Objectives of the paper**

1. To understand Make in India program in India.
2. To know the purpose of the program.
3. To examine opportunities for youth from the Make in India program.
4. To examine challenges related of Make in India program

#### **Methodology of the paper**

The present paper examine the challenges posed to the ‘Make in India’ campaign by the Manufacturing sector in India. Secondary data from different sources like journals, books, Magazines, Census India, Government reports, surveys and websites have been taken to support the points.

#### **Opportunities sectors of Make In India**

Make in India focuses on the following 25 sectors of the economy .(a) Automobiles (b)Automobile components (c)Aviation (d)Biotechnology (e) Chemicals (f) Construction (g) Defence manufacturing (h) Electrical machinery (i) Electronic systems (j) Food processing (k) Information technology and Business process management (l) Leather (m) Media and entertainment (n) Mining (o) Oil and Gas (p) Pharmaceuticals (q) Ports and shipping (r)Railways (s) Renewable Energy (t) Roads and Highways (u) Space and Astronomy (v) Textiles and Garments (w) Thermal Power (x) Tourism and Hospitality (y) Wellness .

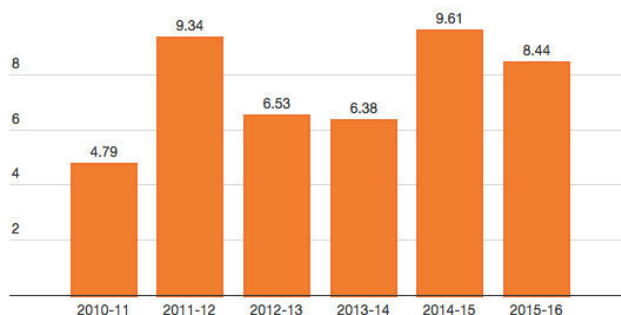
As per the new government policy 100 percent FDI is permitted in above sectors except for space 74 percent and defence 49 percent and news media 26 percent. This is the most visionary economy alleviation plan of India. The main importance of this plan is to boost the manufacturing sector of India. The main focus is to increase the GDP of India.

The main Key factors of this initiative is as (a) The programme is destined to increase and facilitate Foreign Direct investment in India and convincing Indian and foreign companies to produce their goods in India (b) This would help in creation of new employment opportunities and would lead to better employment conditions (c) It would attract the flow of foreign capital in the Indian economy . (d) It would create a demand of skilled and trained people in specific sectors to satisfy the demand for well equipped manpower in different sectors of the economy. (e) This programme is helping to improve the brand name of India in the international arena of the earlier business constraints that the foreign investing giants used to face which use to restrict the flow of foreign capital in India.

The 'Make in India' campaign aims to make India a global manufacturing hub, but according to recent RBI data, both FDI in manufacturing and the percentage of FDI flowing to manufacturing declined in 2015-16.

Foreign investment in Indian manufacturing

Annual FDI inflows to India in manufacturing (US\$ billion)



Data for 2015-16 are provisional, but generally do not change.

Source: Reserve Bank of India, 2015-16 Annual Report [Get the data](#)

Created with [Datawrapper](#)

## Labour market scenario

India enjoys demographic advantage wherein almost 63 per cent of the population is in the economically active age group. In other words, the child dependency and the old age dependency ratio are low as compared to the economically active population which if productively used can have a multiplier impact on growth and employment. However, the declining Labour Force Participation Rate both for 0+ age group and 15-64 age group is a cause of concern. Table 1 provides in nutshell the labour market scenario.

Table – 01: Indian population, Labour, work force.

Population	1.029 (2004-05 Millions)	2011-12(in millions)
Population in 15-64 age group	613 millions	768 millions
Labour force	470 millions	485 millions
Work force	459 millions	474 millions

Source: NSSO Employment –UN employment survey



### Make in India and Employment Trends

The 25 sectors covered under the Make in India initiative include Automobile & Automobile Components (merged as NIC code 2 digit level is the same), Biotechnology, Chemicals, Construction, Defence Manufacturing/Space (merged as NIC code 2 digit level is the same), Electrical Machinery, Electronic Systems, Food Processing, IT & BPM, Leather, Media & Entertainment, Mining, Oil & Gas (merged as NIC code 2 digit level is the same), Pharmaceuticals, Ports, Railways, Roads and Highways (merged as NIC code 2 digit level is the same), Renewable Energy & Thermal Power (merged as NIC code 2 digit level is the same), Textiles and garments, Tourism & Hospitality, Wellness. The employment trends under the Make in India sectors maybe seen in Table-2. The total employment generated in the Make in India sectors was 39.66 million in 2004-05 which increased by 164 per cent to 104.89 million in 2011-12, mainly due to the big jump in the construction sector. The employment created in the Make in India sectors as a proportion of total employment was 8.6 per cent in 2004-05 and 22 per cent in 2011-12. Although it is too early to assess the impact of the Make in India initiative on employment, as per the result of the last Quarterly Employment Survey in Select Sectors conducted by Labor Bureau reveals an increase in employment in some of the sectors covered under Make in India.

Table -02 Employment trends in make in India sectors

Automobile	.64 (in millions)	.96 (In millions)	5.97 CAGR
Aviation	.02	.04	8.85
Biotechnology	.03	.018	16.81
Chemicals	1.4	1.18	-2.46
Construction	1.09	50.25	72.75
Defense	0.03	.05	10.69
Electricals	.57	.99	8.1
Electronic	.17	.43	14.24
Food processing	5.68	6.03	.86
IT BPM	1.53	3.11	10.81
Leather	1.63	1.31	-3.02
Media & Entertainment	.61	.53	-1.97
Mining . gas	.36	.89	13.75
Parma	.49	.76	7.07
Transport	.21	9.1	174.12
Renewable Energy	1.4	1.06	1.64
Textile	17.47	18.86	1.64
Tourism	6.27	8.22	1.64
Wellness	.48	.92	9.89
Total	39.66	104.89	

Source: NSSO Employment –UN employment survey

### Challenges of Make in India

- 1 Commencement of Business
2. Crony bureaucracy
3. Acquisition of Land
4. Logistic cost



5. Tax Regime
6. Poor Infrastructure
7. Stringent Labour

### Suggestions

1. Promotion of cluster development of MSME units to enable them overcome the disadvantages associated with economies of scale and avail of the benefits of skill training, quality up gradation, market promotion etc
2. Make favourable conditions of Political, Economic, social, technological (PEST) to encourage the new businesses and FDIs.
3. The mapping of the skill requirements at the sectoral, district level and trade level is must for assessing the skilled manpower requirements and avoid skill mismatch.
4. The entrepreneurship development is also very integral for the success of the Make in India Campaign. One entrepreneur would have a force multiplier to generate the jobs.
5. There is also need to Identify and integrate labour intensive industries with potential for employment Creation and integrate with the Make in India initiative

### Conclusion

India has the capability to push its manufacturing contribution to GDP to 25% by 2025. Government has to act as the central pivot of aligning industries, private companies, public sectors and all stakeholders in realizing this vision. Government has to put policies in place be it sector reforms, labour reforms or the elimination of business barriers. The Government of India has taken a number of steps to further encourage investment and improve business climate. "Make in India" mission is one such long term initiative which will help to realize the dream of transforming India into a „manufacturing hub India's expanding economy offers equal investment opportunities to domestic entrepreneurs and international players. It is our responsibility to leverage emerging economy. Conclude to facilitate the creation of quality jobs with decent wages skilling of the workforce is an urgent Need and all efforts should be made to speed up skill development.

### References

- 1 . Ritu,P.(2014,24 September).With one out of every three graduates unemployed in India. Will Modi be able to fulfill his promise? Retrieved from <http://www.oneindia.com/feature/one-of-every-three-graduates-is-unemployed-india-how-will-modi-fulfill-promise-1528582.html>.
- 2 Bhattacharya, A., Bruce, A., & Mukherjee, A. (2014, Nov.). Make in India: Turning Vision Into Reality. *The Boston Consulting Group-CII 13th Manufacturing Summit 2014*. Retrieved from <http://www.bcgindia.com/documents/file176705.pdf>
3. FICCI. (2013, July).Report on: *India manufacturing Barometer. Taking the pulse*. Retrieved from <http://www.ficci.com/spdocument/20279/ManufacturingBarometer-FINAL.pdf>
- 4, Make In India: Opportunities and Challenges. (2015, Feb.). *Deloitte*. Retrieved from [https://www.mof.go.jp/pri/international\\_exchange/kouryu/fy2014/ncar201502-9.pdf](https://www.mof.go.jp/pri/international_exchange/kouryu/fy2014/ncar201502-9.pdf)
- 5, 'Make in India' - Pressing the Pedal. (2015, May). *Economics Knowledge Banking, Yes Bank*. ASSOCHAM India Retrieved from [http://www.assochem.org/userfiles/YES\\_BANK\\_- ASSOCHAM\\_Knowledge\\_Report\\_-\\_Make\\_in\\_India\\_-\\_Presing\\_the\\_Pedal.pdf](http://www.assochem.org/userfiles/YES_BANK_- ASSOCHAM_Knowledge_Report_-_Make_in_India_-_Presing_the_Pedal.pdf).  
[WWW.google.com](http://WWW.google.com)



## Demonetisation: Its Impact on the Socio-Economic Scenario of India

Mr. Pema Lama\* & Mr. Brahma Chaudhuri\*\*

\*Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, University of Calcutta, West Bengal.

\*\*Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Jhargram Raj College, Jhargram, West Bengal.

### Abstract

Demonetisation is the act of stripping a currency unit status as legal tender i.e. *the old unit of currency must be retired and replaced with a new currency unit*. A positive, progressive and prospective announcement towards 'Demonetisation of Currency' could certainly place Indian economy as one of the topmost digitalized economies in the global scenario barring a few glitches in its implementation. On 08th November, 2016, under the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the Government of India demonetized all old bank notes of Rs.1000/- and Rs.500/- denomination and replaced them with new bank notes of Rs.2,000/- and Rs.500/- denomination. The sudden announcement to demonetisation had a significant effect on the business, common people and financial institutions of multi-diverse industrial and commercial background of India for its poor planning and timing thus resulting to protests, litigation and strikes. The aim behind such initiative taken by the Government of India was to curtail the shadow economy and crack down on the use of illicit and counterfeit cash being used in facilitation of the terrorism and illegal activities to promote a cashless economy (*situation where flow of cash does not exist and all transactions are made electronically*). The main objective of this proposed paper is to analyze the motives and needs of demonetisation and to examine its positive impact on the overall growth in the socio-economic scenario of India along with recommendations for successful implementation in near future.

**Keywords:** Demonetisation, Cashless Economy, Counterfeit, Indian Economy, Currency, Inflation.

### 1. Introduction

Over the past several decades, the Indian economy is facing growing challenges like corruption, terrorism, fake currency, terrorism, drug and human trafficking which depends upon black money and billboard are the major obstacles not for the nation's progress but it also effects on the world's economy, trade, infrastructure growth and development. In present scenario, India's economies run on the black money which is very painful for our country. Black money is an obstacle in the development of the economy, as the hard earned money, which could otherwise be used for productive tasks, goes out of the country in the accounts of such dishonest people.

The sudden announcement to demonetisation had a significant effect on the business, common people and financial institutions of multi-diverse industrial and commercial background of India for its poor planning and timing thus resulting to protests, litigation and strikes. The aim behind such initiative taken by the Government of India was to curtail the shadow economy and crack down on the use of illicit and counterfeit cash being used in facilitation of the terrorism and illegal activities to promote a cashless economy. In this context, an attempt has been in this paper to analyse the motives and needs of demonetisation and to examine its positive impact on the overall growth in the socio-economic scenario of India along with recommendations for successful implementation in near future.

### 2. Literature Review

In the study conducted by **Guru and Kahanijow (2010)** analysed and identified that black money is spread everywhere in India up to a large extent which continuously stashed towards abroad in a very large amount resulted to menaces in our economy. According to **Sarkar (2010)** behind the generation of every black money, the socio-economic-political scenario is the key reason as it is just focused on making committees rather than to implement it. **Tax Research Team (2016)** analyses the impact of demonetization on Indian economy on the basis of availability of credit, spending, level of activity and government finances. **Tripathi (2016)** points out that our Indian economy should be ready to change



in every situations but it would be too early to come to any conclusion regarding the success or failure of demonetisation exercise. In her research paper **Rani (2016)** pointed out that though demonetization is painful for short term, but it will surely beneficial for the long run. **Sherline (2016)** analysed that demonetization would reduce cash transaction the real estates, which may decrease the price of that avenues which make it affordable to general public.

### 3. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are as follows -

- To understand the conceptual framework and needs of Demonetisation
- To analyze the overall impact of demonetization on Indian economy
- Finally, to suggest some remedial measures for improving the Indian socio-economic scenario in the post demonetisation era.

### 4. Research Methodology

The proposed study is explanatory in nature and the sources of data are secondary data (*inclusive of quantitative and qualitative data*) which are collected through reputed journal, articles, websites and annual reports related matter.

### 5. Conceptual Framework

**5.1 Demonetisation:** It refers to an act of stripping a currency unit of its status as legal tender, that is to say, *the current form of money is pulled from circulation and retired often to be replaced with new notes or coins*. In other words, we can say that it is the process of moving people from a cash-based system to a cashless system or digital system.

### 5.2 Historical Perspectives

**Table I: Demonetisation of Indian Currency Notes**

Year	Developments
1946	The pre-independence Government hoped demonetisation would penalize Indian businesses that were concealing the fortunes amassed supplying the Allies in World War II. It turned out to become more like a currency conversion drive as the government couldn't achieve much of profit in the cash-strapped economy at that time. Rs.1,000/-, Rs.5,000/- and Rs.10,000/- notes were taken out of circulation in January 1946. The Rs.10,000/- notes were the largest currency denomination ever printed by the RBI introduced for the first time in 1938. All three notes were reintroduced in 1954.
1977	Wanchoo Committee (set up in 1970s), a direct tax inquiry committee, suggested demonetization as a measure to unearth and counter the spread of black money
1978	The Government demonetised banknotes of Rs.1000/-, Rs.5000/- and Rs.10,000/- again in the hopes of curbing counterfeit money and black money. The Wanchoo Committee had recommended the government to withdraw the currency because the country was going through a difficult period.
2012	The CBDT had recommended against demonetisation, saying in a report that ' <i>demonetisation may not be a solution for tackling black money or economy, which is largely held in the form of benami properties and jewellery.</i> '
2016	On 28 October 2016 the total banknotes in circulation in India was Rs.17.77 trillion (US\$260 billion). In terms of value, the annual report of RBI of 31 March, 2016 stated that total bank notes in circulation valued to Rs.16.42 trillion US\$240 billion) of which nearly 86% around Rs.14.18 trillion (US\$210 billion) were Rs.500/- and Rs.1,000/- bank notes. They were taken out of circulation from 2016.
Source: Compiled by author(s) from various sources	

**Table II: Demonetisation in Global scenario**

Country	Year	Step Taken	Status
United		Due to black money existence in the nation, the country was losing its sheen	Success



States of America	1969	built on Silicon Valley and the so-called even today existent American Dream. In 1969, US announced all bills above \$100 null and void.	
Ghana	1982	People support for black market and investment in physical assets.	Unsuccessful
Nigeria	1984	The Government has announced demonetisation of all existing currencies to improve the high inflation debt economy	Unsuccessful
Myanmar	1987	Led to mass protest resulting in killing of many people	Unsuccessful
Zaire	1990	The demonetisation drives which led to economic instability in the country making it more vulnerable to foreign funding at that time.	Unsuccessful
Soviet Union	1991	People did not take change positively due to poor harvest	Unsuccessful
Australia	1996	The Government to curb black money crisis and improve security features on the notes, they withdrew all paper based notes and replaced them with long life polymer-based notes of the same denomination.	Success
North Korea	2010	People left with no food and shelter	Miserably Failed
Venezuela	2016	The President of the Country signed an emergency decree ordering the country's largest banknote, 100 Bolivar bill to be illegal tender within 72 hours. This was a step to curb the hoarding of cash by international 'mafia'.	Forced to take it back after chaos and death of a person
<i>Source: Compiled by author(s) from various sources.</i>			

## 6. Defining Black Money

'Black Money is the aggregate of incomes which are taxable but not reported to authorities' -(**National Institute of Public Finance and Policy**). It also includes legal income that is concealed from public authorities that is to say, to evade - payment of taxes, payment of other statutory contributions and compliance with other laws and administrative procedures.

There are many reasons behind the creation of back money such as - i) Controls and licensing system, ii) Ineffective enforcement of tax laws, iii) Transactions in urban real estates, iv) Betting, v) Money Laundering, vi) Gold Market, vii) Corruption and viii) Encourage Anti-Social Activity.

### • Its Impact on the Indian Economy

As per **Table III** shown below stated that in Swiss Bank, many Indians have personal accounts in which **\$1,500** billion deposit in the form of foreign reserve. According to the Times of India news report (9th February, 2015), **1,195** Indians have bank accounts registered in their names in the HSBC Geneva branch, **Rs 4,479 crore** is held in the accounts owned by Indians figured on the HSBC List.

**Table III: Indian Money during 2006-2015 in Swiss Bank (In Swiss Francs)**

Sl. No.	Year	Indian Money in Swiss Bank (In Swiss Francs)
1	2006	4,987,822
2	2007	2,923,209
3	2008	1,585,004
4	2009	1,391,268
5	2010	1,657,736
6	2011	2,025,072
7	2012	1,344,162
8	2013	1,952,712
9	2014	1,776,099
10	2015	1,206,709
<i>Source: Swiss Banking Association Report (2015-2016)</i>		



According to the *Ministry of Finance*, total number of bank notes in circulation rose by 40% the increase in number of notes of Rs.500/- denomination was 76% and for Rs.1,000/- denominations was 109% between 2011 and 2016. As per the estimated based on the fakes detected in banks that in the year 2015-16, the incidence of about 6.5 lakh fake Indian currency notes of Rs.500/- and Rs.1000/- in circulation has increased due to lack of standardized and transparent mechanisms which caused the Indian economy to slow down for at least a while.

**Table IV: India's Black Money in comparison to GDP**

Sl. No.	Year	Estimates of Black Money (INR Lakh Crore)	% of GDP
1	2012	10	10
2	2013	28	30
3	2014	6	6
4	2015	7	6.4
5	2016	30	31

Source: *www.thehindu (2016)*

As per by Swiss National Bank Annual Report (2016), the total money held there by foreign clients from across the world fell by nearly 4% to Swiss franc 1.42 trillion (about Rs 98 lakh crore) at the end of **2015** shown in undernoted **Table V**.

**Table V: Lists of Countries involved in Black Money**

Rank	Name of the Country	Black Money in Billions (US\$)
1	United States	625.63
2	China	261.00
3	Mexico	126.00
4	Spain	124.06
5	Italy	111.05
6	Japan	109.84
7	Canada	77.83
8	India	68.59
9	United Kingdom	61.96
10	Russia	49.09

Source: *www.countrydetail.com (March 11, 2016)*

## 7. Why there is a need of Demonetisation?

- It's a blast on black money by transmit cash into bank accounts.
- It promote to the move near a cashless society and digital economy which is more efficient.
- It reduces transaction costs in a range of areas from payments to loans. This can contribute toward innovation and growth.
- Removal of big currency is the first step in preventing illegal financial activities.
- Its purpose to stop scamper the funding which is used in illegitimate actions.

**Table VI: Impacts of Demonetisation on Various Economic Variables**

Variables	Immediate Effect	Medium to Long Term Impact	Overall Impact in Long Run
GDP	Negative	Net Positive	Improvement
Inflation	Downward Pressure on prices	Neutral	Neutral Impact
Liquidity	Positive	Neutral	Neutral Impact
Currency in Circulation	Negative	Neutral	Neutral Impact



10 Years Govt. Securities Yields	Positive	Positive	Improvement
Fiscal Deficit	Neutral	Positive	Improvement
Current Account Deficit	Positive	Negative	Worsening Impact
Digital Payments	Positive	Positive	Improvement
Source: CRISIL (2016)			

## 8. Impact of Demonetisation on various sectors in India

Table VII: Impacts of Demonetisation on various sectors

Extent of Impact	Reason	Sectors
Positive Impact	Higher taxes to spend	Infrastructure, Public Health, Education
Minimal Impact	Low cash usage or Low value bills	IT Companies, Utilities, Telecom
Temporary Impact	High cash usage or Low value transactions	Pharma, Consumer Products, Oil Marketing Companies, Banks
Sustained Impact	High cash usage or High value transactions	Jewellery, Real Estate, Construction materials, Luxury products, Wedding arrangements.

- ◆ **Real Sectors:** It is still too early to conclude the situations caused by demonetisation exercise, but its impact on the real estate sector is apparent. The liquidity squeeze caused by demonetisation will be negative across sectors, as it has traditionally seen a very high involvement of black money and cash transactions. Real sectors with high level of debt will face more pressure and loan defaults but in the long run, these sectors will emerge as stronger, healthier and capable of sustained growth.
- ◆ **Agro and related sectors:** Agro and its related sectors are the backbone of Indian economy. Due to the exercise of demonetisation process, economic activity in rural markets, mandi arrivals of agri commodities along with rural artisans and agricultural labourers had suffered a lot as all banks including the public and private run out of cash during that period.
- ◆ **Manufacturing Sector:** Demonetisation of high-value currency notes in November hit the manufacturing sector. The Nikkei India Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index fell to 49.6 in December from 52.3 in November in 2016 which resulted to the decrease in the quantities of purchases and employment.
- ◆ **Automobiles Sector:** In case of passenger vehicles, the seasonal slowdown seen during the month of November and December, 2017 could get more pronounced as consumers delay purchases due to temporary liquidity crunch and expectations of rate cuts. Thus, slackness in the economy on account of demonetization could have a negative impact on the commercial vehicle volumes.
- ◆ **Consumer Durables:** Approximately, 70% per cent of transactions in this sector are cash transactions. However, adjustments in the form of new currency usage and digital payment systems will place this sector in a neutral position.
- ◆ **Daily wage workers:** They are being laid off or retrenched as a result of low production and have nowhere to go as they have left their villages long back and with no work no money, it becomes almost difficult to live in cities.
- ◆ **Online Transactions and alternative modes of payment:** With cash transactions facing a reduction, digital transaction systems, e-wallets and apps, online transactions using e-banking, usage of plastic money (Debit and Credit cards), etc. will definitely see substantial increase in demand. This should eventually lead to strengthening of such systems and the infrastructure required.

Table VIII: Effects of Demonetisation of Currency

Situations	Observations
------------	--------------



Currency which is lying idle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Money in the hands of big players.</li> <li>♦ Part of it being used by people for purchasing lands, jewellery or similar purpose.</li> <li>♦ Real estate, jewellery business will have set back.</li> </ul>
Currency which is in circulation in the economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ The money on which tax has been paid will remain as it circulating as before without impacting the system.</li> <li>♦ People who have circulating money on which tax is not been paid will try to pay tax and convert it into white.</li> <li>♦ This will give boost to tax system and bring reforming change in the economy and tax collection will have pick up .</li> </ul>
Currency which is highly been used for anti-national/social activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ It will no longer be able to get related and this will have high social impact than economic impact</li> <li>♦ Socially, India will become better place to live in. All these activities will be stopped.</li> </ul>
<i>Source: Compiled by author(s) from various sources.</i>	

## 9. Major Shortcomings

The key shortcomings are still prevailing after the introduction of demonetisation policy in India are as follows -

- Some people sending the fraud messages and news intentionally to create lot of fright among the public related to demonetisation because they want to fail this scheme.
- Routine work of citizens is still going to effect.
- E-payment is getting momentum but still a long way to go.
- People need training to use cashless transactions.
- Even government offices are not well equipped with cashless payment tools/machines.
- Proper networking facility is creating obstacles in the way of cashless payment.
- Bank employees are burdened with workload showing disinterest in work.
- This scheme create disturbance for trade because all dealings require cash transactions.

## 10. Major Initiative undertaken by Government

A lot of measures that have been adopted by the Government for smoothening the way of demonetisation process are as follows:

- Issued a new denomination note of Rs. 2000/- followed by that of denomination of Rs. 500/- has been issued in a very short span of time to tackle money crisis.
- Adequate money has been provided to bank with existing as well as new issued notes to overcome the demand from people.
- Clarified that the old currency notes will be in operation at public services places such as hospitals, for railway, bus ticket payment, petrol pumps etc. for a limited period and even toll tax was completed removed for a small period to smoothen the transport.
- Promotes cashless transaction and has taken initiative with some incentives such as insurance, e-payment discount offer etc.
- To avail banking services for every citizen in the urban and rural areas, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana account has been connected for getting fruitful results in the demonetisation move.

**Table IX: SWOT Analysis of Demonetisation Move**

Strength	Weakness
----------	----------



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Fake currency notes of demonetisation Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 will be removed from the system</li> <li>❖ Black money stashed in cash form will be wasted or forced to return to the system</li> <li>❖ Increase in bank deposits in the short run and increase in lending in long run.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Will only bring back black money held in cash form, black money held in other forms will remain unaffected.</li> <li>❖ Money supply will remain affected in the short run</li> <li>❖ The demand and prices in real estate and property sector will be heavily impacted.</li> <li>❖ Short run disruption in businesses like agriculture, small traders, retail outlets etc.</li> </ul>
Opportunity	Threat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Debit cards, Electronic transfers and Mobile payments will flourish in future</li> <li>❖ Transactions will go through government's scrutiny from now on and will be tracked.</li> <li>❖ Financial inclusion through PMJDY has made the move feasible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ A chance of social, political or economic unrest in the short run.</li> <li>❖ People will start hoarding black money in higher denominations once the money supply to the market becomes stable.</li> <li>❖ People will start stashing black money in non-cash assets like Gold, Real estate etc.</li> </ul>

### 11. Recommendations

Following are some suggestions which must be adopted to fulfill the need of the hour and overcome the chaos -

- ✓ Proper tracking of people is must so that needy could be provided money and commission agents could be arrested.
- ✓ More and more supply of money in each bank is must to fulfill the demand of our citizens.
- ✓ There must be effort to equip each government office with cashless machine so that people can make their e-payments smoothly.
- ✓ Use of satellites for networking purpose can be made instead on relying on towers only so that people can get benefits of e-payment apps.
- ✓ More efforts are needed to train and create awareness about the significance of demonetisation policy among the people at ground level even in the urban and rural areas.

### 12. Conclusion

No doubt, Indian citizens and unorganized sectors have suffered a lot to some extent even today due to lack of availability of cash with people till date. Recent financial reform *(the demonetisation move)* is going to make a monumental change in our economy to tackle all uneasiness currently infestation the economy *i.e. a parallel economy, counterfeit currency* in circulation. It has brought a huge change in the monitoring and governing system of the country. Government need to take all the necessary steps so as to ensure that there will be a smooth flow of currency exchanges. Indeed, if all sections of the society take active part with enthusiasm then, it would help to make the new currency system a grand success. Despite having pain, India is unified in this rare opportunity to cleanse the economy from cancer of corruption on its way to become a superpower in the upcoming future.

### ❖ References

- Ahuja (2007), 'Social Problems in India' (2nd Ed), Jaipur, Rawat Publications.
- Kaur (2016), 'Demonetization and Its Impacts in India', International Journal of Research, ISSN: 2348-6848.
- Khan and Chaudhary, 'Black Money: It's Impact on the Indian Economy,' Tax Reforms in India (Ed.), Srinawas Publications, Jaipur, pp. 150-155, 2003.



- 
- Muthulakshmi (2016), '*Impacts of Demonetisation on Indian Economy- Issues & Challenges*', IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science.
  - Sarkar (2010), '*The parallel economy in India: Causes, Impacts and Government Initiatives*'. Economic Journal of Development Issues, Volume 11-12 no. (1-2) p.124-134.
  - Shanmugapriya and Veerakumar (2014), '*Determinants of investment decision on online commodities*', Acme International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research, Vol 2, Issue 9, Sept. 2014. P.No.39-45.
  - Singh (2013), '*Depreciation of Rupee in Indian Economy: An Analysis*', International Journal of Innovations in Engineering and Technology (IJIET), Vol. 2 Issue 4, (ISSN: 2319-1058).



## E-Banking: A Potential Game Changer in Banking Landscape

**Author: Prof. Sudipta Majumdar,**

Designation: Lecturer, Department of Commerce

Organisation: Heramba Chandra College, Kolkata.

Mail Id: [sudiptamajumdar523@gmail.com](mailto:sudiptamajumdar523@gmail.com)

Mobile Phone No.: +91 8017351357

### ABSTRACT

*E-Banking has changed the banking landscape in India to a great extent. Customers are offered innovative banking products and services because of more focus on technology. At the same time Central Bank is putting more emphasis on enhanced banking security and migrating to cash-less economy. The present study has utilized the secondary data (mainly from the Annual Reports of Reserve Bank of India for several years) to present a practical aspect of E-Banking concepts, historical background and types. Different services mainly ATM, Internet Banking and Mobile banking have been discussed. The present banking system is more prone towards Internet Banking causing ease of transactions, time and cost efficiency. Impact of Online Banking over Conventional Banking has also been analysed. At the end, some statistical data have been studied to analyse the trend of online banking from FY2012-13 to FY2016-17.*

**Key Words:** E-Banking, Mobile Banking, ATM, Cash-less Economy, Impact of E-Banking.

### INTRODUCTION

The Financial system in India has undergone a substantial change, the impact of which is transforming the way financial services are delivered. Nowadays there are number of alternative channels available for the delivery of services. Banking sector, a dominant sector in the financial system, has made several efforts to link technology with business practices. According to Joseph & Stone (2003), over the past two decades, the banking industry has invested substantial resources in bringing information technology to consumers. Responding to deregulation, rapid global networking, and rising income levels, the banking industry has implemented new technology-based services called "E-Banking" in order to achieve and maintain strategic advantages. In reality, enormous benefits are provided by this Online Banking Platform.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ankit S. (2011) has conducted a research study in Vadodara as well as India. His study revealed that Banking Needs, followed by Core Services, Problem Resolution, Cost Saved, Convenience and Risk and Privacy Concerns were the major factors that strongly affect the overall satisfaction of online consumers. On the other hand, Feature Availability and Consumer Continuation were found to moderately affecting factor. He also added that a proactive and creative approach by banks, for example, providing consumer education re: Internet banking and friendly customer service, will help improve the consumer confidence, and eventually overall customer satisfaction levels.

Aderonke (2010) suggested that users find e-banking system useful, convenient, and easy to use. Perceived usefulness is the critical factor in explaining users' adoption of e-banking. Credibility of the system is a major concern for both users and intending users and should be given more attention. Privacy of data and security measures of the e-Banking technology are the issues that bother the minds of users. The items of perceived credibility in terms of mean score showed that users of e-Banking system are worried about the security of the system. The study also reflects that there is low level of trust in the security measure of e-banking technology and the ability of e-Banking systems to protect privacy.



Pikkarainen et al, (2004) has tried to judge consumer's acceptance of online banking in Finland. They have developed a model known as Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) which examined and concluded that perceived enjoyment (PE), information on online banking, security and privacy, and the quality of the Internet connection have the bearing role on Online Banking.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study has intended for:

- To know the conceptual aspects of E-Banking along with its different modes.
- To highlight the E-Banking Services provided by the banks.
- To examine the impact of E-Banking mode on conventional services.
- To analyse the trend of E-Banking over the years (FY 2012-13 to FY 2016-17) in India.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study has been analytical in nature and completely used secondary data collected from various national and international journal, articles and books. Apart from those, lessons from some real life experience have been utilised.

### E-BANKING: CONCEPTUAL ASPECTS

E-banking (also called Internet Banking) means enjoying the virtual banking functions with help of internet enabled personal computer/laptop/smart mobile phone. Bank is maintaining web-enabled centralized database. Consumer can easily access any facility (i.e., Fund transfer, balance enquiry, and so on) displayed in menu list. As these facilities are easily available before the customers, they don't need to visit bank branches physically thereby resulting in reduction of time and cost. Internet banking is also known as Personal Computer (PC) banking, Virtual Banking, Online Banking, Home Banking, Phone Banking and so on. Besides, at present, Electronic finance (E-finance) has become one of the most essential technological changes in the financial industry. E-finance as the provision of financial services and markets using electronic communication and computation. In practice, e-finance includes e-payment, e-trading, and e-banking.

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

**Table 1: Evolution of E- Banking (Phase Wise)**

Phases	Developments
1980 (The Early beginning)	E-Banking was first time adopted in the early 1980's in New York. First banks were Citibank and Chase Manhattan. In 1983, Bank of Scotland has introduced it for the first time in the United Kingdom.
1990 (Modern Internet Banking)	Those people, having personal computer, can use home internet to access internet banking. The Stanford Federal Credit Union Bank was the first bank who offered the most comprehensive e-banking services.
2000 onwards (Growth and acceptance Phase)	Provision of online banking services to the mass customers by Bank of America in 2001 at high growth rate. Online banking started to grow and gaining acceptance at high pace. Other services start coming under online banking.

**Source:** Compiled by the author

### MODES OF ONLINE BANKING



**(a) Electronic Fund Transfer System (EFTS):**

Under this system, fund can easily be transferred from one account to another account. This saves huge time and risk of handling large amount of liquid cash. EFTS simply a proces of direct debit and direct credit.

**(b) Automated Teller Machine (ATM):**

A customer can withdraw money from ATM, scatterly located in different parts of India, by swiping his or her ATM card and giving personal identification number (PIN). The ATM of one specific bank can usually cater the need of all other banks' customers.

**(c) Debit Card:**

This card facilitates customers by direct online payment facility in case of shopping (may be online or offline), fund transfer, balance enquiry, mini statement generation and so on. In order to use debit card, a customer has to have bank account with sufficient credit balance.

**(d) Credit Card:**

This card facility can be availed on the basis of bank overdraft. The holder of this card can access the same facility as debit card provides. Bank usually charges high interest rate on the amount of credit.

**(e) Telephone Banking:**

Telephone banking means conducting banking operations using mobile phone. Nowadays Telephone Banking has experienced a drastic change. Customers can easily access banking facility using specific Bank App (e. g., SBI QUICK, etc.) in their internet enabled smart mobile phone. The facilities include checking bank balance, fund transfer, enquiry regarding different banking products and issues, etc.

**(f) Core Banking Solution (CBS):**

This system facilitates customers to operate their bank account from any other CBS branches of the same bank across the country. It requires unique customer ID from the respective bank branches. KYC upgradation, Aadhar linking, PAN submission, etc. can strengthen this CBS process.

**FUNCTIONS OF E-BANKING**

<b>Table 2: Categorization of E-Banking Functions</b>	
<b>Broad Categories</b>	<b>Types of Services</b>
ATM Services	24X7 access to Cash Deposit, Withdrawal, Fund Transfer, Balance Enquiry, Mini Statement Generation, Pass Book Printing, PIN Alteration, Aadhar Linking, Mobile Phone No. Linking, Conversion of Currency Notes to Retail Coins, Withdrawal by Mobile Number, Constructive Feedback Opportunity to improve the quality of Service and so on.
App-based Mobile Banking Services	Making Payment, Fund Transfer, Balance Enquiry, Mini Statement, 6 months E-Statement, ATM Card Blocking, Information relating to various Banking Product, Access to different Social Security Schemes of Government, and So on.
Internet Banking Services	Online Shopping, Ticket Booking, Hotel Booking, Form Fill-up, Tax Payment, Change Password, Request for Cheque Book, Balance Enquiry and Statement Generation, Fund Transfer, Card to Card Fund Transfer, Mobile Phone Recharge, Renewal or Premature closure of Term Deposits, Enquiry about Loan Products and Revision of Interest Rates Time to Time and So on.



**Source:** Compiled by the author

## **IMPACT OF THE E-BANKING ON TRADITIONAL BANKING SERVICES**

The E-Banking transactions are much cheaper than physical branch banking transactions causing ease of transaction, reduction in time, and overall satisfaction to the customer concerned. Nowadays the definition of Banking has changed to a significant extent. Presently Banking activities are not restricted to the physical branch banking with the payment and settlement business only, rather Bank appears as an umbrella consisting of multi-products and services. E-Banking provides enormous choices to the customers and has changed banking services at 'Any Time', 'Any Place', 'Any Where', 'Any How' and so on. The preliminary cost of E-Banking is high because of high cost technology and stringent security system. At the same time, gaining customers' trust and loyalty is also very difficult at the beginning. Over the time, with better education and competence, Customers are getting accustomed with the new phenomena resulting in more reliance on Internet Banking. Devices like Mobile phone, laptop, personal computer, which facilitate transactions and interactions between customers and banking system are called Electronic Banking Delivery Channels.

## **TREND AND PROGRESS IN BANKING PAYMENT SYSTEM**

### **Electronic Payments**

Overall, the payment and settlement systems registered robust growth during 2016-17 and 2015-16, value growing at 49.5 per cent and 9.1 per cent, respectively. The efforts made by the Reserve Bank for migration to electronic payments are reflected in high volumes witnessed under various electronic payment systems over the years, specially in 2016-17 (Table 3). Their share moved up to 89 percent in 2016-17, 95.2 per cent in 2015-16 from 94.6 per cent in 2014-15. During 2016- 17, National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) handled 1.6 billion transactions valued at Rs. 120 trillion, up from around 1.3 billion transactions for Rs. 83 trillion in the previous year. At end-March 2017, the NEFT facility was available through 130,013 branches of 172 banks, in addition to business correspondent (BC) outlets. 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. NEFT handled 1.2 billion transactions valued at around Rs. 83 trillion, up from 928 million transactions for Rs. 60 trillion in the previous year. In March 2016, NEFT processed the largest ever monthly volume of 129 million transactions. During 2013-14, the national electronic funds transfer (NEFT) facility was available at 111,619 branches of 158 banks. NEFT handled 661 million transactions valued at around Rs. 44 trillion. In March 2014, NEFT processed a record volume of 82.8 million transactions. The electronic clearing service (ECS) debit-handled 193 million transactions valued at around Rs. 1,268 billion and ECS credit processed 152 million transactions valued at around Rs. 2,493 billion. With the gradual expansion of the regional electronic clearing service (RECS) operations, the volumes at many ECS centres have completely subsumed to RECS centres. The number of ECS centres now stands at 34 in addition to the 12 RECS centres in various centres and the national electronic clearing service (NECS) in Mumbai.

### **Card Based Transactions**

During 2016-17, 1.1 billion transactions, valued at around Rs. 3.3 trillion and another 2.4 billion transactions, valued at Rs. 3.3 trillion were carried out through credit cards and debit cards, respectively. Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs) recorded around 2.0 billion transactions, valued at Rs. 838 billion. Mobile banking service witnessed strong growth of 151 per cent and 224 per cent in volume and value

terms, respectively while the number of registered customers rose to 163 million at end-March 2017 from 105 million at end- March 2016. During 2015-16, 786 million transactions valued at around Rs. 2.4 trillion were carried out through credit cards, while 1.2 billion transactions valued at Rs. 1.6 trillion were carried out through debit cards. Prepaid payment instruments (PPIs) recorded 748 million transactions valued at Rs. 488 billion as compared to 314 million transactions valued at Rs. 212 billion in the previous year. 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 during the year. During 2013-14, 509 million transactions valued at Rs. 1,539 billion were transacted through credit cards, while 619 million transactions valued at Rs. 954 billion were undertaken through debit cards. During the year, mobile banking services handled 95 million transactions valued at around Rs. 60 billion.

<b>Table 3: ECS, EFT/ NEFT and Card Based Transactions</b>					
<b>Total Retail Electronic Clearing Transactions (INR in billion)</b>					
<b>FINANCIAL YEAR</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>
1. ECS DEBIT	1083.1	1268	1740	1652	39
2. ECS CREDIT	1771.3	2492.2	2019	1059	144
3. NEFT	29022.4	43785.5	59804	83273	120040
4. Immediate Payment Service (IMPS)	4.3	95.8	582	1622	4116
5. National Automated Clearing House (NACH)	-	214.8	1221	3802	7916
<b>TOTAL (1+2+3+4+5)</b>	<b>31881.1</b>	<b>47856.3</b>	<b>65366</b>	<b>91408</b>	<b>132255</b>
<b>Total Card Based Transactions (INR in billion)</b>					
<b>YEAR</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>
5. CREDIT CARDS	1229.5	1539.9	1899	2407	3284
6. DEBIT CARDS	743.4	954.1	1213	1589	3299
7. Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs)	78.7	82.4	213	488	838
<b>TOTAL (5+6+7)</b>	<b>2051.5</b>	<b>2576.3</b>	<b>3326</b>	<b>4483</b>	<b>7421</b>
<b>Source: RBI Annual Reports (2012 to 2017)</b>					

## CONCLUSION

E-Banking is a new tool acts as a potential game changer in competitive banking landscape in India. Several advantages associated with Electronic Banking bring efficiency in the banking system. Nowadays banking activities are not time bound, rather it is 24X7 allowing customers anytime, anywhere and anyhow banking solutions. But there remains some risks relating to cyber security and



protection of customers' banking information. In this backdrop, only knowledge and efficiency of customers in using internet banking can retain and attract many existing and potential customers. With the rapid advancement of technology and the advent of new developments and innovations in the payment landscape, the Central Bank enhanced its focus on the safety and security of the payment systems to gain customers' faith, confidence and loyalty. Further, the Bank targeted on making technology infrastructure robust to ensure smooth running of the critical and systemically important payment and settlement systems in India. Such new phenomenon has given birth of several new banking products and payment or settlement gateways. From Annual Report of RBI, it is clear that RBI has made continuous efforts towards migrating to a cash-less society from time to time. The Statistics (Table 3) have also shown an increasing trend over the years in favour of online cash-less transactions.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

### **ARTICLES IN ELECTRONIC JOURNAL**

- Aderonke, A. A. (2010). An empirical investigation of the level of users' acceptance of e-banking in Nigeria. *Journal of Internet Banking and Commerce*, 15(1), 1.
- Ankit, S. (2011). Factors influencing online banking customer satisfaction and their importance in improving overall retention levels: An Indian banking perspective. In *Information and Knowledge Management* (Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 45-55).
- Asosheha, A., Bagherpour, S., & Yahyapour, N. (2008). Extended acceptance models for recommender system adaption, case of retail and banking service in Iran. *WSEAS transactions on business and economics*, 5(5), 189-200.
- Ebem, D. U., Onyeagba, J. C., & Ugwuonah, G. E. (2017). Internet Banking: Identity Theft and Solutions-The Nigerian Perspective. *The Journal of Internet Banking and Commerce*, 22(2), 1-15.
- Islam, K., CH, A. R., Bilal, A. R., & Ilyas, M. U. H. A. M. M. A. D. (2017). Accounting Information Systems: Traditions and Future Directions (By Using AIS in Traditional Organizations). *The Journal of Internet Banking and Commerce*, 22(2), 1-13.
- Joseph, M., & Stone, G. (2003). An empirical evaluation of US bank customer perceptions of the impact of technology on service delivery in the banking sector. *International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management*, 31(4), 190-202.
- Khanifar, H., Nia, M., Javad, M., Molavi, Z., & Emami, M. (2012). Factors influencing the intendency of e-banking: An integration of TAM & TPB with e-service quality.
- Mohammed, S. (2012). Factors affecting ATM usage in India: An empirical analysis. *UTMS Journal of Economics*, 3(1), 1.
- Pikkarainen, T., Pikkarainen, K., Karjaluto, H., & Pahnla, S. (2004). Consumer acceptance of online banking: an extension of the technology acceptance model. *Internet research*, 14(3), 224-235.
- Vyas, S. D. (2012). Impact of e-banking on traditional banking services. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1209.2368*.

### **GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS**

- Annual Report, Reserve Bank of India, 2016-17
- Annual Report, Reserve Bank of India, 2015-16
- Annual Report, Reserve Bank of India, 2014-15
- Annual Report, Reserve Bank of India, 2013-14



---

## TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT AND ITS BENEFITS TO SELECTED PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES IN HIMACHAL PRADESH: A STUDY

**Dr Sneh Lata**

Assistant Professor in Commerce  
Govt PG College Dharamshala, Kangra(H.P.)176215  
Email. snniekhki@yahoo.co.in  
Mobile: 9816945326

### Abstract

The paper has been undertaken to provide some guidelines to training and development to make better worthy of working in public sector enterprises. Effective management of any research organization is dependent on human resource that need to be shaped for better management practices and help to create better "enabling" environment to face the challenges of competitiveness and dwindling economics in Public sector. The Traditional approach in many organizations in developing employees for their improved performance has been "Training" by way of seminars, lectures, case studies etc. However, many employees now feel that such a formal training lacks a reality base and is not very significant. They feel that the better way of arousing employee's interest in learning and getting to reality is to use his job as a teaching vehicle. The employees in the private sector are found to have higher capacity to change themselves according to training aims than the employees of the public sector. The Training manager must recognize that there are changes, trends, challenges and issues that must be dealt with now-while they can be shaped, redirected, or exploited and before their full effects are felt.

**Keywords:** Training, Development, Organization, Management, Challenges.

### Introduction

Each industry requires managerial talent with different functional areas of specification and professionalism. Manager in higher echelons possesses not only functional specialization in one particular area such as finance, personnel, marketing or a special branch of engineering but also professional expertise in that particular industry or sector. The training and development activity is considered as a necessity by all forward-looking organizations for updation of knowledge and skill of their personnel. This is essential in view of the fast technological developments taking place in a short period. However, it becomes a challenge when a number of persons to be trained and updated in large. Their varied entry and expectations from training require careful planning and implementation of programmes. Training and development in public and private enterprises are big business, very big business indeed. As measured by the number of persons engaged, whether as trainees, instructors, support personnel, or managers and supervisors, the number and variety of training programs provided, or the reasons committed to it, training is one of the most gigantic and pervasive. Training is not so much a course as it is a continuous series of experiences in which learning takes place on a variety of level. Successful training must be aligned with the business strategy; it must also contribute to any programme of culture management. Both are easier to achieve if a high-profile initiative, for example, total quality management, is in existence. Both are difficult to achieve if the human resource implications of the business strategy are unclear or if there is no declared strategy.

It may be relevant to mention that the growth rate of an organization is likely to be limited more by its personnel than by any other factor. The ability to maintain and help good people is tied partially to proper payment, but is significantly influenced by the ability of a company to provide opportunities to each individual to develop fully, to utilize his abilities to the full, to find continuing job satisfaction and individual will to learn. Training and development helps people become comfortable in the presence of change and to work effectively within organizations characterized by continuous change.



For expansion, redesign and quality enhancement of training in the country a three tier structure has been constituted in July 2008. Under the national skill development mission, NSDM enumerate strategies to implement decisions of the Prime Minister's National Council on Skill development. It would develop operational guidelines and instructions for meeting larger objectives of skill development needs of the country and also make appropriate practical solutions and strategies to be adopted by the union and state govt.

### **Public Sector Enterprises in Himachal Pradesh**

Till 2003-04 there were only about 30839 Small Scale Industries and about 211 Large and Medium Units employing just 164225 people. As on 31/3/2013 there are 39018 SSI Units wherein an investment of Rs. 6156.01 crore is involved and employment opportunities to about 2.16 lakh people have been generated. In Large and Medium sectors, 494 units are set up with an investment of Rs. 11009.53 crore having employment of 59143 people. The State has been able to attract investment due to Special package of Incentive announced for the State by Government of India as well as due to the continuous efforts of the Government of Himachal Pradesh, to develop quality infrastructure in all the industrial areas. The State Government has already developed 42 Industrial Areas and 17 Industrial Estates. Below is the list of sampled Public Sector Enterprises and status of training operating in Himachal Pradesh.

#### **Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.**

Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited has established Hydrel Training Institute at Kotla which is about 14 kms from Jhakri on Jeori-Sarahan road amidst beautiful natural surroundings. This institute opened for imparting training in October 2003 and is functioning effectively and providing training to Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. employees besides employees of other power sector organizations.

Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. regards human resources as strategic assets in consolidating its current business and achieving growth objectives. Right from its inception, the organization has emphasized motivation, development, harmony and equity in its HR policies and practices basis for maximizing individual and collective contribution. Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. believes that management education and technical training are crucial inputs for improving the efficiency and competence of all the employees, which directly increase the organizational efficiency and effectiveness. Hence, the need of the hour is to follow appropriate training strategies, which would be capable of taking care of the immediate requirements as well as help in shaping the Human Resources to meet the challenges of future. As per National Training Policy the main objective of electricity industry is to achieve customer satisfaction through generation of electricity of the right quality and quantity at an affordable cost and supply to the consumers efficiently whenever and wherever required. Trained manpower is required at every stage of the above mentioned tasks.

These skills are to be regularly updated to cope with the ever progressing and rapidly advancing technologies to introduce in the power sector where the speed of obsolescence often overtakes the pace of particular skill. With a view to enhancing competency of employees the need is felt to step up training and human resource development, create an orientation of power sector personnel and stake holders towards the urgency and the need for reforms and energy conservation as well as provide a standing joint forum for coordination of training related matters in the power sector.

#### **Himachal Pradesh Horticulture Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation Ltd.**



The Himachal Pradesh Horticulture Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation Ltd. popularly known as HPMC, established in the year 1974 as State Public Undertaking with the objective of marketing of fresh fruits and processing of all types of surplus fruits. It has developed the most modern system of marketing in the country. The unique characteristics of this organization are that it provides all the services to the fruit growers, which are required for marketing of fruits. The Corporation has set up two modern Fruit Processing Plants and has acquired their on lease basis from the HIMPROCESS and has a vast range of processed products.

Training is essential for the better delivery of public services & dissemination of technical knowhow to the farmers and orchardist of the state. Training of the middle supervisory, technical officers comprising of District Horticulture Officers at the District level, Subject Matter Specialist and other equivalent posts at the district and in potential fruit growing areas, directorate level, Fruit Technologist in fruit canning units, Bee Keeping Development Officer, Mushroom Development Officer, Assistant Floriculturist, shall focus on professional excellence, leadership, deep perception of interrelated issues. Training of top management level technical officers like Deputy Director of Horticulture at the district and directorate level shall focus on strategic planning, lateral thinking, project management and monitoring. All available modern methods of training like lecture, group discussions, project work, audio visual materials, printed materials case studies/action learning, brain storming etc. shall be used for training of departmental employees in training institute.

#### **The Himachal Pradesh State Handicrafts & Handloom Corporation Limited**

The Himachal Pradesh State Handicrafts & Handloom Corporation Limited has been established by the Himachal Pradesh government to honour, nurture and promote the handicrafts industry and encourage the continuance of its rich and glorious tradition. The primary objective of the Corporation is to ensure the overall welfare and growth of the artisans and weavers. Its aim includes freeing artisans and weavers from the exploitation of their masters, imparting training through which the pool of talent and skill can be enlarged, promoting financial welfare.

'Himbunkar' organizes training programmes for weaving, dying and designing from time to time. Some of these programs are sponsored by the Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of child Development and NABARD etc. The weavers through their cooperative societies are given training in these fields as per the requirement and provision under various Centre sponsored schemes. The Federation has successfully completed few projects like support to training and employment program from ministry of child development, 'AMBEDKAR HASTSHILP Vikas Yojana' from the Ministry of Textiles, marketing and promotional schemes from Ministry of Textiles.

#### **Himachal Pradesh Financial Corporation Ltd.**

The Himachal Pradesh Financial Corporation (HPFC) established under the Financial Corporations Act, 1951, with the basic objective of promoting and developing small and medium enterprises in the State with a special focus on spreading industrial culture in the rural, semi-urban and backward areas of Himachal Pradesh. The Corporation is owned by the State Government jointly with SIDBI and is functioning under the administrative control of the State Government. The Managing Director of HPFC is appointed by the State Government and Chairman by the SIDBI. The Board of Directors is highly professional and consists of senior IAS officers of the State Government, representative from SIDBI, Banks, Life Insurance Corporation and individual shareholders.



It has operated a number of financial assistance schemes for the benefit of the entrepreneurs such as scheme for marketing activities, equipment finance scheme, special schemes for assistance to ex-servicemen and, single window scheme, etc. The Corporation has sanctioned loan amount of Rs. 726.73 crores during 46 years of operation up to 31st March 2013 out of which loans of Rs. 530.38 crores have been released to 4531 borrowers. The COSIDICI has been arranging training programmes for the senior executives of its member corporations to upgrade their conceptual and operational skills. The COSIDICI has been arranging special training programmes exclusively for the benefit of state level corporations in collaboration with the National Institute of Banking Studies and Corporate Management, a large number of senior executives from the member corporations have benefited from these programmes.

### **Himachal Road Transport Corporation**

The Mandi Kullu Road Transport Corporation (established in September 1959 under Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950) renamed (September 1974) as the Himachal Road Transport Corporation with the main object of providing an efficient, economical and reliable transport service to all areas of the State at affordable cost. The Corporation also took over the management of the Himachal Government Transport (Departmental Undertaking) with effect from 2 October 1974. The Corporation has four Divisional Offices, 23 Regional offices and 4 major workshops located at different places of the State.

Training may be imparted by the department at training institution or at the work place or on decentralized bases at regional and Head Office level. Keeping in view this broad frame work it will be desirable to use the following training methods:-

- Lectures/ group discussion
- Experience sharing Presentation
- Case studies
- Presentation of individual assignments
- Panel discussion
- Model exercises
- Audio visual materials/printed materials
- Practical training on newly introduced technologies at Vehicle manufactures workshops
- On job training by attaching to senior & experienced workers

### **Limitation**

The following are the thrust areas for imparting training to the employees/officers.

- (i) Information Technology: The training programmes should contain significant inputs on IT application / e-governance for all categories of employees.
- (ii) Service Delivery: The emphasis in such courses should be on the quality service delivery within prescribed time period.
- (iii) Project Monitoring and Management: Frequent training in Project Monitoring and Management to avoid costs and time over runs in implementing the projects. It will be useful for Class-I Officers.
- (iv) Office Procedures and Rules, for all officers and officials.



- (v) Ethics and Values: Training programme emphasis to be on ethics and value based administration and all emergent issues in the society. This type of training is required for all level of officers & officials.
- (vi) Governance issues: Special efforts to sensitize the officers to the emerging issues like Human Resources Development, Gender, Social Justice, Right to Information, Consumer Protection and Human Right. This type of training shall be useful for Class-II & Class-I Officers.

#### References

1. **Misra, R.K. and Shankar, S. Ravi (1983)** "*Management Development and Training in Public Enterprises*", Delhi: Ajanata Publication, p. 114.
2. **Indian Journal of Training and Development (Oct.-Dec.2000)** New Delhi, p.24.
3. **Tracey, William R. (1974)** "*Managing Training and Development Systems*", New York: Amazon, p. 1.
4. **Shartle, Carroll L. (1956)** "*Executive Performance and Leadership*", Englewood Cliffs. N.J., Prentice-Hall, p.252.
5. **Sloman, Martyr (2001)** "*A Handbook for Training Strategy*", Mumbai: Jaico Publishing House, p.76.
6. **Bhatia, S.K. (2005)** "*Training and Development-Concepts and Practices*", New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publication, p.4.
7. **French, Wendell L. and Hellriegel, Don (1971)** "*Personal Management and Organization Development: fields in Transition*", Bostan Honghston Mifflin Company, p.306.
8. [www.admis.hp.nic.in](http://www.admis.hp.nic.in)
9. [http://sjvn.nic.in/ol\\_training\\_institute.asp](http://sjvn.nic.in/ol_training_institute.asp).
10. [www.hpmc.gov.in/profile.htm](http://www.hpmc.gov.in/profile.htm)
11. <http://hpagrisnet.gov.in/horticulture/Hotriculture%20pages/Insentive.asp>
12. [www.indiamart.com](http://www.indiamart.com)> Apparel&Garments>MenApparel& clothings.
13. [www.himbunkar.co.in/About%20Us.html](http://www.himbunkar.co.in/About%20Us.html).
14. [www.hpfc.in/profile.htm](http://www.hpfc.in/profile.htm).
15. <http://www.cosidici.com/about.htm>.
16. [Saiindia.gov.in/.../HP/.../COM%20Audit%20Manual\\_English.pdf](http://Saiindia.gov.in/.../HP/.../COM%20Audit%20Manual_English.pdf).



## **A comparative study of financial statements of National Fertilizers Ltd and Madras Fertilizers Ltd.**

**Name of the Author: Dr. Falguni Mitesh Thakkar**

Name of the Institute: SDJ International College, Surat

E-mail: falguni.m.thakkar@gmail.com

**Abstract:** Worldwide population is increasing, hence demand for food is rising. For large and quick production of crops, vegetables and fruits fertilizers of various types are used nowadays. Hence the fertilizer industry plays a major role for mass production of food grains. Today, India stands as the third largest fertilizer consumer and producer of the world.. The Indian chemical fertilizer industry is developing fast in terms of using the latest worldclass technology. Indian manufacturers of chemical fertilizers are now adopting some of the most advanced manufacturing processes to prepare innovative new products to supplement the Indian agriculture. Whether public or private sector, investors would like to get good return on investments made by them. Return on investments depends on overall profitability of the company. Profit is the difference between total revenue and total expenses incurred by company. The present study is an attempt to study changes in turnover of the company, total different types of expenses incurred by them and it's impact on earning per share. For the purpose of the study tow public sector fertilizer companies namely Madras Fertilizers Ltd. and National Fertilizers Ltd. are taken up.

**Key Words: Profitability, Financial Statements, Earning Per Share**

### **Introduction**

Indian economy is classified in three sectors namely agriculture and allied, industry and services. Agriculture sector includes Agriculture (Agriculture proper & Livestock), Forestry & Logging, Fishing and related activities. Agriculture and allied sector shares 17.32% and gross value added (GVA) is around of Rs.23.82 lakh crore which is 17.32%. But from 1950 till today it is observed that of the three sectors, contribution of agriculture and allied, id continuously decreasing in terms of GVA. Population worldwide including in India is increasing. To meet increased need for food, chemical fertilizer is used. Chemical fertilizers have played a vital role in the success of India's green revolution and consequent self-reliance in food-grain production. The increase in fertilizer consumption has contributed significantly to sustainable production of food grains in the country. Fertilizer is defined as any substance which is organic or inorganic, natural or artificial, supplies one or more of the chemical elements required for plant growth. Today the Indian fertilizer industry in the past 50 years has grown in size and stature as it ranks third in the world. In India number of private as well as public sector industries are manufacturing different varieties of chemical fertilizers for various crops/ fruits and vegetables. For the purpose of present research paper, two public sector fertilizer companies i.e National Fertilizers Ltd. and Madras Fertilizers Ltd. are taken up to study it's profitability and it's impact on earning per share of the shares invested by shareholders.

For the purpose of analysis, comparative study of financial statements of both the companies are taken. Financial performance analysis is vital for the success or failure of an enterprise. The analysis of financial statements is an appraisal of the feasibility, solidity and fertility of a business, sub-business or mission. The overall objective of a business is to earn satisfactory return on the funds invested in it. Consistent with maintaining a sound financial position an evaluation of such performance is done in order to measure the efficiency of operations or the profitability of the organization and to apprise the financial strength as compared with a similarly situated concern.



Financial statements for [businesses](#) usually include [income statements](#), [balance sheets](#), [statements of retained earnings](#), profit & loss account and [cash flows](#). It is standard practice for businesses to present financial statements that adhere to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) to maintain continuity of information and presentation across international borders. Financial statements are often audited by government agencies, accountants, firms, etc. to ensure accuracy and for tax, financing or investing purposes.

To be successful and remain in business for long time, both profitability and growth are important and necessary for a company to survive and remain attractive to investors and analysts. Profitability is critical to a company's long-term survivability. A company's net [profit](#) is the revenue after all the expenses related to the manufacture, production and selling of products are deducted. Profit is "money in the bank." It goes directly to the owners of a company or to [shareholders](#), or it is reinvested in the company. Profit, for any company, is the primary goal, and with a company that does not initially have investors or financing. In nutshell no business can survive for a significant amount of time without making a profit. That being the case, the measurement of a company's profitability, both current and future, is critical in the evaluation of the company. Therefore the present study is undertaken to know profitability /loss of fertilizer companies and analysis of cost /expenses of it and its impact on Earnings Per Share of the Company.

Earnings Per Share (EPS) is an important financial measure, which indicates the profitability of a company. It is calculated by dividing the company's net income with its total number of outstanding shares. It is a tool that market participants use frequently to judge the profitability of a company before buying its shares.

### **Company Profile**

- ❖ National Fertilizers Ltd: It's a Schedule 'A' & a Mini Ratna (Category-I) Company, having its registered office at New Delhi was incorporated on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 1974. Its Corporate Office is at NOIDA (U.P). It has an authorized capital of Rs. 1000 crore and a paid up capital of Rs. 490.58 crore, out of which Government of India's share is 74.71 % and 25.29 % is held by financial institutions & others. NFL is engaged in manufacturing and marketing of Neem Coated Urea, three strains of Bio-Fertilizers (solid & liquid) and other allied Industrial products like Ammonia, Nitric Acid, Ammonium Nitrate, Sodium Nitrite and Sodium Nitrate. The brand name of the company is popularly known in the market as 'KISAN'. The company has also started production of certified seeds under its Seeds Multiplication Program for sale under its own brand name as Kisan Beej.
- ❖ Madras Fertilizers Ltd: Established in 1966, Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL) is a Public Sector Undertaking under administrative control of the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. MFL has been serving the Nation for the past 41 years since plant commissioning in 1971 and is proud to be part of Green Revolution. MFL had an initial public offering of its shares in May 1997. After the allotment of shares to the public the shareholding, Government of India's share is 59.50%, Natiran Inter trade Co Ltd's (affiliate of NIOC- National Iranian Oil Company) share is 25.77% and share of Public is 14.73%. It produces chemical fertilizers ( Urea, Neem Coated Urea, NPK – Complex, NK Mixture, MOP Imported), DAP (Imported), biofertilizers: Azospirillum (Paddy), Azospirillum (Other crops), Azospirillum (Plantation Crops), Rhizobium

(Groundnut), Rhizobium (Pulses), Phospho Bacteria (All Crops), NP Bio (All Crops) and agro chemicals -neem based: VIJAY Neem - 300 ppm, VIJAY Neem - 1500 ppm.

### Objectives of the Study

1. To study financial statements of Madras Fertilizers Ltd. and National Fertilizers Ltd.
2. To analyze profitability position of both the Companies.
3. To know impact of profitability on Earning Per Share (EPS) of the Companies.
4. To analyze the cost structure of the companies.

### Sources of Data Collection

Collection of the data is essential part of research. The nature of data which is collected and used for this research is secondary in nature. The relevant and required data has been collected from websites of selected companies, journals, annual reports, magazines, and through various search engines.

### Limitations of the Study

1. The study is limited to secondary data obtained from published annual reports of the companies, thus its authenticity primarily depends on quality of such data.
2. The study is restricted to a period of 4 years i.e. from F.Y 2013-2014 to 2016-2017.
3. The study is limited to only 2 public sector companies from fertilizer industry of India.

### Research Methodology

In the present study, an attempt has been made to study and compare cost and revenue and its impact on earnings per share of the company. The study is based on secondary data, which are collected from websites, journals and magazines. The time period of the study is 4 years i.e from financial year 2013-2014 to 2016-17. For the analysis, comparative method of financial statements is used.

### Data Analysis

For the purpose of analysis of data, a technique of management tool i.e Comparative method is used. Sales is the value of the output supplied to the customers. It is the life blood of business, without which the business can't survive. The higher the volume of sales, the more efficient the management in selling it's product. It is the indication of growth and profitability of the business. Similarly expenses also plays very crucial role in establishing profitability of the business. Hence to generate profit, it is necessary for the company to control it's cost/ expenses. Further earning per share depends on the profit made by the company in particular year. To make comparative study of all this, following Profit & Loss Account of Madras Fertilizers Ltd. and National Fertilizers Ltd. is used.

#### Profit & Loss account of Madras fertilizers Ltd.

Particulars	F.Y 2013- 2014		F.Y 2014- 2015		F.Y 2015- 2016		F.Y 2016- 2017	
Income	Rs. In Cr.	%	Rs. In Cr.	%	Rs. In Cr.	%	Rs. In Cr.	%
<b>Revenue From Operations ( Gross)</b>	<b>362.08</b>	<b>13.90</b>	<b>339.86</b>	<b>18.33</b>	<b>279.75</b>	<b>21.16</b>	<b>306.32</b>	<b>21.09</b>
Less: excise/Service Tax/Other Levies	3.58	0.14	3.39	0.18	2.87	0.22	3.11	0.21
<b>Revenue From Operations (Net)</b>	<b>358.50</b>	<b>13.76</b>	<b>336.47</b>	<b>18.15</b>	<b>276.88</b>	<b>20.94</b>	<b>303.21</b>	<b>20.87</b>
Other Operating Revenues	2,234.97	85.76	1,365.40	73.64	924.76	69.94	1,097.01	75.52
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	<b>2,593.47</b>	<b>99.52</b>	<b>1,701.87</b>	<b>91.79</b>	<b>1,201.64</b>	<b>90.88</b>	<b>1400.22</b>	<b>70.41</b>
Other Incomes	12.50	0.48	17.55	0.95	23.12	1.74	8.21	0.57
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>2,605.97</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,719.42</b>	<b>92.74</b>	<b>1,224.76</b>	<b>92.62</b>	<b>1,408.43</b>	<b>70.82</b>
<b>Expenses</b>								
Cost of Materials Consumed	2,082.06	79.90	1,513.06	76.08	1,006.87	66.60	1,177.03	81.03
Purchase of Stock-In Trade	6.78	0.26	5.21	0.26	7.20	0.48	2.27	0.16
Changes in Inventories of FG,WIP and St	59.49	2.28	6.75	0.34	-24.64	-1.63	-103.43	7.12
Employee Benefit Expenses	87.93	3.37	92.98	4.68	89.60	5.93	96.79	6.66
Finance Costs	82.79	3.18	83.97	4.22	82.32	5.45	74.00	5.09



Depreciation And Amortization Exp.	42.41	1.63	17.61	0.89	18.15	1.20	18.53	1.28
Other Expenses	138.71	5.32	134.53	6.76	142.80	9.45	165.35	11.38
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>2,500.17</b>	<b>95.94</b>	<b>1,854.11</b>	<b>93.23</b>	<b>1,322.30</b>	<b>87.46</b>	<b>1,430.54</b>	<b>98.48</b>
<b>Profit / Loss Before Exceptional, Extraordinary Items And Tax</b>	<b>105.80</b>	<b>4.06</b>	<b>-134.69</b>	<b>-6.77</b>	<b>-97.54</b>	<b>-6.45</b>	<b>-22.11</b>	<b>-1.52</b>
Exceptional Items	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-92.00	-6.09	-0.02	-0.00
<b>Profit / Loss Before Tax</b>	<b>105.80</b>	<b>4.06</b>	<b>-134.69</b>	<b>-6.77</b>	<b>-189.54</b>	<b>-12.53</b>	<b>-22.13</b>	<b>-1.52</b>
<b>Tax Expenses-Continued Operations</b>								
Current Tax	5.76	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Less : MAT Credit Entitlement	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Deferred Tax	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Tax For Earlier Years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
<b>Total Tax Expenses</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Profit / Loss After Tax And Before Extraordinary Items</b>	<b>100.04</b>	<b>3.84</b>	<b>-134.69</b>	<b>-6.77</b>	<b>-189.54</b>	<b>-12.53</b>	<b>-22.13</b>	<b>-1.52</b>
Extraordinary Items	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.18	-0.08
<b>Profit / Loss From Continuing Operations</b>	<b>100.04</b>	<b>3.84</b>	<b>-134.69</b>	<b>-6.77</b>	<b>-189.54</b>	<b>-12.53</b>	<b>-23.31</b>	<b>-1.60</b>
<b>Profit / Loss For the Period</b>	<b>100.04</b>	<b>3.84</b>	<b>-134.69</b>	<b>-6.77</b>	<b>-189.54</b>	<b>-12.53</b>	<b>-23.31</b>	<b>-1.60</b>
<b>Earnings Per Share (Rs.)</b>	<b>6.21</b>		<b>-8.36</b>		<b>-11.77</b>		<b>-1.45</b>	

**Profit & Loss account of National Fertilizers Ltd.**

Particulars	March 2014		March 2015		March 2016		March 2017	
	Rs. In Cr.	%	Rs. In Cr.	%	Rs. In Cr.	%	Rs. In Cr.	%
Income								
<b>Revenue From Operations ( Gross)</b>	<b>1,994.84</b>	<b>24.26</b>	<b>2,092.06</b>	<b>24.43</b>	<b>2418.41</b>	<b>30.96</b>	<b>2705.07</b>	<b>35.29</b>
Less: excise/Service Tax/Other Levies	25.73	0.31	33.51	0.39	36.67	0.47	43.28	0.56
<b>Revenue From Operations (Net)</b>	<b>1969.11</b>	<b>23.94</b>	<b>2,058.55</b>	<b>24.04</b>	<b>2,381.74</b>	<b>30.49</b>	<b>2661.79</b>	<b>34.73</b>
Other Operating Revenues	6,047.92	73.54	6,461.14	75.47	5384.14	68.92	4958.15	64.69
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	<b>8,017.03</b>	<b>97.49</b>	<b>8519.69</b>	<b>99.50</b>	<b>7,765.88</b>	<b>99.41</b>	<b>7,619.94</b>	<b>99.41</b>
Other Incomes	45.29	0.55	42.07	0.50	46.33	0.59	44.59	0.59
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>8062.32</b>	<b>98.04</b>	<b>8,561.76</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,812.21</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7664.53</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Expenses</b>								
Cost of Materials Consumed	6,782.16	82.47	6,941.69	81.08	6,061.52	77.59	5,228.18	68.21
Purchase of Stock-In Trade	30.75	0.37	14.24	0.17	257.87	3.30	579.03	7.55
Operating & Direct Expenses	377.92	4.60	392.07	4.58	435.81	5.58	544.79	7.11
Changes in Inventories of FG,WIP and Stock	67.73	0.82	84.31	0.98	-246.30	3.15	-49.57	0.65
Employee Benefit Expenses	417.42	5.08	475.44	5.55	465.98	5.96	488.08	6.37
Finance Costs	203.89	2.48	301.36	3.52	227.88	2.92	189.75	2.48
Depreciation And Amortization Exp.	129.17	1.57	72.56	0.85	80.03	1.02	85.17	1.11
Other Expenses	214.44	2.61	235.37	2.74	245.93	3.15	274.22	3.58
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>8,223.48</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,517.04</b>	<b>99.48</b>	<b>7,528.72</b>	<b>96.37</b>	<b>7,339.65</b>	<b>95.76</b>
<b>Profit / Loss Before Exceptional, Extraordinary Items And Tax</b>	<b>-161.16</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>44.72</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>283.49</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>324.88</b>	<b>4.23</b>
<b>Profit / Loss Before Tax</b>	<b>-161.16</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>44.72</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>283.49</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>324.88</b>	<b>4.23</b>
<b>Tax Expenses-Continued Operations</b>								
Current Tax	0.00	0.00	10.80	0.13	62.09	0.79	76.71	1.00
Less : MAT Credit Entitlement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.94	0.91	0.00	0.00
Deferred Tax	-71.52	0.87	7.68	0.09	95.91	1.23	40.01	0.52
Tax For Earlier Years	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total Tax Expenses</b>	<b>-71.45</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>18.48</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>86.40</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>116.72</b>	<b>1.52</b>
<b>Profit / Loss After Tax And Before Extraordinary Items</b>	<b>-89.71</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>26.24</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>197.09</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>208.16</b>	<b>2.71</b>
Extraordinary Items	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Extraordinary Items	<b>-89.71</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>26.24</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>197.09</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>208.16</b>	<b>2.72</b>
<b>Profit / Loss From Continuing Operations</b>	<b>-89.71</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>26.24</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>197.09</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>208.16</b>	<b>2.72</b>
<b>Profit / Loss For the Period</b>								
<b>Earnings Per Share (Rs.)</b>	<b>-1.83</b>		<b>0.53</b>		<b>4.02</b>		<b>4.24</b>	

Sales is the value of the output supplied to the customers. It is the life blood of business without which the business can't survive. The higher the volume of sales, the more efficient the management in selling its products. It is the indication of growth and profitability of the business. From the Profit and Loss



Account it is observed that Madras Fertilizers Ltd. has suffered loss for continuous three years out of four years whereas National Fertilizers Ltd. has made profit for continuous three years and loss in one year only. Further sales of Madras Fertilizers Ltd. has kept decreasing year after year continuously for three years, with slight improvement in fourth year i.e F.Y 2016-2017. On the other hand National Fertilizers Ltd's sales was good for two years i.e from F.Y 2013-2015 to 2015-16 and later on for two years it kept decreasing.

The main reason behind loss of Madras Fertilizers Ltd is company failed to controlled it's various types of expenses. Some or the other way it's expenses like employees benefit expenses, finance cost and other expenses kept increasing year after year. It is the main reason of loss for it. On the other hand all this expenses were reasonably controlled by National Fertilizers Ltd.

### **Conclusion**

For company sales is vary important aspect through which it can increase it's profitability. So the company has to put more efforts to increase it's sales, which is possible by providing qualitative products to the customers. Along with maximization of sales, company has to pay more attention to decrease it's all types of expenses namely cost of materials consumed, fiancé costs etc. due to fluctuations in sales and expenses, profitability of the business gets affected, which ultimately affects earning per share of the company's shares. It creates dissatisfaction among shareholders.

### **References**

- [www.investopedia.com/terms/f/financial-statements.asp](http://www.investopedia.com/terms/f/financial-statements.asp)
- [www.chemicals.nic.in/sites/default/files/Annual%20Report](http://www.chemicals.nic.in/sites/default/files/Annual%20Report)
- [www.statisticstimes.com/economy/sectorwise-gdp-contribution-of-india.php](http://www.statisticstimes.com/economy/sectorwise-gdp-contribution-of-india.php)
- [www.jhbwc.org/wp-content/uploads/](http://www.jhbwc.org/wp-content/uploads/)
- [www.economictimes.indiatimes.com/definition/earnings-per-share-eps](http://www.economictimes.indiatimes.com/definition/earnings-per-share-eps)



## **Non-Government Organization's Uniform Accounting System with its Code of Ethics: A Study in India**

**Dipak Biswas**, Assistant Professor in Commerce,  
Swami Niswambalananda Girls' College, Hooghly,  
Pin- 700015, West Bengal.

### **Abstract**

Non-government organizations (NGOs) are set up voluntarily as nonprofit organizations on a local, national or international level. NGOs are established for the welfare of the people in regards to health, housing, poverty elimination, rural transportation, waste management, HIV/AIDS and community development etc. NGOs work among women, children, agricultural labours, construction workers or social castaway like widows, divorcee or under trial prisoners and also SC, ST who are vulnerable section of the society. Usually NGOs are registered abiding by any one of the acts like (i) Indian Trust Act, 1882; (ii) Society Registration Act, 1860; (iii) Companies Act, 1956, for trusts registered as companies u/s 25 of the Act; (iv) Charitable & Religious Trusts Act, 1920 etc. and NGO are leveled as I, II and III according to the annual gross revenue. In India there are 77214 signed NGOs are recorded. According to the number of NGOs, Uttar Pradesh stood 1<sup>st</sup> in rank i.e. 12224; Maharashtra 2<sup>nd</sup> i.e. 8757 and West Bengal 3<sup>rd</sup> i.e. 7358 and so on.

But in India, large number of NGOs follow different basis of accounting and there is no uniformity in the preparation and presentation of financial statements in NGO Sectors. Also, there is an apparent lack of awareness among the NGOs on applicability and use of the accounting standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). As a result of it, the financial statements of the NGOs do not satisfy the current requirements of various stakeholders and these are incomparable. For the purposes of the Code of Ethics and Conduct for NGOs, it is measured that its largest context as not-for-profit, non-governmental organization. It is hoped that the Uniform Accounting System & Code of Ethics and Conduct for NGOs will help to enrich and guide the work of NGOs in the capacity building and protect its rights.

**Key Words:** NGO, acts, non-profit, ethics,

### **Introduction**

NGOs mean Non-government organizations which are set up voluntarily as non-profit organizations on a local, national or international level. NGOs are established for the welfare of the people in regards to health, housing, poverty elimination, rural transportation, waste management, HIV/AIDS and community development etc. NGOs work among women, children, agricultural labors, construction workers or social castaway like widows, divorcee or under trial prisoners and also SC, ST who are the vulnerable section of the society. Usually NGOs are registered abiding by any one of the acts like (i) Indian Trust Act, 1882; (ii) Society Registration Act, 1860; (iii) Companies Act, 1956, for trusts registered as companies u/s 25 of the Act; (iv) Charitable & Religious Trusts Act, 1920 etc. and the NGOs are leveled as I, II and III according to the annual gross revenue. In India there are 78889 signed NGOs are recorded. According to the number of NGOs, Uttar Pradesh stood 1<sup>st</sup> in rank i.e. 12425; Maharashtra 2<sup>nd</sup> i.e. 8979 and West Bengal 3<sup>rd</sup> i.e. 7432 and so on.

But in India, large number of NGOs follow different basis of accounting and there is no uniformity in the preparation and presentation of financial statements in NGO Sectors. Also, there is an apparent lack of awareness among the NGOs on applicability and use of the accounting standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). As a result of it, the financial statements of the NGOs do not satisfy the current requirements of various stakeholders and these are incomparable.

In recent years, it has been observed and witnesses that a dramatic increase in the importance, numbers, and diversity of non- government organizations (NGOs). NGOs now impact policies and advance initiatives that once were totally the affairs of government and for-profit corporations and its



philanthropic services have become vital to the well-being of individuals and societies throughout India. In many cases, NGOs have established more proficient than governments in responding to particular needs. All NGOs who are the most sincere and unselfish can benefit from a code of ethics and adequate standards. The acceptance and internal execution of a suitable code not only provides an ethical check for a NGOs; it also serves as a report to beneficiaries, donors and the public that the NGOs take seriously the position of maintaining high standards. Such a code can assist stakeholders in detecting and avoiding "aspirants" and careless NGOs.

For the purposes of the Code of Ethics and Conduct for NGOs, it is measured that its largest context as not-for-profit, non-governmental organization. The term non-profit is used in the sense of "not-profit-distributing" i.e. implies that any profits are plough back into the public mission of the organization, and are not distributed for the benefit of the board, staff or stakeholders- thus unique the NGO sector from the business sector. The term non-governmental is used in the sense that the organization does not depend on government and not controlled by a governmental entity nor is established by an intergovernmental agreement. It is hoped that the Code of Ethics and Conduct for NGOs will help to enrich and guide the work of NGOs in the capacity building and protect its rights.

### **Objective of the study**

- (a) To motivate the NGOs for uniform accounting system.
- (b) To implement and maintain suitable Basis of Accounting.
- (c) To follow the suitable Accounting Standard on behalf of NGOs.
- (d) To encourage the NGOs for implement proper code of conduct with good ethics.

### **Methodology and Data sources**

The study is expected to cover NGOs' Accounting and Code of Ethics in India level. The study highlights the establishment of NGOs considering some parameters like health, housing, poverty, rural transportation, waste management, education, spirituality and religion etc. So the methodology and data analysis have been enumerated as follows.

- (i) Secondary data have been taken from different Books, Journal and Reports.
- (ii) Data have been collected Web Portal India NGO.
- (iii) Data have also collected from NITI Ayag, Government of India.
- (iv) Annual Report of NABARD

### **Data analysis**

#### **State wise analysis of NGOs in India**

Name of the States	Total No. of NGOs	% of Share	Rank	Name of the States	Total No. of NGOs	% of Share	Rank
Andaman & Nicobar	33	0.042	32	Lakshadweep	13	0.016	34
Andhra Pradesh	4988	6.323	04	Madhya Pradesh	3898	4.941	07
Arunachal Pradesh	255	0.323	25	Maharashtra	8979	11.382	02
Assam	2282	2.893	13	Manipur	1947	2.468	14
Bihar	3841	4.869	08	Meghalaya	214	0.271	26
Chandigarh	146	0.185	28	Mizoram	91	0.115	31
Chhattisgarh	751	0.952	21	Nagaland	386	0.489	23



Dadra & Nagar	10	0.013	35	Orissa	3760	4.766	09
Daman & Due	15	0.019	33	Pondicherry	168	0.213	27
Delhi	4655	5.901	06	Punjab	762	0.966	20
Goa	95	0.120	30	Rajasthan	2649	3.358	12
Gujarat	3569	4.524	11	Sikkim	96	0.122	29
Haryana	1154	1.463	17	Tamil Nadu	4745	6.015	05
Himachal Pradesh	449	0.569	22	Tripura	315	0.399	24
Jammu & Kashmir	892	1.131	19	Uttar Pradesh	12425	15.750	01
Jharkhand	1576	1.998	16	Uttarakhand	1042	1.321	18
Karnataka	3578	4.535	10	West Bengal	7432	9.421	03
Kerala	1678	2.127	15	TOTAL	78889	100.00	-

Source: NITI Ayag, Govt. of India

There are 78889 registered NGOs in India. For Uniform Accounting and Code of Ethics, the NGOs should maintain some decorum for running its woks smoothly. These are stated as follows:

- (1) Laws applicable to NGOs
- (2) Accounting Framework for NGOs
- (3) Basis of Accounting
- (4) Accounting Standards and their applicability to NGOs
- (5) Regulatory Body for NGOs
- (6) Financial Control
- (7) Books of Account to be maintained by NGOs
- (8) Formats of Financial Statements
- (9) Ethics and conduct for NGOs

Above mentioned points are discussed as follows:

**(1) Laws applicable to NGOs:**

Central & State Laws applicable to NGOs are:

- (a) Indian Trust Act, 1882
- (b) Charitable & Religious Trusts Act, 1920
- (c) Wakf Act, 1995
- (d) Sikh Gurdwara Act, 1925
- (e) Indian Trustee Act, 1866
- (f) Religious Endowment Act, 1863
- (g) Trustees' & Mortgagees' Power Act, 1866
- (h) Society Registration Act, 1860
- (i) Companies Act, 1956, for trusts registered as companies u/s. 25 of the Act

**Allied Laws:**

- (a) Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- (b) Indian Registration Act, 1908
- (c) Income Tax Act. 1961
- (d) Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976

**(2) Accounting Framework for NGOs:**



With a view to recommend suitable accounting system for NGOs, it would be imperative to understand the major ingredients of an accounting framework. An accounting framework primarily comprises the following:

- (a) Elements of financial statements basically comprising income, expenses, assets and liabilities.  
The framework aims to identify the items that should be considered as income, expenses, assets and liabilities by NGOs. For the purpose of including the same, the NGOs should prepare the financial statements by defining the aforesaid terms.
- (b) Principles for recognition of items of income, expenses, assets and liabilities.  
These principles lay down the timing of recognizing of the aforesaid items in the financial statements of NGOs. In other words, these principles lay down when an item of income, expense, asset or liability should be recognized in the financial statements.
- (c) Presentation and disclosure principles.  
These principles lay down the manner in which the financial statements are to be presented by NGOs and the disclosures to be made therein.
- (d) Principles of measurements of items of income, expenses, assets and liabilities.  
These principles lay down at what amount the aforesaid items should be recognized in the financial statements. Ordinarily, the same principles of measurements would be applicable in case of NGOs as those for business entities.

### **(3) Basis of Accounting:**

The term basis of accounting refers to the timing of recognition of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities in accounts.

The commonly prevailing bases of accounting are:

- (a) Cash basis of Accounting; and
- (b) Accrual basis of Accounting

Under the cash basis of Accounting, transactions are recorded when the related cash receipts or cash payments take place. Thus, the revenue of NGOs, such as donations, grants, etc. is recognized when funds are actually received.

Accrual basis of accounting is the method of recording transactions by which revenue; expenses, assets and liabilities are reflected in the accounts in the period in which they accrue. The accrual basis of accounting includes considerations relating to accrual of income, provisioning of expenses, deferral, allocations like depreciation and amortization.

NGOs registered under the Companies Act, 1956, are required to maintain their books of account according to accrual basis as required in section 209(3)(b) of the said Act.

### **(4) Accounting Standards and their applicability to NGOs:**

NGOs usually fall under non-commercial, non-industrial or non-business enterprise, hence Accounting Standards are usually not applicable to these enterprises. For the purpose of developing uniform accounting framework for NGOs, and the applicability of Accounting Standards to NGOs has been reviewed. As at present NGOs are not falling within the ambit of commercial, industrial or business segment, accounting standard are not mandatory.

However, to provide relief to small NGOs, it is suggested that the NGOs should be classified into three categories, viz; Level I, Level II and Level III, for the purpose of applicability of Accounting



Standards. Entities falling in Level I should be mandated to apply the Accounting Standards. Entities falling in Level II should also be maintained to apply the Accounting Standards. However, Level III entities may avail certain relaxation/exceptions for applying the Accounting Standards.

**(5) Regulatory Body for NGOs:**

NGOs in India play a significant role in the process of social and economic development. Presently, there is no single regulatory body in India for NGOs in spite of having substantial resources at their command. Different Acts for different organizations such as Trusts, Societies, Section 25 Companies specify different accounting and reporting requirements, which do not meet the current information requirement of various stakeholders.

**(6) Financial Control:**

Keeping in view the financial control for good governance of NGOs, an effective and proper end-use of public funds is required. The following matters have been considered by the NGOs frequently to receive grants and other forms of revenue. The use of which may either be unrestricted or subject to the restrictions imposed by the contributors i.e. use of funds for specific purposes. Further, there might also be legal binding restrictions on NGOs to use certain fund for specific purpose or NGOs may also on their own, earmark or appropriate certain unrestricted funds for specific purposes. Funds received by NGOs may be divided into:

- i. Restricted Funds
- ii. Unrestricted Funds
  - a. Corpus Fund
  - b. Designated Funds
  - c. General Fund

**(7) Books of Account to be maintained by NGOs:**

The NGOs generally maintain the following books of account:

- (i) Receipt Book
- (ii) Voucher Files
- (iii) Cash Book
- (iv) Ledger

Books of account should be maintained like any other commercial organization following the rules of Double Entry Book Keeping System and generally accepted accounting practices prevailing in India. On following Accrual System of Accounting, it is necessary to maintain a journal Book.

NGOs with reference to specific requirements may maintain the following additional books of account-

- (a) Purchase Books
- (b) Sales Book
- (c) Inventory Register
- (d) Other Books as deemed necessary

**(8) Formats of Financial Statements:**

The financial statements of NGOs as at present are having different contents and formats with limited utility. This needs to be reviewed with reference to requirement of various stakeholders. It is suggested that the following statements should form part of General Purpose Financial Statements of an NGO.



- (i) Income and Expenditure Account
- (ii) Balance Sheet

**NGO's Income and Expenditure account**

Income	Amount (Rs.)
Grants ✓	
Less Unspent ✓	✓
Donation	✓
<b>Total Income (a)</b>	✓
<b>Expenditures:</b>	
Development Expenditure	✓
Other Expenses	✓
<b>Total Expenditure (b)</b>	✓
Net Surplus (a-b)	✓

Source: Project Proposal of NGOs-V.K.Pamecha

**NGO's Balance Sheet**

Sources of fund	Amount (Rs.)
Corpus Fund	✓
Surplus	✓
Urgent grant	✓
<b>Total</b>	✓
<b>Application of fund</b>	
Fixed Assets	✓
Investment	✓
Current Asset	✓
<b>Total</b>	✓

Source: Project Proposal of NGOs-V.K.Pamecha

**(9) Ethics and conduct for NGOs:**

Unfortunately, many NGOs do not have either responsibility or ethics. Some NGOs do not even understand their standard, activities and governance. Besides it, a large numbers of NGOs are even sincere, selfless and maintaining code of ethics systematically. The Code's standards are applicable regardless of a NGOs focus whether it is humanitarian relief, advocacy, conflict prevention, research, education, human rights monitoring, health care, or environmental action.

**Findings and conclusions**

- (j) No. of NGOs is increasing day by day. So with the increase of quantity of NGOs, quality should be enhanced.
- (ii) Though large number of NGOs is registered and its number is 78889. But many NGOs in India are small in size and are not registered under any status.
- (iii) There is lack of awareness among NGOs on the benefits of adopting sound and uniform accounting practices. There is a lack of awareness on applicability of Accounting Standards formulated by the ICAI.



- (iv) Current accounting practices in the NGO sectors reveal that bases of accounting other than Accrual are continued to be followed by many NGOs
- (v) NGOs should necessary standardized formats of Financial Statements.
- (vi) Lastly it is hoped that the Code of Ethics and Conduct for NGOs would help inform and guide the work of Indian NGOs in their capacity buildings.

### **References**

1. Chene, M.(2013); " Key features of NGO accountability system", Transparency International; no-358; pp.4-6
2. Sing, A. & Soral, G. (2011); "A note on Accounting Education: Accounting for NGOs", Indian Journal of Accounting; vol-42 no-1; pp.76-79
3. Kandasami, M. (2006); " Role of Chartered Accountants in India's NGO sector- An emerging opportunity", The Chartered Accountant,ICAI; vol-55 no-12; pp.1704
4. Bullain, Nilda and Pajas, Pete (1999); "What level of Accountability/ Regulation is Appropriate for Public Benefit Organization?" May 4, ICNL/CEU Centre
5. Account Aid Term (2006); "Financial Accountability of NGOs-1", September,Accountaid India Publication, New Delhi
6. Account Aid Team (2002);" NGO Accounting and Regulation", Account aid India Publication, New Delhi
7. Pamecha, K. V.(2009); " How to start a new NGO of your own", Excess Info store Pvt. Ltd., Indore
8. Pamecha, K.V. (2011);"Project Proposal Formulation & Fund of NGOs and NPOs in India", Xcess Info store Pvt. Ltd, Indore
9. NITI Ayay Government of India
10. NABARD's Annual Reports



## Unified Master Data System- an useful tool for government and citizens

**Prof. Omprakash Arun Sonone,**

M.Com., S.E.T., N.E.T.

Asst. Prof., Department of Commerce,

Chintamani College of Commerce, Pombhurna, Dist- Chandrapur, Pin- 442918

### **Abstract:**

Unified Master Data System is unique identification and data summary system for citizens, which include biometric, educational, social, economic, health, employer, banking, family, etc. information under his unique master record. It is automated system starts from the birth and updated till death by Nodal Officers and used time to time by the government or non government organization. It will reduce the paper work, errors in data, flawless working system and establish e-working system, corruption free society, paper less society, stronger security system, fare and faster process for citizens. Experts and high level DBMS will make this possible. To run this system Government needs initiative, huge financial budget and willingness to adopt the system. Researcher hope that this system will helpful to government in decision making, identify the beneficiary for various government schemes, reduce the efforts and expenses of citizens. In India it can be used as a supplementary of Aadhaar or separate system for the betterment of the society. *Niti Aayog* can think about it and get the benefit.

**Keywords:** Unified, data, citizen, efforts, government, organizations, etc.

### **Preface:**

As we know that every citizen has to prepare and to keep various documents and certificates from the birth till the death. These documents includes birth certificate, leaving certificate, educational passing certificates, driving license, permanent account number (PAN), income certificate, caste certificate, caste validity, ration card, aadhaar card, nationality & domicile certificate, etc. many of these documents need to get update or renew for official use at various government and non government organizations. Also many records of the movable and immovable property, income related and financial details, etc. have to keep for many years.

To prepare and get these documents we have to provide one or more of these documents every time to the government or non government organizations. For example if we want income certificate we have to see the Talathi of the respective revenue region and have to provide the family income details to get the Income certificate of talathi. Then we can apply to the Executive Magistrate (Tahasildar) for income certificate with our address proof, identity proof, etc. On the basis of documents and evidences Executive Magistrate provides the Income Certificate. Again for the nationality & domicile certificate, caste certificate, non-creamy layer certificate we have to provide certificate of residence, photo proof, talathi certificate of caste, income, family certificate, etc. Citizens have to provide most of these documents every time while the admission process, scholarship application, exam form, job apply, loan apply, apply to any government scheme, etc. We found many problems like errors, time consuming slow working, high cost of working, corruption, etc. at many government and non government organizations and departments to acquire these documents.

This Unified Master Data System for citizens which can be used worldwide. Researcher hope that this system will helpful to government in decision making, identify the beneficiary for various government schemes, reduce the efforts and expenses of citizens. In India it can be used as a supplementary of Aadhaar or separate system for the betterment of the society. *Niti Aayog* can think about it and get the benefit.

### **Review:**



There are 17 countries using biometric for various system. Most of the countries are using it for Passport and Visa system in which Australia, Brazil, France, Germany, Israel, etc are include. Some countries like Canada, U.S., France, etc are using this for border security.

Department of Health at Louisiana in United States has created Unified Citizen records under Statewide Master Data Management Project Unites Data to deliver better services in their territory. The purposes of this project are to help state agencies deliver benefits, minimizing fraud, improving security, and enhancing reporting.

Indian Government founded Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) in January 2009 and provided AADHAAR card to the Residents. That card included biometric and demographic information. The purpose of aadhaar system is to provide unique identification to the citizens for security purpose and refinement of public oriented schemes. So that on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2016 Indian Parliament passed Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, benefits and services) Act, 2016 for targeted beneficiaries of government schemes. But it has judicial problem and many issues as challenges.

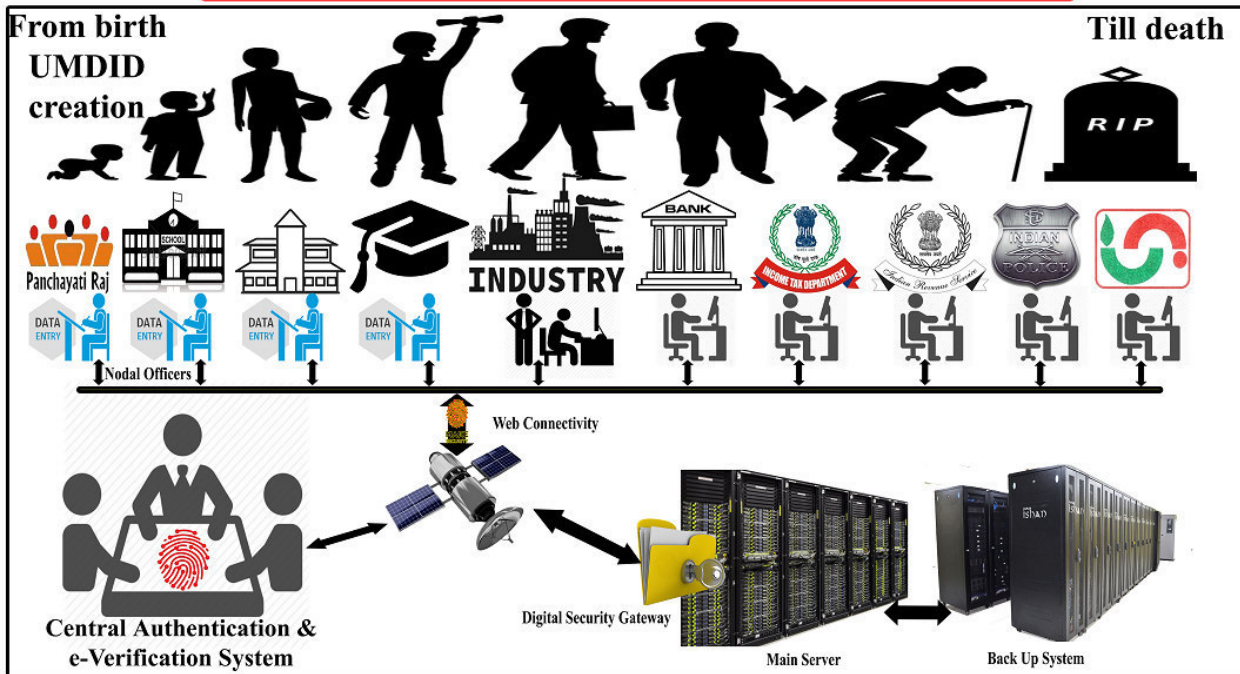
The London Borough of Brent's master data management (MDM) hub is useful to facilitated revenue collection and fight against fraud. It's now widely used and has positive response to changing central government demands.

#### **Unified Master Data System (UMDS):**

It is a UMDS of individual's data for citizens. It will be unique by biometric and number called Unified Master Data ID (UMDID). The UMDID includes biometric, demographic, educational, financial, job related details of the citizens. UMDID will be created from the birth of the infant and updated till the death of the citizen. Creation and updation will be performed by the organizations (Government and non government Ministries, Departments, institutions, business or non-profit organizations, Panchayatraj Institutions, Local Self Governments, etc. created or registered under any act of the government of the UMDS system adopting country) though Nodal Officer (an officer or officers who are appointed to update the UMDID by the organizations).

For the creation of UMDID of existing citizens have to provide biometric details and demographic details with essential documentary evidences available. While UMDID creation for another existing member or newly born infant of family the documentary evidences of family documents will be skipped and biometric application and authentication of first member (UMDID provided) will be taken with his relation. This UMDID will be created at server and must to keep for future reference.

## Unified Master Data System (UMDS)



When citizen provide UMDID and biometric application to the organizations for organizational activities, organizations can access and acquire the information of Unified Master Data (UMD) of citizen from his UMDID with limited access in permitted fields as per need of organizational work. Nodal Officer has offered login ID and biometric password to acquire the UMD of the citizens. To update the citizen's UMD for respective fields (UMD fields related to the organizations) Nodal Officer has to create an update request. The update request must be created with secured way of biometric and password of Nodal Officer. e-document (scanned or digitally signed document/s of the organizational authority) may be uploaded wherever specified and required. The update requests from all Nodal Officers have to monitored, verified and passed or declined for resend. After passing the UMD of the respective citizen will be updated.

Whenever the citizen approach to the organizations for any purpose he should have to provide UMDID. UMD should be statistically summarized. Some organizations can acquire the UMD of citizens with permission of Unified Master Data System Authority (UMDSA). This system will be fully automated, digitally secured, strictly limited for UMD access as per organizational requirement. This system will be helpful to create dynamic data and will reduce the efforts and expenses.

### Characteristics of UMDS:

#### 1. Uniqueness:

UMDS will create unique UMDID by using biometric details like impressions of fingers, eye retina, visible identification mark on body and photograph of the citizen.

#### 2. Applicable from the birth till death:

The UMDS should be started from the birth of the infant as birth certificate by creating UMDID. It may be included the name of the infant, family details, caste, religion, address, etc. In the later stages as infant grown up the UMD fields must be updated with biometric details like finger



prints, eye retina, identification mark, photograph, etc.; and other fields should be updated by the organizations time to time. Record may be updated whenever it needed till the death of the citizen.

### **3. Used and updated by organizations:**

After the creation of a UMDID it should be used by the organizations for organizational activities. It will not only access for use but may be updated or added some additional things time to time by the respective authority of the organization if needed. For eg. If parent of child comes to the school for an admission, the school authority has to ask UMDID of child and biometric application of the parent. Here the school authority allowed to access only the necessary details of the child required for the educational purpose. As the child passes one by one class the educational data fields of UMD should be updated by the Nodal Officer of school. And when the child leave the school for further education or work the Nodal Officer of school has to update the current status of school leaving. When the child goes to get admission in the college the college should ask again UMDID and biometric application and get the UMD access and update the status of admission in the institution. Simultaneously the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment should update the scholarship related fields in the UMD. In the later stage, if citizen become the government servant or join the organization he or she has to provide the UMDID and biometric application to update the employer details to the respective Nodal Officer. Then Nodal Officer will access the limited fields of UMD and he will send request to update the job position, income and fringe benefits, head quarter etc. At every organization where the citizen approaches the same process will be performed.

### **4. Digitally secure system:-**

Organizations have to communicate with the UMDSA and get permanent authentication and should have to appoint Nodal Officer for the updation process. The UMDSA provide login ID and biometric password to each Nodal Officer of organizations at each branch offices. Nodal Officer should be responsible to send the updation request. The Nodal Officer must need the biometric application of the citizen to send update request at important fields. Biometric application of citizen will prove the fair use of the power given to the Nodal Officer. Nodal Officer has to put biometric password for all updation requests. Updation requests will digitally be verified and passed by the Central Authentication and e-Verification System (CAVS). CAVS will pass the updation requests with biometric system. Therefore, it will highly secure by digital technology.

### **5. Central Authentication and e-Verification System-**

UMDA has to establish Central Authentication and e-Verification System (CAVS) for passing, mentoring and maintaining the update requests along with grievance redressal mechanism for update related grievances. Nodal Officer of each organisation may be allowed to update some fields with light verification of CAVS and some main fields must need to e-verification with essential e-documents as proof for passing the updation.

### **6. Fully Automated System:**

Once any organization make any change in UMDID that will automatically updated for all organizations. Eg. If employer increased the pay of citizen the Nodal Officer have to update the increased payment details of the respective citizen. Updated income details in UMD will be used by various organizations like Income Tax Department for income tax purpose and revenue department for income certificate purpose. It will be automated.



#### **7. Limited access:**

Various departments or organizations interlinked with the UMDS must have limitations in accessibility. Only the mandatory or necessary fields related to the department should be visible to the Nodal Officer from the UMD server after biometric or e-application of the citizen.

Organizations should facilitate to view or use the data but allowed to send update request in permitted fields only. The right to decide the accessibility fields and updation fields for organization must be reserved by the UMDSA. The limitations depend on the department or organization type (banking, educational, revenue, security, etc.) eg. The bank can access name, gender, profession, address, photograph, signature, etc. but must be restricted to access unnecessary fields like caste validity, biometric info, property details, etc. Organizations can apply to be able to view some additional fields and have to explain the purpose, UMDSA will take the necessary decision.

#### **8. Web based technology:**

Internet, intranet, servers, etc. are needed to run Unified Master Data System. Government has to make a provision of specific budget to provide the required infrastructure for the unique system.

#### **9. Time to time back up :**

This system depends on the electrical and electronic equipments so we cannot deny technical faults and loss of data so time to time backup system is needful for the long life purpose. It will save the project from great loss.

#### **Advantages of UMDS:**

##### **1. Save- time, money & efforts:**

UMDS will be used by the organizations for eg. If student wants to apply to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for scholarship, today the students have to fill up all the details by online process separately and must have to upload respective scanned documents as a proof. Also the student has to provide same documents to other organizations for another work like bank account, for caste certificate, etc. In this system student have to provide only UMDID and biometric application to each organization. By using UMDID organizations will allow and acquire the educational details, social & income related details and required details. So that consumption of time for providing, attesting, managing, maintaining and keeping same documents and details separately to each department can be saved. The expenses required for scanning, uploading, copying, documents or making physical application to the respective organisations will be reduced or terminated. Also the personal efforts required for the application will be reduced and the process will become easier and faster.

##### **2. Errorless:**

Once the UMDID created it will be useful even after the death of the citizen. At each level of the life the UMD will be updated by the Nodal Officer of various organizations time to time. All the organizations acquire and use same UMD for their work, so it will be errorless. Eg. Parent will apply to create a new record and obtain a UMDID for a newly born baby in their family. The name entered once by the family will be automatically used by each and every organization so the error in name, address, etc. will never be issue as we see in current system.

##### **3. Unique & Secure:**



UMDS is based on biometric system for each record. The record will be highly secured by multi level security system so possibility of repetition & cloning of the record will be impossible. Each and every UMDID of citizen will be unique.

**4. Authentic, perfect & acceptable to all:**

All the records will be created and updated by the authentic and responsible person and it has been verified by the Central Authentication and Verification System that's why the data will be authenticated and perfect. These qualities of this system will make this system acceptable everywhere.

**5. Multiple uses:**

UMDS is versatile system. UMD of citizens can be used for multiple purposes. It can be used as an identity, as document at various organizations for differential works like job search, apply for loan, apply for government schemes, transfer of property or migration from one organization to another.

**6. Helpful to create corruption free society**

Today we see many people manipulate their original details and get official certificates like caste, income, etc. Some people provide false details and get benefits of various government schemes. In this system Nodal Officers have moral responsibility to mention the authentic information and has to provide proper reason for updation of the UMD with his own biometric password, so it will reduce the possibility of corruption. e-Grievance system will be available for the citizens, it will work electronically so no personal communication will be possible. UMDS will be mandatory to all and as the system will be web based and automated the real and authentic working system will be established. Here we found zero tolerance for corruption.

**7. Paper less society:**

In this system citizens don't have need to keep, managing, to copy, to attest the personal documents for every official work. The organizations don't have need to handle the citizen's personal documents so it will reduce the paper work. Directly or indirectly it is one step towards paper less society and helpful to save the nature.

**8. Strengthen the security department:**

Security related organizations can access whole data of the citizen's by getting permission of the commissioner level authority. The UMDS has biometric details, eye retina, photograph, signature, identification marks detail, etc. it will definitely used to find the criminals. Under UMDID each record has updated detail of education, work, income, family, etc. it will helpful to solve the complicity. So the security system will become stronger & faster and we can establish efficient security system.

**Limitations:**

**1. Risk of insecurity:**

Although the biometric access system will be the key feature of the security though we can't deny the risk of insecurity. Morality of Nodal Officers is one of the issues in security. Hacking can harm or miss use the UMD.

**2. Risk of confidentiality:**

Nodal Officer can easily access to UMD of citizen after biometric application. Nodal Officer can share this information with others. Some time it may be handled to the unwanted elements. Confidentiality is a major risk for UMDS.

**3. Need experts and skilled manpower:**



UMDS needs is wider concept. To run this huge system government require large number of Nodal Officers at each organizations, members of CAVS, server management staff, etc. Sometime it may be problem for organizations.

#### **4. Need high level Data Base Management System**

This system needs wide range of infrastructure facilities which include high level of DBMS, servers, super computers, high speed internet connectivity, skilled manpower for database security officials, maintenance executives, etc. for that advanced technology and strong financial budget will be required.

#### **5. Expensive system:**

Government has to spend large amount of fund to establish UMDS. Also the running, maintaining and maintenance expenses of this system needs strong budget every year.

#### **Conclusion:**

UMDS is a wider concept than Aadhaar System. It will reduce the paper work, errors in data, flawless working system and establish e-working system, corruption free society, paper less society, stronger security system, fare and faster process for citizens. Experts and high level DBMS will make this possible. To run this system Government needs initiative, huge financial budget and willingness to adopt the system.

#### **Bibliography:**

- <http://www.computerweekly.com/news/2240035143/London-Brent-Council-gains-single-citizen-view-with-master-data-hub> accessed on 1<sup>st</sup> Jan, 2018  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aadhaar> accessed on 1<sup>st</sup> Jan, 2018  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Countries\\_applying\\_biometrics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Countries_applying_biometrics) accessed on 2<sup>nd</sup> Jan, 2018  
<https://www.informationbuilders.com/customer/louisiana-department-health> accessed on 1<sup>st</sup> Jan, 2018



## GST A New Path to Economic Development

**Prof. Dr. SadashivLaxmanShiragave**

M.Com , M.A, M.Phil ,D.H.E.;LLB,  
Ph.DDaundTaluka Arts & Commerce College  
Daunt Dist - Pune .

**Abstract:** Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a comprehensive tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services at a national level. One of the biggest taxation reforms in India the (GST) is all set to integrate State economies and boost overall growth. Currently, companies and businesses pay lot of indirect taxes such as VAT, service tax, sales tax, entertainment tax, octroi and luxury tax. Once GST is implemented, all these taxes would cease to exist. There would be only one tax, that too at the national level, monitored by the central government. GST is also different in the way it is levied — at the final point of consumption and not at the manufacturing stage. At present, separate tax rates are applied to goods and services. 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. It would end distortions of differential treatments of manufacturing and service sector. GST is expected to create a business friendly environment, as price levels and hence inflation rates would come down overtime as a uniform tax rate is applied. It will also improve government's fiscal health as the tax collection system would become more transparent, making tax evasion difficult. An attempt is made in this paper to study the concept of goods and service tax and its impact on Indian economy. The study also aims to know the advantages and challenges of GST in Indian scenario.

**Key Words:** goods n services tax, economic development, Indian economy and value added tax.

### I. Introduction

Taxes are the only means for financing the public goods because they cannot be priced appropriately in the market. They can only be provided by governments, funded by taxes .It is important the tax regime is designed in such a way that it does not become a source of distortion in the market or result in market failures. The tax laws should be such that they raise a given amount of revenue in an efficient, effective and equitable manner. 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 endeavour to generate tax revenues to support government expenditure on public services and infrastructure development. 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. It is a convenient and economically efficient way of taxing consumption. If it is levied at a single rate and there are only very few exemptions, it becomes a proportional tax on 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. In a federation, there are special problems to be solved if GST is to be levied at the level of the states as well as the federal government.



**II. Literature Review:** NishithaGuptha (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. Hence GST may usher 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. *Does Goods And Services Tax (Gst) Leads To Indian 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, subsuming of several taxes in the GST and phasing out of CST. Responses of industry and also of trade have been indeed encouraging. Thus GST offers us the best option to broaden our tax base and we should not miss this opportunities to introduce it when the circumstances are quite favorable and economy is enjoying steady growth with only mild inflation. SaravananVenkadasalam (2014) has analysed the post effect of the goods and service tax (GST) on the national growth on ASEAN States 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 household final consumption expenditure and general government consumption expenditure are positively significantly related to the gross domestic product as required and support the economic theories. But the effect of the post GST differs in countries. Philippines and Thailand show significant negative relationship with their nation's development. Meanwhile, Singapore shows a significant positive relationship. It is undeniable that those countries whom implementing GST always encounter grows. Nevertheless, the extent of the impact varies depending on the governance, compliance cost and economic distortion. A positive impact of GST depends on a neutral and rational design of the GST such a way it is simple, transparent and significantly enhances involuntary compliance. It must be actual, not presumptive, prices and compliance control would be exercised through an auditing system.

### III. Research Problem

The concept of Goods and Services Tax (GST) is the biggest tax reform in decades throughout the world, but India has been taking baby steps to meet its target of rolling out goods & services tax (GST) on April 1, 2016. The research intends to focus on understanding concept of goods and service tax and its impact on Indian economy.

### IV. Objectives Of The Study

1. To study the concept of Goods and Services Tax (GST) and its impact on Indian Economy. 2. To understand how GST will work in India. 3. To know the advantages and challenges of GST in Indian context.

### V. Research Methodology

The study focuses on extensive study of Secondary data collected from various books, National & international Journals, government reports, publications from various websites which focused on various aspects of Goods and Service tax.

### VI. Concept Of Goods and Service Tax



GST is a comprehensive indirect tax on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services at national level. One of the biggest taxation reforms in India the (GST) is all set to integrate State economies and boost overall growth. Currently, companies and businesses pay lot of indirect taxes such as VAT, service tax, sales tax, entertainment tax, octroi and luxury tax. Once GST is implemented, all these taxes would cease to exist. There would be only one tax, that too at the national level, monitored by the central government. GST is also different in the way it is levied — at the final point of consumption and not at the manufacturing stage. At present, separate tax rates are applied to goods and services. 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. It would end distortions of differential treatments of manufacturing and service sector. GST is expected to create a business friendly environment, as price levels and hence inflation rates would come down overtime as a uniform tax rate is applied. It will also improve government's fiscal health as the tax collection system would become more transparent, making tax evasion difficult. The GST is expected to replace all the indirect taxes in India. At the centre's level, GST will replace central excise duty, service tax and customs duties. At the state level, the GST will replace State VAT.

#### VII. GST – How It Works In India?

The GST system is based on the same concept as VAT. Here, set-off is available in respect of taxes paid in the previous level against the GST charged at the time of sale. The GST model has some aspects which are as follows: *Does Goods And Services Tax (Gst) Leads To Indian Economic Development?* DOI: 10.9790/487X-171230105 [www.iosrjournals.org](http://www.iosrjournals.org) 3 | Page

**Components:** GST will be divided into two components, namely, Central Goods and Service Tax and State Goods and Service.

**Applicability:** GST will be applicable to all Goods and Services sold or provided in India, except from the list of exempted goods which fall outside its purview.

**Payment:** GST will be charged and paid separately in case of Central and State level. Input Tax

**Credit:** The facility of Input Tax Credit at Central level will only be available in respect of Central Goods and Service tax. In other words, the ITC of Central Goods and Service tax shall not be allowed as a set-off against State Goods and Service tax and vice versa.

#### VIII. Impact Of GST on Indian Economy

The Goods and Service Tax (GST) bill is expected to have wide ranging ramifications for the complicated taxation system in the country. It is likely to improve the country's tax to GDP ratio and also inhibit inflation. However, the reform is likely to benefit the manufacturing sector but may make things difficult for the services sector. Though there are expectations that the GDP growth is likely to go up by 1 to 2 %, the results can only be analysed after the GST implementation. The response is mixed from countries around the world. While the New Zealand economy had a higher GDP growth, it was lower in case of Canada, Australia and Thailand after the GST was implemented. The one per cent tax that has been proposed as a sop to appease the



States for compensating their loss of revenue from the inter-state CST is likely to play a spoilsport. It is probable that it may affect the GDP adversely. The Congress is already opposing the 1 per cent tax. The GS Tax rate is expected to be around 17-18% and can be assumed as a tax neutral rate. This tax rate is not likely to give any incremental tax revenue to the government. The rate will prove beneficial for the manufacturing sector where the tax rate is around 24% at present. The major manufacturing sectors that will benefit the most are FMCG, Auto and Cement. This is because they are currently reeling under 24 to 38 per cent tax. The sector which is going to be adversely affected is the services sector. Already there has been a hike from 12 to 14% from the 1st of June this year. Another 4 per cent increase will break their backs. The uniformity in the taxation rate is fine but it should not result in disparity for the goods and services sectors. Nobody has thought of the implications it will have in the services sector if the government moots a higher GS Tax rate like 20% or 24%. The higher GST rate will definitely boost the tax to GDP ratio, while giving financial muscle to the government for increasing the capital expenditure. This is likely to spur growth in the economy. There is definitely a silver lining to the whole exercise. The unorganised sector which enjoys the cost advantage equal to the taxation rate can be brought under the GST bill. This will bring a lot of unorganized players in the fields like electrical, paints, hardware etc. under the tax net. It is easier said than done. It will take a lot of meticulous planning in the implementation of the GST reform for capturing the unorganized sector under its ambit. For one it will widen the tax reach and secondly it will benefit the organized players who lose out revenue to the unorganized sector at present. There are still a lot of unchartered territories which need to be looked into through parliamentary discussions in the sessions. This will bring sanctity to the taxation system without hurting any of the sectors adversely. To The Individuals and Companies - With the collection of both the central and state taxes proposed to be made at the point of sale, both components will be charged on the manufacturing costs and the individual will benefit from lowered prices in the process which will subsequently lead to increase in consumption thereby profiting companies

**IX. Advantages Of GST:** Apart from full allowance of credit, there are several other advantages of introducing a GST in India: *Reduction in prices:* Due to full and seamless credit, manufacturers 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 little 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. *Does Goods And Services Tax (Gst) Leads To Indian Economic Development?* DOI: 10.9790/487X-171230105 www.iosrjournals.org 4 | Page *Less compliance and procedural cost:* Instead of maintaining big records, returns and reporting under various different statutes, all assesseees will find comfortable under GST as the compliance cost will be reduced. It should be noted that the assesseees are, nevertheless, required to keep record of CGST, SGST and IGST separately. *Move*



towards a Unified GST: Internationally, the GST is always preferred in a unified form (that is, one single GST for the whole nation, instead of the dual GST format). Although India is adopting Dual GST looking into the federal structure, it is still a good move towards a Unified GST which is regarded as the best method of Indirect Taxes. The following are the some more salient features of the proposed pan-India Goods and Services Tax regime that was approved by the Lok Sabha by way of an amendment to the Constitution: 1. GST, or Goods and Services Tax, will subsume central indirect taxes like excise duty, countervailing duty and service tax, as also state levies like value added tax, octroi and entry tax, luxury tax. 2. The final consumer will bear only the GST charged by the last dealer in the supply chain, with set-off benefits at all the previous stages. 3. As a measure of support for the states, petroleum products, alcohol for human consumption and tobacco have been kept out of the purview of the GST. 4. It will have two components - Central GST levied by the Centre and State GST levied by the states. 5. However, only the Centre may levy and collect GST on supplies in the course of inter-state trade or commerce. 6. The tax collected would be divided between the Centre and the states in a manner to be provided by parliament, on the recommendations of the GST Council. 7. The GST Council is to consist of the union finance minister as chairman, the union minister of state of finance and the finance minister of each state. 8. The bill proposes an additional tax not exceeding 1% on inter-state trade in goods, to be levied and collected by the Centre to compensate the states for two years, or as recommended by the GST Council, for losses resulting from implementing the GST.

#### **X. Challenges Of GST in Indian Context**

At Present, lots of speculations are going as to when the GST will actually be applicable in India. Looking into the political environment of India, it seems that a little more time will be required to ensure that everybody is satisfied. The states are confused as to whether the GST will hamper their revenues. Although the Central Government has assured the states about compensation in case the revenue falls down, still a little mistrust can be a severe draw back. The GST is a very good type of tax. However, for the successful implementation of the same, there are few challenges which have to face to implement GST In India. Following are some of the factors that must be kept in mind about GST:

1. Firstly, it is really required that all the states implement the GST together and that too at the same rates. Otherwise, it will be really cumbersome for businesses to comply with the provisions of the law. Further, GST will be very advantageous if the rates are same, because in that case taxes will not be a factor in investment location decisions, and people will be able to focus on profitability.
2. For smooth functioning, it is important that the GST clearly sets out the taxable event. Presently, the CENVAT credit rules, the Point of Taxation Rules are amended/ introduced for this purpose only. However, the rules should be more refined and free from ambiguity.
3. The GST is a *destination based tax*, not the origin one. In such circumstances, it should be clearly identifiable as to where the goods are going. This shall be difficult in case of services, because it is not easy to identify where a service is provided, thus this should be *properly dealt*



with. 4. More awareness about GST and its advantages have to be made, and professionals like us really have to take the onus to assume this responsibility.

XI. Conclusion 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 endeavour 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 *Does Goods And Services Tax (Gst) Leads To Indian Economic Development?* DOI: 10.9790/487X-171230105 www.iosrjournals.org 5 | Page 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 usher 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.

## References :

- [1]. Khan, M., & Shadab, N., Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India: prospect for states. Budgetary Research Review, 4(1), 38–64.n.d
- [2]. Vasanthagopal, R., GST in India: A Big Leap in the Indirect Taxation System. International Journal of Trade, Economics and Finance, 2(2), 144–147, 2011.
- [3]. The Empowered Committee Of State Finance Ministers (2009), First Discussion Paper On Goods and Services Tax In India, November 10, 2009.
- [4]. Nakhchian, A., Gorji, N., Shayesteh, T., & Sheibany, E., Value Added Tax and Its Relationship With Management Information Technology. Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research in Business, 4(9), 402–410, 2013.
- [5]. Cnossen, S., Preparing the way for a modern GST in India. International Tax and Public Finance, 20(4), 715–723, 2013. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10797-013-9281-0>
- [6]. Nishita Gupta, Goods and Services Tax: Its implementation on Indian economy, CASIRJ Volume 5 Issue 3 [Year - 2014] ISSN 2319 – 9202, Pg. No.126-133.



- 
- [7]. SaravananVenkadasalam, Implementation of Goods and Service Tax (GST): An Analysis on ASEAN States using Least Squares Dummy Variable Model (LSDVM) International Conference on Economics, Education and Humanities (ICEEH'14) Dec. 10-11, 2014 Bali (Indonesia), Pg No. 7-9  
[8]. <http://www.indiataxes.com/Information/VAT/Introduction.htm>  
[9]. [http://www.taxmanagementindia.com/wnew/detail\\_rss\\_feed.asp?ID=1226](http://www.taxmanagementindia.com/wnew/detail_rss_feed.asp?ID=1226)  
[10]. [www.goodsandservicetax.com](http://www.goodsandservicetax.com)



## Environmental Assessment of Thermal Power Plant in Parali Vajinath City, Dist.Beed

**Dr.Purushottam V. Deshmukh,**

*Associate Professor, Department of Economics,*

*Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad*

### Introduction :

Industrialization plays pivotal role in the processes of economic development . Indian economic planning has been given special efforts towards development of various power plants indifferent states. Among the all, one of them Parli Thermal Power Plant is located at Parli-Vajinath in Beed district of Maharashtra. The first five units were built from 1971 through 1987 on the north side of Parali-Vajinath. it is one of the coal based power plants having capacity of power generation 1150 megawatt (MW) under Maharashtra State power Generation Company (MSPGCL), a Maharashtra government owned company. The Parali Vajinath has also historical background regarding Temple of God Vajinath. Thermal power plant and railway contributes to the development of city with employment generation and other sectors. But citizens are affecting by some environmental problems due to both projects.

### Sampling Method

The concern research is depend on primary and secondary data collected through random sampling method. 200 respondents selected from Parli city. Interview schedules method is used for collection of various dimensions of thermal power plant and railway transport for the collection the information regarding Effects of water pollution, air pollution, noise pollution and environmental awareness among the citizens.

Secondary data is collected through existing references, government reports, expert committee reports, reports of thermal power plant, periodicals, internet etc.

### Research Methodology

Data processing has been done through scientific processes of collection, classification, tabulation. Ratio, percentage, mathematical and statistical techniques are utilized for interpretation.

### Scope and Limitations:

The present study involved the various aspects of thermal power plant and railway transport in Parali city. The facts regarding nature, causes and effects of water pollution, noise pollution, air pollution in Parali city etc. are focused in concern study . This is the point period study therefore present issues has been studied .The purposive sampling method is used for data collection. Various dimensions has been collected through schedule – interview from 200 citizens of said city.

### Parali City :

Parali Vajinath is a city and a railway station located in the state of Maharashtra, India. It is a historic city with the current population approaching to 100,000 people. It has a few unique tourist attractions including Parli Vajinath Temple, and a few important factories and industrial enterprises. The latitude of Parli Vajinath, Maharashtra, India is **18.871204**, and the longitude is **76.535568**. **Parli Vajinath, Maharashtra, India** is located at *India* country in the *Cities* place category with the gps



coordinates of 18° 52' 16.3344" N and 76° 32' 8.0448" E. Parli Vaijnath, Maharashtra, India elevation is 447 meters height, that is equal to 1,467 feet.

Parli is a renowned town in Beed District identified by Vaijnath Temple (Vaidyanath Jyotirlinga) and Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited Parli Thermal Power Station. Other Major Industries include Vaijnath Sugar Factory, Coromandal Cement factory and Ghawalkar Engine, Transmission and Motor Repair and Overhaul Facility. The Head office of Vaidyanath Co-Operative Bank is located in Parli. Parli is one of the jyotirlings, lord Shiva's most powerful places in India. One of the biggest fair in Maharashtra on Mahashivratri. Largest taluka place in Marathwada region of Maharashtra.

### **Demographic Profile (2011 Census )**

Parli is a Municipal Council city in district of Beed, Maharashtra. The Parli city is divided into 32 wards for which elections are held every 5 years. The Parli Municipal Council has population of 90,975 of which 46,975 are males while 44,000 are females as per report released by Census India 2011.

Population of Children with age of 0-6 is 12206 which is 13.42 % of total population of Parli (M CI). In Parli Municipal Council, Female Sex Ratio is of 937 against state average of 929. Moreover Child Sex Ratio in Parli is around 853 compared to Maharashtra state average of 894. Literacy rate of Parli city is 84.40 % higher than state average of 82.34 %. In Parli, Male literacy is around 90.23 % while female literacy rate is 78.27 %.

### **Religion wise population distribution of Parli City ( 2011 Census )**

Parli Municipal Council has total administration over 17,382 houses to which it supplies basic amenities like water and sewerage. It is also authorize to build roads within Municipal Council limits and impose taxes on properties coming under its jurisdiction.

Religion	Percentage to total Population of Parali City
Hindu	62.52
Muslim	28.95
Christian	0.10
Sikh	0.15
Buddhist	7.22
Jain	0.75
Others	0.05
Not Stated	0.26
<b>Total Population: 90,975</b>	<b>(100)</b>

Source : Census 2011, Government of India

### **Colleges**

New high schools Jr. college is one of the reputed college in the city. Nagnathappa Halge College of Engineering. Vaidhyath College for Arts and Commerce. Mahila College, Moden College, Navgan College , Pandit Javarlal Nehru College, other English Schools and professional institutions are functioning in Parli City.



### Schools

New-Highschool - a primary to Higher secondary school. Shri Saraswati Vidyalaya - a primary to Higher secondary school. BHEL's school. Vidyavardhini Prathamik & Madyamik school - primary and secondary school. Sanskar Prathamik Vidyalaya. Dronacharya Balak Mandir, a pre-primary school. Milliyya Primary & High School, Barkat Nagar. Imdadul-Uloom High School. Dr. Zaker Husain High School. Hazrat Bilal Urdu High School. Many Government schools Kanya Shala, ZP Jirewadi, ZP Kanherwadi, are primary among them. Though there are no schools of NagarPalika of City.(ZP Schools -Zila Parishad/District Council - these are generally in every village depending the population of village)

### Transport

Parli Vajinath railway station is a small railway station in Beed district, Maharashtra. Its code is **PRLI**. It serves Parli city. The station consists of 3 platforms. The platforms are not well sheltered. Station lacks many facilities including water and sanitation.

### Parli Vajinath temple

Parli Vajinath temple is an imposing and majestic temple situated on a hill, facing towards east having doors in south and North direction. In the entrance one can see a huge pillarless hall, which is totally made out of Sagwan wood. This temple is more famous than Kashi among the pilgrims as God Shankar is residing with Goddess Parvati. The temple was in ruins when Ahilyabai Holkar renovated the temple. The Sabhamandap and the Garbhagriha are on the same level. The famous tale of Satyawand and Sawitri is also believed to be happened here.( **source : CENSUS OF INDIA 2011MAHARASHTRA DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK BID**)

### Findings

On the bases of collected facts through primary survey I found the series of environment issues facing citizens belonging to Parali Vajinat City.I observed the intensity of air pollution , soil pollution and water pollution mainly contributed by Thermal Power Station located at Parli City. The citizens are suffering from breathing problem, skin diseases, etc. Polluted environment also affecting soil, animals, trees , etc. The ultimate impact on daily life, productivity of land, efficiency of human are serious concerns. Energy has pivotal role in the development of economy but we can't sacrifice the human and environment values. The findings summarized listed as below.

#### 01) Distance between Industrial electricity center and Parali city :

The distance between Industrial electricity center and residents or the market can be seen very closer to each other. I found that in the distance of 1 km 25%, 1-2 kms 26.5%, 2-5 kms 31.5%, and in distance of 5 kms 18% of people living there and doing their daily commercial duties.

#### 02) Drinking water situation

During the study of Drinking water situation in Parali city, I found that out of 200 people 49.5 % were getting water regularly, 18.5 % of people were getting twice in a day,8.5 % were getting once in a day and beyond that 5% of people never gets the drinking water which is totally unfair distribution of drinking water.

03) In parli city out of the total sample of the selected family 68% of families were getting water adequately but 29% families were not getting adequate amounts of drinking water , 3% stood neutral



and not expressed their views on this issue. So I found that the people of Parali city were not getting adequate amount of water even.

**04)** Out of the total sample of the selected family only 63% of families were getting pure mineral water, but 31.5% families were not getting pure drinking water and 5% of people not expressed their opinion regarding the question.

**05) Situation of borewell**

In the total sample of the selected family 41.5 % of families were having borewells and I found that 58.5 % of families didn't have the borewells.

**06)** The families having borewells out of them 27.5% of families were getting completely polluted water from the underground. Along with that I found that only 14% of families were getting non polluted water from the borewells.

**07) Sewage management of thermal power center**

In the view of cleanliness of Parali city it is very important to have competent system of sewage water management in Thermal power center. It should be taken very seriously in order to keep city clean. But our research says that only 26.5% people having their satisfactory view in favor of current management. The notable figure 67.5% people are totally against of the management which makes us to think on the intensity of this issue. While surveying on the field I also found that 6% people were not interested give their opinion on the issue.

**08) Ash content management at thermal power center**

Disposal of the ashes is an important thing in the view of environmental security. The total sample of the families taken from the Parali city out of them 22% families told that disposal of ashes were put in the proper manner therewithal over 75.5% families told that the disposal of the ashes have never been made in proper manner. 2.5% families avoided to say anything on the question. Now it is clear that the management of the Thermal power center does not disposes the ashes properly which is becoming more dangerous to the health of the citizens of Parali city.

**09) Tree plantation done by TPC**

To reduce the pollution from the nature Thermal power center has taken an event like tree plantation. 17% satisfied people can be seen on the tree plantation done by thermal power center but over 82.5% people were completely unsatisfied by these tree plantation.

**10) TPC Dust results**

Dust pollution plays tremendous role in the destruction of environment. The Parali city suffering with same matter, 70% of people were going through some respiratory issue, only 27% people still away from the respiratory diseases. 3% people didn't gave their opinion on the issue. After following these numbers we can see that how this dust pollution became drastic problem for the residents of the Parli city and thermal power center continually producing the dust pollution.

**11) Effects on the trees of dust pollution**

In the premises of Parali city 84 % people told that the effect of the dust pollution has been found on the trees and plants. Since last few years they are diagnosing certain plant disease on their farms and trees, 12% people told that they have not noticed any kind of disease on their farms and trees. 4% people don't have any information about this. Here it makes very clear that dust pollution



created by thermal power center drastically effecting on the trees and it needs to be taken on botanical ground.

**12) Effects of the dust pollution on the cattle.**

Dust produced by thermal power center also affecting on the cattle. Only 15% people were against this question but over 77.5% people noted that the dust making their cattle weaker and weaker, several veterinary issues frequently found in the cattle from last few years. 7.5% people not noted on the question.

**13) The consequences of dust pollution on children**

The dust produced by Parali Thermal power station affected 66.5% children's respiratory system while it is seen that only 29.5% of children have not affected by the dust produced by thermal power station and 4 % of people were not sure to any conclusion.

**14) Effect of dust on adults:**

In the total sample of the selected families 68% of adults have affected by respiratory diseases, along with that 29.5% adults were not affected and as well as 2.5% of families were not able to come to any decision.

**15) Skin diseases from dust:**

Selected families of Parali have seen 53.5% of people affected by skin diseases while as 42% people have not affected by dust and 4.5% people not given their opinion.

**16) Effects of dust on clothes:**

Selected families of Parli city told that the particles of dust torn their clothes very earlier. 87% of people noted that their clothes torn very earlier compare to this only 9.5% of people given their opinion against this question and 3.5% people have not given any answer to this question.

**17) Hearing problems occurred to family members:**

Selected families of Parli city 12.5% families are admitted that hearing problem occurs more than 3 persons in their family. 4% families admitted that 2 persons of their family are suffering from this disease. 14% families admitted that 1 person is suffering from hearing problem and the worst thing is that 78% families admitted that none of their family member is able to hear correctly. Hence for Parli city is facing a drastic problem of hearing due to this thermal power station and this is a critical disaster in the city.

**18) Number of hearing aids users:**

From selected families of Parli city 84% of families are not using hearing aids but 3% of family are having more than 3 persons using hearing aids in their family. 3.5% families admitted that 2 persons of their family uses hearing aids. While 9% of families' admitted that 1 person is using hearing aids. Due to noise pollution Parli city has been suffering from increasing numbers of hearing aids users and this is a major problem:

**19) Effects of dust produced by thermal power station on buildings.**

In the total sample of selected families, 78.5% families admitted that dust produced by thermal power station is unfavorable to their buildings and whereas 15.5% families denied that their buildings are affected by the dust. And 6% of families have not given any statement on this question.

**20) The status of health check up camps conducted by thermal power station.**



From selected total number of families 16.5% of families says that thermal power station is conducting health check up camps and majority of families like 78.5% families denied that the thermal power station conducts any such health check up camps. 3.5% families remained neutral on this issue.

**21) Status of critical diseases caused by the dust:**

In the total sample of selected families, 43% families admitted that this dust caused serious diseases to their family members. While 47% of families were not having any serious disease to their family members and along with that 10% of families stood neutral for the statement

**22) Effect of the temperature in Parali city:**

The existence of temperature in Parali city is too high. During the studies I found that, out of the total selected families 90.5% families admits that just because of thermal power station the temperature of the city is increasing more and more day by day. Only 8% families told that they have not noted any kind of increasing temperature in city. 1.5% families denied.

**23) Odor caused by thermal power station:**

68% out of total selected families have encountered their opinion that due to this project a bad odor is spreading all over the city, despite of that 25% of people refused the statement and 7% of people remains neutral on this issue.

**24) Disposal of sewage treatment of railway department:**

In the total sample selected families from Parli city 27.5% families have given their opinion that that the disposal of sewage treatment of railway department is neatly done, while as 62% of families have refused this statement. They countered their opinion that disposal of sewage treatment is as good as above stated. And 10% people have not given any statement about disposal of sewage treatment of railway department.

**25) Disposal of excretion in railway department:**

While observing the status of disposal of excretion in railway department we found that 18% of people given their opinion that situation of excretion disposal is quite good therewithal 68% people were not in favor of excretion disposal taken by railway department. 14% people remained neutral to this issue. Hence the situation of excretion disposal in railway department is disposing the excretion in proper manner or technique. This is a matter of concern.

**26) Effect of smoke on health produced by railway:**

The railway travels throughout the Parli city is adversely affects on the health of people. Above them 46% people registered their vote that the smoke produced by railway adversely effecting on their health, and 47% people were on the contrary side to this. 6.5% people have not given any opinion on this. This survey claims that the smoke produced by railway has been affecting public health and this is a critical situation.

**27) Effect of noise pollution created by railway:**

The railway travels throughout the Parli city is adversely effects as noise created by railway affects on public health, 48% people registered their opinion in this favor while as 43.5% people given contrary opinion to this issue and 8.5% people not registered any view according to this scenario. Hence this proves that noise pollution created by railway is worst issue for public health.

**28) Consequences of crowd due to railway:**

While observing the effect of crowd made by railway, it affects the routine life of local residents of Parli city. In this statement 43% people agreed that the crowd occurred in city by railway has been affecting their routine works. While 48.5% people does not think that this crowd affects their routine work and 8.5% people have not given their any opinion.

**29) Status of environmental problems in Parli city created by railway crowd:**

Due to heavy crowd of railway Parali city is facing environmental problems. 45.5% people registered their opinion in this favor that the crowd of railway increases the environmental problems in Parali city while 42% people were not agree to this statement and 12.5% people have not registered any opinion to this. Therefore the environmental problems of Parli city has been increasing rapidly, this is a matter of concern.

**30) The status of railway employees:**

In the total sample selected families from Parali city the figure of employees related to railway department was not significant. Three years or older has got the job in 0.5% of families. 2 persons from 2% families, 1 person from 3% families have got the job in railway department. Therefore we found that there was minor amount of local people who have got the job in railway department.

**31) The status of cleanliness in railway department:**

In the total sample selected families from Parali city only 29.5% people told that railway department keeps the good cleanliness while 62.5% people told that the cleanliness in railway department is not sufficient and 8% of people were not ready to give any kind of opinion so we observed that in railway railway station campus cleaning was not mentioning properly.

**32) The status of health of people living in premises of railway department:**

During the study of effects on public health living in premises of Parli railway station it was found that 64.5% of people told that there is an adverse effect on health of people while 23.5% people responded positively saying there was no adverse effect on the public health living around railway department. And 12% people stood neutral. It is clear from the study that there is an adverse effect on the health of people living in premises of railway department.

**33) Plantation by railway department:**

It is expected that railway department should have planted sufficient trees .But out of total sample selected families only 16.5% agreed that the railway department planted adequate number of trees.80% civilians believe that railway department fails in planting enough proportion of trees while 3.5% people chose not to give any opinion. So it is clearly signifies the ignorance of railway department towards fixing the environmental problems.

**34) Disposal of waste water containing chemicals from the industries:**

It is necessary to dispose the waste water that contains chemicals from industries. But out of sample selected respondents only 21% told that the waste water from industries is being properly disposed. While 71% civilians believe that there is no proper disposal of the waste water from industries. 8% people were not ready to say anything. So we can conclude that there is a problem of waste water from industries to the civilians.

**35) The reason behind increase in garbage problem of Parali city:**

While studying the status of garbage produce by industrial factories it is clear that out of sample selected families 78.5% believes that the industrial factories are drastically responsible for the



increasing garbage in the city. Only 17% says that industrial factories do not produce garbage while 4.5% people choose to stand neutral. So it is clearly visible that the problem of garbage is continuously increasing and industrial factories are responsible for that.

**36) Reason behind increasing water pollution in Parli city:**

During the study of reason for the water pollution in the city 77.5% say that industrial sector is responsible for water pollution in the city 18% do not agree with this, 4.5% people do not say anything.

**37) Proportion of plastic:**

While studying the proportion of plastic in Parli city, in the total sample selected families 70.5% people said that the condition of plastic pollution is very critical, 24.5% people said that the condition is normal ;4.5% people said that the condition is exiguous and 0.5% people denied to note their view on this issue. This indicates that the plastic pollution is increasing at significant level in Parli city.

**38) Sewage carrying system in the city:**

During the study of concern issue 16.5% people noted that sewage carrying system is good, but 76% people remarked that the system is totally bad, and 7% people have not voted on the issue. Hence, it proves that sewage carrying system is good in the city.

**39) Disposal of Biological and other wastes of Hospitals:**

Out of total sample selected people only 16% of citizens noted that hospitals of city disposes the biological waste, 70.5% citizens noted that the hospitals does not dispose their biological waste and 8.5% citizens stood neutral on the issue. It clearly indicates that the hospital of the city were contributing responsible for this pollution.

**40) Traffic Problem:**

While studying on the problems of the citizens of Parli city, I found that there was not serious problem regarding traffic . When the question taken in front of the citizens total 90.5% people noted that they have not yet troubled by any traveler, 6.5% people were positive about this issue and 3% people stood neutral .Hence, it is very clear that citizen of Parli city are not facing this kind of problem

**41) Cleaning in the premises of Vaidyanath temple:**

While surveying in the premises of Vaidyanath temple I found that 81.5% people out of selected sample of families of Parli city said that cleaning management is good but 17.5% people said that the cleaning management is not good, and 1% people denied to report.

**43) Drinking water in Vaidyanath temple premises:**

80.5% people reported that they are getting clean drinking water in temple premise, 17.5% people reported that clean drinking water management was not good and 2% people not registered their opinion.

**44) Tree plantation in Vaidyanath temple area:**

38% people told that the tree plantation has done very good,56% people noted that tree plantation done by management is unsatisfactory and 6% people stood neutral on this issue.

**45) Disease control work by Parli Municipal Corporation:**

It is necessary for any municipal corporation to control the spread of diseases by spraying insecticides. But it is found that Parli Municipal Corporation is completely ignoring this work because only 16% of total sample selected people explained that Parli Municipal Corporation is prompt in



spraying insecticides. 82% people did not agree with this. And 2% people were not ready to submit any opinion.

**46) Garbage management by Parli Municipal Corporation.**

Out of total sample selected people only 11.5% are satisfied with the garbage management work by Parli Municipal Corporation While 87.5% people were not satisfied. 1% people stood neutral.

**47) The effect on eyes of dust from Thermal power station:**

Out of total sample selected families 80.5% people answered that the dust from thermal power station is adversely affecting their eyes while 18% people told that they do not suffer from this problem. And 1.5% people were neutral. So it is clear that thermal power station is negatively affecting people's eyes. This is a vivid issue that needs a proper concern.

48. The central and state government has made the proper laws in order to keep the environmental pollution in control. When I attempted to know awareness of the people regarding these laws I found only 10.5% people were aware about pollution control laws. But till today 89.5 % people were not aware about pollution control laws made by government.

**Recommendations**

It is need of time to minimize or eradicate the environmental problems for healthy life of citizens and sustainable development of Parli region. It is the collective responsibility of Thermal Power Station, Railway Department, Municipal Corporation, Government, environment experts, NGOs and public for eradication of environmental problem which are affecting citizens life as well as biodiversity. The following remedies will be play pivotal role in environmental development.

1. Tree plantation programmes should be organized and planted tree must be protected with basic care regarding well growth of trees.
2. The process of deforestation should be control.
3. The waste water included chemical of thermal power station should be processed with scientific manner.
4. Avoid the expectation of power station surrounding the city.
5. More concentration should be Research and Development department of thermal power station.
6. To minimize dust pollution which affects human and animals life.
7. Fix the responsibility on outward agencies related to thermal power stations including factory which processing the cement from by product ash in electricity generation .
8. Strictly avoid the river basin pollution from the waste water of thermal station.
9. Impose the some tax to all electricity customers as a environmental compensation in the context environmental degradation at Parali city .Setup the structural system with this tax revenue for environmental balance .
10. Some special grants should be allocate to the local government of Parli city by Government of Maharashtra as well as Central Government of India.
11. Water purification plans should be setup.
13. Railway track will be shifted to outside the city if possible but Railway department should play active role in tree plantation and cleaning in the land of railway department.
14. It is need of qualitative and quantitative expansion of .Health care center and facilities at the affordable cost.



15. Develop the agricultural crop varieties which will sustain in the concern region
16. Environmental Protection Act, Pollution Control Act should strictly implemented
17. Environmental education programme must be run effectively.
18. Soil testing laboratories will play an important role in agricultural productivity.
19. There is need to upgrade the machines employed in thermal plant subject to less dust pollution.
20. Environmental and social liability fund should be created and contribution will be compulsory for private parties of thermal power station.

### **Bibliography**

1. Kumar H.L and Gaurav Kumar (2007), "Labour Laws" Universal Law Publishing Co. PVT. Delhi.
2. Pillai K. M. (2003), "Labour and Industrial Law" Allahanad Law Agency Law Publisher Faridabad.
3. Taxman (2004), "Labour laws" Taxman Allied Service PVT.Ltd; New Delhi.
4. *Environment Assessment, Country Data: India, The World Bank, 2011*
5. Chandrappa Ramesha and Ravi.D.R,(2009) ,Environmental Issues, Law and Technology – An Indian Perspective. Research India Publication, Delhi
6. India: Green Growth - Overcoming Environment Challenges to Promote Development The World Bank, 2014
7. [www.moef.gov.in/](http://www.moef.gov.in/) , | Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India
8. Jadhav H and Bhosale VM, 1995. Environmental Protection and Laws. Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi
9. Bharucha Erach, 2003. The Biodiversity of India, Mapin Publishing Pvt. Ltd, Ahmedabad – India
10. महाराष्ट्र शासन , जिल्हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन , बीड जिल्हा - २०१३, २०१४ , अर्थ व सांख्यिकी संचालनालय .
- 11 Vinod Kumar Yadv ,Niranjan Kumar ,Santosh Ghosh ,Kanwardeep Sing :Indian thermal power plant challenges and remedies via application of modified data envelopment analysis , International Transactions In Operational Research
12. District Census Handbook , Beed, Government of India .



## Corporate Governance And Mandatory Board Committees: An Empirical Study In Indian Context

DR. ANU JAIN ([anujain0801@gmail.com](mailto:anujain0801@gmail.com)), 9871060017(Bj-74 east, Shalimar Bagh delhi-88)

DR. HEMA GUPTA ([hemagupta212@gmail.com](mailto:hemagupta212@gmail.com)), 9868440845, (Bk-57 west, Shalimar Bagh delhi-88)

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR IN ADITI MAHAVIDYALAYA, UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

**ABSTRACT-** In order to improve corporate governance in Indian companies the Companies Act, 2013 has mandated the formation of four board committees for all listed companies and also for other classes of companies prescribed under the Rules. The objective of this study is to determine the compliance of various parameters related to these committees by selected 50 Indian listed companies from 10 different sectors for the year 2016-17. It was found that most of the companies complied with the selected parameters related to the mandatory committees.

**KEYWORDS** corporate governance, Companies Act 2013, Board Committees

### INTRODUCTION

The main objective of corporate governance is to include sound management policies as a constituent part of corporate structure in such a manner to ensure economic efficiency in the company in order to achieve the profit maximisation and the shareholder welfare.

Corporate governance is the application of best management practices, compliance of laws in true letter and spirit and adherence to ethical standard for effective management and distribution of the wealth and discharge of social responsibility for a sustainable development of all stakeholders.<sup>1</sup>

The importance of good corporate governance has increased because of rising disputes between ownership and management, lack of truthfulness and fairness in financial reporting done by auditors which lead to heavy losses on investors which diminished the trust of the investors in the financial viability of the company.

Corporate governance in India was guided by Clause 49 of the Listing Agreement before the introduction of The Companies Act, 2013. Progressive and transparent processes were introduced by the Companies Act 2013, which shall be beneficial for the stakeholders, directors as well as the management of the companies. For this, the Act has mandated the constitution of following four board committees for all listed companies and also for other classes of companies prescribed under the Rules:

1. Audit Committee
2. Nomination and Remuneration Committee
3. Stakeholders Relationship Committee
4. Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

This study aims to examine the status of compliance by 50 Indian Listed companies in relation to above mentioned four mandatory board committees for the year 2016-17.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Jawaher Al- Mudhaki & P.L. Joshi- they examined the composition, focus and functions of Audit Committees, the effects of meetings and the criterion used in the selection of members by Indian listed companies from 73 questionnaire responses. The study concludes that the concept of audit committee is not new in India but their formation is slow and their composition lacks independence.

Dr. Ahmed Mohsen Baidhani- this study examined the powers, function, responsibilities and relationships of Audit Committee within the structure of corporate governance. The study concluded that at present, the Audit Committee plays an important role in corporate governance with regards to the direction, control and accountability of the organization.

---

1. <sup>1</sup> Institute of Company Secretaries of India



Abdullahi Adamu Dodo- this paper examined the role and effectiveness of Audit Committee in relation to corporate failures, whether the failure is as a result of inefficiency of the Audit Committee. The finding showed that many corporate failures were linked with the inefficiency of the audit committees and that if audit committees were effective they could have avoided the occurrence of several corporate failures if they were efficient.

### **OBJECTIVES**

The Companies Act, 2013 provides for mandatory setting up of Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee, Stakeholders Relationship Committee and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee with a view to provide better corporate governance. This paper has the objective of determining the extent of compliance of setting up of these mandatory committees by selected 50 Indian listed companies for the year 2016-17.

### **SAMPLE SIZE**

The sample size is 50 Indian companies listed on BSE from 10 different sectors viz. ,Power, Oil& Gas , Banking ,. IT, Pharmaceutical, Steel, Transport, Telecommunication, FMCG and the Automobile sector.

### **SOURCES OF DATA**

The data has been collected from the annual reports of selected companies from their website.

### **ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS**

A detailed analysis with graphical presentation is being provided for each of the four mandatory committees as prescribed by the Companies Act, 2013.

#### **1. AUDIT COMMITTEE**

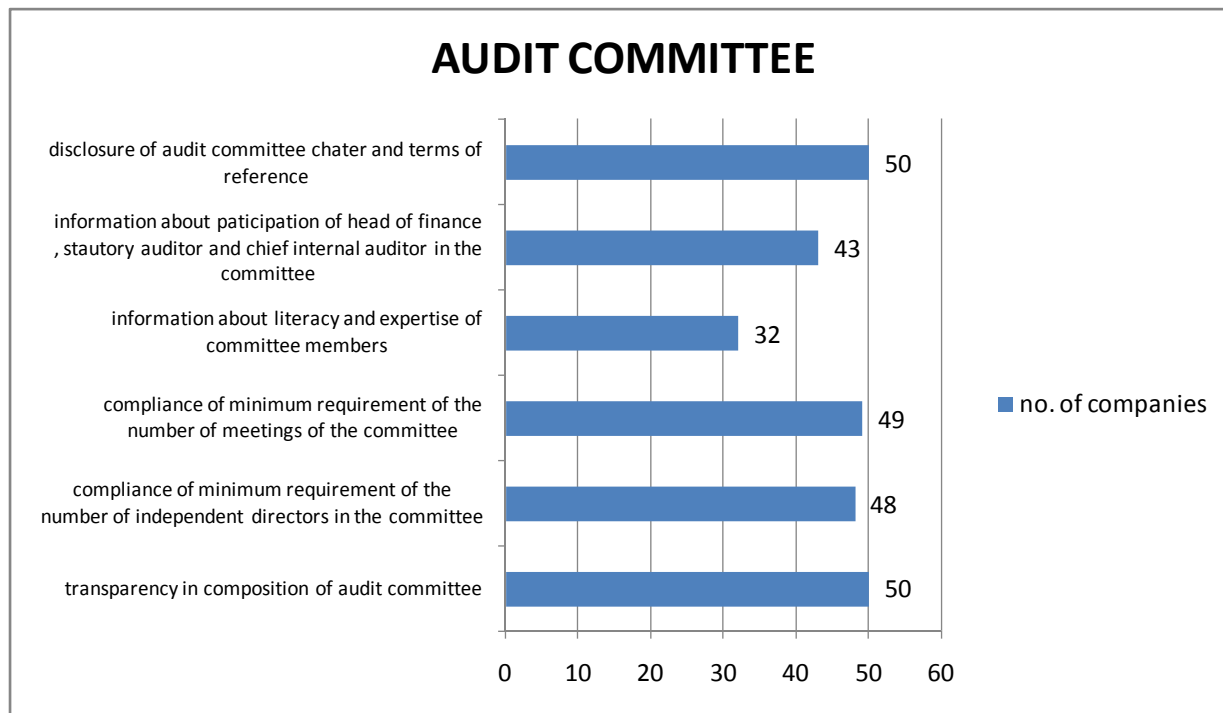
An Audit Committee is the key element in corporate governance process of any organisation. An Audit Committee consisting of independent directors can have control over management and thereby acting as a sort of assurance to the stakeholders that they will have full disclosure of correct information. The committee's function is one of supervising and monitoring the disclosure of financial information to ensure that the financial statements are correct, sufficient and credible. For this research the following parameters relating to Audit Committee are examined for sampled companies as disclosed in their annual report.

- Transparency in the composition of the Audit Committee.
- Compliance of minimum requirement of number of independent directors in the committee. The committee should consist of minimum three directors with independent directors forming the majority.
- Compliance with minimum requirement of number of meetings of the committee. The committee should meet at least four times in a year.
- Information about financial literacy and expertise of committee members.
- Information about participation of head of finance, statutory auditor and chief internal auditor in the committee meetings.
- Disclosure of charter and terms of reference of Audit Committee.

It was found that all 50 companies disclosed the composition and charter/terms of reference of their Audit Committee. More than 95 % of the selected companies complied with minimum number of independent directors and number of meetings of their Audit Committee. 32 companies disclosed the



information regarding the financial literacy of the members of the Committee. Information about participation of head of finance, statutory auditor and chief internal auditor in company meetings was disclosed by 43 companies. The above analysis is being presented in the following graph:

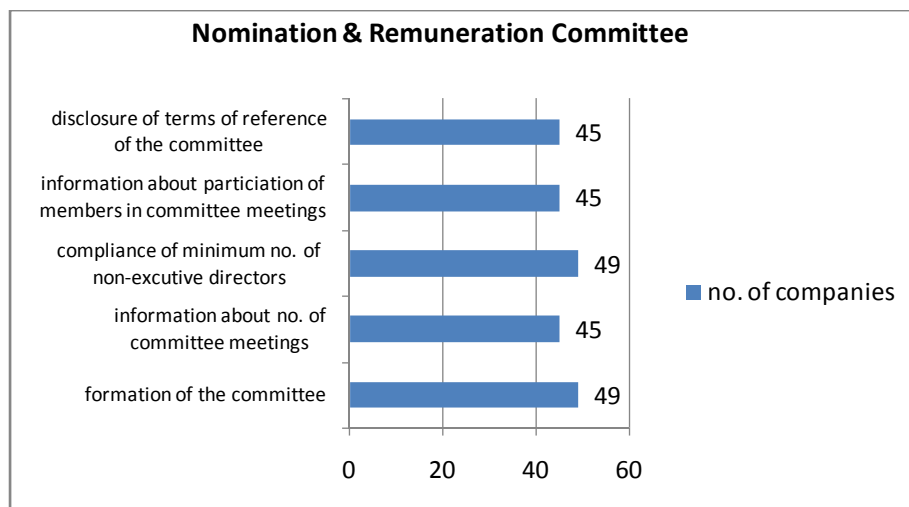


## 2. NOMINATION & REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

This committee is focused on evaluating the Board of Directors of its respective company and on examining the skills and characteristics that are needed in Board candidates and recommend their appointment to the Board. The objective of this committee is also to lay down a framework in relation to remuneration of the directors, key managerial personnel, senior management personnel and other employees. The following parameters relating to this committee are examined for this research:

- Disclosure regarding the formation of the committee.
- Information about number of committee meetings.
- Compliance of minimum number of non-executive directors in the committee. The committee should have three or more non-executive directors.
- Information about participation of all members in the committee meetings.
- Disclosure of terms of reference.

The study found that 49 companies formed Nomination and Remuneration Committee and complied with minimum requirement of number of non-executive directors in the committee. 45 companies disclosed the information regarding number of meetings, participation of members in the committee meetings and its terms of reference. This information is presented in the following graph:

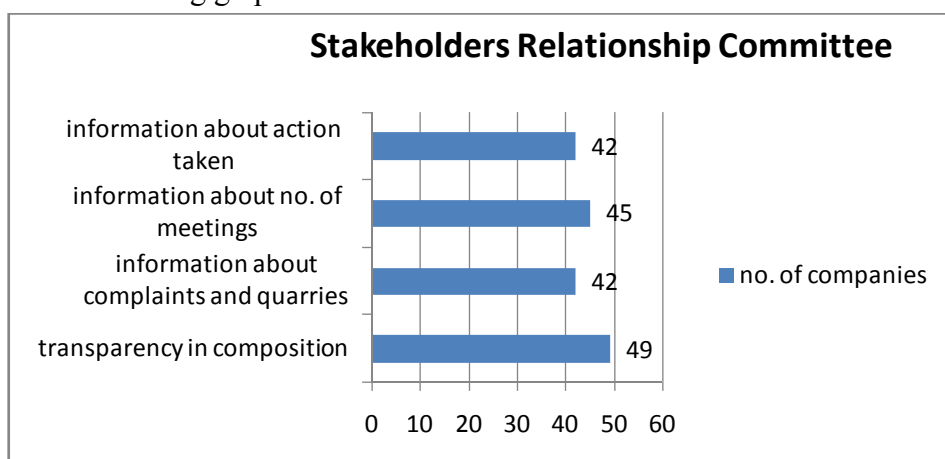


### 3. STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE

The Companies Act 2013 provides that companies with more than 1000 shareholders, debenture holders, deposit holders and any other security holders at any time during a financial year shall form Stakeholders Relationship Committee. This committee shall consider and resolve the grievances like transfer of shares, non receipt of Balance Sheet, non-receipt of declared dividend etc. of security holders of the company. The following parameters were examined regarding this committee:

- Transparency in composition of the committee
- Information about nature of complaints and quarries received
- Information about number of committee meetings
- Information about action taken.

It was found that 49 companies disclosed information about composition of the committee. 42 companies revealed the information about nature of complaints and quarries received and action taken there on. 45 companies gave information about no. of committee meetings. The above analysis is shown in the following graph:



### 4. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE

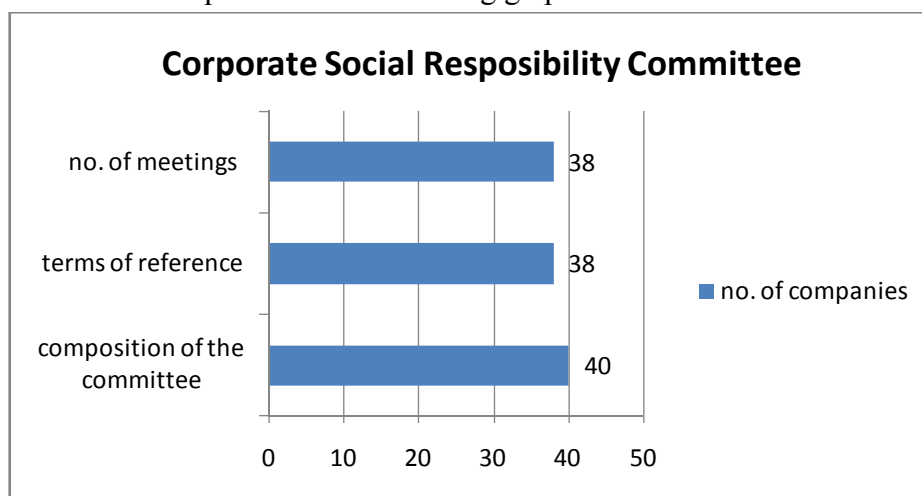
Every company having a net worth of Rs 500 cr. or more or turnover of Rs 1000 cr. or more a net profit of Rs 5cr. or more during any financial year shall constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board. The committee formulates and monitors CSR policy and the activities to be

undertaken by the companies. The committee should also regularly review the performance of the companies in the area of CSR.

The paper evaluates the CSR committees on the following parameters:

- Disclosure regarding composition of the committee
- Terms of the reference of the committee.
- Disclosure regarding no. of committee meetings.

The study shows that 40 companies formed a CSR committee and 38 companies disclosed the information regarding terms of reference and number of meetings of CSR committee. This information is depicted in the following graph:



## CONCLUSION

After detailed study of annual reports of selected 50 Indian listed companies, it can be concluded that most of the companies have complied with the formation of mandatory committees as required by Companies Act, 2013.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Jawaher Al-Mudhaki & P.L.Joshi**, The Role and Functions of Audit Committees in the Indian Corporate Governance: Empirical findings, International Journal of Auditing 8(1), June 2004.
- Dr. Ahmed Mohsen Al-Baidhani**, The Role of the Audit Committee In Corporate Governance: Descriptive study, SSRN Electronic Journal Oct, 2014.
- Nikos Vafeas**, The Nature of Board Nominating Committees and their Role in Corporate Governance, Journal of Business Finance and Accounting.
- Abdullahi Adamu Dodo**, Corporate collapse and the Role of Audit Committees: a Case Study of Lehman Brothers, World Journal of Social Sciences, Volume 7 No. 1 March 2017, pp19-29.
- M.Bhasin**, Audit Committee Mechanism to Improve Corporate Governance ; Evidence from A Developing Country , Modern economy Volume 3 No.7 2012 pp 856-872.
- Andrei Razvan Crisan , Melinda Timea Fulop** , The Role of the Audit Committee in Corporate Governance – A Case Study for a Sample of Companies Listed on BSE and the London Stock Exchange- FTSE 100, Procedia Economic and finance Volume 15 ,2014 pp1033-1041

चीनी वस्तूंचे भारतीय बाजारपेठांवरील आक्रमण आणि भारतातील कीरकोळ विक्रेते . एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन

डॉ. प्रशांत म. पुराणिक

गुरुकूल कला, वाणिज्य व वीज्ञान महाविद्यालय

नांदा, ता: कोरपना, जिल्हा: चंद्रपूर

गोषवारा:

भारतीय ग्राहकांचे परकीय अथवा विदेशी कंपन्यांप्रती आकर्षण अगदी अफलातुन आहे. मेड इन चायना, मेड इन यु.एस.ए., मेड इन जपान, मेड इन यु.एस.एस.आर., मेड इन जर्मनी, मेड इन डेनमार्क, मेड इन हॉंगकॉंग, मेड इन इंग्लंड, मेड इन कोरीया इत्यादी देशांनी उत्पादित केलेल्या वस्तु चांगल्या नव्हे तर सर्वोत्कृष्ट दर्जाच्या असतात असा गोड परंतु चुकीचा समज आजच्या भारतीय ग्राहकांमध्ये खोलवर रुजलेला आहे. या सर्व विदेशी वस्तूंच्या ब्रॅंडपैकी मेड इन चायना या ब्रॅंडवर भारतीय ग्राहकांचा सर्वात जास्त विश्वास बसलेला आहे, नव्हे तर या ब्रॅंडने भारतीय ग्राहकांच्या मनात कायमचे स्थान प्राप्त केले आहे. चीनने अंदाजे दोन दशकांपासून भारतीय बाजारपेठांवर कब्जा केला आहे. भारतातील कीरकोळ विक्रेत्यांना याचा नाहक त्रास सहन करावा लागत आहे. भविष्यात भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेलादेखील चीननीर्मित वस्तूंमुळे गंभीर परीणाम भोगावे लागतील. यासाठी सरकारने योग्य उपाययोजना करण्याची अत्यंत आवश्यकता आहे.

बीजशब्द : दरडोई उत्पन्न, व्युहरचना, वित्तीय, क्रयशक्ती, निर्बंध

प्रस्तावना:

भारताला स्वातंत्र्य लाभून आज सत्तर वर्ष पुर्ण झाली आहेत. स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर सुरुवातीच्या सरासरी सात ते आठ पंचवार्षिक योजनांमध्ये भारताने केवळ कृषी आणि कृषीवैषयक उद्योगांच्या विकासासाठी जास्त प्रयत्न केलेत. अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासासाठी औद्योगीकरणाशीवाय अन्य पर्याय नाही हे सत्य सरकारला फार उशीरा कळले. आज मात्र भारताने औद्योगीकरणाच्या क्षेत्रात मोठी प्रगती केली आहे. यामध्ये लक्ष्मीप्रसाद मित्तल, अनील व मुकेश अंबानी, अजीज प्रेमजी, रतन टाटा, कीर्लोस्कर, गोदरेज, अदाणी इत्यादी ख्यातनाम उद्योजकांचा समावेश करावा लागेल. परंतु अन्य देशांच्या तुलनेत भारताची निर्यात अद्यापदेखील कमीच आहे. भारतात दरवर्षी होणारी आयात जास्त व निर्यात कमी आहे. या वीषम अनुपातामुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेने प्रगत देशांप्रमाणे सर्वोच्च प्रगती केली नाही. भारताच्या प्रगतीसाठी ही एक गंभीर समस्या ठरू शकते.

भारत वीकसनशील देश असून येथील अर्थव्यवस्था ही मीश्र स्वरूपाची आहे. आर्थिक विषमता हा या देशाचे एक वैशिष्ट्य आहे. या देशांतील जनता ही प्रामुख्याने श्रीमंत, उच्च मध्यमवर्गीय, मध्यमवर्गीय व गरीब या चार विभागात विभागली जाते. हे चारही वर्ग आज विदेशी वस्तूंकडे मोठ्या प्रमाणात आकर्षिले जात आहेत. परिणामतः भारतातील व्यवसायाचा उपयोग विदेशी कंपन्यांना होत आहे. आपल्या देशांतील जास्तीत जास्त चलन विदेशांत जात आहे. या चलनाचा उपयोग ते स्वतःची अर्थव्यवस्था बळकट करण्यासाठी करत आहेत. भारतातील जास्तीत जास्त चलन ते स्वतःची सुरक्षायंत्रणा आणि पायाभुत सुविधा वाढवण्यासाठी करत आहेत. चीनसारखा साम्यवादी देश आज याच कारणामुळे महासत्ता म्हणून ख्यातनाम झाला आहे.

संशोधनाचे उद्देश:

विदेशी वस्तूंच्या आक्रमणामुळे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर होणारे विपरीत परिणाम अभ्यासणे हे या संशोधनाचे प्रमुख उद्देश आहे.

संशोधनाची मर्यादा:

चायना मेड वस्तूंच्या वीक्रीमुळे भारतातील कीरकोळ वीक्रेत्यांवर होणारे परिणाम अभ्यासण्यापर्यंत हे संशोधन मर्यादीत राहणार आहे.

गृहीतकृत्य:

चीनी वस्तूंच्या भारतीय बाजारपेठांवरील आक्रमणाचा फार मोठा फटका येथील कीरकोळ वीक्रेत्यांना बसला आहे. संशोधन पद्धती:

संबंधित संशोधनासाठी प्रामुख्याने द्वितीय स्रोतांचा वापर केल्या गेला आहे. यात विविध तज्ञ लेखकांची पुस्तके, प्रकाशित व अप्रकाशित साहित्य, वेबसाईट्स इत्यादी साधनांचा वापर केला गेला आहे.

चीनचा भारतीय बाजारपेठांमध्ये प्रवेश:

साधारणतः दोन दशकांपूर्वी भारतीय बाजारपेठांकडे चीनचे लक्ष्य गेले. तेव्हा अर्थतज्ञ व पंतप्रधान डॉ. मनमोहन सिंग यांनी एल. पी. जी. ची मदत घेतल्यास भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा स्थिर विकास होईल, असे भाकीत केले होते. या एल. पी. जी. चा अर्थ प्रामुख्याने उदारीकरण, खाजगीकरण आणि जागतिकीकरण असा होतो. या धोरणाचा लाभ चीनने भारतीय बाजारपेठांमध्ये शीरकाव करण्यासाठी करून घेतला. उदारीकरणाच्या धोरणाला चालना देण्यासाठी मुक्त बाजारपेठेची संकल्पना डॉ. मनमोहन सिंग यांनी मांडल्यामुळे भारतातील आयातीवरील करामध्ये कपात करावी लागली. मुक्त बाजारपेठा ही अशी आर्थिक योजना आहे की, ज्यामध्ये बाजारपेठेतील कोणत्याही व्यवहारावर कोणतेही नियंत्रण व बंधन नसते. मुक्त बाजारपेठांच्या प्रमुख वैशिष्ट्यांमध्ये उत्पादन व विक्री कर, इतर कर, अनुदान, परवान्याशिवाय व्यवसाय व उद्योग स्थापन करण्याची मुभा इत्यादी सवलतींचा मुक्त वापर केला जातो. —१. चीनसारख्या दुस-या देशांतील बाजारपेठा काबीज करण्यात हातखंड असलेल्या देशाने या संधीचे सोने केले व एकएक करून अनेक घरगुती उपयोगाच्या वस्तू भारतीय बाजारपेठांमध्ये आणल्यात. यातील काही वस्तू ईलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स व इलेक्ट्रीकल्स स्वरूपाच्या होत्या. जसे, एल.ई.डी. बल्ब सीरीज, एल.सी.डी. बल्ब, मोबाईल्स, प्लॅस्टिक खेळणी, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स खेळणी, प्लॅस्टिक डीस्पोझाल्स, नायलॉन हॅगींग रोप, ईलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाद्य इत्यादी. भारतीय ग्राहक या वस्तु खरेदी करण्यात स्वतःला धन्य मानु लागला. आपल्या अद्भुत अशा आकर्षक व्युहरचनेमुळे चीनने भारतात यशस्वी प्रवेश केला आहे. घरोघरी चीनी वस्तु खरेदी केल्या जात आहेत. भारतातील उत्पादक मात्र स्वतःच्या वस्तूची वीक्री करण्यासाठी अक्षरशः झगडत आहेत. तर चीनी वस्तूंचे उत्पादक मात्र भारतात कायमस्वरूपी स्थायी झाले आहेत. —२.

चीनची भारतीय बाजारपेठांमधील व्यावसायिक व्युहरचना:

चीनने भारतीय बाजारपेठांमधील व्यावसायिक व्युहरचना ठरवीतांना सर्वप्रथम भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा सुक्ष्म रीतीने अभ्यास केला. यात प्रामुख्याने जनतेचे दरडोई उत्पन्न, त्यांच्या राहणीमानाचा दर्जा, त्यांचे ढोबळ उत्पन्न, त्यांच्या राहणीमानाचा दर्जा, त्यांचे ढोबळ उत्पन्न, त्यांच्या वस्तूंची वीक्रीच्या आवडीनीवडी, त्यांचे वीशीष्ट ब्रॅंडची वीक्रीचे आकर्षण, त्यांचे नवीन वस्तूंची वीक्रीचे आकर्षण, देशांतील विविध वस्तूंचे घाटक वीक्रीचे, त्यांची एकूण संख्या, त्यांची मानसिकता, देशांतील विविध वस्तूंचे कीरकोळ वीक्रीचे, त्यांची एकूण संख्या, त्यांची मानसिकता, देशांतील विविध वस्तूंचे एकूण उत्पादक, त्यांच्या वीपणन संशोधनाची पद्धती, त्यांची बाजारपेठेतील व्युहरचना, त्यांचा उत्पादन खर्च, त्यांचा



जाहीरातीवरील एकूण खर्च, त्यांची धोका सहन करण्याची शक्ती, त्यांच्या वस्तू संवर्धनाविषयी असलेल्या वीवीध व्युहरचना, देशांतील वीवीध बँका व संस्था, उत्पादनकार्यासाठी देत असलेले एकूण कर्ज, देशांतील वीपणनाशी संबंधीत वीवीध कायदे, देशाचे उत्पादन वीषयक कर धोरण इत्यादी. या सर्व बाबींव्यतीरीक्त चीनने आपल्या देशांतील परराष्ट्रीय धोरणाचासुद्धा सुक्ष्म अभ्यास करून भारतीय बाजारपेठांमध्ये शीरकाव केला. मुक्त बाजारपेठ या संकल्पनेनुसार चीनने भारतात व्यापार करण्यास सुरुवात केली आहे. परंतु भारतातील परराष्ट्रीय धारणांतील तृटींमुळे आपण चीनच्या वाढतच जाणा—या व्यापाराला अद्यापदेखील थांबवू शकलो नाही.—३. बाजारपेठांतील स्पर्धांचा आणि वीपणनरणीतींचा योग्य अभ्यास केल्यामुळे त्यांनी आपल्या वस्तूंमध्ये वैशिष्ट्यीकृत धोरणांचा अवलंब केला. यातील काही धोरणे पुढीलप्रमाणे:

वापरा आणि फेका धोरण

कमी कीमत धोरण

गरीब व मध्यमवर्गीय व्यक्तींची क्रयशक्ती वाढवीणारे धोरण

वस्तूंची वीक्री वाढवीण्याचे धोरण

वीकृत्योत्तर सेवा देण्याची गरज नसणारे धोरण

अंतर्गत स्पर्धा नसणारे धोरण

उत्कृष्ट दर्जाचे धोरण

घाउक व कीरकोळ वीकृत्यांशी उत्कृष्ट सहसंबंध प्रस्थापीत करण्याचे धोरण

ग्राहकांच्या आवडीनीवडीनुसार उत्पादन करण्याचे धोरण

वस्तू संवर्धनाच्या योजना देण्याची गरज नसणारे धोरण

जाहिरात खर्च कमी करण्याचे धोरण

दर्जा नियंत्रण वीभागाची जबाबदारी वाढवीण्याचे धोरण

चीनने भारतीय बाजारपेठांमध्ये यशस्वीरीत्या चतुरपणे केलेल्या घुसखोरीचा नाहक त्रास भारतीय उत्पादकांना व कीरकोळ वीकृत्यांना होत आहे. सुईपासुन ते खेळण्यापर्यंत, ईलेक्ट्रॉनिक गॅझेट्स, हीटींग पॅड्स, दिवाळीचे फटाके इत्यादी सर्व वस्तु भारतीय ब्रॅडपेक्षा चीनी ब्रॅडच्या वस्तु जास्तीत जास्त प्रमाणात वीकल्या जातात. चीनी वस्तूंची कीमत ही भारतीय वस्तूपेक्षा २० ते ७० टक्के ने कमी असते. कमी कीमतीव्यतीरीक्त मोठ्या प्रमाणात उपलब्धता आणि वीवीधता या गुणांमुळे बाजारपेठांमध्ये ग्राहक चीनी वस्तूंची खरेदी करण्यास प्राधान्य देत आहेत.—४. हा नाहक त्रास अभ्यासणे हा संबंधीत संशोधनाचा महत्वाचा टप्पा आहे.

चीनच्या वस्तूंच्या भारतीय बाजारपेठांवरील आक्रमणाचा कीरकोळ वीकृत्यांना बसलेला फटका:

चीनने आपल्या उत्कृष्ट व्युहरचनेमुळे तसेच प्रतीस्पर्धांच्या नीयोजनावर लक्ष ठेउन आपली स्वतःची वेगळी शैली वीकसीत केल्यामुळे भारतीय बाजारपेठांवर अक्षरशः अधीराज्य गाजवले आहे. सुरुवातीला केवळ काही घरगुती वस्तू बाजारपेठेत आणल्यानंतर चीनने आपल्या देशांतील हंगामी स्वरूपाने वीक्री करणा—या कीरकोळ वीकृत्यांशी व लहान उद्योगांशी गळेकापु स्पर्धा करणे सुरू केले आहे. मोबाईल्स, ईलेक्ट्रॉनिक वस्तू, पॉवर सेक्टर, खाद्यान्न व शेतीवीषयक उत्पादने, माहिती तंत्रज्ञान, वाहन उद्योग इत्यादी वस्तूवर येत्या दशकांमध्ये चीनने नीर्वीवाद अस्तीत्व गाजवले आहे.—५. याव्यतीरीक्त प्रामुख्याने राखी उद्योग, पीचकारी उद्योग, रंग उद्योग, फटाका उद्योग, पतंग व मांजा उद्योग, खाद्य उद्योग, स्नेहभेट उद्योग, चप्पा फ्रेम उद्योग इत्यादी. वापरा व फेका ही संकल्पना स्वभावात भीनल्यामुळे तसेच भारतीय वस्तूंच्या कीमतीच्या तुलनेत चीनच्या वस्तूंच्या कीमती अत्यंत कमी असल्यामुळे भारतीय ग्राहक उपरोक्त वस्तू खरेदी करतांना चीनीनीर्मित वस्तूंना अधिक प्राथमीकता देतांना आढळतात. भारतीय उद्योगकांसाठी हे एक मोठे आव्हानाच आहे.



भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसमोर आज नानाविध समस्या उभ्या आहेत. यातील सर्वात मोठी समस्या म्हणजे वाढती बेरोजगारी होय. शीक्षणाच्या संधी मोठ्या प्रमाणात उपलब्ध असल्यामुळे आज भारतात विविध वीद्यापीठातून विविध अभ्यासक्रमात स्नातक व स्नातकोत्तर पदवी घेणा—या वीद्यार्थ्यांची संख्या दीवसेंदीवस वाढतच आहे. त्या तुलनेत औद्योगीकरणाच्या विकासाचा दर हा मात्र कमी आहे. या विषम अनुपातामुळे आपल्या देशांतील बेरोजगारीचा प्रश्न अधिकच बीकट होत चालला आहे. परीणामतः भारतातील तरूणाईला उद्योगाकडे वळण्याशीवाय अन्य कोणताही पर्याय उपलब्ध नाही. औद्योगीकरणामुळे भारतातील बेकारी, पर्यावरणाचा —हास आणि सरकारच्या तीजोरीवर पडणारा अतीरिक्त भार यांसारखे प्रश्न सुटू शकतात.—६. चीनने बाजारपेठेत आणलेल्या वस्तूंच्या स्पर्धेला कसे सामोरे जायचे? हे भारतीय नवउद्योजकांसाठी व कीरकोळ वीक्रेत्यांसाठी एक मोठे आव्हानच आहे. वाढतच जाणारी श्रमीकांची मजुरी, भांडवलाचा अभाव, व्यावसायिक शिक्षण देणा—या संस्थांची मर्यादीत संख्या, नैसर्गिक स्रोतांचा गैरवापर इत्यादी कारणांमुळे भारतीय तरूण अद्यापदेखील औद्योगीकरणाचा स्वीकार करायला तयार नाही.—७.

गृहितकृत्याची पडताळणी:

चीनी वस्तूंच्या भारतीय बाजारपेठांवरील आक्रमणाचा फार मोठा फटका येथील कीरकोळ वीक्रेत्यांना बसला आहे.

भारताच्या इतीहासावर दृष्टीक्षेप टाकल्यास लक्षात घेण्यासारखी एक अत्यंत महत्वाची बाब म्हणजे इंग्रजांनी व्यापार करण्यासाठी ई. स. १६०० मध्ये ईस्ट इंडीया कंपनीची स्थापना केली. त्यानंतर त्यांनी अनेक उद्योगांवर स्वतःचे नीर्बंध लावले आणि भारतावर तब्बल ३५० वर्षे राज्य केले. आज भारतीय बाजारपेठांवरील वीदेशी व प्रामुख्याने चीनी वस्तूंच्या आक्रमणामुळे भारतातील कीरकोळ उद्योजकांना व कीरकोळ वीक्रेत्यांना मोठ्या समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. चीनच्या अत्यंत उत्कृष्ट अशा व्युहरचनात्मक नियोजनामुळे त्यांनी भारतीय बाजारपेठा अक्षरशः काबीज केल्या आहेत. अन्यथा भारतातील लहान उद्योजक व वीक्रेते हे आव्हान पेलू शकणार नाही. असे झाले तर केवळ सत्तर वर्षांपुर्वी स्वतंत्र झालेला आपला देश पुन्हा चीनी वस्तूंचा गुलाम होऊ शकतो. या माहितीवरून संबंधीत संशोधनातील गृहितकृत्य हे पुर्णतः सत्य आहे, हे स्पष्ट होते.

शीफारशी:

भारतीय बाजारपेठांमध्ये चीननीर्मीत वस्तूंनी तसेच अन्य वीदेशी वस्तूंनी केलेल्या आक्रमणाचा फटका येथील लहान उद्योजक आणि कीरकोळ वीक्रेत्यांना आणखी बसु नये यासाठी काही शीफारशी द्याव्याश्या वाटतात. त्यातील प्रमुख शीफारशी पुढीलप्रमाणे:

१. सरकारने वीदेशी वस्तूंच्या भारतातील व्यापारास काही नीर्बंध लावावेत. ज्यातील प्रमुख नीर्बंध हा भारतातील लहान उद्योजक आणि वीक्रेत्यांशी स्पर्धेला मज्जाव घालणे हा असावा.
२. उदारीकरणामुळे अनेक वीदेशी ब्रॅंडने भारतीय बाजारपेठांमध्ये आपले स्थान कायम केले आहे. सरकारने उदारीकरणाच्या धोरणात काही प्रमाणात शिथीलता आणावी.
३. भारतात व्यापार करण्यासाठी येउ ईच्छीणा—या वीदेशी कंपन्यांवर जास्त प्रमाणात कर आकारणी केल्यास त्यांच्या भारतातील बाजारपेठांवर अधीराज्य गाजवण्याची मनीषा कमी होऊ शकते.
४. वापरा आणि फेका संकल्पनेचा आज भारतीय ग्राहक गुलाम झाला आहे. या संकल्पनेमुळे आज भारतातील उद्योजकांना व वीक्रेत्यांना बाजारपेठेत तीव्र स्पर्धेला सामोरे जावे लागत आहे. ही संकल्पना प्रत्यक्ष कृतीत उतरविल्यास भारताच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासासाठी अत्यंत घातक बाब ठरू शकते, ही बाब ग्राहकांना कळण्यासाठी विविध उपदेश करणा—या जाहीरातींचा वापर केला जाऊ शकतो.
५. वीदेशी वस्तू टाळा व स्वदेशी वस्तूंचा स्वीकार करा या वीषयावर शाळा व महाविद्यालयांमध्ये वादवीवाद स्पर्धा, व्याख्यान, सेमीनार्स, कॉन्फरन्सेस, वर्कशॉप्सचे आयोजन केल्यास तरूण वर्ग वीदेशी ब्रॅन्डच्या वस्तूंपेवजी स्वदेशी वस्तूंचा स्वीकार करतील.
६. सामाजिक माध्यमांद्वारे वीदेशी वस्तूंच्या खरेदीचे तोटे समाजातील वीवीध स्तरातील जनतेपर्यंत पोहोचणे आवश्यक आहे. यासाठी बातम्या देणा—या वाहिन्या, वर्तमानपत्रे, मासीके, नीयतकालीके, पाक्षीके, खाजगी व सार्वजनीक वाहिन्या, रेडीओ इत्यादी माध्यमांचा उपयोग केला जाऊ शकतो.



७. केन्द्र सरकारने राज्य सरकारकडून दरवर्षी वीशीष्ट कालावधीमध्ये वीवीथ वीदेशी प्रमंडळांनी भारतीय बाजारपेठेत केलेल्या एकूण व्यापाराची आकडेवारी सामान्य जनतेला सहज कधीही अभ्यासता येईल अशा माध्यमांद्वारे प्रकाशीत करावी. यासाठी सामाजिक माध्यमांची आणि सामाजिक आंतरजाल यांची मदत घेतली जावी.
८. चीनसारख्या वीदेशी कंपन्यांनी भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा पुर्ण अभ्यास केल्यानंतरच भारतीय बाजारपेठांमध्ये आपल्या वस्तू वीक्रीसाठी आणल्या. भारतीय उद्योजकांना व कीरकोळ वीक्रेत्यांना स्पर्धेत आपले वर्चस्व प्रस्थापीत करायचे असल्यास चीनच्या व्यवसायवीषयक व्युहरचनांचा योग्य अभ्यास करावा लागेल. चीनच्या व्युहरचनेला शह देण्यासाठी स्वतःची वेगळी भेदात्मक व्यावसायीक व्युहरचना तयार करावी लागेल.
९. सरकारने प्रत्येक राज्यात वीदेशी वस्तूंचा बाजारपेठेतील व्युहरचनेवर लक्ष ठेवण्यासाठी काही तज्ञ व्यक्तींच्या समितीची नीवड करावी. या समितीने योग्य वीपणन संशोधन करावे व दर महिन्यांत त्या संशोधनाचा गोषवारा केंद्र सरकारला द्यावा.
१०. वणिज्य व व्यवस्थापन शाखेतील वीपणन वीषयामध्ये वीदेशी कंपन्यांनी भारतीय बाजारपेठांतील वीपणनवीषयक व्युहरचना या प्रकरणाचा समावेश करावा.

निष्कर्ष:

भारत हा कृषीप्रधान देश असून येथील अर्थव्यवस्था मीश्र स्वरूपाची आहे. आर्थिक वीषमता असल्यामुळे ग्राहकांच्या वस्तुनिवडीवीषयक आवडीनीवडींमध्ये कमालीची वीवीधता आढळते. परंतु असे असले तरी वीदेशी वस्तूंप्रती भारतीय ग्राहकांचे आकर्षण सर्व प्रवर्गातून एकच आहे. या प्रमुख कारणांमुळे आज अनेक वीदेशी कंपन्यांनी भारतीय बाजारपेठांवर वर्चस्व राखले आहे. या वीदेशी कंपन्यांमध्ये सर्वात जास्त व्यवसाय चीननीर्मीत वस्तू करत आहेत. याचे कारण भारतीय ग्राहकांना चीनने लावलेली वापरा व फेका ही सवय हे आहे. खरेदी करण्यासाठी अगदी स्वस्त असल्यामुळे आपल्या देशांतील ग्राहक मुख्यत्वे चीननीर्मीत वस्तू खरेदी करण्यास प्राधान्य देत आहेत. परंतु भारतातील उद्योजक व कीरकोळ वीक्रेते चीनने तयार केलेल्या व्यावसायीक व्युहरचनेमुळे अक्षरशः होरपळून नीघत आहेत. कारण चीन हंगामी स्वरूपाचा व्यवसाय करणा—या अल्पवीतधारक उद्योजक व कीरकोळ वीक्रेत्यांशीदेखील स्पर्धा करत आहे. जसे राखी, रंग व पीचकारी, फटाके, आकाशकंदील, वीद्युतबल्बमाळा, पतंग व मांजा उद्योग इत्यादी.

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या वीकासासाठी चीनसारख्या घुसखोरी करणा—या वीदेशी कंपन्यांना बाजारपेठांमध्ये स्थान देणे, ही एक मोठी धोक्याची घंटा होउ शकते. त्यामुळे सरकारने ह्या समस्येकडे दुर्लक्ष न करता वेळीच योग्य पाउले उचलण्याची आज नीतांत गरज नीर्माण झाली आहे. अन्यथा तब्बल ३५० वर्षे इंग्रजांच्या गुलामगीरीत राहिलेला भारत देश पुन्हा एकदा परकीय वस्तूंच्या आक्रमणाला बळी पडण्याची शक्यता नाकारता येणार नाही. हे भाकीत जर सत्य झाले तर डॉ. ए. पी. जे. अब्दुल कलाम यांचे २०२० पर्यंत भारताला महासत्ता बनवण्याचे स्वप्न केवळ स्वप्नच बनून राहील. ते कधीही पुर्ण होउ शकणार नाही.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1.m.economictimes.com/news/economy/foreign-trade/how-chinese-companies-are-beatingindia-in-its-own-trade-backyard/articleshow/62033394.cms
- 2.www.smetimes.in>in-depth>jul>impact-of-cheap-chinese-products-on-the-indian-economy
- 3.idsa.in/strategicanalysis/IndianForeignpolicyandChina-hvpant-1006
- 4.www.mapsofIndia.com/my-India/business/impact-of-chinese-goods-on-Indian-industries
- 5.m.economictimes.com/news/economy/foreign-trade/china-dominates-Indianhomes-markets-and-economy-as-trade-deficit-widens/articleshow/59611452.cms
- 6.www.studymode.com/subjects/need-for-industrialization-india-the-latest-trends-and-it's-impact-on-economy-of-india-page1.html
- 7.https://www.quora.com/india-what-are-the-40-major-problems-india-is-facing-today-and-why

## सेवा विपणनाची व्यापकता व सेवेचे वर्गीकरण

प्रा. राजेश एस. डोंगरे

गुरुकुल कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, नांदा  
ता. कोरपना, जि. चंद्रपुर

गोषवारा -

सेवा हि संकल्पना हि व्यापक स्वरूपाची असुन वस्तु किंवा उत्पादना पासुन ती भिन्न स्वरूपाची असते. जनतेचा चैनीकडे वाढलेला कल पाहता लोकांचा त्यांच्या उत्पन्नातील मोठा भाग हा सेवेवरच खर्च केला जातो. महणजेच ग्राहक हाच सेवेच्या उत्पादन प्रक्रियेचा एक भाग आहे. सेवेपासुनच कितपत फायदा मिळेल हेही निश्चितपणे सांगता येते नाही कारण सेवा ही फायद्यापेक्षाही समाधान देण्याची बाब अधिक आहे. आजच्या जिवनमान उंचावलेल्या समाजामध्ये किंवा जगामध्ये सेवेची व्यापकता किंवा महत्त्व दिवसेंदिवस वाढतच आहे व ही वाढती सेवेची मागणी पूर्ण करण्याकरीता नविन नविन सेवा संस्थेचा उगम होत आहे व या सेवेची पुर्तता करण्यासाठी सेवेचे विपणन करणे गरजेचे आहे. त्यामुळेच सेवांचे विपणन करणे हेही सद्यस्थितीतील एक आव्हानच होय. अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासामध्ये सेवा विपणनाचा किंवा क्षेत्राचा वाटा इतर क्षेत्राच्या तुलनेत बराच जास्त वाढत आहे.

**बिजशब्द :-** सेवेची मागणी, अर्थव्यवस्था, सेवा क्षेत्र, सेवेतील वाढ, गरजेचे समाधान, स्पर्धेचे युग

**प्रस्तावना :-**

संपूर्ण देशात परिवर्तनाची लाट आल्याचे निदर्शनास येते म्हणुनच हल्लीच्या युगाला परिवर्तनाचे युग असेही संबोधले जाते. व्यापार उद्योगाचे स्वरूप पूर्वी सारखे राहिलेले नाही तर या संपूर्ण बदलाचा परिणाम म्हणुन देशातल्या विविध प्रकारची कार्यक्षेत्रे अस्तित्वात आलीत या सर्व कार्यक्षेत्रामधील सेवा क्षेत्र हे अत्यंत महत्वाचे क्षेत्र समजले जाते. आजचे युग स्पर्धेचे युग असुन प्रत्येक क्षेत्रातील स्पर्धा ही सातत्याने वाढत आहे. विविध वस्तुच्या मागणीत व मागणीतील वैविध्यात नियमितपणे वाढ होत असतानाच सेवेची मागणी सुध्दा तितकीच तत्परतेने वाढत आहे. परिणामी देशातील सेवा उद्योगांमध्ये वेगाने वाढ होत आहे.

विविध सेवांची निर्मिती व वितरण केले जात असतांना देखील सेवेची आवश्यकता अधिकाधिक वाढत चालली आहे नवनविन सेवाक्षेत्रे स्थापित होणे स्वभाविक झाले आहे. सध्यास्थितीत सेवा विपणनाचे क्षेत्र बरेच व्यापक झालेले आढळते, ग्राहकांच्या आवडी-निवडीतील बदलती जीवनशैली लक्षात घेता नविन-नविन सेवा पुरविल्या जात आहे आजच्या स्पर्धेच्या युगात वस्तु केवळ निर्मिती करुण भागता नाही तर त्या वस्तुला उत्कृष्ट बांधणी सवेषून, आकार, रंग, व घरपोच पुरविल्या जातात त्यामुळे वस्तु निर्मिती पेक्षा त्यावरील सेवेमध्ये खर्च अधिक आहे. असे म्हटल्यास वावगे ठरणार नाही. इतके सेवा विपणाचे क्षेत्र व्यापक झालेले आहे.

**सेवा विपणनाची व्यापकता :-**

**खालील मुद्यावरून सेवा विपणनाची व्यापकता अधिक स्पष्ट होईल,**

- **व्यक्तीगत सेवा क्षेत्र:-** घरगुती सेवा पुरविणाऱ्या अनेक संस्था आपल्या ग्राहकांना विविध सेवा पुरवित असतात. उदा. बंगल्यातील बांधकाम, घरांची स्वच्छता, वर्तमानपत्र, दुध, विविध खाद्य पदार्थांची घरपोच सेवा, सौंदर्य सेवा, आरोग्य सेवा या वैयक्तिकरित्या पुरविल्या जातात.
- **सोयी पुरविणारे सेवा स्त्रोत्र :-** ग्राहकांना वस्तु वितरणासोबतच त्या संबंधातील सेवा देखील पुरविल्या जातात त्यालाच सोयी पुरविणाऱ्या संस्था किंवा सेवा संस्था म्हटल्या जाते.
- **व्यावसायिक सेवा क्षेत्र :-** ज्या सेवा व्यवसायावर उपलब्ध असतात त्यांना व्यवसायाची सेवा क्षेत्रे असे म्हटले जाते. उदा. वितरण संस्था, व्यावसायिक सल्ला व तांत्रिक ज्ञान पुरविणाऱ्या संस्था इत्यादी.

➤ **ग्राहक सेवा क्षेत्र :-** अशा सेवा त्यांना ग्राहक आपल्या सुख व समाधानाच्या हेतुने मिळवित असतो त्यांना ग्राहक सेवा क्षेत्र म्हणतात. उदा. हॉटेल, नाट्यगृहे, वैद्यकीय सेवा क्षेत्रे इत्यादी.

**सेवेचे वर्गीकरण :-**

स्पर्धेत टिकावयाचे असल्यास उत्तमोत्तम सेवा या आवश्यक ठरतात. याचाच परिणाम म्हणून सेवा क्षेत्रामध्ये तिब्रगतिने वृद्धी होत आहे. जिथे उत्कृष्ट सेवा दिली जाते. तो उद्योग अल्पावधीतच भरभराटीला लागतो. या आधारावर सेवेचे वर्गीकरण पुढील प्रमाणे केले आहे.

- **व्यवसायासंबंधी सेवा :-** कुठल्याही उद्योगव्यवसायातून उत्पादित झालेल्या वस्तु या ग्राहकांपर्यंत पोहचविण्याकरीता ज्या सेवा पुरविल्या जातात. त्यालाच व्यवसाय उद्योगातील सेवा असे म्हटले जाते.
- **वाहतुक सेवा :-** वाहतुक सेवा ही विपणनातील महत्वपूर्ण घटक मानला जातो. कोणत्याही कारखान्यातील उत्पादित वस्तु ग्राहकांपर्यंत पोहचविण्याकरीता ज्या वाहतुक व्यवस्थेचा आधार घेतला जातो. त्यालाच वाहतुक सेवा म्हणतात.
- **दळणवळण सेवा :-** यालाच संदेशवहन सेवा असेही संबोधले जाते या सेवेमुळे व्यवसायाला गती प्राप्त झाली आहे. या देश विदेशातील सेवेची तातडीने देवाणघेवाण करता येते. उदा. टेलीफोन, इंटरनेट इत्यादी
- **समाजोपयोगी सेवा :-** ज्या सेवेतून समाजाला काही लाभ होतो त्यालाच या सेवा दिल्या जातात. यात घरपोच इंधन, पाणी पुरवठा व अलीकडील काळातील तयार चहा, नास्ता व जेवन घरपोच दिल्या जाते.
- **विमा व वित्त सेवा :-** देशातील जनतेला आर्थिकबाबी तसेच सुरक्षेची हमी देणाऱ्या संस्थेत ज्या सेवा पुरविल्या जातात, त्या प्रामुख्याने विमा प्रमंडळा द्वारे पुरविल्या जातात. या शिवाय आर्थिक सेवा पुरविणाऱ्या संस्था आज मोठ्या प्रमाणात पुढे आल्या आहे. यातील अधिकोषणसेवा (Mutual Fund) अग्रेसर मानली जाते.
- **पेशेवर सेवा :-** उद्योग व्यवसायातील सुयोग्य व्यवस्थापनासाठी ज्या सेवा पुरविल्या जातात त्यालाच पेशेवर सेवा असे म्हणतात. या सेवेला आधुनिक युगात अधिक महत्व आहे. लग्न समारंभापासून तर सर्व प्रकारचे कार्यक्रम पुरविणाऱ्या संस्था मोठ्या प्रमाणात कार्यरत आहेत.
- **शासनाद्वारे सेवा :-** देशातील जनतेला विविध प्रकारच्या सेवा शासनाद्वारे देखील पुरविल्या जातात यालाच शासनाद्वारे सेवा असे म्हणतात. यात प्रामुख्याने आरोग्य सेवा, परिक्षण क्षेत्र, शिक्षण क्षेत्र, संरक्षण सेवा इत्यादी.
- **मनोरंजन सेवा :-** मनोरंजन हा जिवनाचा अविभाज्य भाग समजल्या जातो. कामाच्या तणावातून मुक्त होण्याकरीताच अनेक मनोरंजन सेवा संस्था पुढे आलेल्या आहेत. यात अर्धी अर्थव्यवस्था व्यापुण टाकलेला चित्रपट उद्योग हा सर्वोच्च स्थानी आहे. या शिवाय यात मनोरंजन पार्लर जसे योग पार्लर, डिस्को पार्लर इत्यादी
- **सांपत्तीक सेवा पुरविणाऱ्या संस्था :-** आजच्या धकाधकिच्या जिवनात संपत्तीचा मोह हा सर्वांनाच आहे. पण या खरेदी किंवा विक्री करण्यासाठी योग्य सल्लागार संस्था पुढे आलेल्या आहेत. यात संपत्तीची खरेदी विक्री, भाडेकरू व्यवस्था, गुंतवणुक विषयक सल्ला इत्यादी सेवा पुरविल्या जातात व सामान्य जनतेकडून अल्प रक्कमेत कामे पूर्ण केली जाते.
- **विपणन सेवा :-** विपणनातून वस्तु उत्पादन ते अंतिम उपभोक्ता ही संपूर्ण शुखला संयुक्तपणे पार पाडण्याकरीता अनेक सेवांची आवश्यकता भासते. या सर्व सेवांचा विपणन सेवेत समावेश होतो.

**निष्कर्ष :-**



वरील प्रमाणे आज भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत सेवा क्षेत्राची व्यापकता व योगदान बरेच मोठ्या प्रमाणात असून त्या द्वारे जनतेला मोठ्या प्रमाणात सोयी व प्रामुख्याने समाधानाची प्राप्ती होत असते. त्या सोबतच सार्वजनिक उत्पादनामध्ये देखील मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ होत असते.

या शिवाय आजच्या आधुनिक युगात हॉटेल सेवा, कॅटरिंग सेवा, पर्यटन सेवा, प्रशिक्षण सेवा, वृद्धाश्रम, दुरुस्ती आणि घरगुती सहाय्यक सेवा, सफाई सेवा इत्यादी अनेक सेवा पुरविल्या जातात व त्या सेवेमुळे जनतेला मोठ्या प्रमाणात सोय व सुविधा उपलब्ध झालेली आहे. या सर्व सेवेचे महत्त्व आज फक्त भारतातच नाही तर संपूर्ण जगात वाढलेले आहे. दिवसेंदिवस यात अधिकच वाढ होत आहे.

**संदर्भ :-**

- 1) डॉ. सोमलकर प्रकाश, विपणन व्यवस्थापनाची तत्वे व प्रणाली, सर साहित्य प्रकाशन, नागपुर
- 2) कारांगळे डॉ.एल.के., लढे डॉ.पी.एन., सेवा विपणन आणि ग्राहक संबंध व्यवस्थापन, पायल प्रकाशन, नागपुर
- 3) कानेटकर मेघा, बोधनकर सुधीर, औद्योगिक व सेवा विपणन
- 4) डॉ. सोमलकर प्रकाश, सेवा क्षेत्र व्यवस्थापन, जि.सी. पब्लिशर्स, नागपुर
- 5) C. Bhattacharjee, Services Marketing – Excel Books.
- 6) Rathmell, John M, Marketing in the service Sector.
- 7) Services Marketing & Management – Balaji Dr. B.



---

## NEED TO RETHINK ON POLITICAL SCIENCE EDUCATION THROUGH CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

**Dr.Pravin S.Bhagdikar**

H.O.D. & Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science

Annasaheb Gundewar College, Nagpur

Email: pravinbhagdikar@yahoo.in

Mob: 9420250243

### Abstract:

The scenario of political education in India is either through political parties or through the traditional syllabus of political science in the colleges of school. The theory and approaches regarding politics is theoretical and hard for the students to understand the idea of theory in the very beginning. Teaching political science to first year undergraduate students creates a number of challenges. The syllabus begins with an introduction to the evolution of the political science and the doctrines. Students, who have previously studied politics, or some history courses, tend to find the subject fairly straightforward but for many others these concepts are unfamiliar. For a student new to the subject a concept as slippery and uncertain. Many of undergraduate students struggle to see the point of political science, see little or no connection between the syllabus and their future career aspirations, and furthermore are profoundly disinterested. Success in political education cannot be achieved simply by understanding and applying theoretical rules. The research paper briefly consider some of the literature addressing the political education through co-curricular activities.

**Keywords:** Political Education, cross word, co-curricular

---

### Introduction:

At the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century political education finds itself confronted with a period of upheaval and transition. This situation means the political education is being forced into redefining its tasks and the way it sees itself.

One of the fundamental objectives of political education is to develop an understanding of politics among pupils and to give them an insight into how politics works and how it is connected. The fundamentals are only there to provide a basis on which more far reaching political education goals can be reached. After all, those who don't know how the political system works and who are unable to see the big picture will be unable to take advantage of their ability to participate and they will not have the necessary democratic skills and they will remain politically immature.<sup>1</sup>

Generally in a traditional way subject of political science has been taught and learned by teachers and students. Apart from the routine process teacher should adopt some different methods to teach political science which popularize the subject amongs students and also crate great amont interest in the subject. Followings are some methods including some activities and games through which teacher can educate the student practically.

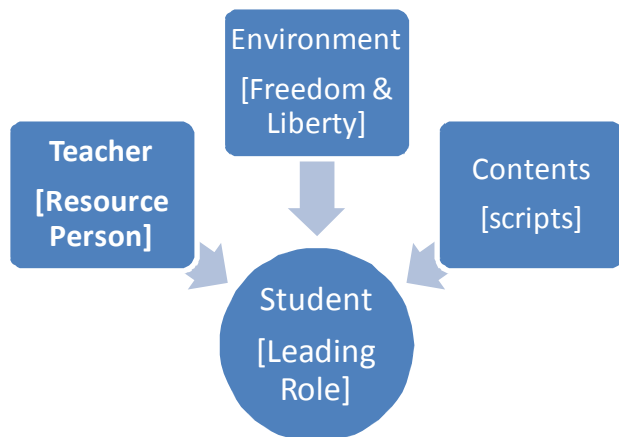
### Some methods for activating lessons in politics

#### A] **Discovery Methods:**

Discovery teaching is simply the process of allowing the students to take the leading role in his own learning experiences. The teacher becomes a facilitator and guide, making it possible for the learner to reach mutually agreed upon goals. The teacher serves as resource person to stimulate, motivate, clarify, and explain.

The atomosphere in which such teaching takes place must be informal and non-threatening. In order for discovery teaching to be effective, the environment must be contribute to rather than detract from the attaining of objectives. Rather than forcing his idea of content, the teacher attempts to keep his hands off the learning process whenever and wherever the student can carry it on for himself.

Discovery teaching brings for basic components of the educational setting into interaction, the students, the teacher, the environment and the content [Script].



The Teacher assigned any role to students for the performance. For ex. various types of political role should be assigned like Prime Minister, Ministers, Opposition Leader, Non-State Actors, Administrative officer, Social Worker etc. Write down the script; fix the role of everybody according to script; guide them; in case of any problem teacher should play the role of prompter. Freedom and liberty should be given to students while discussing & arguing.

The relationship of students to teachers and of students to students should develop rapidly and warmly in the discovery method. Group activity is significant and the sharing of findings is the end result of individual initiative. Actually a number of diverse method can be used within the framework of discovery learning, since single student may approach his subject matter from different perspectives. Surely, numerous different approaches will be adopted within the total group.

#### **B] Testing Method:**

There are number of ways that students learning can be tested. Almost all of them are adaptable for use as a teaching tool, so they can get double mileage out of any given evaluation instrument simply by adapting it for both evaluation and teaching. In a routine teacher testing the students by giving some question on syllabus and ask them to solve in the class. Instead of this teacher should adopt various types of testing method which are commonly used in most levels of political sciences education.

##### **1. Matching questions:**

Example: match the following

- |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Motion of Impeachment         | 1. G.S.T.                        |
| b. Loksewa Hami Adhiniyam        | 2. Delhi                         |
| c. Lt. Governor                  | 3. President and Judges[S.C.H.C] |
| d. Harmonised system of taxation | 4. Maharashtra                   |

##### **2. True-false test:**

This is perhaps the easiest to construct and the quickest to administer. Through this we can evaluate whether the student carrying the study in right direction or not.

Example: Answer the following questions by writing True or False?

1. India following the Presidential form of Government.
2. In absence of President, Vice-President CJI held the Charge of President.
3. Nominated Member/s in the Parliament can not assume the post of Minister.



### 3. Completion Test:

In the completion test the student fills in the information indicated in a blank space or spaces.

Example:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ chairs the Joint Session of Parliament.
2. The Finance Commission is established under Article \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. Multiple Choice Test:

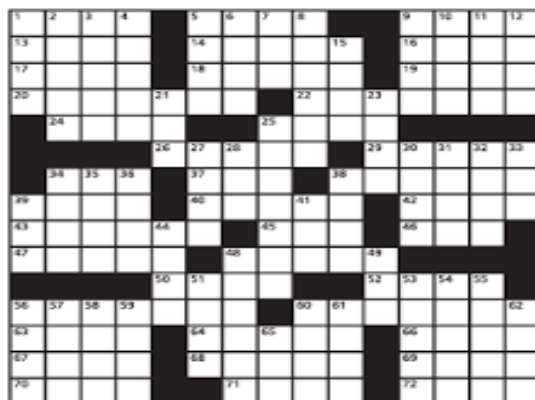
Multiple choice test is one in which the student reads a question and then selects his answer from a list of alternative which are provided for him.

Example

1. Name of the house whose speaker is non-elected.  
a. Lok Sabha.                      b. Vidhasabha    c. Vidhanparishad                      d. Rajyasabha

### 5. Cross Word Puzzle:

Cross word puzzle in which words corresponding to numbered clues or definitions are supplied and fitted into correspondingly numbered sets of squares, one letter per square, the words being arranged horizontally or vertically so that most letters form part of two words. Clues should be in the form of any sentences like the chairperson of India National congress or Man ki Bat or Law regarding Land etc. Student can solve this puzzle with enthusiasm



### C] Problem-Based Learning:

There are other methods by which students can develop their learning in a work relevant way, while deepening their disciplinary knowledge. We may label this approach problem-based learning, an approach to teaching that has a long history in business, law and medical education. Small groups of students are presented with problems drawn from real-world experience and asked to analyse the issues and draw conclusions about them. The goal is to produce students who are 'independent, enterprising problem solvers' rather than passive consumers of knowledge.

Problem-based learning can be introduced into the politics classroom through the use of the case method. Tutors prepare a number of scenarios based on cases drawn from real life, perhaps based on stories drawn from interviews with former and current politicians and civil servants – or simply the result of the teacher's creative thinking. Whatever the source, such cases should be relatively brief and not require too much prior knowledge, so that students can debate them relatively quickly. In general, cases are best suited to discussion over 1 or 2-hour long classes. They provide an easy way into



discussions of complex theoretical and philosophical questions. A grander version of this approach is the simulation game, which requires a much deeper level of preparation and engagement. Students participate in a recreation of a typical real-world situation and have to react to the scenario according to their allocated role. In political science, simulations tend to focus around either crisis management or negotiation scenarios.

Case studies and simulations require both teachers and students to change from their ordinary roles in the classroom. Greater involvement is demanded of the student, who takes an active part in the creation and interpretation of knowledge rather than passively receiving it. Students must learn facts and remember them, while processing information and manipulating it on a deeper level. Furthermore, such learning is not dependent on the tutor: it can be independent, or collaborative with other students. The teacher's role is also altered: s/he acts as a facilitator of learning rather than a provider of knowledge, prompting discussion with questions, clarifying issues in which there is confusion and directing students to potential solutions.<sup>2</sup>

The aim of political education is to get people interested in politics and to lay down the foundations which will allow students to become responsible citizens by attempting to teach them how to analyse and assess a given political situation independently. Basic knowledge is, of course, also necessary to do this which means learning the fundamentals is also an important part of political education.

- 
1. Learn and Teach, Political Science, Based on UNESCO's ICT Initiatives, R.K.Deshmukh, P-36
  2. European Political Science, Mike Goldsmith and Chris Goldsmith, Teaching Political Science in Europe [2010]



## देवगिरी नागरी सहकारी बँकेच्या वित्ती स्थितीचा अभ्यास

डॉ.पुरुषोत्तम विष्णू देशमुख

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक ,

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग

डॉ .बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ,

औरंगाबाद

आर्थिक विकासाच्या अनेक प्ररुपांपैकी सहकार हे एक महत्वाचे प्रारूप आहे.अर्थशास्त्राच्या वाहिन्या म्हणून बँकिंग व्यवसायाचा उल्लेख केला जातो.बचतीला भांडवल,कर्ज रुपाने प्रवाही करून अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासाला हातभार लावणे हे बंकाचे महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य असते.राष्ट्रीयकृत बँका,खाजगी बँका,अनुसूचित असलेल्या व नसलेल्या,सहकारी,नागरी सहकारी बँका अशा विविध प्रकारच्या बँका कार्य करताना दिसतात.सहकारी बँकिंग व्यवसाय त्यापैकी एक महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रणाली ठरते.इ.स.१८४४ ला इंग्लंड मध्ये सहकार चळवळीला प्रारंभ झाला.त्यानंतर विविध क्षेत्रात सहकार चालवळ विकसित होऊ लागली.इ.स.१९०४ मध्ये भारतात पहिला सहकारी पतपेढी कायदा पास झाला.भारतात सहकारी चळवळीने विशेषतःपश्चिम महाराष्ट्राच्या विकासात महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान दिले.१९९१ मध्ये भारतात नवीन आर्थिक धोरणाचा स्वीकार केला गेला.उदारीकरण,जागतिकीकरण व खाजगीकरण हे तीन महत्त्ववाचे पैलू असलेल्या नवीन आर्थिक धोरणाने अर्थव्यवस्थेचे अनेक संदर्भ बदलले त्याला नागरी सहकारी बँकाही अपवाद ठरल्या नाही.३१ मार्च २०१६ ला भारतात १८५३ नागरी व्यापारी बँका कार्यरत होत्या या नागरी सहकारी बँकांचा बँकिंग व्यवसायातील वाट अल्प असला तरी कालपत्वे या वाट्यात वाढ होताना दिसते.१९९०-९१ मध्ये नागरी सहकारी बँकांचा बँक व्यवसायातील वाट ३.३ टक्के होता.त्यात वाढ होऊन १९९९-२००० मध्ये हा वाट ६.६ टक्के झाला.परंतु २०५-०६ मध्ये नागरी सहकारी बँकांचा वाटा ४.८ टक्यापर्यंत कमी झाला.नागरी सहकारी बँकांच्या एकूण मालमतेत २००५-०६ या कालावधीत वाढ झाली.यांचे प्रमाण २००५-०६ या कालावधीत नागरी सहकारी बँकांच्या मालमत्ता व नफ्यात लक्षणीय सुधारणा झाली.नागरी सहकारी बँकांचे २००३ मधील १३ टक्के निष्क्रीय मालमत्तेचे असलेले प्रमाण २००६ मध्ये ९०६ पर्यंत कमी झाले.भारतातील नागरी सहकारी बँकांच्या दुष्टीने ही एक उपलब्धी मानता येईल.

इ.स.२००६ ला भारतात एकूण १८५३ नागरी सहकारी बँका होत्या त्यापैकी ६२४ नागरी सहकारी बँका महाराष्ट्रातील होत्या.याच वर्षी महाराष्ट्रातील नागरी सहकारी बँकांकडील ठेवीचे प्रमाण



७०२७९ करोड रुपये होते.हे ठेवीचे प्रमाण भारतातील एकूण नागरी सहकारी बँकांकील ठेवीच्या ५० टक्केच्या जवळपास होते.नागरी सहकारी बँकांच्या एकूण पत पुरवठ्यापैकी ६० टक्के पतपुरवठा हा अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या प्राधान्य क्षेत्राला केला जातो.अशा या नागरी सहकारी बँका देशाच्या विविध भागात कार्य करताना दिसतात.परंतु या बँकांच्या कार्यक्षेत्रात लाभप्रदत्तेत वाढ होणे भविष्याच्या दृष्टीने आवश्यक आहे.

बँकिंग व्यवसायाची स्पर्धात्मकता वाढत आहे.त्यामुळे प्रत्येक बँक आपल्या सेवांचा संख्यात्मक व गुणात्मक विस्तार करण्याचा प्रयत्न करते.आंतरराष्ट्रीय बँकांच्या स्पर्धेत टिकण्यासाठी नागरी सहकारी बँकांना आपल्या बँकिंग व्यवसायात आमुलाग्र बदल करणे गरजेचे आहे. कारण ग्राहकांच्या बँकेकडून असलेल्या अपेक्षा सतत वाढत आहेत.खाजगी व्यापारी बँका आपल्या ग्राहकांना आकर्षक व्याजदर व विविध सेवा देण्यात अग्रेसर असतात.अलीकडील काळात बँकिंग क्षेत्र हे देशाच्या विकासात महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान देत आहेत.या धर्तीवर मराठवाड्यासारख्या मागासलेल्या विभागाच्या विकासासाठी मराठवाड्यातील नागरी सहकारी बँकाची कामगिरी अभ्यासणे आवश्यक ठरते. म्हणून मराठवाड्यातील देवगिरी नागरी सहकारी बँक लि.औरंगाबाद या बँकेच्या वित्तीय स्थितीचा अभ्यास शोधनिबंधात केलेला आहे.

महत्त्व:

मराठवाड्याच्या ग्रामीण आणि नागरी भागाच्या विकासात अनेक अडथळे दिसून येतात.त्यापैकी अपुरा पतपुरवठा हा एक मुख्य अडथळा आहे पतपुरवठ्याच्या संदर्भात बँका महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका पार पाडतात.मराठवाड्यात राष्ट्रीयकृत व्यापारी खाजगी बँका,जिल्हा सहकारी मध्यवर्ती बँका,नागरी सहकारी बँका कार्यरत दिसतात.मराठवाडा विभागात ३१ ऑक्टोबर २००८ रोजी ५१ बँका कार्यरत होत्या या बँकांचा स्वनिधी व ठेवी अनुक्रमे १३२२५.६६ लाख रुपये आणि १४१८६५.९० लाख रुपये होता.२००८ ला मराठवाड्यात असलेल्या एकूण ५१ नागरी सहकारी बँकांपैकी १८ नागरी सहकारी बँका औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्यात कार्यरत होत्या.देवगिरी नागरी सहकारी बँक लि.ही यापैकीच एक राज्यस्तरिय बँक आहे या बँकेचे कार्यक्षेत्र नागरी आणि अर्ध नागरी भागात चालते.हया बँकेची स्थापना २४ जानेवारी १९८४ रोजी झाली.या बँकेने आपल्या कार्याची ३४ वर्षे पूर्ण केलेली दिसून येतात.जागतिकीकरणाच्या काळात नागरी सहकारी बँकांना बुडीत कर्जाचे वाढते प्रमाण,वाढता प्रशासकीय खर्च,निष्क्रिय मालमत्तेचे वाढते प्रमाण,घटते व्याजदर,गळेकापू स्पर्धा,पर्याप्त भांडवल गुणोत्तर इत्यादी समस्यांना सामोरे जावे लागत आहे.याला देवगिरी सहकारी बँक ही देखील अपवाद नाही .असे आसले तरीही देवगिरी नागरी सहकारी बँक आपली कामगिरी करताना दिसते .देवगिरी नागरी सहकारी बँकेची २००३ मधील ठेव



२७७५७.२८ लाख रुपये ,निव्वळ नफा ४५१.२९ लाख रुपये होता .तो २००८ मध्ये ६३९.२० लाख रुपयापर्यंत वाढला याचा अर्थ देवगिरी नागरी सहकारी बँकेची वित्तीय कामगिरी समधानकारक होती .या धर्तीवर यात बँकांच्या विविध योजना वित्तीय कार्यपद्धती ,वित्तीय ताळेबंद बँक व्यवसायाचे तत्त्वे इतर नागरी सहकारी बँकांना उपयोगी पडू शकते या दृष्टीने अभ्यास केला आहे.देवगिरी नागरी सहकारी बँकेच्या विविध वार्षिक ताळेबंदांचा

अभ्यास केला असता प्रस्तुत बँकेच्या आर्थिक कार्याची कल्पना येते.

देवगिरी नागरी सहकारी वित्तीय स्थिती (१९९६-२००२)

तपशील	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
वसूल भागभांडवल	47.62	69.19	102.87	129.13	196.33	289.99	370.19
राखीव निधी	145.01	189.3	337.75	573.97	879.89	1275.94	2032.97
गुंतवणूक	730.12	1174.8	1656.01	2899.61	3993.86	6123.18	8966.3
दिलेली कर्जे	1310.2	2098.2	3825.72	5497.96	9064.05	13938.24	17642.92
ठेवी	1924.71	3091.38	5463.61	8343.52	12969.55	19946.69	24393.98
निव्वळ अनुत्पादक मालमत्ता	200.69	175.91	227.08	500.38	345.69	871.15	1532.74
थकीत व्याज तरतूद	99.67	126.73	162.61	251.58	296.85	484.36	671.31
अग्रक्रम कर्जे	797.82	1188.13	2061.95	3576.28	6086.78	9580.58	11252.64
खेळते भांडवल	2310.97	3721	6514.34	9853.29	15073.95	23229.83	29787.36
निव्वळ नफा	41.83	128.81	211.21	300.69	330.29	438.29	510.51
ठेवीवरील व्याज	126.76	212.63	401.04	595.47	1228.98	1758.58	2416.93
कर्जावर मिळालेले व्याज	195.18	329.7	612.18	931.94	1441.83	2113.85	2964.61
गुंतवणुकीवर मिळालेले व्याज	84.02	139.37	195.19	280.97	505.39	650.89	1003.57
इतर उत्पन्न	20.69	20.69	30.37	41.2	75.67	122.1	140.42
प्रतिकर्मचारी उत्पादकता	61.04	78.63	122.23	116.06	182.1	287.16	359.28
भांड पर्याप्तता						9.61%	11.63%

source : Annual Report of Devgiri Urban Cooperative Banks

देवगिरी नागरी सहकारी वित्तीय स्थिती (२००३-२०१०)

तपशील	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
वसूल भागभांडवल	462.51	577.06	752.68	873.27	901.66	1033.73	1100.06	1245.55
राखीव निधी	2964.17	4070.77	4473.35	5424.41	7210.79	8855.55	9088.29	9584.52
गुंतवणूक	10069.11	14881.64	13213.72	17206.93	14604.67	18382.26	19224.26	20130.37
दिलेली कर्जे	19695.95	20885.18	24745.18	25422.96	24425.84	22563.69	23479.57	28217.53



ठेवी	27757.28	32445.51	33250.06	36805.9	31802.7	34243.15	35858.77	40798.05
निव्वळ अनुत्पादक मालमत्ता	1236.21	1352.77	1151.07	5100.58	4177.03	529.59	325.41	90.1
थकीत व्याज तरतूद	943.88	1317.73	1706.31	1040.54	5042.72	5173.78	4617.34	5661.08
अग्रक्रम कर्जे	11824.86	13515.63	15764.84	16951.94	17554	14944.08	15399.16	16590.71
खेळते भांडवल	32802.88	38431.3	40234.82	45228.08	43103.23	46486.21	48150.81	54249.43
निव्वळ नफा	451.29	258.77	281.1	250.66	327.69	639.2	297.49	312.27
ठेवीवरील व्याज	2607.27	2780.03	2759.49	2735.19	2280.8	2482.11	2539.86	2912.23
कर्जावर मिळालेले व्याज	2767.49	2740.64	2897.61	2865	2935.89	2592.25	3165.66	2848.88
गुंतवणुकीवर मिळालेले व्याज	1040.66	1257.6	928.61	957.59	835.47	1171.49	1312.22	1611.14
इतर उत्पन्न	159.32	146.36	166.95	139.33	133.69	174.07	130.4	136.26
प्रति कर्मचारी उत्पादकता	306.15	293.03	231.4	363.91	326.91	334.16	373.2	398.93
भांडव पर्याप्तता	10.79%	13.19%	13.21%	13.83%	13.78%	13.99%	16.30%	14.86%

source : Annual Report of Devgiri Urban Cooperative Banks

### देवगिरी नागरी सहकारी बँकेची वित्तीय स्थिती (२०११-२०१३)

तपशील	2011	2012	2013	१९९६-२०१३			
				एकूण	सरासरी	प्रमाण विचलन	विचरण गुणक
वसूल भागभांडवल	1438.2	1551.67	1801.53	12943.24	719.0689	554.5362	77.11865
राखीव निधी	10006.06	11109.74	12196.41	90418.89	5023.272	4234.354	84.29474
गुंतवणूक	20883.15	24120.45	31490.02	229750.5	12763.91	8889.681	69.64698
दिलेली कर्जे	32267.23	35867.53	40912.18	351860.1	19547.79	11626.78	59.47876
ठेवी	45898.71	52834.17	64852.57	512680.3	28482.24	17478.29	61.36558
निव्वळ अनुत्पादक मालमत्ता	57.53	903.13	1535.03	20312.09	1128.449	1380.454	122.3319
थकीत व्याज तरतूद	6843.01	9527.2	11331.06	55297.76	3072.098	3507.827	114.1834
अग्रक्रम कर्जे	17623.19	15743.91	24957.96	215414.5	11967.47	6774.439	56.60711
खेळते भांडवल	59223.57	68982.92	83020.63	650404.6	36133.59	22967.58	63.56295



निव्वळ नफा	722	697.37	493.34	6692.81	371.8228	186.6221	50.19113
ठेवीवरील व्याज	2638.52	3294.36	4650.12	38420.37	2134.465	1197.298	56.09359
कर्जावर मिळालेले व्याज	3504.47	4479.96	5012.57	44399.71	2466.651	1327.006	53.7979
गुंतवणुकीवर मिळालेले व्याज	3337.03	1390.34	2469.85	19171.4	1065.078	819.3116	76.92505
इतर उत्पन्न	400.72	168.5	382.34	2589.08	143.8378	104.1511	72.4075
प्रति कर्मचारी उत्पादकता	457.11	471.82	523.59	5286.71	293.7061	136.8813	46.60486
भांडव पर्याप्तता	11.79%	12.40%	12.76%	1.6814	0.129338	0.017508	13.53685

source : Annual Report of Devgiri Urban Cooperative Banks

वरील कोष्टकाचा विचार केला असता खालील महत्त्वपूर्ण निष्कर्ष काढता येतात.

- १) बँकेची १९८४ मध्ये असलेले २८८९६२५ रुपये वसूल भांडवल २०१६ मध्ये २४३६.१४ लाख रुपये वाढले. १९९६ ते २०१६ या २१ वर्षात बँकेचे एकूण वसुली भांडवल १९७८२.२६ लाख रुपये झाले.
- २) १९९६ मध्ये बँकेकडील राखीव निधी १४५.०१ लाख रुपये होता तो २०१६ मध्ये १५०२६.६८ लाख रुपये एवढा झाला. या २१ वर्षातील राखीव निधीची सरासरी ६२८२.११ लाख रुपये अशी आली.
- ३) राखीव निधीच्या बदलांची कल्पना ८०.२२ टक्के या विचलन गुंकावरून येते.
- ४) १९९६ मध्ये बँकेने केलेली गुंतवणूक ७३०.१२ लाख रुपये होती या गुंतवणुकीत २०१६ मध्ये ४२३४४.९ लाख रुपये अशी वाढ झाली. यावरून बँकेच्या गुंतवणूक प्रवृत्तीत वाढ झाल्याचे सिद्ध होते.
- ५) १९९६ ते २०१६ या २१ वर्षात बँकेने प्रतीवर्षी सरासरी १६४५५०.५ लाख रुपयाची गुंतवणूक केली.
- ६) १९९६ ते २०१६ या २१ वर्षात बँकेने प्रतीवर्षी सरासरी १६४५५.०५ लाख रुपयाची गुंतवणूक केली.
- ७) बँकेकडे १९९६ मध्ये १९२४.७१ लाख रुपयाच्या ठेवी होत्या.
- ८) निव्वळ अनुउत्पादक मालमत्ता हा बँकेच्या कार्यक्षमतेचा महत्त्वपूर्ण निर्देशक आहे. १९९६ मध्ये या बँकेच्या निव्वळ अनुउत्पादक मालमत्तेचे २००.९६ लाख रुपये असलेले प्रमाण २०१४ मध्ये २८०८.७१ लाख रुपयापर्यंत वाढले तर २०१५-१६ मध्ये ते ऋण

झाले. निव्वळ अनुउत्पादक मालमत्ता कमी होण्याचे प्रवृत्ती दिसत असली तरी त्यात सातत्ये नसल्याचे १३०.३२ टक्के या निव्वळ अनुउत्पादक मालमत्ता बदलाच्या विचलन गुणकारून सिद्ध होते.

९) १९९६ मध्ये थकीत व्याजासाठी बँकेने ९९.६७ लाख रुपयाची तरतूद केली होती या तरतुदीत २०१६ मध्ये २१४३.३७ लाख रुपया पर्यंत वाढ झाली.१९९६ ते २०१६ या २१ वर्षात बँकेने थकीत व्याजासाठी ७७९१८.१४ लाख रुपयाची तरतूद केली होती.प्रतीवर्षी सरासरी ३७१०.३९ लाख रुपये तरतूद केल्याचे दिसते.

१०) अग्रक्रम कर्जे या शीर्षाखाली बँकेने १९९६ मध्ये ९९७.८२ लाख रुपये कर्जे दिली.तर २०१६ मध्ये २६६८७.६९ लाख रुपया पर्यंत या कर्जत वाढ केली.अग्रक्रम क्षेत्राला २१ वर्षाच्या कालखंडात प्रतीवर्षी १३९३७.६० लाख रुपयाची कर्जे दिली.यावरून अग्रक्रम कर्जाची स्थिती समाधानकारक असल्याची दिसते.

११) बँकेकडे १९९६ मध्ये २३१०.९७ लाख रुपये खेळते भांडवल होते या खेळत्या भांडवलात २०१६ मध्ये १०७९८३.२ लाख रुपया पर्यंत वाढ झाली.याचा अर्थ बँकेकडे २१ वर्षात प्रती सरासरी ४५३४८.४ लाख रुपये खेळते भांडवल होते.

१२) नफा मिळवणे हे बँकिंग व्यवसायाचे मुख्य उद्दिष्टे असते या अर्थाने विचार केला तर प्रस्तुत बँकेला ३० जून १९८६ ला २९२३२५.७६ रुपये नफा झाला होता.तर निव्वळ नफा २५४०१३.५३ इतका झाला होता.१९९६ मध्ये बँकेला निव्वळ झालेला नफा ४१.८३ लाख होता.तर निव्वळ नफ्याचे हे प्रमाण २०१६ मध्ये ११०६.६९ लाख रुपया पर्यंत वाढले या वरून बँकेची लाभप्रदता सातत्याने वाढत असल्याचे सिद्ध होते.

१३) १९९६ मध्ये बँकेने १२६.७६ लाख रुपये ठेवीदारांना याज दिले.तर २०१६ मध्ये ठेवीवरील व्याजदराचे प्रमाण ६२५१.६१ लाख रुपया पर्यंत वाढले.म्हणजेच बँकेने १९९६ ते २०१६ या २१ वर्षात प्रतीवर्षी सरासरी २७०२.४३ लाख रुपये व्याज दिले.

१४) बँकेला १९९६ मध्ये कर्जावर मिळालेले व्याज १९५.१८ लाख रुपये होते.तर २०१६ मध्ये कर्जावर मिळालेले व्याज ७१९२.८ लाख रुपये झाले.१९९६ ते २०१६ या २१ वर्षात बँकेला प्रतीवर्षी सरासरी ३३४३.७५ लाख रुपये कर्जावर व्याज मिळाले.

१५) १९९६ मध्ये बँकेने केलेल्या गुंतवणुकीवर ८४.०२ लाख रुपये व्याज मिळाले.तर २०१६ मध्ये हे व्याज उत्पन्न ३११५.६२ लाख रुपया पर्यंत वाढले.



१६) प्रतीकर्मचारी उत्पादकता १९९६ मध्ये ६१.०९ लाख रुपये होती.ती २०१६ मध्ये ५३९.३५ लाख रुपया पर्यंत वाढली.प्रतीकर्मचारी उत्पादकता २१ वर्षात ३२६.६७ लाख रुपये अशी राहिली.

१७) भांडवल पर्याप्तता गुणोत्तर हे बँकेच्या सक्षमतेचे लक्षण मानले जाते २००१ मध्ये भांडवल पर्याप्तता गुणोत्तर ९.६१ टक्के होते.त्या मध्ये वाढ होऊन २०१६ मध्ये १६.२३ टक्के जाले याचा अर्थ बँकेच्या भांडवल पर्याप्तता गुणोत्तरात सातत्याने वाढ होत आहे

१८) १९९६ते २०१६ या कालखंडात स्वाधिकार बदल निव्वळ अनुउत्पादक मालमत्ततेत सर्वात कमी बदल प्रतीकर्मचारी उत्पादकतेत झालेले दिसून येतात.कारण या बदलांचे विचरण गुणक अनुक्रमे १३०.३२ टक्के आणि ४६.२२ टक्के असल्याचे सिद्ध झाले.

१९) बँकेने ठेवीवर दिलेल्या व्याजातील व बँकेला कर्जावर मिळालेल्या व्याजातील बदलांमध्ये फारशी तफावत दिसत नाही.कारण ठेवीवर दिलेल्या व्याज बदलांचा विचरण गुणक ६६.८८ टक्के तर कर्जावर मिळालेल्या व्याज बदलांचा विचरण गुणक ६२.९१ टक्के राहिला.

शिफारशी:

प्रस्तुत संशोधनांती निघालेल्या निष्कर्षांच्या आधारे काही महात्वपूर्ण व निवडक उपाय योजना केल्यास देवगिरी नागरी सहकारी बँक व ग्राहकहित साध्य होण्यास मदत होईल.

- १) देवगिरी नागरी सहकारी बँकेने आपला शाखा विसतार वाढवावा.
- २) खाजगी बँकेच्या तुलनेत आपल्या ग्राहकांना सेवा सुविधा देण्यासाठी आधारभूत सरणचनेचा विकास करावा.
- ३) बँकेने उत्पन्नासाठी केवळ कर्ज व्याजावरच अवलंबून न राहता आपल्या ग्राहक सेवांचा संख्यात्मक व गुणात्मक स्त्रोतांचा विस्तार करावा.
- ४) बँकेने अनिष्पादीत मालमत्ता प्रमाण कमी ठेवण्याचा केलेला प्रयत्न पुढील काळातही चालू ठेवावा.
- ५) संगणकीय तंत्राचा वापर करून बँक व्यवसायांची कार्यक्षमता वाढवावी.
- ६) भागधारकांना आकर्षक लाभांश द्यावा.
- ७) कर्जवाटपासंबंधी रिझर्व बँकेच्या मार्गदर्शक तत्वांचे सर्वोत्तमरी पालन करावे.
- ८) बँक कर्मचार्यांना वेळोवेळी प्रशिक्षण देऊन त्यांच्या कौशल्यात वाढ करावी.



## शेळ्यांना होणारे विविध आजार व त्यांचे व्यवस्थापन

कल्याण गंगाराम सरोद

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग,

डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा

विभाग, औरंगाबाद.

### प्रस्तावना :

महाराष्ट्रामध्ये शेळी पालन हा व्यावसाय शेतीला पुरक व्यावसाय म्हणून नावा रूपाला येत आहे. कारण सदर व्यावसायाकडे दिवसेंदिवस शेतकरी, अल्पभूधार शेतकरी, शेतमजूर, बेरोजगार वर्ग उदरनिर्वाहाचे साधन म्हणून पाहत आहे. शेळी पालन हा व्यावसाय शेती क्षेत्राबरोबर करण्यासारखा कमी खर्चात जास्त उत्पादन देणारा व्यावसाय आहे. परंतु कोणताही व्यावसाय करण्यापूर्वी त्या व्यावसायाचा अभ्यास करावा लागतो त्यामध्ये येणारे अडथळे उदा. शेळ्यांचे आरोग्य, आहार, व्यवस्थापन इत्यादीची काळजी घेणे आवश्यक असते. तेव्हाच कोणताही व्यावसाय आपण यशस्वीपणे करू शकतो अन्यथा व्यावसायात तोटा येण्याची शक्यता मोठ्या प्रमाणात असते. त्यामुळे सदर लेखामध्ये शेळीपालन व्यावसायात येणार्या अडचणीचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी शेळ्यांचे व्यवस्थापन, शेळ्यांना होणारे आजार यावर लक्ष केंद्रीत करण्यात आले आहे.

### संशोधन पद्धती :

सदर संशोधन पूर्ण करण्यासाठी दुय्यम साधन सामुग्रीचा वापर करण्यात येणार असून त्यामध्ये विविध प्रकाशीत, अप्रकाशीत साहित्य, विविध लेखकांची मते, शासनाचे अहवाल, मासिके, वर्तमान पत्रे यामध्ये प्रकाशीत झालेले लेख, शासनाची माहिती, इत्यादी साधनांच्या आधारे निष्कर्ष काढून त्यावर उपाययोजना सुचवण्यात येणार आहे.

### शेळी पालनाचे प्रकार :

प्रामुख्याने शेळी पालनाचे तीन प्रकार पडतात त्यामध्ये पारंपारीक पद्धतीने शेळी पालन किंवा मुक्त पद्धतीने शेळी पालन करण्यात येते. यामध्ये शेळ्यांना पूर्णपणे बाहेरिल चाऱ्यावर अवलंबून राहवे लागते. तसेच शेळ्यांच्या चारा व पाण्यासाठी शेळी पालन करणाऱ्या व्यावसायिकाला सुद्धा शेळ्यांसोबत माळराणावर, जंगलाध्ये, गायरानात सोबत जावे लागते. या प्रकारामध्ये सदर व्यावसायासाठी खर्च कमी येतो परंतु मेहनत मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहे. अर्धबंदिसस्त शेळी पालन यामध्ये शेळ्यांना पूर्ण वेळ जागेवर खाद्य न देता त्यांना काही काळ चारण्यासाठी बाहेर सोडण्यात येते तर बाकी वेळ गोठ्यात अन्न पुरवठा करण्यात येतो त्यामुळे या पद्धतीला अर्धबंदिस्त शेळी पालन असे म्हणतात. बंदिस्त शेळी पालन पद्धती, सदर पद्धती ही आधुनिक पद्धती म्हणून दिवसेंदिवस मोठ्या प्रमाणात वापरात येत असून, या पद्धती मध्ये कमीत-कमी जागेत जास्तीत-जास्त उत्पादन घेतल्या जाते व शेळी पालनासाठी मोठ्याप्रमाणात खर्चही करावा लागत नाही.

### शेळ्यांना होणारे विविध आजार :

वातावरणात होणार्या बदलामुळे शेळ्यांना विविध आजार होतात. प्रामुख्याने हिवाळा आणि उन्हाळ्यात शेळ्यांना कमी आजार होतात तर पावसाळ्यात शेळ्यांना विविध आजारांला सामोरे जावे लागते. त्यामुळे शेळ्यांची काळजी ही पावसाळ्यात मोठ्या प्रमाणात घ्यावी लागते.

### लाळ्या सुरकुत रोग :

सदर रोग हा आर.एन.ए. या विषाणुमुळे होत असून, ऑक्टोबर-नोव्हेंबर महिन्यात या रोगाची लागण होते. यामुळे जणावरांची उत्पादन क्षमता कमी होऊन जनावर आशक्त होते. सदर रोगाची लागण झाली हे समजण्यासाठी त्याची काही लक्षणे दिसून येतात. जनावरांच्या अंगातील तापमानात वाढ होते, त्यांच्या तोंडाला फोड येतात, तोंडातून सारखी लाळ

गळत राहते, जणावरांच्या जिभेवर, गालावर, आणि ओठांवर फोड येतात. सदर रोग हा विषाणुजन्य असल्यामुळे यावर औषधोपचार नाही परंतु प्रतिबंधात्मक उपाययोजना केल्यास सदर रोगास प्रतीबंध कराता येतो. प्रतिबंधात्मक लस टोचल्यास सदर रोग होत नाही. मोठ्या जनावरांना व ६ महिन्यांच्या लहान असलेल्या जनावरांना कातडीखाली लस टोचून घ्यावी आणि त्यानंतर ३ महिन्यांनी बुस्टर डोज टोचून घेण्यात यावी.

सदर रोग हा शेळ्यांबरोबरच गाय, म्हैस, डुक्कर, मेंढी यांना सुध्दा होतो.

#### फाशी (काळीपुळी) :

सदर रोग हा जिवाणूजन्य असून, हा रोग झाल्यास शेळ्या तडकाफडकी मरणपावतात त्यामुळे शेळ्यांना दवाखाण्यात नेण्यासाठी वेळ सुध्दा मिळत नाही. शेळ्यांच्या नाकातोडांतून रक्तस्राव होतो. मरणपावलेल्या शेळी च्या दुद्धारातून रक्तस्राव होतो. या आजाराने बाधीत शेळी असल्यास तीला खूप ताप असून, ती शेळी खातपीत नाही, पुर्णपणे सदर शेळी आशक्त असते. या रोगाने मृत शेळी ला नदी काठी, उघड्यावर इतर ठिकाणी टाकू नये तसेच शव विच्छेदन करू नये कारण त्यामुळे मानसाला तसेच इतर जाणावरांना संसर्ग होण्याची दाट शक्यता असे. या रोगाने जर शेळी मरण पावलेली असेल तर इतर शेळ्यांना तात्काळ लसीकरण करून घेण्यात यावे. त्यामुळे सदर रोग इतर जनावरांना होणार नाही व व्यावसायिकांची होणारी आर्थिक नुकसान टाळता येईल.

#### फन्या :

सदर रोग हा सूक्ष्म जीवाणूपासून होतो. जनावरांना जर जखम झालेली असेल तर त्या जखमेवाटे जीवाणू शरिरात प्रवेश करतात. व या रोगाचा प्रादूर्भाव होतो. या आजारात शेळ्यांना मोठ्या प्रमाणात ताप येऊन, जखमेभोवती सुज येते. शेळ्या सुस्त पडतात. त्यामुळे पावसाळ्यापूर्वी सर्व शेळ्यांना लसीकरण करून घेण्यात यावे. त्यामुळे पावसाळ्यात या रोगाचा होणारा प्रादूर्भाव रोखण्यास मदत होईल.

#### बुसल्लोसिस :

सदर रोग हा संसर्गातून होतो. शेळ्यांच्या योनितून व दूधामधून या रोगाचे जंतू पसरतात. हे जंतुमुळे सदर आजार हा मानसातही पसरतो. त्यामुळे दुध पिण्यापूर्वी उकळून घेतलेले बरे असते. दूध उकळल्यामुळे त्यामध्ये असलेले या रोगाचे जंतू मरतात. तसेच या रोगाची लागण झालेल्या शेळ्यांचा गर्भपात होण्याची दाट शक्ता असते. सदर रोग झालेल्या शेळ्यांची वेळेवर विल्हेवाट लावणे गरजेचे असते कारण या रोगावर खात्रिशीर विलाज नाही त्यामुळे शेळ्यांची खरेदी करतांनाही शेळ्यां आजारी आहेत की, नाही याची खात्री करून घेणे गरजेचे आहे.

#### अंत्रविषार :

प्रस्तुत रोग हा पावसाळ्यात जो पहिला पावूस पडतो त्या पावसानंतर जे कोवळे गवत उगवते ते गवत करडांनी खाल्यावर त्यापासून या रोगाची लागवण होते. त्यामुळे दक्षतेचा हेतू म्हणून पावसाळ्यापूर्वी शेळ्यांना लस टोचून घेण्यात यावी. जेणेकरून करडं आजारी पडणार नाही. कारण या रोगाची लागण झालेली करडं तडकाफडकी मरण पावतात. या रोगाचे जंतू हे मातीत असतात ते मातीतून गवतावर जातात. व हे गवत शेळ्या कवळे असल्यामुळे मोठ्या प्रमाणात खातात. त्यामुळे मोठ्याप्रमाणात जंतू शेळ्यांच्या पोटात जाऊन, रक्तामध्ये पसरून त्यापासून विष तयार होते व शेळ्या तडकाफडकी मरण पावतात. त्यामुळे दक्षता म्हणून तीन महिन्यांच्या वरील करडांना ही लस टोचून घेण्यात यावी. तसेच शेळ्यांना सुध्दा २.५ मि.ली. लस टोचून घेण्यात यावी व परत लस टोचलेल्या दिवसापासून १४ दिवसांनी टोचून घेण्यात यावी. जेणेकरून या रोगाचा प्रादूर्भाव होणार नाही.

#### घटसर्प :

हा रोग झालेल्या शेळ्यांना मोठ्याप्रमाणात ताप येऊन, घशात सुज येणे, नाकावाटे पाणी वाहणे, शेळ्यांचे डोळे लाल होणे इत्यादी दिसून येते. या रोगाचे जंतु शेळ्यांच्या श्वासनलिकेत असतात. तसेच या रोगाचा प्रादूर्भाव झालेल्या शेळ्यांना १ ते २ दिवस लागतात मरण पावण्यास त्यामुळे वेवर जर पशुवैद्यमार्फत उपचार करून घेतले तर हा रोग बरा होऊ शकतो. तसेच पावसाळ्यापूर्वी जर या रोगाची लस टोचून घेतली तर हा रोग होण्यास प्रतीबंध लावता येतो.

#### गर्भपात (व्हिब्रियोसिस) :

या आजाराला गर्भपात आजार असे म्हणतात कारण या आजारामुळे शेळ्यांचा गर्भपात होतो. तसेच याचे शास्त्रीय नाव व्हिब्रियोसिस असे आहे. हा एक जिवाणूजन्य रोग असून, आजारी पडलेल्या शेळ्या-मेंढ्यांचा या रोगामुळे शेळ्यांचा गर्भपात होण्याची शक्यता दाट असते. नराकडून प्रजननाच्या वेळी या रोगाचे जंतु शेळ्यांच्या गर्भशयात जातात. त्यामुळे नरांमध्ये हा रोग होतो व इतर शेळ्यांची त्या नराने संयोग केल्यास त्यांनासुद्धा या रोगाची लागण होते. त्यामुळे बोकडाची निवड करतांना गर्भपात होणाऱ्या शेळ्यांच्या कडपातला बोकडाची निवड करू नये. या रोगावर उपचार करण्यासाठी स्ट्रेप्टोमायसिन इंजेक्शन शेळ्यांना देण्यात यावे तसेच त्यांच्या गर्भशयात गोळ्या ठेवाव्यात जेणेकरून सदर रोग होण्यापासून बचाव होऊ शकेल.

थोडक्यात, वरिल प्रामाणे अभ्यासण्यात आलेले आजार हे शेळ्यांना जिवाणूजन्य आजार आहेत.

#### शेळ्यांना होणारे विषाणूजन्य आजार :

##### बुळकांडी :

सदर रोग हा हवा, पाणी, खाद्य यांच्या माध्यमातून होतो. त्यामुळे हा रोग विषाणूजन्य असल्याचे दिसून येते. या आजाराची लक्षणे, शेळ्यांच्या नाकातून पाणी वाहते, डोळे लाल होतात, १०५ ते १०७ फॅट पर्यंत ताप असतो. तसेच शेळ्यांचा श्वासोश्वास जोरात सुरू होतो. पहिले दोन दिवस शेळ्यांना मलावरोध होऊन नंतर पातळ संडास होण्यास सुरुवात होते. ओठांच्या आतील बाजूस फोड येवून, तोडांतून लाळ गळण्यास सुरुवात होते. शेळ्यांमध्ये आशक्तपणा येतो. अन्ननलिकेस सुज येते. तसेच शरिरातील पाण्याचे प्रमाण कमी होऊन शेळ्या ३ ते ७ दिवसात मरण पावतात. त्यामुळे या रोगावर प्रतिबंधक उपाय म्हणून लस टोचून घेणे गरजेचे आहे.

##### निलजिव्हा :

या विषाणूजन्य आजाराचे प्रमाण हे शेळ्यांमध्ये कमी प्रमाणात दिसून येते परंतु मेंढ्यांमध्ये या रोगाचे प्रमाण मोठ्या प्रमाणात दिसून येते. सदर रोगामुळे जनावरांच्या जिभेचा रंग निळा होतो. त्यामुळे या रोगाला निलजिव्हा असे संबोधण्यात येते. सदर रोग झाल्यास एकूण मेंढ्यांपैकी जवळपास ९० टक्के मेंढ्या मरण पावतात.

##### देवी :

सदर रोग हा शेळ्या व मेंढ्यांना वेगवेगळ्या विषाणूपासून होतो. तसेच संसर्गातून हा रोग मोठ्या प्रमाणात पसरतो. शेळ्यांच्या मानेवर, कासेवर आणि केस नसलेल्या जागेवर होतो त्यामुळे त्या जागी बारीक पुरळ येऊन, त्या पुरळीचे मोठ्या फोडात रूपांतर होते. या रोगाचा प्रादूर्भाव झाल्यास शेळ्यांमध्ये ताप येणे, नाक वाहणे, लघवीचे प्रमाण कमी होते, तोंडात व घशात फोड येणे आणि अन्ननलिकेस व श्वासनलिकेस सुज येते. सदर रोग झालेल्या शेळीच्या फोडातील पु काढून काचपट्टीवर तपासणे व वेळेतच सर्व शेळ्यांना लस टोचून घेणे. त्यामुळे या बिमारीचा इतर शेळ्यांत होणारा प्रादूर्भाव थांबवता येऊ शकतो.

##### लाळ सुरकूत :

सदर रोग हा शेळ्यां-मेंढ्या प्रमाणेच इतर प्राण्यांमध्येही पसरतो. तसेच शेळ्या-मेंढ्यांमध्ये जलदगतीने पसरणारा हा संसर्गजन्य रोग असून, या रोगामुळे शेळ्या आजारी पडतात. त्यामुळे शेळ्यांच्या उत्पादनात घट होऊन व्यावसायिकांचे

आर्थिक नुकसान होते. सदर आजार झाल्यास शेळ्यांच्या तोंडांत फोड येतात, मोठ्या प्रमाणात ताप येणे, खूरामध्ये फोड येऊन शेळ्या लंगडतात. खाणे-पिणे बंद होते, त्यामुळे शेळ्या आशक्त होतात. सदर रोग पूर्ण बरा करण्यासाठी औषधी उपलब्ध नाही परंतु या रोगावर रोग प्रतिबंधक लस उपलब्ध आहे. त्यामुळे शेळ्यांना प्रतिबंधक लस टोचणे गरजेचे आहे.

#### रेबीज :

सदर रोग हा प्राण्यांबरोबर मानसातही दिसून येतो. कोल्हे, लांडगे, कुत्रे यांच्या लाळीपासून सदर रोग पसरतो. जर पिसाळलेला कुत्रा चावला तर शेळ्या मध्ये या रोगाचा प्रादूर्भाव होतो. शेळ्या मेंढ्या प्रमाणेच जर कुत्रा मानसाला चावला तर या रोगाचे विषाणू मानवी शरीरात प्रवेश करतात. व जनावरात याचे लक्षणे पूढील प्रमाणे दिसून येते. एक टक लावून पाहणे, लैंगिक वाढ होणे, तोंडतून लाळ गाळणे, ओठ खाणे, आणि भिंतीवर डोके आपटणे इत्यादी लक्षणे प्राण्यात दिसून येतात. शेळ्या-मेंढ्या या रोगामुळे बिमार पडून मरण पावतात. यामुळे या रोगाचा प्रादूर्भाव रोखण्यासाठी कुत्र्यांना प्रतिबंधक लस टोचून घ्यावी. तसेच पिसाळलेला कुत्रा जर शेळ्यांना चावला तर शेळ्यांना लस टोचून घेण्यात यावी.

थोडक्यात, विषाणूपासून होणारे इत्यादी विविध रोग आहेत. या रोगामुळे व्यावसायिकांचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात आर्थिक नुकसान होते. त्यामुळे इत्यादी रोगाचा प्रादूर्भाव होऊ नये यासाठी रोग प्रतिबंधक लस टोचून घेणे गरजेचे आहे.

#### परोपजीवी जंतांमुळे होणारे आजार :

परोपजीवी जंतांमुळे होणाऱ्या आजारांमध्ये पर्णाकृती जंत, रक्ती हगवण, चपटे जंत, दकडी (स्तनदाह), गोल जंत, जोन्स आजार, धनुर्वात, खरूज शेळ्यां-मेंढ्यांचा फुफ्फुसदाह, गोचिड, उरा, पिसवा, ब्लो प्लाय, गीड (मस्तक किडा आणि घरमाश्या / डास इत्यादी रोग शेळ्यां व मेंढ्यांना होतात. त्यामुळे शेळ्या बिमार पडून व्यावसायिकांचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात आर्थिक नुकसान होते. जर वेळेवर उपचार केले नाहीत तर व्यावसायिकांना मोठ्या धोक्याला सामोरे जावे लागते परिणामी व्यावसाय डबघाईला येण्याची दाट शक्यता असते.

#### सारांश :

सदर संशोधनामध्ये शेळीपालनाचे प्रकार अभ्यासले असता असे दिसून येते की, दिवसेंदिवस बंदिस्त शेळीपालनाकडे व्यावसायिकांचा कल आहे. तसेच शेळ्यांना होणाऱ्या विविध रोगांचा अभ्यास केला असता असे दिसून येते की, जास्तीत-जास्त रोग हो पावसाळ्यात होत असून, पावसाळ्या पूर्वी शेळ्यांना रोगप्रतिबंधक लस टोचून घेणे गरजेचे आहे. या रोग प्रतिबंधक लसीसाठी खर्च येतो परंतु रोगामुळे होणारी मोठ्या प्रमाणातील व्यावसायिकांची आर्थिक हाणी टाळता येते. तसेच प्रत्येक शेळी पालन करणाऱ्या व्यावसायिकांने शेळ्यांना रोग प्रतिबंधक लस टोचून घेणे आवश्यक आहे.

#### संदर्भ :

1. जानोतकर विनोद शालीग्राम (२०१८), मृगधारा मासिक, फेब्रुवारी, रिंग रोड, नागपूर, पृ.७५.७६.
2. देशपांडे पी.एम. (२०१६), "स्वयंरोजगारासाठी बंदिस्त शेळी पालन व्यवसाय", आदित्य पब्लिकेशन, औरंगाबाद. पृ.९० ते १०६.
3. पशुधन ऐश्वर्य (२०१५), 'मासिक शेतकरी आणि पशुपालकांच्या समृद्धीकरिता' पशुसंवर्धन आयुक्तालय, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे.
4. लहाणे सुनिल (२०१५), 'पशुधन ऐश्वर्य' पशुसंवर्धन विभागाचे मासिक, ऑक्टोबर २०१५.
5. पुण्यश्लोक अहिल्यादेवी महाराष्ट्र मेंढी व शेळी विकास महामंडळाची माहिती पुस्तिका.



## वाङ्मयीन अभिरुची व रसिक यांच्यातील संबंधाचा शोध

सांडू नायबराव पिंपळे

मराठी विभाग, जिजाऊ कला,  
वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, टेंभूर्णी

### वाङ्मयीन अभिरुची :

अभिरुचीचा अगदी प्राथमिक अर्थ म्हणजे 'आवड' हा होय. अभिरुची हा शब्द 'रुची' या शब्दाला अभि हा उपसर्गजोडून तयार झाला आहे. 'रुची' हा शब्द पाकशास्त्रातून साहित्यशास्त्रात आलेला आहे. त्याचा अर्थ चर्वणा, रस, आस्वाद असा होतो. एखाद्या गोष्टीबद्दल माणूस जी अनुकूल वा प्रतिकूल प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करतो. तिच्या मुळाशी अभिरुचीच असते. एखाद्या व्यक्तीची प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करण्याची वृत्ती समाजापासून, कुटुंबापासून, गुरुजनांकडून वा अनुकरणातून तयार झालेली असते. अशी आवड-नाआवड म्हणजे ही अभिरुची नव्हे.

अभिरुचीच्या संदर्भात साहित्या शास्त्रकारांनीही मुलभूत विचार केलेला आहे. आनंदवर्धनांच्या मते, "रसिकाला कलाकृतीचा रसास्वाद घेत असतांना त्याच्या मनोव्यापारात माधुर्य, ओज, प्रसाद हे गुण निर्माण होतात. अभिनवगुप्तच्या मते, "सहृदयच्या ठिकाणी व्यासंग, विकसीत मन आणि कवी हृदयाशी समरस होण्याची चित्रकृती हे गुण असावेत अभिरुचीच्या संदर्भात साहित्य दर्पणकार विश्वनाथ म्हणात 'रसानंदाची प्रतीती सहृदयातच होते'. अर्वाचीन साहित्य समिक्षकांनी अभिरुचीच्या संदर्भात पुढील विचार व्यक्त केलेले आहे. प्रा.रा.श्री.जोग यांनी मराठी वाङ्मयाभिरुचीचे विहंगमावलोकन या ग्रंथात अभिरुचीची व्याख्या केलेली आहे. प्रा.रा.श्री.जोग म्हणतात, 'अभिरुची म्हणजे विचार पूर्वक अनुकूल सहजसंवादी प्रतिक्रिया होय'. याच ग्रंथात मराठी अभिरुचीचे स्वरूप स्पष्ट करण्यासाठी पुढील सुत्राचा अवलंब केलेला आहे.

१. लेखन वाङ्मय पद्धतीने झाल्यास अभिरुची कळणे सोपे होते.
२. प्रतिभा म्हणजे अभिरुची नव्हे.
३. वाङ्मयाभिरुची मुख्यतः प्रतीत होते ती ललित वाङ्मयातून .
४. वाङ्मय निर्मात्याची अभिरुची लेखन प्रक्रियेतून व्यक्त होते. (चमत्कृती, अंलकरण, आशयाची निवड, हेतू कथन इ.)
५. वाङ्मयाकडे केवळ वाङ्मय या दृष्टीने पाहिल्याखेरीज वाङ्मयाभिरुचीचे निर्मळ व स्वच्छ दर्शन होणे कठिन असते. पोवाड्यात इतिहास मिळतो. लावणीत समाजस्थितीचे दर्शन होते. केवळ यासाठी वाङ्मय दृष्ट्याही हे लेखन महत्त्वाचे मानणे अयोग्य असते.
६. वाङ्मयाभिरुची समजून घेण्यास ललित साहित्य अधिक उपयोगी ठरते.
७. लेखक साधुवृत्तीचा आहे म्हणून वाङ्मयदृष्ट्या श्रेष्ठ असतो असे नव्हे.
८. अभिरुची हा प्रतिभेचा धर्म नव्हे अभिरुची हा निर्मीतीक्षम असा मनोधर्म आहे. असे म्हणता येत नाही.
९. अभिरुची नवनिर्मीती करू शकत नाही ती निर्मीतीला वळण लावते.
१०. अभिरुची ही एक चंचल वृत्ती आहे चंचल आणि लहरी तीचे शास्त्र बनविणे कठिण.
११. जीवनातील व्यवहारिक अभिरुची आणि वाङ्मयातील अभिरुची यात फारशी तफावत नसते.
१२. आशय व अभिव्यक्ती या दोन्हीवर अभिरुचीचा परिणाम होतो.

प्रा.रा.श्री.जोग यांनी अभिरुचीच्या स्वरूपाच्या संदर्भात विस्तृत विवेचन केले आहे. वाङ्मयाकडे वाङ्मय म्हणून पहावे, लेखक साधुवृत्तीचा असला म्हणजे, त्याची साहित्य निर्मीती ही अव्वल दर्जाची ठरत नाही. सारखी त्यांची काही

विधाने मान्य होण्यासारखी आहे. परंतु त्यांची भूमिका संस्कृत साहित्य शास्त्राला अनुसरणारी असल्यामुळे आजच्या बहुजनाभिमुख बदलत्या सांस्कृतिक पर्यावरण दृष्ट्या अपुरी एकाकी वाटते याचा विचार याठिकाणी होणे गरजेचे वाटते. मॅकडुगल या मानसशास्त्रज्ञाने अभिरूची विषयी म्हटले आहे. 'विशिष्ट आवड आणि मनोवृत्तीतील विशिष्ट स्थिरभाव याचा समन्वय अभिरूचीत असतो.'

प्रा.श्री.के.क्षिरसागर यांच्या 'टिकाविवेक' या ग्रंथात मॅकडुगलने अभिरूचीच्या संदर्भात केलेले विवेचन ग्राह्य मानलेले आहे. अर्थात अभिरूची ही मनाची विशिष्ट ठेवण किंवा शक्ती आहे. तीची व्याख्या ही काटेकोरपणे करणे कठिण असले तरी अर्थसहजपणे लक्षात येऊ शकतो. हे लक्षात घेऊनच उच्च अभिरूची, हिन अभिरूची, विकृत अभिरूची, ग्रामीण अभिरूची, नागर अभिरूची असे शब्द प्रयोग वापरले जातात.

प्रा.रा.ग.जाधव अभिरूचीच्या संदर्भात म्हणतात, 'कला साहित्याच्या बाबतीत जेथे कला सैंदर्याने सुखावून जाण्याची सौंदर्य दृष्टीने प्रतिसाद देण्याची त्यातील आवड-नावड' जपण्याची क्षमता असते. तेथे कलावाङ्मयीन अभिरूचीचे स्वरूप आहे असे मानावे लागते.

वरिल विवेचनावरून असे म्हणता येते की, अभिरूची म्हणजे आवड, रसिकता आणि सहृदयता होय. एखाद्या कलाकृतीचा आस्वाद घेतल्यानंतर तिच्या विषयी आपण जी अनुकूल अथवा प्रतिकूल प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करतो. ती प्रतिक्रिया म्हणजेच अभिरूची होय. साहित्यिक जी साहित्यकृती निर्माण करतो त्याचा काही अनुकूल वा प्रतिकूल संस्कार आपल्या मनावर होत असतो त्यातून आपली अभिरूची घडत असते. साहित्यापासून ब्रम्हानंदसहोदर असा आनंद प्राप्त करून घेण्यासाठी अभिरूचीचे सहाय निश्चितपणे होते. अभिरूची ही वाङ्मय विकासाला मदत करते.

### अभिरूचीचे विशेष :

अभिरूचीच्या संदर्भात प्रा.गो.म.कुलकर्णी यांनी महत्त्वाचे विचार व्यक्त केलेले आहे. त्यांनी अभिरूचीचे सात विषय सांगितलेले आहेत.

१. संस्कारघटीतता : प्रत्यक्ष साहित्य आणि साहित्य शास्त्र यांच्या संस्कारांनी कमावलेले संस्कार घटीतता
२. आत्मनिरपेक्षता : आस्वादकाला त्याच्या 'स्व'चा विसर पाडणारी
३. उपयोगरहितता : लौकीक उपयोगाची सुत्रे साहित्य कृतीला किंवा तिच्या आस्वादाला न लावू देणारी
४. मूल्यभावसंबंधता : कलामूल्ये व जीवनमूल्ये यांची जान ठेवणारी
५. वर्जवर्ज्यविवेक : योग्य -अयोग्य यांचा विवेक राखणारी
६. ऐंद्रियता : साहित्यकृतीचे शब्दरूपी शरीर आणि त्याद्वारे संघटीत केल्या जाणाऱ्या ऐंद्रिय संवेदना ओळखू शकणारी
७. विचक्षणशिलता : चांगले -वाईट यातील नेमका भेद जाणण्याची क्षमता असणारी

### अभिरूचीचे प्रकार :

अभिरूचीच्या संदर्भात मांडणी करीत असतांना अभिरूची बाबत सत् आणि असतचा (श्रेष्ठ, कनिष्ठत्वाचा) विचारही करावा लागतो. 'काव्यादर्श' या संस्कृत ग्रंथाचे कर्ते दण्डी यांनी अभिरूचीचे दोन प्रमुख भेद सांगितलेले आहेत. ते पूढील प्रमाणे विशद करता येतील.

### अ.वैदर्भी अभिरूची :

१. वैदर्भी अभिरूचीच्या या प्रकारात साहित्यकृतीमधील प्रसाद-माधुर्यादी गुणांचा प्रत्यय येतो.
२. या प्रकारात काव्यातील सुश्लिष्ट शब्द योजनेला महत्त्व असते.
३. काव्यातील साधेपणाला, अनलंकृततेला प्रसादपूर्णतेला महत्त्व असते.



४. वैदर्भीयांना समता अपेक्षित असते.
५. काव्यात माधुर्य असावे अशी अपेक्षा असते.
६. अनुप्रासांची अतिरीक्त योजना वैदर्भी करित नाही.
७. काव्यातीलसौकुमार्याच्या जोरावर साधी रचनाही वैदर्भीयांना पसंद पडते.
८. लोकव्यवहारास धरून असणारे वर्णन प्राधान्याने वैदर्भी अभिरुची मध्ये आढळते.
९. वैदर्भी रितीच्या अनुयायांची अभिरुची संयत, सौम्यता, साधेपणा या गुणाकडे झुकणारी असते.

**ब. गौडीय अभिरुची :**

१. गौडीय या अभिरुचीच्या प्रकारात प्रसाद-माधुर्यादी गुणाची कमतरता म्हणजेच विपर्यास आढळतो.
२. अनुप्रासांच्या हौसेमुळे शब्दयोजनेकडे दुर्लक्ष झालेलेही गौडीय रीतीच्या अनुयांना चालते.
३. गौडीय अभिरुचीच्या अनुयांयाना विद्वत्तेबद्दल वाटणाऱ्या आकर्षणामुळे अपरिचीत क्लिष्ट शब्दयोजनाही योग्य वाटते.
४. गौडीय अभिरुचीच्या अनुयांयाना सुकुमार नसणारी उच्चारणाला कठिण असणारी कडक, भडक व तेजस्वी असते. म्हणून ती पसंद पडते.
५. अर्थाचे आणि अंलकरणाचे अवडंबर गौडीयांना प्रिय असते.
६. गौडीय अभिरुचीच्या अनुयांयाना अनुप्रासाबद्दलची आसक्ती असते.
७. काव्यातील असंभाव्यतेला, लोकातीततेला महत्त्व गौडीरीतीच्या लोकांना चालते.
८. गौडीय रीतीच्या अनुयायांची अभिरुची भडक, अतिशयोक्त, असंयमयुक्त अशा रचनेला महत्त्व देणारी आहे.

दण्डी यांनी 'वैदर्भी' आणि 'गौडीय' या दोन अभिरुची वर्णिलेल्या आहेत. त्यांची गौडीयांच्या अभिरुची बदलची प्रतिक्रिया प्रतिकूल होती. दण्डी यांची स्वतःची अभिरुची वैदर्भी या प्रकाराला मानणारी होती.

**अभिरुची नियत करणारे घटक :**

प्रा.रा.श्री.जोग यांनी अभिरुची ही एक लहरी व चंचल वृत्ती असल्याचे म्हटले आहे. तर कालिदास यांनी 'भिन्नरुचिर्हिलोक : ' (म्हणजेच समाजात नेहमीच अभिरुचीची भिन्नता आढळत असते.) असे म्हटले आहे. अभिरुची ही जशी व्यक्ती सापेक्ष असते तशी ती समाजसापेक्षही असते. एकाच समाजात राहणाऱ्या भिन्न मानव गटातील अभिरुची वेगळी असल्याचे दिसते. तेन हा समाजशास्त्रीय समिक्षा पद्धतीचा जनक याने म्हटले आहे की, व्यक्ती ही जशी पर्यावरणाची अपत्य असते तशीच व्यक्तीगत अभिरुची पर्यावरणातून घडते. म्हणून पर्यावरण बदललेकी अभिरुचीही बदलते. अभिरुची नियत करणारे घटकही पर्यावरणातून संभवणारे आहेत. शिवाय संकृती, परंपरा, धर्मकल्पना, अर्थव्यवस्था पूर्वसंकेत, विचारप्रणाली, शिक्षणपद्धती, कुटुंबसंस्थेचे स्वरूप पर्यावरण अविष्कार माध्यम इत्यादी घटकही अभिरुचीला नियत करीत असतात. यापैकी काही ठळक मुद्यांचा विचार आपणाला पुढील प्रमाणे करता येतो.

**अ. सांस्कृतिक पर्यावरण :**

प्रत्येक समाजात एक विशिष्ट संकृती असते. ती परंपरेने निश्चित केलेली, त्या-त्या समाजाची विचार व आचार पद्धती असते. या सर्वामधून एक परंपरा निर्माण झालेली असते. आणि त्या परंपरेतच तो समाज आणि त्यातील व्यक्ती वाढत असतात. त्यामुळे त्या-त्या व्यक्तीची जीवन पद्धती त्याच्या संकृतीशी समकक्ष झालेली असते. त्यामुळे व्यक्तीच्या आवडी-निवडी, विचाराच्या दिशा, दृष्टीकोण, जगण्याची पद्धती या बहुतांशी सांस्कृतिक -परंपरा नियत करीत असतात. सांस्कृतिक परंपराचा मोठा परिणाम अभिरुचीवर संभवतो. त्यामुळे भारतीय व्यक्तीची अभिरुची आणि युरोपीय व्यक्तीची अभिरुची यात फरक पडतो.



सांस्कृतिक पर्यावरणाचा परिणाम वाचकारही होत असतो. 'मागणी तसा पुरवठा' हा न्याय सर्वत्रच असल्याने रसिकांच्या अभिरुचीचा परिणाम साहित्य निर्मितीवरही होतो. उदा.गो.ब.देवल यांचे 'शारदा' हे नाटक एक विशिष्ट सांस्कृतिक पर्यावरण लाभल्यामुळे अमेरिकेतील निग्रो वंशायांनी खास आपला शिक्का असलेले 'काळे साहित्य' निर्माण केले. आपल्याकडे ही दलित, ग्रामीण, देशी, स्त्रीवादी, आदिवासी, जनवादी साहित्याच्या द्वारा या नव्या जाणीवा साहित्यात आढळू लागलेल्या आहेत. त्यांच्या मुळाशी बदलते सांस्कृतिक पर्यावरण आहे.

#### ब. आर्थिक पर्यावरण :

व्यक्ती आणि समाज यांच्या जीवन पद्धतीवर मूलगामी परिणाम करणारे मूल्य म्हणून आर्थिक स्थितीचा नेहमी उल्लेख केला जातो.अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा या मूलभूत गरजांशी जोडलेले क्षेत्र म्हणजे आर्थिक क्षेत्र होय. शिक्षण, ग्रंथनिर्मिती, विद्याव्यासंग, कलाक्षेत्रे यातील कामगिरी आणि विशेषतः निर्मिती आणि आस्वाद यासाठी आवश्यक असणारे स्थैर्य व स्वास्थ यांचा आर्थिक पर्यावरणाशी निकटचा संबंध असतो. मार्क्सवादी सजीवनदृष्टी तर एकूण समाजजीवनाच्या संदर्भात आर्थिक पर्यावरणच प्रमाण माणते. त्यांच्याकडून मांडला जाणारा 'पाया' व 'इमला' हा सिध्दांत हे प्रामाण्यच सिध्द करतो. उत्पादनाची साधने त्यांची मालकी असणारे आणि त्यावर श्रम करणारे श्रमिकंचे होणारे शोषण त्यातून संभवणारे आर्थिक हितसंबंध यातून सज्ज होतो.तो पाया, मग त्यावर धर्म, निती, संस्थात्मक व्यवहार, कलाव्यवहार यांचा इमला उभा राहतो. असे हे मत स्थूलपणे सांगता येते.मराठीतील आजच्या जनसाहित्य किंवा स्त्रिवादी साहित्य यांच्या मागील प्रेरणा या प्रामुख्याने आर्थिक पर्यावरणजन्य अशाच आहेत.

#### वाङ्मयीन पर्यावरण :

त्या-त्या समाजात रूढ असलेल्या वाङ्मयीन परंपरा नेहमीच एक वाङ्मयीन वारसा निर्माण करीत असतात. भारतासारख्या देशात अगदी इतिहास पूर्व काळापासून वाङ्मय निर्मिती झाल्याने एक स्वतंत्र अशी परंपरा निर्माण झाल्याचे दिसते. हे लेखक व आस्वादक या दोघानाही उपयुक्त ठरेल असे म्हणता येईल. संकृत नंतर प्राकृत भाषा त्यानंतर अपभ्रंश आणि नंतर मराठी इत्यादी देशभाषा व त्यातील साहित्य असा एक क्रम सांगण्यात येतो. त्यामुळे सलग असे एक वाङ्मयीन पर्यावरण आणि वाङ्मयाभिरुचीयांचे सातत्य आपल्या देशात टिकून राहिलेले दिसते.

एक उच्च असे वाङ्मयीन पर्यावरण आणि वाङ्मयाभिरुची आपल्याला शहरी भागातच निर्माण झालेली दिसते.कारण की, ही ठिकाणे अशी होती की जिथे साहित्यविषयक विचारांची मोठ्या प्रमाणात मंथन झाले. भिन्न-भिन्न अशा साहित्यप्रकारातील परिवर्तनाची नांदी ठरतील असे प्रयोग मुंबई, पुणे, नागपूर अशा काही मोजक्याच शहरात होत गेली. सगळ्या महाराष्ट्रभर या जाणिवा पसरल्या नाहीत त्यामुळे जे काही झाले ते फक्त शहरातच झाले. ही वस्तुस्थिती वाङ्मयीन पर्यावरण व वाङ्मयाभिरुची यातील निकट संबंध दर्शविणारी ठरतील.

#### अभिरुची व रसिक

रसिक हा साहित्यव्यवहारातील एक महत्वाचा घटक आहे. जसे 'वक्ता हा वक्त्यांची नव्हे श्रोत्यांविण' असे म्हटले जाते.तसे 'साहित्य हे साहित्य नव्हे रसिकांविण' असे विधान करता येते. रसिकांजवळ साहित्यातील मर्म व सौंदर्य ग्रहण करण्याची क्षमता असते. साहित्याचा संबंध माणसाची रसिकता, सहृदयता यांच्याशी असतो. संस्कृत काव्यमिमांसकांनी पूर्वसंस्कार हेच अभिरुचीच्या निर्मितीचे कारण दिलेले आहे. ती जन्मतः असली तरी ती विकासक्षम जरूर आहे. कोणताही साहित्यप्रकार घेतला तरी त्याची प्रारंभिक रुप आज कालमानानुसार बदलले दिसते. विष्णुदास भावे यांचे 'तागडथोम' नाटक आणि आजचे विजय तेंडूलकर यांचे 'घाशिराम कोतवाल' सारखे नाटक यांचे बदलेले रुप व त्यांच्याशी संलग्न सामुहिक पातळीवरील अभिरुची यातील बदल सहज लक्षात येते. नाट्यलेखन बदलेले, नाट्यप्रयोगाचे स्वरुप बदलले आणि प्रेक्षकाभिरुचीही बदलली असा हा इतिहास सर्वच साहित्यप्रकारांच्या बाबतीत दिसून येतो. व्यक्तिगत पातळीवरील



अभिरुची बाबतही काव्यशास्त्राचा अभ्यास, काव्यग्रंथाचे वाचन इत्यादीमुळे अभिरुचीच्या मुळ स्वरूपात फरक पडत जातो. अभिरुची जास्त सुक्ष्म चोखंदळ ममग्राही बनत जाते. तेंव्हा अभिरुची एक संस्कारक्षम अशी शक्ती आहे.

वाङ्मयाच्या क्षेत्रात साहित्यनिर्मिती करणारा व साहित्याचा आस्वाद घेणारा असे दोन वर्गपडतात. आनंदवर्धनाच्या मते, रसास्वाद घेत असतांना रसिकांच्या मनोव्यापारात माधुर्य, ओज आणि प्रसाद हे गुण निर्माण होत असतात. तर अभिनव गुप्तच्या मते रसिकांच्या ठिकाणी व्यासंग, विकासीत मन आणि कविशी समरस होण्याची चित्तवृत्ती हे गुण असायला हवेत. अभिरुचीच्या संदर्भात प्रा. वि. दा. करवंदीकर यांनी रसिकांच्या सुसंस्कृतेची पाच लक्षणे सांगितलेली आहे,

१. सुक्ष्म संवेदनशक्ती.
२. व्यापक कल्पनाशक्ती.
३. बरे - वाईटपणाच्या (औचित्य विचाराच्या) सापेक्षतेची समज.
४. सर्वसाक्षी सहानुभूती.
५. अपरिहार्य अस्वस्थता.

या सर्व गोष्टी रसिकतेला आणि अभिरुचीला लागू पडणारे आहेत, वाचक म्हणून विचार करतांना त्याची आवड-निवड, त्याची अभिरुची याचा विशेषत्वाने विचार करावा लागतो. 'साहित्यविचार' या ग्रंथात अभिरुची संदर्भात प्रा. अ. वा. कुलकर्णी म्हणतात, अभिरुची ही जन्मजात असली तरीही ती संस्कारांनी कसदार होत जाते. आणि या संस्कारात ग्रंथाभ्यास हे जसे एक साधन असते, तसाच त्याच्या समाजाकडून होणारा संस्कारही असतो. तो वाचक ज्या समाजात जन्मला, वाढला, घडला त्या समाजजीवनाचे संस्कार त्याच्या अभिरुचीचा पोतही निश्चित करीत असतात.

#### संदर्भ सूची

१. कुलकर्णी गो. म. 'अभिरुची : ग्रामीण आणि नागर'.
२. कुलकर्णी अ. वा. 'साहित्यविचार'.
३. क्षीरसागर श्री. के. 'टिकाविवेक'.
४. जोग रा. श्री. 'मराठी वाङ्मयाभिरुचीचे विहंगमावलोकन'.



## **An Appraisal Of Problems And Prospects Of Food Processing Industry In Belgaum**

**Prof H.J.Molerakhi**

Dept. of Commerce M. M. Arts, Commerce, Science and Home Science College Belgavi

Taluka and Dist: Belgaum

State: Karnataka

Nation: India

**Guided by :**

**Dr. R. V. Ghadge**

M.Com., PhD,

Department Of Commerce,

Shivaji College, Renapur,

Latur. Maharashtra.

### **Introduction:**

*India is the third largest producer of food grain and the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables. India's \$182-billion food processing industry has been growing at over 13 percent despite the global slowdown. Packed and processed food is increasingly becoming popular.*

In the early stages of economic development agro-industries occupy a prominent position in the industrial sector. As per capital real national income increases, the industrial declines. This should not be construed as declining opportunities for development of the industries. This is because acceleration of agricultural growth and in per capital income and its more equitable distribution beyond a threshold will respectively, release the constraints of availability of primary agricultural commodities as raw materials and increase the demand for products of these industries. This would in turn facilitate the absolute size of their output and value added in real terms to grow over time. Moreover, changes in the processing of the primary agricultural commodities by addition of further stages of processing and induction of new technology outside the household sector would also occur. There also, in the long turn, usually arise different utilization patterns of by products and waste products (downstream products) of these commodities;

Food processing industry has been developed in India as a result of diversification and commercialization of Indian agriculture. This sector assumes high priority as it reduces post-harvest losses, bring value

Addition in agriculture, creates high export potential, gives grater bargaining power to the farmers for their products generates. Employment in rural areas and improves living standard of the people. The industry received a strong forward push during the first half of the eighties in the wake of the measures initiated or freeing the economy from regulatory controls. The development of this industry received further from fillip since the announcement of the New Industrial Policy (NIP) in 1991. The Government has considerably coming from within and outside the country in an endeavor to increase the incomes of farmers, create employment opportunities and promote faster rural industrialization. Food processing industry has a tremendous scope for description throughout the



country and it is only with growth and development of this industry that rural migration could be contained and stabilized.

The use of processed food is becoming popular due to various Socio-economic changes such as, liberalization, change in taste, high cost of household – labour, increase in the number of working women, improvement in the living standards of the people etc. Today urban based Indian family prefers to dine out in restaurants and dhabas rather than to undergo the domestic chores.

The free income or higher disposable income available among urbanities has made to go for various processed and readily available processed foods like fruits, jams, atta, double refined oils, butters and cheese, ready-to-eat crispy potato chips etc. The total cultural explosion taking place in urban areas and countryside has altered the face of food processing industry.

The Karnataka State is one among the prominent states announcing proactive measures. The excise duty exemption, withdrawal of turnover tax, 100 percent Food processing development permission, tax holiday etc. are some of the measures announced by various state governments to give a great boost to the sector. It is hoped that in the years to come the sector would assume all the significance in modern lives of urbanites as well as country side people.

#### **Economic Significance of the sector**

The sector has tremendous significance in economics and social development of a nation. The sector is being identified as a great “value added” to the primary agriculture produce.

The following points can be said in support of economic significance of the sector.

- The sector converts products of lower value in to products to higher value. Thus value addition is expected to-benefit the farmers in terms of higher price realizations.
- Consumer will have an opportunity to receive value for his money and meet his personal and societal needs.
- Products, which are highly perishable in nature, are stored and shelf life, is enhanced.
- The establishment of processing units provides employment to countryside individuals.
- The products of seasonal nature are available round the year in processed forms.
- The processing units are able to inject the much needed “stabilization process” to agricultural produce prices.
- The farmers would be able to undertake agricultural activities on scientific line, crop planning, manure use, use of modern equipment, etc. will all become parts of agricultural sector.
- Gainful employment in country side reduces migration to and congestion in urban areas. This would have salutary effects on reducing slums, slum-related environmental and social problems, rental values in cities, water and air pollution etc.

#### **Agro-Processing V/S Food Processing**



Industry and agriculture have traditionally been viewed as two separate sectors both in terms of their characteristics and their roles in economic development. Agro-processing industries are a part of the broader sector of agro-based industries. Agro-based industries are broadly defined as those, which depend on agriculture for their raw material. Agro-processing industry is one which processes biomass, i.e. agricultural raw material which includes grained and tree crops, milk as well as fisheries in to easily transportable forms, enhances nutritive value and extract chemicals for other uses. Agro-processing industry thus means, transforming products, originating from agriculture, livestock, and fishery and forestry sectors. Indeed, a very large part of agricultural production undergoes some degree of transformation between harvesting and final use.

Agro-processing industry encourages investment both in subsequent stages of production by forward linkages and in earlier stages through backward linkages.

Food-processing industry is defined as that in which raw material cost accounts for over 67 percent in its total cost. This industrial sector has a high working capital component and is labour intensive in nature covering a large spectrum of industrial units producing fruits and vegetable based products, Main products, meat; cereals based products, livestock, sugar etc.

#### **Classification of food processing industry**

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has categorized food processing in to the following three sectors.

1. Primary: Involving basic processing of natural produces such as dehawking, cleaning and grading.
2. Secondary: Involving elementary modification such as hydrogenation of edible oils.
3. Tertiary: Involving high level of modification to make the natural produce ready to eat, for example, ketchup or cornflakes.

According to R. Gopalkrishna, Ex-Vice Chairman, Hindustan Lever Ltd., is that FP Comprises only the last two sectors. And there lies the problems for the industry on a purchasing power parity (PPP) basis, a country with a per capita income below \$1000 to \$500 per annum can only support a per-primary food processing industry and only those countries which with a per capital income exceeding \$5000 per annum can support the secondary and tertiary food processing industry.

#### **Planning approach for FPI development in India**

Realizing the economic and social significance of the food processing sector, systematic and concerted efforts have been made in India to develop the sector.

The Government of India has announced a separate food processing policy under the ministry of food processing industries (MOFPI). Further planned attempts have been made to develop the sector under various five year plan. Besides these attempts, annual plan allocations and targets are set under central budgets.

This section aims to make a critical analysis of all these under the following heads:

1. Food processing policy of the Central Government;
2. Growth of Food processing industry under various plan periods,

The advent of new economic policies and the abolition of licensing regime in July 1991 have further created interest among the investors specifically the foreign investors to promote this sector. As a result of initiatives in the post- liberalisation period the Government approved of Rs. 19,401 crore



including foreign investment of Rs. 10,992 crore for setting up 100 percent joint venture and foreign collaboration. The investment created about 2.76 lakh job opportunities. Besides, between July 1991 and December 2000, 2427 industrial entrepreneurs memorandums (IEM's) envisaging an investment of Rs. 53,819 crore. Providing direct employment to 11.38 lakh persons had been approved in the various sectors of industry.

## **2) Growth of FPI under various plan periods:**

Five Year Plan Schemes for the Development of FPI.

This Department of Food processing Industries established under MOFPI has been operating several schemes for the development of processed food industry since the inception of Eighth plan period. Taking into account the recommendation of the working group of planning commission, the constraints faced by the industry, the need to accelerate growth of the sector and priority status accorded to food processing by government, the Department of Food Processing Industries is operating many innovative and creative schemes even in the Ninth Plan, out of which the following are the thrust areas:

1. Scheme for Development of infrastructure facility;
2. Scheme for setting up / expansions / modernization of FPI;
3. Scheme for Development / Modernization of meat processing;
4. Scheme for Research and Development of FPI;
5. Scheme for Manpower Development in FPI;
6. Scheme for Generic Advertisement on processed food and Marketing Assistance.
7. Scheme for Strengthening of Backward Linkages in FPI, and
8. Scheme for Promotion of FPI.

1. Government of Karnataka (GoK) has established the Food Karnataka Limited (FKL) with an objective to formulate exclusive policies for the agro food processing industries, to set up agro export zone with private sector investment and to undertake various activities to position Karnataka as the ideal location for investors in India's food industry.

2. Food Processing Industry has been identified as one of the priority sectors for expansion and growth in India and is considered a 'sunrise' industry. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI), Government of India has provided a number of promotional schemes and the incentives for the development of food processing industries. In the 10th Five Year Plan Scheme, MFPI had approved setting up of Food Parks at Malur in Kolar District, Hiriyur in Chitradurga District, Navanagar in Bagalkot District and Jewargi in Gulbarga District. Under the scheme, MFPI provided grant-in-aid to the extent of Rs.400 lakhs per park. The State Government is also providing the matching grant. The Food Parks in the above said locations are in the advanced stage of implementation.

3. The 10th Five Year Plan came to end on 31-03-2007. In the 11th Five Year Plan, MFPI has made significant allocation for the food processing sector for establishment of 30 Mega Food Parks, creation of integrated cold chain, modernization of abattoirs, establishment of laboratories for research and development, human resources development and capacity building, for up gradation of quality and hygiene of sea food / creation of food street in the tourism destination. Initially, MFPI has plans to establish 10 Mega Food Parks and Chikkamagalur is one of the locations identified in the country.



Under the scheme, MFPI would provide grant-in-aid to the extent of 50% of the project cost and not exceeding Rs.50 crore.

4.The State Government during the financial year 2008-09 had announced for setting up of Food Parks at Shimoga, Davanagere, Bijapur, **Belgaum** and Tumkur districts. FKL has obtained the Feasibility Reports and sought the State Government for Viability Gap Funding. It has also notified in the leading newspapers seeking Request for Proposal from private parties for establishing the Food Parks in the above said locations.

#### Conclusion :-

The use of processed food is becoming popular due to various Socio-economic changes such as, liberalization, change in taste, high cost of household – labour, increase in the number of working women, improvement in the living standards of the people, working both man and women, men won't have time to prepare the food, faction to eat readymade food, equally contribution of wok by man and women, heavy self embossment wok or due to inflation all the members of the family are to be work to survive etc. Today urban based Indian family prefers to dine out in restaurants and dhabas rather than to undergo the domestic chores. The free income or higher disposable income available among urbanities has made to go for various processed and readily available processed foods like fruits, jams, Atta, double refined oils, butters and cheese, ready-to-eat crispy potato chips etc. The total cultural explosion taking place in urban areas and countryside has altered the face of food processing industry.

Though food processing industry has value addition features, the sector even today seems to be in primitive stage. Technology employed in India cannot be compared leaving a large percent of population as uncovered. Realizing the significance of food processing industry, of late, the central and state government has announced various and packages to ensure orderly growth of the sector. The **Karnataka State** is one among the prominent states announcing proactive measures. The excise duty exemption, withdrawal of turnover tax, 100 percent Food processing development permission, tax holiday etc. are some of the measures announced by various state governments to give a great boost to the sector. It is hoped that in the years to come the sector would assume all the significance in modern lives of urbanites as well as country side people.

#### References

- 1). Organizational Behavior : By JIT S Chandan ,Vikas Pub. House pvt. LTD
- 2). Personnel management: By Parag Diwan ,L. N. Agawam, Excel Prints New Delhi
- 3). Production and Operations Management : By K. Aawathappes , Himalaya Publication House Delhi
- 4). Annual Report: Ministry of food processing, Government of India
- 5). Concern Website
- 6). Unpublished Theses
- 7) Dr R. V.Ghadge ( unpublished theses )



## INDIA REGAINING – A THEORETICAL CONSTRUCT OF THE ABSOLUTE SWARAJ

Dr. Vikas Singh

Assistant Professor

Department of Commerce

S.S. Khanna Girls' Degree College

(A constituent college of the University of Allahabad)

Email: vshree.research@gmail.com

### Abstract

Swaraj, the term tossed by a man of indomitable courage and optimism, the great contributor in shaping an independent India, *Shree Bal Gangadhar Tilak*. With these lines the construction of *Swaraj* begins which got further developed as an *Absolute Swaraj*. This paper is completely a thoughtful manuscript contending that in the making of a developed and independent nation there has to be an overall development. It would not be the only significant aspect to gain a sustainable development in nation's economy or any other vital aspect. For making of a developed nation the ideology of *Absolute Swaraj* is to be given importance. This paper is an attempt to make understand that overall development and to bring independence in the country, India we need to redefine the term or to resort on *Absolute Swaraj*. In this direction the author has attempted to make people understand that *Absolute Swaraj* is alike to have a health human body with dynamic combating and resistance ability against with the viruses and having a perfect endocrine and flawless functioning. Also, accepting the fact that occurrence of a polluted environmental conditions and diseases and are unavoidable but to have a strong body functioning can combat with these. Following the same, nation may face the ill-forces, like corruption, extortion, women abuses, political imbalance, economic shuffling etc. but counter them and to defeat them at last, is the indication that the nation is an *Absolute Swaraj* antidote(s). This paper has divided the concept of an *Absolute Swaraj* in four parts, articulating that these could be the exclusive parts to checked and taken care of to have an inclusive growth and development. This manuscript has a socio-psychological perspective of defining the theme.

Key words: *sustainable development, women abuses, economic shuffling, absolute-swaraj*

### *Swaraj to Sampooran Swaraj – The Beginning:*

*"If a country is to be corruption free and become a nation of beautiful minds, I strongly feel there are three key societal members who can make a difference. They are the father, the mother and the teacher"* – A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

His words may only be considered inspirational for the readers but for the author it is the modus operandi laid by a commander in a lucid manner. This ideology allowed the author to feel proud as he holds two of the positions out of the three mentioned in his quote. And thereby the author decided to contribute in the making of nation beautiful, as defined by Kalam Sir. For this the author has decided to define one of the proven terms, *Swaraj* in the contemporary perspective. In this paper a theoretically construction has been covered by the author of the ideology propounded by the legends.

### Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak

He advocated that "स्वराज्य हा माझा जन्म सिद्ध हक्क आहे, आणि तो मी मिळवणारच" that is *"Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it"*. Shree Tilak talked of *swaraj* as early as 1885 and traced the word *swarajyam*. in *shastras*. He often reminded the people that the idea of *swaraj* was an old one. The term was perhaps as old as the *Aryan* civilization and it was found in the *Rig-veda* and the *Hindu Shastras*. Also, *Shree Tilak* was the first leader to propound the ideal of '*sampoorna swarajya*', and his statement, *"Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it"*, inspired thousands of Indians, and laid the foundation for an organized and united freedom movement. The British colonial authorities called him "The father of the Indian unrest." He was also conferred with the title of "Lokmanya", which means "accepted by the people (as their leader)".



### Mahatma M.K. Gandhi

The concept of *swaraj* has received a very prominent place in Gandhi's spiritual, political, social and economic ideas and has been expressed in his writings and speeches. He tried to re-interpret age old meaning of *swaraj* in accordance with the requirement of his time, and used the word, *swaraj*, to revive the sleeping spirit of Indian people. According to Mahatma Gandhi, the word *swaraj* was a *vedic* word which meant self-rule or the rule which self exercises over itself. To quote him, "The word Swaraj is a sacred word, a Vedic word, meaning self-rule and self-restraint." It was the right ordering of the various powers of the self and embodied the quest for self-improvement. Explaining the meaning of *Swaraj* he said, "The root meaning of Swaraj is self-rule. *Swaraj* may therefore, be rendered as disciplined rule from within (*Shodhganga*, 1992).

### Author's View-point

During the prevailing, Twelfth Five Year Plan and especially since the introduction of the new regime at the Centre, our nation has countered many intra-battles and buildings. Nirbhaya case, Intolerance debate, Surgical Strike, initial disagreements followed by the verdict on Triple Talak, Demonetization (2016 November, 08), Digitalization and copious Yojanas are few of the remarkable happenings. Some can be marked as reformative and the others as distortive.

It is our prime duty to arrange a formal dialogue on such issues. The intention is very clear that is to bring the right aspects and the prevalent myths relating with the subjects before everyone. Merely by picking up any one of the issues from the above would definitely have resulted in an exclusive growth or betterment. But our Academy decided to portray all the aspects effecting the overall development and betterment of the nation.

**S**WARAJ lays stress on governance not by a hierarchical government but by **self-governance** through individuals and community building. The Constitutional composition for governing the State and its policies through the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary is not the only remedy of *Nation Building*. It is '**we the people**' who can make it workable and fruitful too.

In this league it becomes vital to make everyone aware of the statutes, policies and changes brought for the development in the nation. In this paper various aspects have been classified prudentially. These aspects are from the economic, social, legal, and other issues connected with the efforts in the making of a nation, an absolute state. This paper is an attempt to collect the ideas and suggestions on *Swach-Swasth, Swavlambi, Samridh avam Surakshit Bharat*.

### Need of the Author's 4D Approach of *Absolute Swaraj*:

Development is a multi-dimensional phenomenon. Some of its major dimensions include: the level of economic growth, level of education, level of health services, degree of modernization, status of women, level of nutrition, quality of housing, distribution of goods and services, and access to communication. In India, the progress of socio-economic development among major states is not uniform (*Das*, 1999).

Also, India has, over the past years, directed its development pathway to meet its priorities of employment, economic growth, food, water and energy security, disaster resilience and poverty



alleviation. India has also aimed to restore its natural capital and adopt transparent and robust governance along democratic lines (TARA, 2015).

In this trajectory, India along with other countries has signed the declaration on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, comprising of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the Sustainable Development Summit of the United Nations in September 2015. SDGs are comprehensive and focus on *five Ps – people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership* (RIS, 2016).

India is a welfare state and it is the primary responsibility of the state to provide basic amenities to all its citizens of all ages, gender, caste, creed and cultural background. Every attempt is being made to achieve betterment in all forms by the nation like India, by whatever name it is called. Sometimes the agenda come across as sustainable development or in the other ways. Even in the Sustainable Development Summit 2015 the framework consisting of 17 Goals that address the key concerns of humanity and 169 interlinked targets within these Goals that reflect the complex and interrelated nature of social, economic and ecological well-being parameters. So it is very tedious to cover all aspects of the development. Therefore, this paper is an attempt to cover the aspects in a classified manner (technically termed by the author as the *4-Dimensional Approach*). Also, the classification so made would be an aid for the national developers and thinkers to get the plans developed in a stratified manner.

So, the need of following the author's 4D Approach of *Absolute Swaraj* will provide a direction and focus to plan and execute. Now coming on the dimensions contended by the author is his social-psychological thinking. An exclusive contention is produced by the author to have four 'S' for gaining the Swaraj (Self Rule) absolutely. Four ('S') dimensions to be worked upon are: (1) Samridh Bharat (Developed Economy), (2) Swachh Evam Swasth Bharat (Healthy India), (3) Swavlambi Bharat (Entrepreneurial Development) and (4) Surakshit Bharat (Secured Indians)

#### **Author's 4D Approach of *Absolute Swaraj* – A concise coverage:**

Each of the four 'S' or the dimensions picked by the author for defining *Absolute Swaraj* have inclusive contents. Therefore, this paper covers a concise coverage of each dimension.

##### **(1) Samridh Bharat (Developed Economy):**

Four big happenings or paradigm shifts have been marked recently affecting the Indian Economy. The objects freezed for these big changes were for the betterment and some of them even resulted so whereas some is being criticized badly.

Digitization and a drive to have a Cashless Economy is the first remarkable change brought in the nation. Though it has a mixed response regarding its acceptability but no doubt inconvenience so caused will be compensated or rewarded in coming years. As this will going to at-ease the movement of currency as well as will going to provide safety then to its conventional upkeep.

Secondly, the most unforgettable stand taken by the incumbent Prime minister, Mr. Modi at the November 8<sup>th</sup>, 2016, the *Demonetization drive*. Currency of Rs. 500 and Rs.1,000 ceased to be legal tender. He announced this in a surprise address to the nation and said that the decision was taken to root out the menace of black money and corruption.

Thirdly, the *One Nation, One Market, One Tax* effect, Goods and Services Tax (GST) that was done to stimulate economic growth of the nation. Though, the business class became unrest with the announcement and consolidation of the statutes. But gradually the statutory compulsion made them to



swallow the nut. Well, it has replaced a robust and distortive indirect taxation system that was prevalent in the nation but shuffling at the inception made the business people to consider it an unwanted move. Opposition in the nation was also there to portray it otherwise and not in favor of industries/corporates.

Besides these many other attempts have been made in this direction including hike in FDI. These changes would definitely going to contribute favorably to the Indian Economy.

**(2) Swachh Evam Swasth Bharat (Healthy India – Improving Health and Health Psychology):**

According to an article, data released by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) from a survey conducted; it has underlined the abysmal state of sanitation in the country, particularly in rural India. According to this survey, only 32% of rural households have their own toilets and that less than half of Indian households have a toilet at home. There were more households with a mobile phone than with a toilet (Nayyar, 2014).

On 2nd October, 2014, Prime Minister of India launched a nationwide cleanliness campaign called Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) – Clean India Campaign. An overwhelming participation has been seen across the nation for the initiative so made. For a developed nation it is very important that health and health-psychology prevalent in that nation should be remarkable. As said that health mind exists in a healthy body and healthy people can only contribute for the national development.

After, seven decades of independence the nation has to strive for gaining adequate sanitation facilities in both rural and well as urban India. As said sarcastically, that in a survey it was found there were more households with a mobile phone than with a toilet (Nayyar, 2014). The situation is very alarming and need to be considered too seriously.

In this league, to have healthy people in the nation, *Stress Management & Yoga* is being promoted. Also, an initiative regarding *Waste Management* is another feather to the nation's cap.

**(3) Swavlambi Bharat (Entrepreneurial Development in India):**

Entrepreneurship plays an influential role in the economic growth and standard of living of the country. Wealth Creation, Job Creation, balanced regional development, increase in GDP & per-capita income as well and elevation in the standard of living are few end results of having entrepreneurial development in a nation. Governments' initiatives of *Making in India*, *Startup and Standup India*, *promoting Women Entrepreneurship* are some of the development initiatives taken. One should not forget the grass-root initiative of having Rural Employment Guarantee, MANREGA. It is plot to remove the disparity and to attain a balance regional development, to some extent.

**(4) Surakshit Bharat (Secured Indians):**

Four major issues should be taken care-off to build a Secured Indian nation. Firstly, the *Gender Sensitization* has been one of the very crucial and chronic problems since independence. Though in recent decades some uplift has been marked as the women participation in all directions has got registered. The census of Working Women to an Entrepreneurial Women and also Professionals has gradually being experienced. But then to, status of a woman needs more and more improvements. One fact which is much more remarkable in this direction is that to make Indian women, independent is not the big challenge before the planners. Education, recruitments and selections have contributed evenly for girls to take part and to come up in the league. The most serious problem relates with the security of a woman in India. Though, all over the world woman abuse has become viral but India need to overcome this issue with a strongest go. Harassment at workplace, sexual abasement, women



trafficking and other ill-practices have developed in direct proportion to the upliftment initiatives. The need is to stringent the statutes and providing security to them. Nirbhaya kand and many other brutal deeds have got highlighted these days.

Another security is that of Food and Public Distribution System. In spite of the extensive coverage of PDS and its important role in ensuring food security, its relevance and effectiveness in reducing poverty and improving food security has been questioned frequently in policy discourse on food transfers in India (Anjani et. al, 2014). Irregular PDS is the biggest cause of starvation and deaths due to lack of food. In this direction alike every government every mew-comer will try to manipulate rather than improvisation.

Two important statutory initiatives would make the classification meaningful. *Cyber Regulations and Juvenile Justice* need a big amendment to counter the modern days' crimes. Juvenile offences, especially sexual crimes need to be reconsidered because if the wrong-doer can experience the ill-deed than the substance, being a juvenile should be overlooked.

#### **Conclusion:**

India got ranked 116 out of 157 nations on a global index that assesses the performance of countries towards achieving the ambitious sustainable development goals. The report said that the countries which are closest to fulfilling the goals are not the biggest economies but comparably small, developed countries (PTI, 2017). We need to learn from the countries that have ranked good. Reformative measures are to be taken to reach upto the target. But at the same time non-parametric factors are to be considered simultaneously. Nationalism creates a sense of psychological bond with the nation. So, the need of having 4D Approach of *Absolute Swaraj* is an academic production but recommended to be considered to draw a consolidated development package. The four 'S(s)' (1) Samridh Bharat (Developed Economy), (2) Swachh Evam Swasth Bharat (Healthy India), (3) Swavlambi Bharat (Entrepreneurial Development) and (4) Surakshit Bharat (Secured Indians) are the four pillars of the national development.

#### **Reference:**

1. Anjani K., Parappurathu S., Bantilan M.C.S., Joshi P.K, (2014), '*Public Distribution System in India: Implications for Poverty and Food Security*' National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research, New Delhi, pg. 5.
2. Das, A. (1999), '*Socio-Economic Development in India: A Regional Analysis*' Journal of Development and Society, Vol. 28, No. 2, Ed. December 1999, Pp. 313.
3. Gandhi M.K., (1962) '*Village Swaraj*' Navajivan Publication, p. 3.
4. Nayyar, S. (2014), '*How public health education campaigns on simple tools such as hand washing can help to improve health and hygiene in India?*' Published webpage of on Health Issues – India, accessed on April, 10, 2015.
5. Shodhganga (1992), '*Gandhi's Concept of Swaraj*' web-address - shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/chapter.pdf, Chapter IV, p. 118.
6. Press Trust of India (2017), '*2017 Sustainable Development Goals Index*' e-address - [http://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/2017-sustainable-development-goals-index-india-ranked-117-of-157-countries-117071301204\\_1.html](http://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/2017-sustainable-development-goals-index-india-ranked-117-of-157-countries-117071301204_1.html) accessed on 01.07.17.



- 
7. RIS (2016), '*India and Sustainable Development Goals - The Way Forward*' Report submitted by the Research and information System for Developing Countries, p. 1.
  8. TARA (2015), '*Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in India - A Study of Financial Requirements and Gaps*' Report to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change by the Technology and Action for Rural Advancement (TARA), August 2015, p. 11.



## Gains of Demonetisation

**S. K. Singh**  
Associate Professor  
Head of the Department  
Adrash Arts & Commerce  
College, Desaijanj

After one and a half year of Demonetization, Indian Economy seems to have done away with all the negative impacts of Demonetization. The Economic Survey of India 2017-18, released just before the presentation of General Budget 2018 in Parliament has emphasized that all the negative impact of Demonetization of Rs. 500/- and Rs. 1000/- currency notes has ended. The Demonetization was announced as a surprise on November 8, 2016.

Apart from gold, cash is the most lucrative four-lettered word. The more of it, the merrier one is. Its lure is hard to resist. It has a natural characteristic of moving around in bigger denominations. When cash runs undetected through the clandestine underground channels of tax evasion and finds its way into the cupboards, bed-boxes and sofa sets, its colour changes to that of one associated with all the vices of human character: Black. This black money runs through the veins of the economy, thus bleeding it profusely and corroding the institutions of the body politic. Black money is the common thread running through smuggling, terrorism, bribery, human and drug trafficking, forgery, gambling and bloated real estate. It breeds complacency in the privileged class that chooses to gloss over every diktat to come clean on unaccounted money as just another form of window dressing by an inept, emasculated and hands-in-glove State and believes that it could bail itself out of any trap by a suitcase stashed with currency wads. This lies at the heart of dilemma of governance. Corruption causes despondency in the poor who keep yearning for justice and their legitimate share in the pie of development. However, genuine development is contingent upon the elimination of corruption and its most trusted aide: cash.

The tumour of corruption warrants a radical surgery and decisive leadership. Armed with a huge mandate for reform, one fine evening, the Government proceeded to pull the rug from under the feet of the corrupt. Demonetisation, whereby high-value currency notes worth one thousand and five hundred rupees respectively ceased to be legal tender, in effect removed eighty-six percent of the currency from circulation. By forcefully ejecting the crooked from their smug hideouts, the Government played the proverbial Pied Piper, but with an unparalleled vengeance. The crooked were trapped between the devil



and the deep blue sea. They were offered Hobson's choice: account for their ill-gotten wealth under the scanner of vigilant tax department or lie low and let go of their secret coffer. They tended to lose either way. The big fish were relentlessly pursued and nabbed. The defining headlines emerging in the aftermath of demonetization were: Rs. 48 crore seized in Bengaluru, Rs. 26 lakh held in Punjab, Rs. 3.86 crore caught in Kolkata, an air charter service grounded for carrying Rs. 3.5 crore in demonetized notes! The raid on Chief Secretary of a State after a nexus was discovered during a haul of Rs. 32 crore from a businessman proved that the long arm of the law would spare none.

The all-pervading antidote of demonetization was not painless, discomfiting honest, hard-working people as much as giving the dishonest sleepless nights. ATMs stopped spewing cash, currency chests of banks went dry and what seemed to be routine affairs till then had suddenly come to a standstill. The market was caught completely off guard. Crowds thinned and sales were badly hit. The slowdown in the economy was more than evident; barely had any of its sectors managed to stay unaffected. Tour bookings were cancelled and manufacturing sector became sluggish owing to low demand. The ordeal of negotiating serpentine queues at ATMs and banks for hours to withdraw one's own money pushed many to the edges. The daily modification in cash withdrawal limits during the fifty-day period for exchange of scrapped notes at banks did not help matters either and it gave the impression of a fledgling administration that was ill-prepared for undertaking such a mammoth exercise with almost zero preparation on the ground. Tempers rose and tensions frayed in the face of a shortage of cash. Unfortunate incidents of rioting broke out in some places. The angst over inability to pay for the smallest expenses often turned into violent protests culminating in attacks on bank officials. Personal lives of people were thrown out of gear as marriage ceremonies in many families were postponed. The rural parts of the country and the informal sector, where more than eighty-five percent of workers are paid in cash were more adversely affected. Overnight, many small-scale businesses in the hinterland and in the vicinity of towns had to shut shop due to non-availability of cash for covering the wage costs and daily operations. Jobs were lost and livelihoods were wrecked. Arrears in salaries shot through the roof. Grocery shops doled out essentials on credit. Artisans and traditional craftsmen suffered body blows. The impact of cash crunch was particularly severe in agriculture. Dependent as they are, conventionally on the flow of cash, farmers were unable to buy inputs such as seeds and fertilizers. There could not have been a more inopportune moment for demonetization as the sowing season was round the corner. Farm output plummeted and this added to the agrarian distress. There was hue and cry over the poor implementation of demonetization and the Opposition sought to paint the Government as insensitive. The compulsions of populist electoral politics compelled the treasury



benches to portray demonetization as a crusade against black money and later as a means to promote cashless transactions in consonance with the broader objective of achieving a digital economy. The opposition then accused the Government of shifting goalposts to deflect criticism over the monumental failure of what demonetization sought to accomplish. More than anything else, demonetization definitely resulted in upheavals everywhere.

Demonetization blatantly exposed the shortcomings of an economy overtly dependent on cash. It served a valuable and timely lesson on the market the market must reinvent itself. And it did; necessity is the mother of invention. Point-of-sale machines began to be installed on a war footing. Debit card transactions registered a steep increase post-demonetization. The digital economic grid expanded manifold. The resultant was that a phrase like electronic trail became a part of everyday parlance. Digital transactions leave an imprint that could be traced at a later date. Opening and operation of bank accounts got a renewed thrust as the message of formal banking system got amplified amidst the haze of demonetization. People tried their best to come on board the technological bandwagon. Internet banking, mobile banking and E-wallet companies gained traction in daily transaction scheme. Digital economy is identified with transparency and accountability. It eliminates anonymity that is the hallmark of cash-based economy.

Demonetization, as a major policy intervention, becomes more significant when it is scaled up to the nationwide level. For once, the tax base has been widened. The number of income tax returns being filed will show a substantial hike. This is a good news for a nation that is synonymous with a low tax base and lesser public spending. The Government shall have ample funds at its disposal for expenditure on welfare schemes, education, health and infrastructure. The cash windfall parked with the banks assisted in cleaning up their balance sheets. Previously, public sector banks were bogged down with high non-performing assets. This in turn shall lead to lower interest rates. Companies, irrespective of size, stand to gain as the cost of capital shall head in the southward direction. Business sentiment shall improve with easier access to credit. Distortions in the labour market would be smoothed as unscrupulous employers would not be able to get away. The goal of affordable housing for all may not be far from materializing in the wake of demonetization. Property prices are expected to stabilize and real estate shall not be a sanctuary for cash hoarders and tax evaders.

The cons of demonetization notwithstanding, people's faith in the Government did not wane. Not for an instant did they doubt the Government's intent to destroy the parallel economy, break the back of terrorist financing or to bring the nation on a par with the most developed ones. Ordinary law-abiding citizens were exasperated with a system regularly abused, exploited and fleeced by the princes



of black money. Like enthusiastic spectators on the ring side in a wrestling bout, they relished the assault on the lousy monster of deceit. The playing field appeared leveled after a long time. It was heart-warming to see the rich and the influential being brought to book. The status quo was upended and markers of a new code of conduct were unambiguously laid down. Prominent among them was that the impunity with which the system was taken for granted would not be condoned and deviations from the well-defined role of a tax-paying citizen shall extract a heavy penalty. A system deemed rotten beyond redemption got a new lease of life as departments of taxation, police, intelligence and mint worked in sync. The shock therapy brought about a paradigm shift in the propensity of people as consumers. The cobwebs of time were removed and a society deep-rooted in customs was constrained to grope for novel solutions. Though India was not ready for such a drastic measure, the fact that there was no widespread unrest in society during those turbulent but challenging fifty days showed that modern India had finally come of age. The nation was truly willing to accept the discomfort as just a passing phase in the brawl with black money. The nation persevered and succeeded!

#### References :

- 1) <https://www.bankbazaar.com/savings-account/demonetisation>.
- 2) <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/policy>.