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# A Study of Performance of Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation's

## 2 Special Central Assistance (SCA) Scheme: With special reference to Schedule Caste in Marathwada Region

Mr. Indrajeet Ramdas Bhagat

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### Abstract

Mahatma Phule Corporation was setup by the Govt. of India on July 10, 1978 with the name Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Limited. It provides financial assistance for income generating schemes for the target group through and to promote the economic development activities of the persons belonging to the backward and other backward classes. The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs 500/- crores and 51% part of the margins of State govt. and 49% part of the margin is of Central govt. The Head office of corporation is situated in Mumbai. District Offices and Regional Offices are also working concurrently. Government of Maharashtra has set out a vision to bring Backward Classes communities educationally, economically and socially on par with other developed communities by 2020 and ultimately achieve its Financial Inclusion objective. The MPBCDC (Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.), under the Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, facilitates with Loans/ Subsidies (in collaboration with Nationalized Banks) to Schedule Caste and the Navboudh Communities to provide financial aids to them across the state of Maharashtra. The Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd. is one of such organizations aimed at the development of the socially backward class people in India. An evaluative research is made herein to assess the performance of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) Scheme in the light of the expectations of the beneficiaries as well as the Govt.

### Introduction

The problem of social and economic development especially of Scheduled Castes (SC) has become a challenge before the country. Besides, the higher growth rate of un-employment amongst the educated people has made the situation more alarming because on one side, being educated, they do not want to work in farm sector and unorganised private sector and on the other hand they do not have sufficient capital to start income generating activities. Therefore, they are forced to remain economically and socially backward and unemployed.

Financing of micro projects/activities has gained significance as an extremely useful and effective instrument of promoting small enterprises, entrepreneurial capabilities and poverty alleviation. It helps to bridge the gap that conventional commercial banks and financial institutions are unable to do. Such financing reaches the poorest of the poor in improving their economic conditions enabling them to live with dignity and self-respect. In other words, it acts as an important tool to facilitate improvement of the poor and backward people in the society. Although the main motive of the concept is poverty alleviation, it includes the spirit of small savings, fellow feelings and co-operation, formation of self-help group, self-employment generation and confidence building for living a dignified life. The beneficiaries of such financing activities are dealing in the myriad variety of activities who seek or sustain their livelihood viz. petty manufacturers of wide ranging items, home based producers engaged in occupations associated with farm and non-farm sector, small activities like Auto, Jeep (Taxi), Beauty Parlour, Kirana Shop, Cloth/Vessel/Vegetable Vendors, Petty business, Tea Stall, Shuttering, Tailoring, Flour Mill (Atta Chakki), Furniture, shoe making/repairing, cycle repairing, dairy unit, cow/buffaloes/ etc. The concessional Project Finance as well as Micro Finance helps the beneficiaries in their working capital, inventory supplies, furniture & fixtures and tools and equipment. The aid of micro-finance makes it possible to give poor people easy access to financial services especially when micro-financing institutions are located in their own areas/ neighbourhood.

#### **The objectives of the Study**

- 1) To study the socio-economic background of backward class beneficiaries through Special Central Assistance (SCA) Scheme.
- 2) To examine the performance of backward class beneficiaries
- 3) To Study the views and aspirations of backward class beneficiaries regarding the backward class development by Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd
- 4) To examine the problems and difficulties faced by the backward class beneficiaries.

#### **Research Methodology**

The present research work is based on the evaluation and assessment of the primary and secondary data, collected from the beneficiaries of MPBC development Corporation through questionnaire from district in Marathwada Region. The period of the study is limited for the year 2003-4 to 2012-13. The data about economic development of the backward class people was collected by the researcher himself with the help of questionnaire. The responses are taken from 40 respondents who are the beneficiaries of the scheme. From each district 05 respondents are selected by random sampling method.

#### **MPBCDC's Schemes**

To promote economic and social development of the SC's living in the country, Mahatma Phule Corporation was setup by the Govt. of India on July 10, 1978 with the name Mahatma Phule Backward

Class Development Corporation Limited MPBCDC is one of the agencies who are playing a key role in poverty amelioration amongst the SC's using micro-finance as an important instrument. The major Schemes carried out by MPBCDC are:

- 5) Special Central Assistance (SCA)
- 6) Margin Money Scheme
- 7) Training Scheme

These activities are carried through MPBCD's Regional and district offices.

#### Special Central Assistance (SCA) Scheme

Loan Amount Limit :	Up To Rs 50,000
Nationalized Bank Contribution	50%
Beneficiary Contribution :	NA
Corporation Contribution :	50%
Subsidy :	50%,Max Upto Rs 10,000
Margin Money :	NA
Period Of Loan :	60 Months
Repayment Starts :	NA (No Repayment To Corporation As It Is Subsidy)
Rate Of Interest :	NA

#### Performance analysis of MPBCDC Ltd

An attempt is made to present a profile of the backward class beneficiaries. The parameters like age, education, occupation, marital Status, activities selected by the beneficiaries, infrastructure provided, channels used to approach the MPBCDC, etc are taken into consideration in presenting the profile of the beneficiaries. The detailed observation of Performance of Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation's Special Central Assistance (SCA) Scheme is as follows:

## Age of the Beneficiaries

TABLE 1.1 AGE WISE CLASSIFICATION OF THE BENEFICIARIES IN MARATHIWADA

AGE	TOTAL	%
>20	06	14
21-35	15	38
36-50	19	48
50<	00	00
TOTAL	40	100

Source : Primary Data

## Education of the Beneficiaries.

TABLE 1.2 EDUCATION OF THE BENEFICIARIES

AGE	TOTAL	%
PRIMARY	08	19
SECONDARY	17	43
HIGHER SECONDARY	13	33
DEGREE/ DIPLOMA	02	05
TOTAL	40	100

Source : Primary Data

## Marital Status of the Beneficiaries

TABLE 1.3 AGE WISE CLASSIFICATION OF THE BENEFICIARIES

AGE	TOTAL	%
MARRIED	34	84
UNMARRIED	06	16
TOTAL	40	100

Source : Primary Data

**Brothers / Sisters Engaged in any Business Activity****TABLE 1.4 MANAGEMENT OF FAMILY MEMBER**

RESPONSE	TOTAL	%
YES	02	05
NO	38	95
TOTAL	40	100

Source : Primary Data

**Income Group of the Beneficiaries****TABLE 1.5 INCOME GROUP OF THE BENEFICIARIES**

AGE	TOTAL	%
LOW	25	62
MEDIUM	15	38
HIGH	00	00
TOTAL	40	100

Source : Primary Data

**Size of the Organization****TABLE 1.6 SIZE OF THE ORGANIZATION**

SIZE	TOTAL	%
TINY	36	90
SMALL	04	10
MICRO	00	00
TOTAL	40	100

Source : Primary Data



**Location of Your Unit****TABLE 1.7 LOCATION OF THE UNIT**

LOCATION	TOTAL	%
RURAL	15	38
URBAN	25	62
TOTAL	40	100

Source : Primary Data

**The Beneficiaries Come To Know About The Sca Scheme.****TABLE 1.8 CHANNEL USED BY THE BENEFICIARIES**

CHANNEL	TOTAL	%
NEWS PAPER	14	34
FRIENDS AND RELATIVES	05	13
MPBCDC OFFICE	15	37
PERSONALLY APPROACHED	06	16
TOTAL	40	100

Source : Primary Data

**The Scheme Has Beneficial****TABLE 1.9 THE SCHEME HAS BENEFICIAL TO THE BENEFICIARIES**

RESPONSE	TOTAL	%
YES	34	84
NO	06	16
TOTAL	40	100

Source : Primary Data

**Adequacy Of Assistance Provided**

**TABLE 1.10 ADEQUACY OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO THE BENEFICIARIES**

ADEQUACY OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED	TOTAL	%
YES	34	84
NO	06	16
TOTAL	40	100

Source : Primary Data

**Scheme Is Uplifting From Poverty**

**TABLE 1.11 POVERTY REDUCTION**

RESPONSE	TOTAL	%
YES	10	25
NO	30	75
TOTAL	40	100

Source : Primary Data

**Operational Problems**

**TABLE 1.12 OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS OF THE BENEFICIARIES**

OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS	TOTAL=40 OUT OF 100%			
	YES	NO	YES	NO
PRICE VARIATION OF RAW-MATERIAL.	22	18	55	45
BARRIERS DUE TO DOUBTS IN THE MINDS OF CONSUMERS.	35	05	88	12
APATHY OF DEALERS AND DISTRIBUTORS.	32	08	80	20
PROBLEM OF LOGISTICS.	20	20	50	50

Source : Primary Data

**Job Satisfaction In The Present****TABLE 1.13 BENEFICIARIES JOB SATISFACTION IN THE PRESENT.**

JOB SATISFACTION	TOTAL	%
SATISFIED	28	70
NOT SATISFIED	12	30
TOTAL	40	100

Source : Primary Data

**Findings and Conclusion**

This research paper provides a summary of the major findings and conclusions derived from the data presented in the above table, personal observation and the suggestions with respect to improving the implementation of the schemes.

In an attempt to evaluate the performance of the MPBCDC SCA Scheme in Marathwada, it is found that, the performance is not up to the mark of the success. Following are the findings of the study.

- 1) The financial assistance has been provided under SCA Scheme.
- 2) The age of beneficiaries at the time of survey ranged between 19 years to 60 years. Maximum number i.e. 48% of the beneficiaries are in the age group of 36-50 years followed by 38% in the age group of 20-35 years. The maximum age of beneficiary with 52 years was provided assistance under the scheme.
- 3) 100% of the units are operated from premises owned by the family of the beneficiaries.
- 4) 38% units are set-up in rural areas and remaining 62% units are set-up in semi-urban and urban areas.
- 5) Only 5% of beneficiaries are either graduates or post graduates. 19% of the beneficiaries are having qualification between 1st to 5th standard, 43% between 6th to 10th standard, 11% are having plus two qualification Preference has been given to beneficiaries having formal education which is due to considerable literacy level among schedule castes in Maharashtra.
- 6) 84% of the beneficiaries are married, 16% of the beneficiaries are un-married. The average family size of the beneficiary is 5 persons.
- 7) Nearly 62% of the beneficiary's family monthly income group was low.
- 8) 95% of the total units are being managed by the beneficiaries themselves and remaining 5% are taking help of family members.

- 9) From the survey, it emerged that 57% beneficiaries are regular in their repayment of loan installments, 43% of the beneficiaries have overdues and 1% of the beneficiaries have fully paid / A/c closed.
- 10) 37%, 34%, 16% and 13% of the beneficiaries got the information about the schemes through MPBCDC office, Newspaper, Personally Approached and friends & relatives respectively

It is concluded that, there is improvement in household income and overall standard of life of majority of the beneficiaries and almost 84% of beneficiaries are of the opinion that the scheme has been useful to them.

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percent of GDP with agriculture those working in rural India or consuming in this economy are a different category of economic agents driven by different factors. The economy is quite complex in so far as the fact that cash dominates in terms of transactions and while there has been some instruction of the use of credit (kisan) and debit cards ATM's dependence on technology driven payments system is limited. This has hence also become a haven for routing black money both in terms of seeking tax exemption by channelling funds, to converts to legitimate funds. But a lot of black money gets into land and apparent rural activity

#### Conclusion:

The present study revealed the concept of demonetisation and its impact on agricultural sector. Demonetisation in India was not first time but due to lack of planning people of the country faced many problems and some of the people's loss their lives too. Rural economy it means farmers were also badly affected in the period of exchange of notes and shortage of currency. Due to shortage of currency monopoly was created by intermediaries that's why prices of agriculture products fallen dawn, so that unexpected loss was gate to farmer in the income. However there is a major difference between the rural and urban economy which we cannot ignore. Rural Indian communities are close knit and mostly deal on trust. Hence when they are aware that the times are testing, money does not at times come in between transactions. They pitch in for each other and put money behind for a while. This is probably minimising the damage. However that does not mean that they are not hit by the move and can continue that forever.

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## The impact of GST on the common man

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#### Introduction

GST has been a hot topic of discussion everywhere these days. GST is hailed as the most significant tax reform since India gained independence. GST or Goods and Services Tax as the name implies, it is an indirect tax applied both on goods and services at a uniform rate. This means goods and services will be subject to a uniform tax rate and both will be treated at par. A single form of tax known as GST or Goods and services tax will be applied throughout the country, replacing a number of other indirect taxes like VAT, Service tax, CST, CAD etc.

Presently, there are around 160 countries that have implemented GST/VAT in some form or the other. In some countries, VAT is the substitute for GST, but conceptually it is a destination based tax levied on the consumption of goods and services. France was the first to introduce GST. Only Canada has dual GST model (Just like India is going to implement Dual GST Model). Rate of GST ranges between 15-20% generally (may differ to higher/lower side in few countries). Here, rate of GST is the plays a crucial role. Various countries have been struggling to rationalise the rate structure. GST has been introduced from 1st July 2017 in India as a unified (one nation, one tax) tax system to replace all the existing indirect taxes being levied across the various states of the country.

#### Concept of GST:

All the taxes mentioned earlier are proposed to be subsumed in a single tax called the Goods and Services Tax (GST) which will be levied on supply of goods or services or both at each stage of supply chain starting from manufacture or import and till the last retail level. So basically any tax that is presently being levied by the Central or State Government on the supply of goods or services is going to be converged into GST.

GST is proposed to be a dual levy where the Central Government will levy and collect Central GST (CGST) and the State will levy and collect State GST (SGST) on intra-state supply of goods or services. The Centre will also levy and collect integrated GST (IGST) on inter-state supply of goods or services. Thus GST is a unifier that is going to integrate various taxes being levied by the Centre and the State at present and provide a platform for forging an economic union of the country.

This tax reform will lead to creation of a single national market, common tax base and common tax laws for the Centre and States.

#### Advantages of GST for the common man:

GST is a destination based taxed where the tax is paid by the consumer.

1. A unified tax system removing a bundle of indirect taxes like VAT, CST, Service tax, CAD, SAD, Excise etc.
2. A simplified tax policy as compared to earlier tax structure. However, its not as simple as it seems to be, Check disadvantages below to grab more details.
3. GST or Goods & Services tax removes cascading effect of taxes i.e. removes tax on tax.
4. Due to lower burden of taxes on the manufacturing sector, the manufacturing costs will be reduced, hence prices of consumer goods likely to come down.
5. Due to reduced costs some products like cars, FMCG etc. will become cheaper.

6. This will help in lowering the burden on the common man i.e. you will have to shed less money to buy the same products which were earlier costly.

7. The low prices will further lead to an increase in the demand/consumption of goods.

8. Increased demand will lead to increase supply. Hence, this will ultimately lead to rise in the production of goods.

9. The increased production will lead to more job opportunities in the long run. But, this can happen only if consumers actually get cheaper goods.

10. It will curb circulation of black money. This can happen only if the "kacha bill" system, normally followed by traders and shopkeepers is put to check.

11. A unified tax regime will lead to less corruption which will indirectly affect the common man.

12. Most importantly, experts hope to see a positive impact of GST on Indian economy in the long run.

But, this is possible only if the actual benefit of GST is passed on to the final consumers. There are various other factors also like the sellers profit margin that determine the final price of goods. GST alone does not determine the final price of goods. The anti-profiteering clause has been inserted in the GST Act to protect the interest of the consumers.

#### Disadvantages of GST for the common man:

##### 1. Compliance burden:

The number of GST returns, that you need to file i.e. you have to file 3 monthly returns, this amounts to total of (3\*12) 36 returns plus 1 annual return. Filing 37 returns in a year... Moreover, this applies to one state, if you have a place of business in different states, you need to register in each state separately and file the respective returns. Although big businesses having ample staff can handle the whole process very easily. But, what about small traders/service providers or individuals who

have just started their business or service, that is getting a bit complex for them. Recently, the GST rules have been a bit relaxed to reduce the compliance burden of small businesses. Now, businesses with a turnover of up to 1.5 crore a year can file their GST returns quarterly instead of monthly returns.

2. Service tax rate @ 15% is presently charged on the services. So, if GST is introduced at a higher rate which is likely to be seen in the near future, the cost of services will rise. GST shall be charged @ 18% on maximum services and shall reach up to 28% for few services. In simple words, all the services like telecom, banking, airline etc. will become more expensive.

3. Increased cost of services means, add on to your monthly expenses.

4. You will have to reschedule your budgets to bear the additional services cost.

5. Businessmen and service providers are still learning about the new laws. This will increase reliance on tax experts and professionals and further add to your business expenses.

6. Being a new tax, it will take some time for the people to understand it completely. Its actual implications can be seen after a certain period of time.

7. It is easier said than done. There are always some complications attached. It is a consumption based tax, so in case of services the place where service is provided needs to be determined.

8. Proper invoicing and accounting needs to be done to ensure better compliance. However, GST Accounting Software are being developed in this regard by various companies.

9. If actual benefit is not passed to the consumer and the seller increases his profit margin, the prices of goods can also see a rising trend.

10. An increase in inflation might be seen initially that may come down gradually.

11. A strict check on profiteering activities will have to be done, so that the final consumer can enjoy the real benefits of GST.

Although, a large number of officers are being trained and systematic IT software is being developed for the successful implementation of GST. But, it will take some time for the people including the manufacturers, the wholesalers, the retailers or the final consumers to understand the whole process and apply it correctly. GST training and Courses are being provided by the Government, various institutions and companies to educate the people all around. However, GST or Goods and Services tax is a long term strategy planned by the Government and its positive impact shall be seen in the long run only. The rates of GST and how effectively GST is introduced in all the States and at the Centre also plays a crucial role in deciding the actual impact of GST on the common man.

**A well designed GST Policy can bring a qualitative change in the tax system of India.**

#### Conclusion

The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a very significant step in the field of indirect tax reforms in India. By amalgamating a large number of Central and State taxes into a single tax, GST will mitigate ill effects of cascading or double taxation in a major way and pave the way for a common national market. GST is expected to bring greater transparency, improve compliance levels and create a common playing field for businesses by amalgamating a host of central and local taxes. It would change the current tax regime of production-based taxation to a consumption-based system. There is no doubt that the corporates would benefit once they settle in under GST and assess the impact on their respective businesses; however, the advantages to the common man may take longer to be apparent. From the common man's point of view, the biggest advantage would be in terms of reduction in the overall tax burden on goods, which is currently estimated to be around 25%-30%. It would also imply that the actual burden

## GST and it's Impact on Common people

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#### Abstract :

With the implementation of GST, there is amalgamation of various Central and State taxes. This will enhance the position of India in both, domestic as well as international market. At the consumer level, GST would reduce the overall tax burden, which is currently estimated at 25-30%.

Under this system, the consumer pays the final tax but an efficient input tax credit system ensures that there is no cascading effect of taxes by providing efficient system to avail credits on inputs that go into manufacture of goods and provision of services.

For the general public, the actual impact of any economy is when the prices of their necessities become affected. For the public at large when prices reduce for the day to day goods and services which are consumed, the economy is good otherwise if the inflation rate is higher, then the public gets unsatisfied with the changes done by the government.

For successful implementation of any government policy public satisfaction is most important as without satisfaction, the policy will not succeed in the same way in which government has planned.

The present paper tries to analyse the positive and negative impact of GST on the common man in India.

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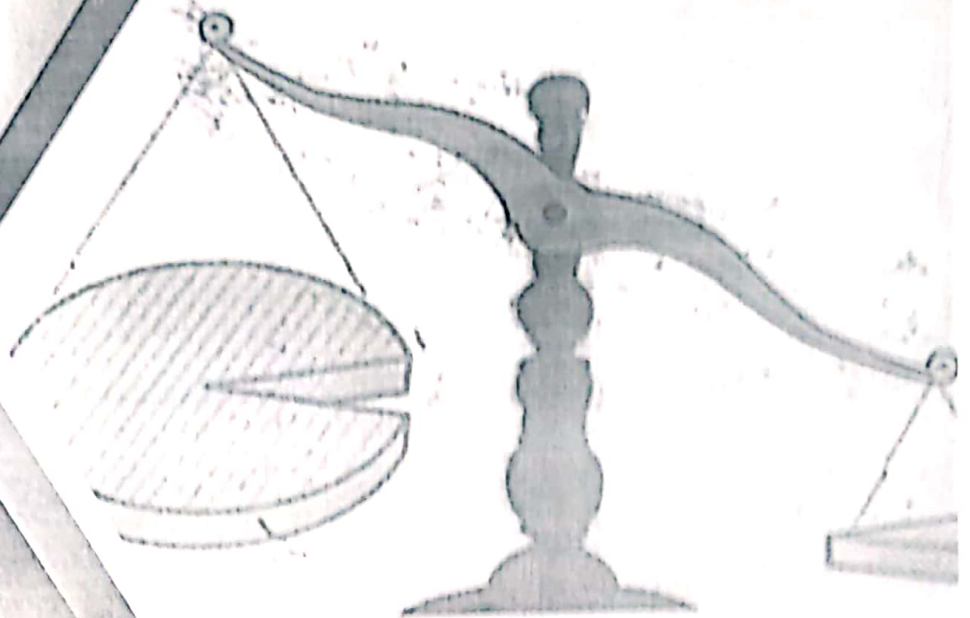


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*On 30 January 2018*

## **Economical Study of Regional Disparity in India**

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## A STUDY OF THE INDICATORS OF REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN INDIA

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**Introduction:** The term "Regional Disparity" express the scope of difference of intensity manifestation of economic under investigation observed within regions of given country. India is facing the problem of acute regional imbalances and the indicators of such imbalances are reflected by the factors like per capita income, the proportion of population living below the poverty line, the percentage of urban population of total population, percentage of working population engaged in agriculture, the percentage of workers engaged in industries, infra-structural development etc. A region may be known as economically backward as it is indicated by the symptoms like excessive pressure of population on land, too much dependence on agriculture, high incidence of rural employment and high degree of under-employment, low productivity in agriculture and cottage industry, under urbanisation, absence of basic infra-structural facilities etc.

**The indicators of regional disparities in India:**Regional Disparity refers to unequal development of a region or a state or country and its differential growth. It also implies differential growth of various sectors within the region and between the regions inter se over a long time; this further generates imbalance. Imbalance is thus a question of common concern to all sections in the process of development. In India, some important socio-economic indicators are very prominent to reflect the regional imbalances between various regions or states of the country.

**The following discussion reveals such socio-economic indicators of Regional Disparities in India:**

**1. State per Capital Income as an Indicator of Regional Imbalance:**The most important indicator of regional imbalance and disparity among the different states of India is the difference in per capita state income figures. Maharashtra has highest GSDP among 33 Indian States and Union Territories. Maharashtra contributes 14.42% of total India's GDP with gross state domestic product around 1,510,132 crore INR at current prices. India's most populated state Uttar Pradesh is at second position with share of 8.24%. Tamil Nadu (8.16%) is at 3rd, India's most economically Free State Gujarat (7.31) is at 4th and West Bengal (6.75%) is at 5th position in year 2013-14. For year 2014-15, data of 23 states/UTs are available. Tamil Nadu is at 2nd place ahead of Uttar Pradesh with GSDP 976,703 Indian rupees as of 2014-15 data. At 2004-05 prices, Tamil Nadu is at second, Uttar Pradesh is at third position. India's largest states Rajasthan is at number 7, poorest state Bihar is at number 14 and capital Delhi is at number 12. Newly created state Telangana (3.74%) is at 11th position with GSDP Rs. 391,751. Andhra Pradesh (4.43%) is now at number 8. Top 5 states shares 44.87% in India's total economy. Five states of South India share 25.98%. Eight states of North-East India share 2.64%. 13 states/UTs are less than 1 lakh crore INR. (Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation) Moreover, the range of regional disparity in India has been widening continuously is reflected from the differences between per capita income of Bihar at the bottom and that of Maharashtra at the top. This shows how the regional disparity between the states is widening gradually.

**2. Inter-State Disparities in Agricultural and Industrial Development:** Another important indicator of regional disparities is the differences in the levels of agricultural and industrial development between different states of the country. In India, states like Punjab, Haryana- and part of Uttar Pradesh had recorded a high rate agricultural productivity due to its high proportion of irrigated areas and higher level of fertilizer use.

Moreover, the pace of industrialization is also an important indicator of regional imbalance. Before independence, West Bengal and Maharashtra were the two most industrialized states of India. But by developing industrial units of all different sizes. On the other hand, states like Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have been lagging behind in respect of the pace of industrialization.

**3. Population below Poverty Line:** Percentage of population living below the poverty line in different states is another important indicator of regional imbalance or disparities. India accounted for the largest number of people living below international poverty line in 2013, with 30 per cent of its population under the \$1.90-a-day poverty measure, the World Bank said. The percentage of its population living below the poverty line for the whole country was 26 per cent in 2015 and there were 12 states whose percentage of population living below the poverty line have exceeded this all-India average.

Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are the four states which have the highest percentage of population below the poverty line as well as they have the lowest per capita income in the country. Again there are some states like Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu which have achieved a comparatively higher per capita income but instead they maintain higher percentage of population living below the poverty line. The main reasons behind such poverty are greater inequality of incomes and the neglect of the backward classes of population. Punjab is the state which is maintaining the highest per capita income among all the states and the lowest percentage of population living below the poverty line i.e., only 6.16 per cent as compared to that of 42 per cent for Bihar, 47 per cent for Orissa and 26 per cent for all India.

The main reasons behind this low percentage of poverty in Punjab and Haryana are their strong production base and better distribution of income. Although Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are having a strong production base but they did not experience a fair distribution of income. This has resulted a comparatively higher degree of poverty in these states in spite of having strong production base.

**4. Spatial Distribution of industries:** Another important indicator of regional imbalance is the uneven pattern of distribution of industries. Since independence, states like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana have achieved considerable development in its industrial sector. But West Bengal could not keep pace in its industrial growth as much as other industrially developed states. In this way disparities in industrial growth between different states have been reduced to some extent.

The present trend reveals that industrially advanced states achieved much industrial progress and industrially backward states have remained backward leading to uneven spatial distribution of industries. In respect of small scale industries, there has been a considerable concentration of such industrial unit in these five major industrially advanced states. But due to repeated efforts of the government to disperse such concentration, the degree of such concentration has been declining gradually. In recent years, the states like Punjab, Haryana, Kerala and Karnataka have recorded considerable development of industries, especially in the small scale sector.

**5. Degree of Urbanisation:** Disparities in the degree of urbanisation are another important indicator of regional imbalance. In respect of urbanisation, the percentage of urban population to total population is an important indicator. The all-India average of such percentage of urban population stands at 32.7% per cent in 2015. The states which are maintaining higher percentage of urban population than the national average include Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat and then followed by Karnataka, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. Whereas, the states which are having a lower degree of urbanisation include Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Arunachal Pradesh etc.



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This is to Certify that Prof./Dr./Mr./Ms./Mrs. Indrajeet Ramdas Bhagat  
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UGC Sponsored National Conference on Economical Study of Regional Disparity in India  
Organized by Department of Economics, Sitabai Arts, Commerce & Science College, Akola, on  
30th Jan. 2018. He/She submitted/ Presented a paper Entitled A study of the indicat-  
-ors of regional disparities in India.

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To,

Dr. Indrajeet Romdas Bhagat  
Yeshwantrao Chavan College, Ambajogai

### Letter of Appreciation

Respected Sir,

We would like to express our sincerest gratitude towards you for attending and delivering an informative and thought-provoking lecture as Resource Person on 'Economical Study of Regional Disparity in India' at the One Day National Conference at Sitabai Arts, Commerce and Science College, Akola on 30th January 2018.

Thank you once again for sharing your time and experience with us.

Yours Sincerely

Principal  
Sitabai Arts, Commerce & Science College,  
AKOLA

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Date: 30-01-2018





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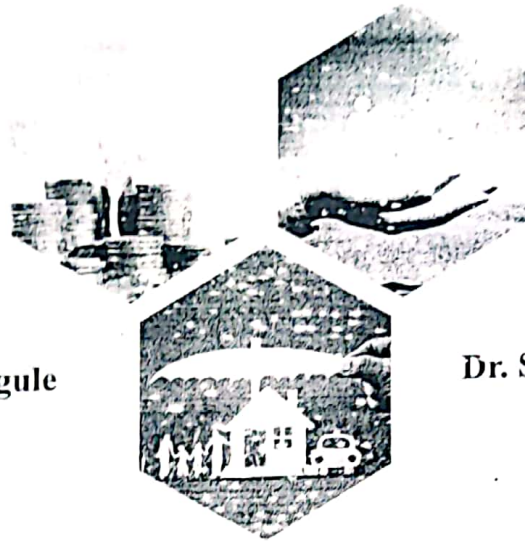
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## Online Banking: Some Issues

Prof. N.B. Devkate

### Abstract:

In this paper an attempt is made to highlight the issues which are very relevant to understand the online banking. Online banking also known as internet banking, e-banking, is an electronic payment system that enables customers of a bank or other financial to conduct a range of financial transaction through the financial institution's website. In other words online banking means a method of banking in which transactions are conducted electronically over the internet.

Online banking is very useful for electronically fund transfer, bills payments, mobile recharge, etc. You can check your bank balance, view your transaction history, keep tracks of pending transactions. Internet banking is one of the technologies, which is fastest growing banking practice. Now a day's online banking eliminates physical and geographic boundaries and time limitations of banking sectors. Online banking is low in cost and is available easily 24/7.

### Introduction:

Online banking means a system allowing individual to perform banking activities at home, via the internet. Online banking also known as internet banking, e-banking or virtual banking, online banking provides more valuable services to the common man (bank customer) like you can check your bank balance electronically, view transaction history, view cheques status, mobile recharge, bill's payments, etc. Online banking allows, you can conduct your banking transaction safely and securely without living the home. Online banking is also gives you around the clock access to your cash deposits, saving, checking balance of accounts. Now a day's online banking eliminates physical and geographic boundaries and time limitations of banking sectors. Online banking is low in cost and is available easily 24/7.

This paper is prepared for presentation in the one day National Conference on "Nation Building through Banking and Insurance" to be held at Sengaoon Dist. Hingoli on 11<sup>th</sup> January, 2018, Organized Toshiwal Arts, Commerce & Science College, Sengaoon Dist Hingoli.

- Professor in the Kholshwar Mahavidyalaya, Ambajogai.

### Objectives of the paper:

1. To understand & know the concept of Online Banking.
2. To identify various e-banking services/products.
3. To study the opportunities available in e-banking.
4. To study the challenges faced in e-banking.

### What is Online Banking?

Online Banking, also known as internet banking, e-banking or virtual banking, is an electronic payment system that enables customers of a bank or other financial institution to conduct a range of financial transactions through the financial institution's website.

"Electronic banking means the transfer of money between financial institutions through an exchange of electronic."

"Online Banking is a system, it allowing individuals to perform banking activities at home, via the internet."

Online banking refers to banking services where depositors can manage their accounts over the internet, rather than visiting a branch or using the telephone. Online banking typically is comprised of a secure connection to banking information through the depositor's home computer or another device.

### Product & Services of E- Banking:

Indian banks provide to their customer following E- Banking Products & Services:

1. Automated Teller Machines (ATM's).
2. Electronic Fund Transfer.
3. Smart Card's



- 4.
5. Bill's Payments.
6. Mobile Recharge.
7. Ticket booking (Air way, Railway, Bus, etc.)

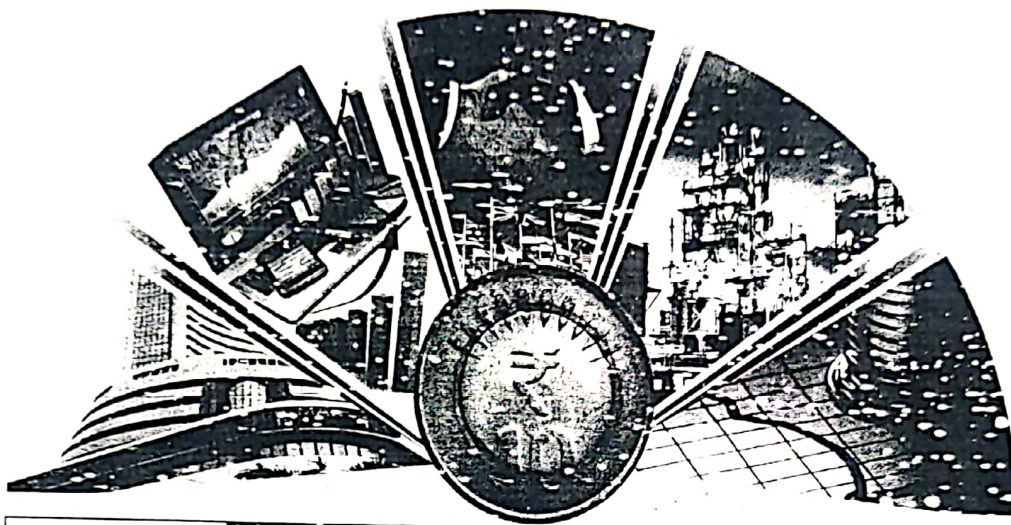


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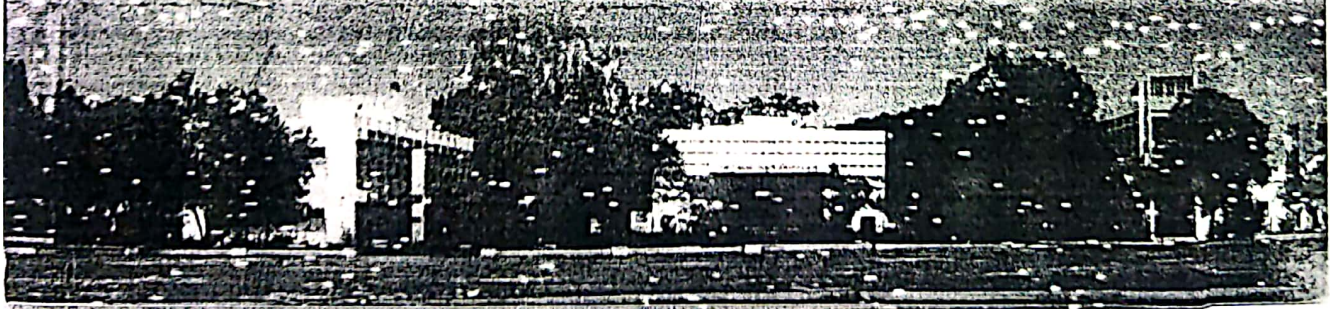
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## FUTURE OF E-COMMERCE SOME ISSUES

1. Mr. NAMDEV BHAURAO DEVKATE

2. Mr. NILKANTH DIGAJI LANDE

1. Student in SCMS, Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University Nanded.

2. Student in SCMS, Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University Nanded.

### Introduction: -

The global e-commerce market continuouscontinues to expand annually. In 20<sup>th</sup> century most to purchase goods and services. In present nobody have to time to go in market so many people like news e-commerce. E-commerce have many advantages like time saving, faster buying proses, build customer relationship etc. At present it requirement is more because in India going towards digitalization. India is developing rapidly and if development is to be measured. How can we ignore the role of e-commerce. People can buy goods with click of mouse button without moving out of there house or office. Similarly online services such as banking ticketing including air-lines, bus, railways bill payments, hotel booking etc.

### Objectives: -

- To understand and know the e-commerce.
- To study the opportunities and challenges of e-commerce.
- To identify the process of e-commerce.

### What is e-commerce?

E-Commerce (Electronic Commerce) is the buying and selling goods and services or the transmitting of fund our data, over on electronic network, primarily the internet. This business transaction occurs either as business to business, business to consumer or consumer to consumer.

“Electronic commerce or e-commerce is the order for buying and selling through the internet, goods and services provided by seller through the internet link.”

In short e-commerce is a transaction of buying and selling online.

### Process of E-Commerce: -

According to our understanding process of e-commerce take place under various stages. Following diagram denoted is the process of e-commerce.



E-process of E-Commerce

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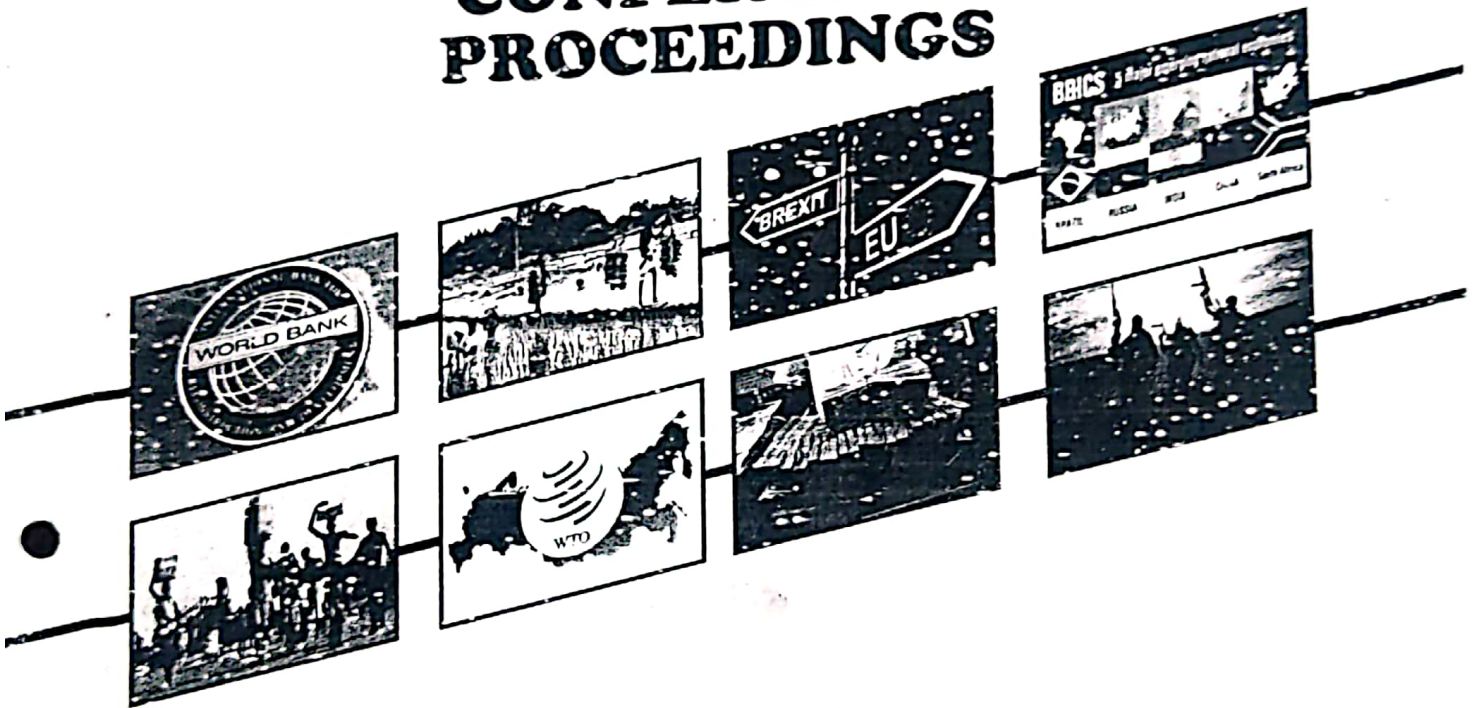


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CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIA'**

13<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> January, 2017

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**DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY: SOME ISSUES****Mr. Devkate Bhaurao**

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**Dr. Rajendra Biradar**Professor, School of Commerce and Management Sciences, Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University  
Nanded.**ABSTRACT**

In this Paper an attempt is made to highlight the issues which are very relevant to understand the economy through sustainable development. Sustainable development is real economic development. At the cost of future generation any development is not real development. Economic development is part of development. We should not forget that mere economic development is not real development. It is always desirable to have all round development of human being. Further, the paper describes, the challenges before Indian economy and suggested suitable ways to develop our economy sustainably.

**Keywords:** *Sustainable development, Economic development, Human development, Infrastructure development, Agriculture development, Natural Resources management.*

**INTRODUCTION:**

Our development should be sustainable but now a day in India the development is not sustainable. "Sustainable development is the concept which means that continued and long life development". The needs of present generation and needs of future generation are separated by a generation gap. But we should develop such a sustainable economy, which can meet their own needs. To fulfil our future needs, we should develop sustainable economy based on present needs and future expectation the development which is not sustainable that may lead to cause problem for future. Some people or agencies they act to develop the economy on thinking present needs only. This type of development is not useful for long term purpose. Some of the most challenging issues facing India are poverty, development of rural India, and building infrastructure. We are billion of people today and our human capital is the biggest assets. It needs investment in health and education in our country. We will also look at the implications of developments on our environment and call for sustainable development.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. To understand and know the sustainable economic development.
2. To study the hurdles in our economic development.
3. To suggest ways for developing sustainable economy.

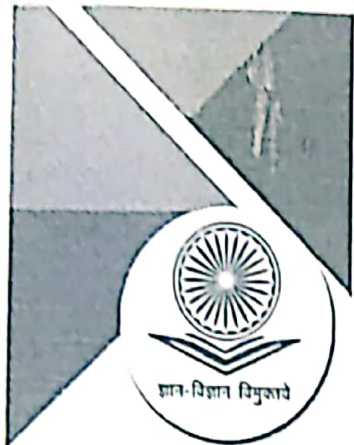
**WHAT IS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?**

Sustainable Development has been defined in many ways, but the most correct definition is from our common future." In other words Sustainable Development means, the development that meets the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". It contains within it two key concepts.

- The concept of needs, in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given, and;
- The idea of limitation imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs.

**Sectors of the Economy:** We can divide economy into three sectors .e.g Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors.

1. **Primary Sector:** In primary sector the activities are based on natural resources, like cultivation of land to produce the different type of crops, live stock, rearing and dairy farming, fishing, mining, etc. these are primary activities in which workers are engaged. Primary sector is the backbone of Indian Economy because more than 50% people in India are engaged in primary sector.
2. **Secondary sector:** Activities of secondary sector follow the primary activities, in which the natural produce is conversion in products, like Sugarcane is processed to produce sugar; Groundnut is processed to produce oil etc. In this sector the activities are associated with processing in industries thus the secondary sector is also called the Industrial sector. It has an important role to play in economy of a country.



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## Cashless Economy: An Impressive Step towards Digital India

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### Abstract

In a cash dominant country like India, going cashless is a challenging task. Due to lack of cyber security, poverty and illiteracy in India, it is highly difficult to make dream of digital India come true. India has one of the highest cash to gross domestic product ratios in the world, and lubricating economic activity with paper has costs. According to a 2014 study by Tufts University, The Cost Of Cash In India, cash operations cost the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and commercial banks about Rs21,000 crore annually. The digital era is something to embrace, and new methods of payments will continue to be introduced. But Indians need to recognize the risks and benefits of different payment instruments, the risks associated with electronic payment instruments are far more diverse and severe. This paper is basically focus on Cashless economy, its advantages and Indian people's approach towards cashless economy.

**Keywords:** Cashless economy, Digital India, Advantages, Payment options

### Introduction

Cashless economy is a situation in which the flow of cash within an economy is non-existent and all transactions are done through electronic media channels such as direct debit, credit and debit cards, and electronic clearing and payment systems such as Immediate Payment Service (IMPS), National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) and Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS). Today, credit cards and online payment services are becoming increasingly popular in urban India, paper currency notes are still an essential part of daily life. One saying is revenue is vanity, cash flow is sanity but cash is king. Cash may be defined as any legal medium of exchange that is immediately negotiable and free of restrictions.

### Significance of the Study

This paper discusses about the current scenario of Cashless India after demonization. It also strives to describe the focuses on the advantages of cashless economy and payment options for adopting digital method. Indians approach towards cashless economy and challenges towards cashless economy.

### Objectives of the Study

- To study the current position and Payment Options in Cashless India.
- To understand the advantages of Cashless India.
- To Study Indian's approach regarding being cashless.

### Concept of Cashless Economy

A cashless economy is defined as one in which there are assumed to be no transactions frictions that can be reduced through the use of money balances, and that accordingly provide a reason for holding such balances even when they earn rate of return. It is not the complete absence of cash but it is a payment system that is secure, convenient, and affordable. It is an economic system in which goods and services are bought and paid for through electronic media. A cashless society is a term describing the economic eco-system in which palpable, physical money, namely paper banknotes and metal coins, are replaced with virtual, digital money, and where cash circulation is substituted with payments done by using numerous types of cards, mobile devices and various other equipment connected to the internet.

### Advantages of being Cashless

- **Saves Money and Time:** Companies and governments will get efficient and they can reduce costs as they no longer need the manual accounting work to be done. The costs associated with accounting and handling cash is very high.
- **Less Cash Decreased Crimes:** Business and individuals can also avoid other costs as well. Theft often leaves a big hole in one's pocket. The risk of theft will continue until people carry cash and by going cashless the same can be reduced. This also leaves an impact on the government as they can then reduce the costs that the government spends on nabbing the culprits. In countries like the US, burglary and assault have dropped by about 10 % once the government shifted the payment made for social welfare to electronic transfer. The government, however, has to take measures to curb the online scam and identity theft incidents.

• **Production Costs of Coins and Paper Currency are reduced:** Production of coins and paper currency is indeed an expensive endeavor and the life span of most of the paper currencies is about 6 years. So, by going electronic the cost of production gets reduced.

• **Less Cash Means More Data:** The government can use the data coming from the cashless transactions to improve and analyze their policies. By using such data, officials can predict or identify the patterns of activity and use such information for urban planning for sectors like energy management, housing, and transportation.

➤ **Banking Cards (Debit / Credit / Cash / Travel / Others)**

Banking cards offer consumers more security, convenience, and control than any other payment method. The wide variety of cards available – including credit, debit and prepaid – offers enormous flexibility, as well. These cards provide 2 factor authentications for secure payments e.g secure PIN and OTP. RuPay, Visa, MasterCard are some of the example of card payment systems. Payment cards give people the power to purchase items in stores, on the Internet, through mail-order catalogues and over the telephone. They save both customers and merchants' time and money, and thus enable them for ease of transaction.

➤ **Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD)**

The innovative payment service \*99# works on Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) channel. This service allows mobile banking transactions using basic feature mobile phone, there is no need to have mobile internet data facility for using USSD based mobile banking. It is envisioned to provide financial deepening and inclusion of under banked society in the mainstream banking services.

➤ **Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS)**

AEPS is a bank led model which allows online interoperable financial transaction at PoS (Point of Sale / Micro ATM) through the Business Correspondent (BC)/Bank Mitra of any bank using the Aadhaar authentication.

➤ **Unified Payments Interface (UPI)**

Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is a system that powers multiple bank accounts into a single mobile application (of any participating bank), merging several banking features, seamless fund routing & merchant payments into one hood. It also caters to the "Peer to Peer" collect request which can be scheduled and paid as per requirement and convenience. Each Bank provides its own UPI App for Android, Windows and iOS mobile platform(s).

➤ **Mobile Wallets**

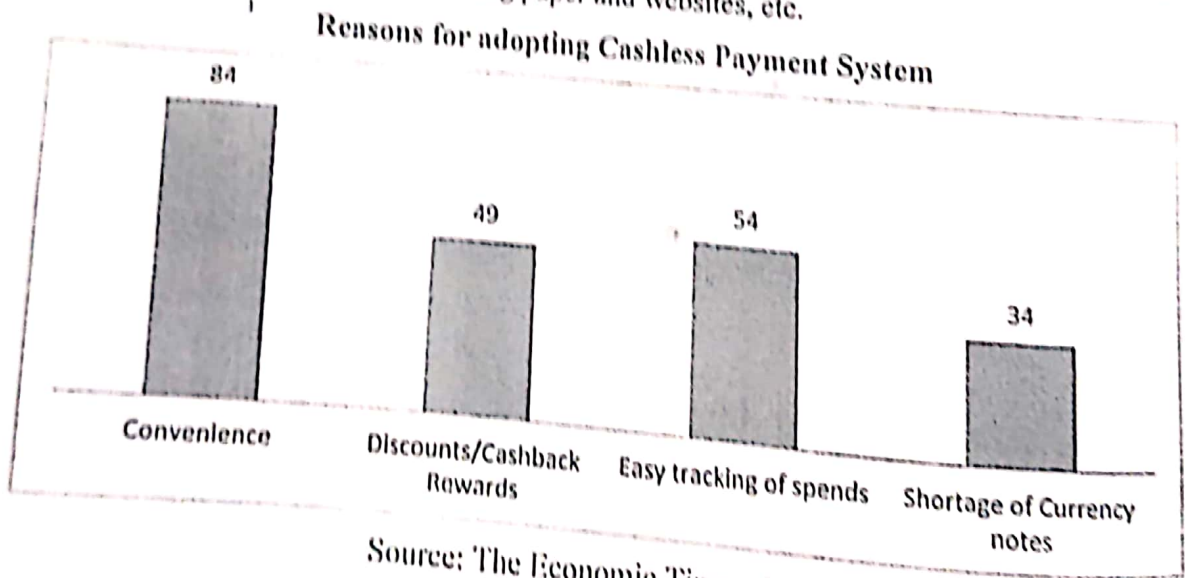
A mobile wallet is a way to carry cash in digital format. You can link your credit card or debit card information in mobile device to mobile wallet application or you can transfer money online to mobile wallet. Instead of using your physical plastic card to make purchases, you can pay with your smartphone, tablet, or smart watch. An individual's account is required to be linked to the digital wallet to load money in it. Most banks have their e-wallets and some private companies, e.g. Paytm, Freecharge, Mobikwik, Oxigen, mRuppee, Airtel Money, Jio Money, SBI Buddy, Itz Cash, Citrus Pay, Vodafone M-Pesa, Axis Bank Lime, ICICI Pockets, SpeedPay etc.

➤ **Micro ATM**

Micro ATM meant to be a device that is used by a million Business Correspondents (BC) to deliver basic banking services. The platform will enable Business Correspondents (who could be a local kirana shop owner and will act as 'micro ATM') to conduct instant transactions.

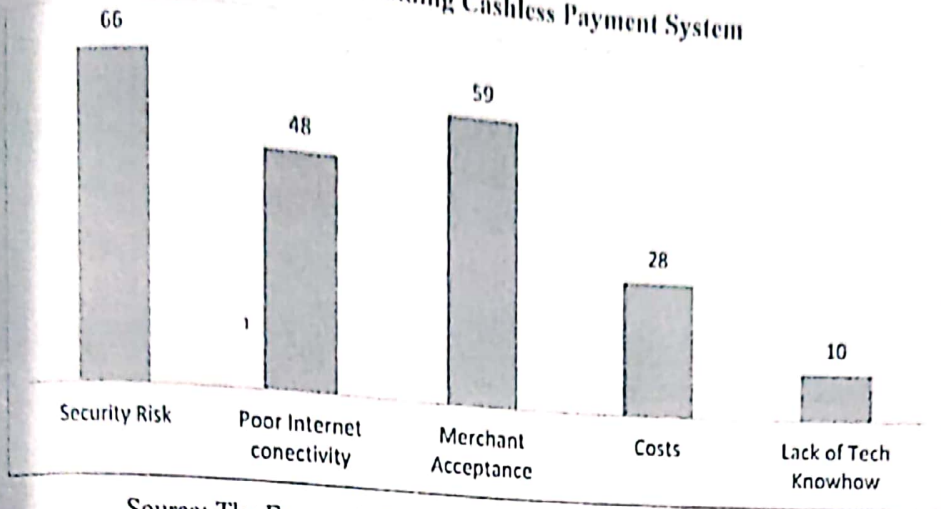
**Scenario towards Cashless**

The prepared paper is a descriptive study in nature. The study has been carried out based on the collection of the relevant secondary data. Secondary data collection was based on various sources such as published books, articles published in different journals & newspapers, periodicals, conference paper, working paper and websites, etc.



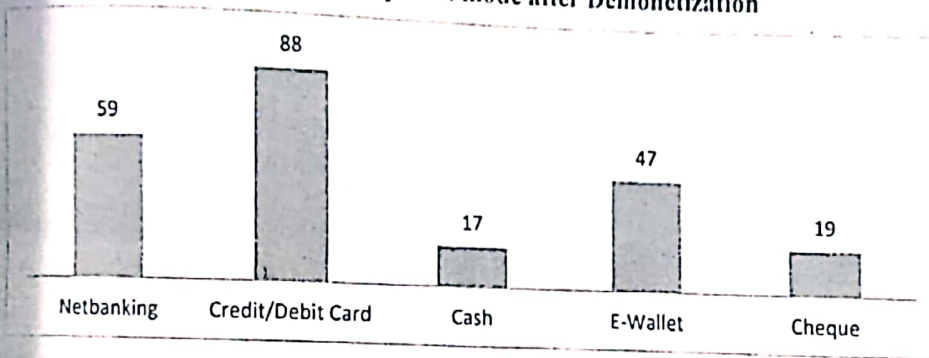
Source: The Economic Times, January 2017.

Reasons for avoiding Cashless Payment System



Source: The Economic Times, January 2017.

Preferred Payment mode after Demonetization



Source: The Economic Times, January 2017.

The above three charts shows reasons of adoption, avoidance of digital payment system and impact of demonetization respectively. Majority of the Indians adopt cashless transactions due to their convenience and majority of the Indians avoid digital payment due to security risk region which includes the risk of Identity theft. The last chart shows that majority Indians preferred Bank cards i.e. debit and credit cards for payments after demonetization.

Conclusion

Indian economy is primarily to be driven by the use of cash and less than 5% of all payments happen electronically. This is largely due to the lack of access to the formal banking system for a large part of the population and as well as cash being the only means available for many. Large and small transactions continue to be carried out via cash. Even those who can use electronic payments, use cash. Indians traditionally prefer to spend and save in cash and a vast

majority of the more-than 1.2 billion populations doesn't even have a bank account. Indian economy is primarily driven by the informal sector and it relies heavily on cash based transactions. Instead of few disadvantages like security risk, Cost, Market availability and less awareness Indians are gradually moving towards digital India.

For becoming a Digital India, an Indian Government should take the necessary steps and make some policy considerations when they are preparing for a cashless economy. The payment systems have to be protected from the cyber-attacks which are the major threat for cashless transactions and take measures to increase liquidity into the system so that people face less inconvenience. Government should also try to improve overall infrastructure so that more and more people can come into banking net and internet. Society has also to play its part. They have to understand the importance of cashless economy and appreciate measures taken by the government.

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## FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT: BOON FOR INDIA TO BECOME DEVELOPING TO DEVELOPED

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### Abstract:

Foreign Direct investment (FDI) is investment made to acquire a lasting interest in or effective control over an enterprise operating outside of the economy of the investor. FDI net inflows are the value of inward direct investment made by non-resident investors in the reporting economy, including reinvested earnings and intra-company loans, net of repatriation of capital and repayment of loans. Foreign Direct Investment, a component of a country's national financial accounts. Foreign direct investment is investment of foreign assets into domestic structures, equipment, and organizations. The FDI can take any route or form to enter into any nation. The three principal forms of FDI in India are joint ventures, acquisition of assets in a country and Greenfield ventures. Investment is the engine of growth and requires that a surplus over necessary wages be realized. Moreover, there must be money and capital markets to provide the financial needs for production and capital accumulation. Domestic capital may be complemented by foreign investment the effects of which on economic development are central to this study. This paper also shows that Indian FDI status comparing with the other developed countries.

**Keywords:** Foreign Direct Investment, India, Worldwide status.

### Introduction:

It is the intent and objective of the Government of India to attract and promote foreign direct investment in order to supplement domestic capital, technology and skills, for accelerated economic growth. Over the years, FDI inflow in the country is increasing. However, India has tremendous potential for absorbing greater flow of FDI in the coming years. Serious efforts are being made to attract greater inflow of FDI in the country by taking several actions both on policy and implementation front. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is now recognized as an important driver of growth in the country. Government is therefore, making all efforts to attract and facilitate FDI and investment from Non Resident (NRIs) including Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs) that are predominantly owned by them, to complement and supplement domestic investment. The present study has been undertaken in the states of India where an attempt has been made to evaluate the level of development in all the states of India with foreign Direct Investment and overall socio-economic sectors for different states.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) plays an important role in economic growth. The growth of international production is driven by economic and technological forces. It is also driven by the ongoing liberalization of foreign direct investment and trade policies. In this context, globalization offers an unprecedented opportunity for developing countries to

relieve faster economic growth through trade and investment. The Government's liberalization and economic reforms programme aims at rapid and substantial economic growth, and integration with the global economy in a harmonized manner. The industrial policy reforms have relaxed the industrial licensing requirements, removed restrictions on investment and expansion, and facilitated easy access to foreign technology and foreign direct investment. In this regard, India has the mature vibrant democracy and a robust pillar of the world economy, but there is prevailing a wide spread disparities in the levels of social-economic development between the different regions of the country. Larger states with high population pressure and vast natural resources are unable to accomplish high growth rate.

**Literature Review:**

The study of Menzies (2007) was about "Determinants of foreign direct investment and its impact on economic growth in developing countries", it aimed to find out the relationship between the direct investment and economic growth of a country. That study found that economic growth can be significantly affected by foreign direct investment.

According to the study done by Pardeep Agrawal (2000) on economic impact of foreign direct investment in South Asia by under taking time series, cross-section analysis of panel data from five south Asian countries, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Nepal, that there exist complementarity and linkage effects between foreign and national investment.

**Objectives:**

1. To study the role of FDI in development of India.
2. To study the state wise and sector wise status of FDI in India.

**Concept of FDI:**

Foreign investment plays a significant role in development of any economy as like India. Many countries provide many incentives for attracting the foreign direct investment (FDI). Need of FDI depends on saving and investment rate in any country. Foreign Direct investment acts as a bridge to fulfill the gap between investment and saving. In the process of economic development foreign capital helps to cover the domestic saving constraint and provide access to the superior technology that promote efficiency and productivity of the existing production capacity and generate new production opportunity.

Foreign direct investment is an important component of capital flows in financial globalization. Through the vast literature lacks consensus on the benefits of financial globalization. FDI is believed to be one of the most important channels through which financial globalization benefits the economy. FDI is also the least volatile form of capital flows, making economies less vulnerable to sudden stops or reversals of flows. FDI provides a situation where in both the host and the home nations derive some benefits.

**An Overview of FDI in INDIA:-**

Year	FDI Investment (in Rs. Crore)	FDI Investment (in \$bhs)
April 2000 to September 2016	1,64,0,533	310,258
2004-05	17138	3755

Year	FDI Investment (in \$)	FDI Investment (in \$)
2007-08	98664	
2008-09	129019	24579
2009-10	123120	27120
2010-11	97320	29814
2011-12	165146	21381
2012-13	121607	35121
2013-14	147418	22413
2014-15	189107	24299
2015-16	262322	30651
		49001

**Sector wise Distribution of FDI**

Sector	2015-16 (in \$)	April 2000 To September 2016 (in \$)	In %
Service Sector	6839	5080	13
Infrastructure Development	113	24250	8
Computer Software & Hardware	5904	22950	7
Telecom	1334	21189	7
Automobile	2527	15795	5
Medicine	754	1490	5
Trade	3845	13354	4
Chemicals	1470	1243	2

**Investor Countries share in FDI**

Investor Country	2015-16 (in \$)	April 2000 To September 2016 (in \$)	In %
Mauritius	8335	101780	33
Singapore	13692	8880	18
England	898	24072	8
Japan	2614	22780	8
USA	- 4192	18380	6
Netherlands	2643	19829	6
Germany	986	9217	3
Syria	508	883	3
France	598	5284	2
UAE	983	488	1

**State wise Distribution of FDI in INDIA**

Regional Offices of RBIH	Share	Share (in %)
Mumbai		29
New Delhi		21
State wise Distribution of FDI in INDIA		
Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Odisha, Jharkhand, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Diu, Pondicherry, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Diu, Pondicherry		

Chennai	Tamil Nadu	7
Bangalore	Karnataka	7
Ahmadabad ,	Gujarat	4
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	4

Above first table shows that the FDI investment is increased by year to year in India and second table shows sector wise distribution of FDI in India. The sector wise distribution shows the sustainable development of major sector of which having major role in GDP of India. Next table pointed out that the many developed countries were invested in India.

#### Conclusion:

While foreign direct investment to developing countries, including India, has grown rapidly in recent years, shifts in its distribution suggest that significant competition exists among potential host countries. Even assuming that FDI is not an example of a strict zero sum game, aggregate FDI flows are not infinitely expandable. TNCs frequently make choices among potential host countries when deciding where to locate their foreign production facilities. In that regard, the prospects for increase in FDI to India in the future may be affected by favorable changes in policies governing trade and FDI in the other host countries. India still needs to introduce substantial reforms in its trade policy to boost FDI. The negative list of imports, especially in the consumer goods sector, can be pruned considerably. The average rate of tariffs is quite high compared to other countries. Many countries such as Indonesia and China permit duty-free import of capital goods required by foreign enterprises.

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# A Study of Performance of Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation's

**2**

## Special Central Assistance (SCA) Scheme: With special reference to Schedule Caste in Marathwada Region

**Mr. Indrajeet Ramdas Bhagat**

Assistance Professor, Department of Commerce, Yeshwantrao Chavan College, Ambajogai

### Abstract

Mahatma Phule Corporation was setup by the Govt. of India on July 10, 1978 with the name Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Limited. It provides financial assistance for income generating schemes for the target group through and to promote the economic development activities of the persons belonging to the backward and other backward classes. The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs 500/- crores and 51% part of the margins of State govt. and 49% part of the margin is of Central govt. The Head office of corporation is situated in Mumbai. District Offices and Regional Offices are also working concurrently. Government of Maharashtra has set out a vision to bring Backward Classes communities educationally, economically and socially on par with other developed communities by 2020 and ultimately achieve its Financial Inclusion objective. The MPBCDC (Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.), under the Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, facilitates with Loans/ Subsidies (in collaboration with Nationalized Banks) to Schedule Caste and the Navboudh Communities to provide financial aids to them across the state of Maharashtra. The Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd. is one of such organizations aimed at the development of the socially backward class people in India. An evaluative research is made herein to assess the performance of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) Scheme in the light of the expectations of the beneficiaries as well as the Govt.

### Introduction

The problem of social and economic development especially of Scheduled Castes (SC) has become a challenge before the country. Besides, the higher growth rate of un-employment amongst the educated people has made the situation more alarming because on one side, being educated, they do not want to work in farm sector and unorganised private sector and on the other hand they do not have sufficient capital to start income generating activities. Therefore, they are forced to remain economically and socially backward and unemployed.

Financing of micro projects/activities has gained significance as an extremely useful and effective instrument of promoting small enterprises, entrepreneurial capabilities and poverty alleviation. It helps to bridge the gap that conventional commercial banks and financial institutions are unable to do. Such financing reaches the poorest of the poor in improving their economic conditions enabling them to live with dignity and self-respect. In other words, it acts as an important tool to facilitate improvement of the poor and backward people in the society. Although the main motive of the concept is poverty alleviation, it includes the spirit of small savings, fellow feelings and co-operation, formation of self-help group, self-employment generation and confidence building for living a dignified life. The beneficiaries of such financing activities are dealing in the myriad variety of activities who seek or sustain their livelihood viz. petty manufacturers of wide ranging items, home based producers engaged in occupations associated with farm and non-farm sector, small activities like Auto, Jeep (Taxi), Beauty Parlour, Kirana Shop, Cloth/Vessel/Vegetable Vendors, Petty business, Tea Stall, Shuttering, Tailoring, Flour Mill (Atta Chakki), Furniture, shoe making/repairing, cycle repairing, dairy unit, cow/buffaloes/ etc. The concessional Project Finance as well as Micro Finance helps the beneficiaries in their working capital, inventory supplies, furniture & fixtures and tools and equipment. The aid of micro-finance makes it possible to give poor people easy access to financial services especially when micro-financing institutions are located in their own areas/ neighbourhood.

### **The objectives of the Study**

- 1) To study the socio-economic background of backward class beneficiaries through Special Central Assistance (SCA) Scheme.
- 2) To examine the performance of backward class beneficiaries
- 3) To Study the views and aspirations of backward class beneficiaries regarding the backward class development by Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd
- 4) To examine the problems and difficulties faced by the backward class beneficiaries.

### **Research Methodology**

The present research work is based on the evaluation and assessment of the primary and secondary data, collected from the beneficiaries of MPBC development Corporation through questionnaire from district in Marathwada Region. The period of the study is limited for the year 2003-4 to 2012-13. The data about economic development of the backward class people was collected by the researcher himself with the help of questionnaire. the responses are taken from 40 respondents who are the beneficiaries of the scheme. From each district 05 respondents are selected by random sampling method.

### **MPBCDC's Schemes**

To promote economic and social development of the SC's living in the country, Mahatma Phule Corporation was setup by the Govt. of India on July 10, 1978 with the name Mahatma Phule Backward

Class Development Corporation Limited. MPBCDC is one of the agencies who are playing a key role in poverty amelioration amongst the SC's using micro-finance as an important instrument. The major Schemes carried out by MPBCDC are:

- 5) Special Central Assistance (SCA)
- 6) Margin Money Scheme
- 7) Training Scheme

These activities are carried through MPBCD's Regional and district offices.

#### **Special Central Assistance (SCA) Scheme**

Loan Amount Limit :	Up To Rs 50,000
Nationalized Bank Contribution	50%
Beneficiary Contribution :	NA
Corporation Contribution :	50%
Subsidy :	50%,Max Upto Rs 10,000
Margin Money :	NA
Period Of Loan :	60 Months
Repayment Starts :	NA (No Repayment To Corporation As It Is Subsidy)
Rate Of Interest :	NA

#### **Performance analysis of MPBCDC Ltd**

An attempt is made to present a profile of the backward class beneficiaries. The parameters like age, education, occupation, marital Status, activities selected by the beneficiaries, infrastructure provided, channels used to approach the MPBCDC, etc are taken into consideration in presenting the profile of the beneficiaries. The detailed observation of Performance of Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation's Special Central Assistance (SCA) Scheme is as follows:



**Age of the Beneficiaries****TABLE 1.1 AGE WISE CLASSIFICATION OF THE BENEFICIARIES IN MARATHWADA**

AGE	TOTAL	%
>20	06	14
21-35	15	38
36-50	19	48
50<	00	00
TOTAL	40	100

Source : Primary Data

**Education of the Beneficiaries.****TABLE 1.2 EDUCATION OF THE BENEFICIARIES**

AGE	TOTAL	%
PRIMARY	08	19
SECONDARY	17	43
HIGHER SECONDARY	13	33
DEGREE/ DIPLOMA	02	05
TOTAL	40	100

Source : Primary Data

**Marital Status of the Beneficiaries****TABLE 1.3 AGE WISE CLASSIFICATION OF THE BENEFICIARIES**

AGE	TOTAL	%
MARRIED	34	84
UNMARRIED	06	16
TOTAL	40	100

Source : Primary Data

**Brothers / Sisters Engaged in any Business Activity****TABLE 1.4 MANAGEMENT OF FAMILY MEMBER**

RESPONSE	TOTAL	%
YES	02	05
NO	38	95
TOTAL	40	100

Source : Primary Data

**Income Group of the Beneficiaries****TABLE 1.5 INCOME GROUP OF THE BENEFICIARIES**

AGE	TOTAL	%
LOW	25	62
MEDIUM	15	38
HIGH	00	00
TOTAL	40	100

Source : Primary Data

**Size of the Organization****TABLE 1.6 SIZE OF THE ORGANIZATION**

SIZE	TOTAL	%
TINY	36	90
SMALL	04	10
MICRO	00	00
TOTAL	40	100

Source : Primary Data

**Location of Your Unit**

**TABLE 1.7 LOCATION OF THE UNIT**

LOCATION	TOTAL	%
RURAL	15	38
URBAN	25	62
TOTAL	40	100

Source : Primary Data

**The Beneficiaries Come To Know About The Sea Scheme.**

**TABLE 1.8 CHANNEL USED BY THE BENEFICIARIES**

CHANNEL	TOTAL	%
NEWS PAPER	14	34
FRIENDS AND RELATIVES	05	13
MPBCDC OFFICE	15	37
PERSONALLY APPROACHED	06	16
TOTAL	40	100

Source : Primary Data

**The Scheme Has Beneficial**

**TABLE 1.9 THE SCHEME HAS BENEFICIAL TO THE BENEFICIARIES**

RESPONSE	TOTAL	%
YES	34	84
NO	06	16
TOTAL	40	100

Source : Primary Data

**Adequacy Of Assistance Provided****TABLE 1.10 ADEQUACY OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO THE BENEFICIARIES**

ADEQUACY OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED	TOTAL	%
YES	34	84
NO	06	16
TOTAL	40	100

Source : Primary Data

**Scheme Is Uplifting From Poverty****TABLE 1.11 POVERTY REDUCTION**

RESPONSE	TOTAL	%
YES	10	25
NO	30	75
TOTAL	40	100

Source : Primary Data

**Operational Problems****TABLE 1.12 OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS OF THE BENEFICIARIES**

OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS	TOTAL=40 OUT OF 100%			
	YES	NO	YES	NO
PRICE VARIATION OF RAW-MATERIAL.	22	18	55	45
BARRIERS DUE TO DOUBTS IN THE MINDS OF CONSUMERS.	35	05	88	12
APATHY OF DEALERS AND DISTRIBUTORS.	32	08	80	20
PROBLEM OF LOGISTICS.	20	20	50	50

Source : Primary Data

## Job Satisfaction In The Present

**TABLE 1.13 BENEFICIARIES JOB SATISFACTION IN THE PRESENT.**

JOB SATISFACTION	TOTAL	%
SATISFIED	28	70
NOT SATISFIED	12	30
TOTAL	40	100

Source : Primary Data

### Findings and Conclusion

This research paper provides a summary of the major findings and conclusions derived from the data presented in the above table, personal observation and the suggestions with respect to improving the implementation of the schemes.

In an attempt to evaluate the performance of the MPBCDC SCA Scheme in Marathwada, it is found that, the performance is not up to the mark of the success. Following are the findings of the study.

- 1) The financial assistance has been provided under SCA Scheme.
- 2) The age of beneficiaries at the time of survey ranged between 19 years to 60 years. Maximum number i.e. 48% of the beneficiaries are in the age group of 36-50 years followed by 38% in the age group of 20-35 years. The maximum age of beneficiary with 52 years was provided assistance under the scheme.
- 3) 100% of the units are operated from premises owned by the family of the beneficiaries.
- 4) 38% units are set-up in rural areas and remaining 62% units are set-up in semi-urban and urban areas.
- 5) Only 5% of beneficiaries are either graduates or post graduates. 19% of the beneficiaries are having qualification between 1st to 5th standard, 43% between 6th to 10th standard, 11% are having plus two qualification Preference has been given to beneficiaries having formal education which is due to considerable literacy level among schedule castes in Maharashtra.
- 6) 84% of the beneficiaries are married, 16% of the beneficiaries are un-married. The average family size of the beneficiary is 5 persons.
- 7) Nearly 62% of the beneficiary's family monthly income group was low.
- 8) 95% of the total units are being managed by the beneficiaries themselves and remaining 5% are taking help of family members.

- 9) From the survey, it emerged that 57% beneficiaries are regular in their repayment of loan installments, 43% of the beneficiaries have overdues and 1% of the beneficiaries have fully paid / A/c closed.
- 10) 37%, 34%, 16% and 13% of the beneficiaries got the information about the schemes through MPBCDC office, Newspaper, Personally Approached and friends & relatives respectively.

It is concluded that, there is improvement in household income and overall standard of life of majority of the beneficiaries and almost 84% of beneficiaries are of the opinion that the scheme has been useful to them.

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### The impact of GST on the common man

Mr. Indrajeet R. Bhagat  
Assistant professor,

Yeshwantrao Chavan college Ambajogal, Dist Beed

percent of GDP with agriculture those working in rural India or consuming in this economy are a different category of economic agents driven by different factors. The economy is quite complex in so far as the fact that cash dominates in terms of transactions and while there has been some instruction of the use of credit (kisan) and debit cards ATM's dependence on technology driven payments system is limited. This has hence also become a haven for routing black money both in terms of seeking tax exemption by channelling funds, to converts to legitimate funds. But a lot of black money gets into land and apparent rural activity'

**Conclusion:**

The present study revealed the concept of demonetisation and its impact on agricultural sector. Demonetisation in India was not first time but due to lack of planning people of country faced many problems and some of the people's loss their lives too. Rural economy it means farmers were also badly affected in the period of exchange of notes and shortage of currency. Due to shortage of currency monopoly was created by intermediaries that's why prices of agriculture products fallen dawn, so that unexpected loss was gate to farmer in the income. However there is a major difference between the rural and urban economy which we cannot ignore. Rural Indian communities are close knit and mostly deal on trust. Hence when they are aware that the times are testing, money does not at times come in between transactions. They pitch in for each other and put money behind for a while. This is probably minimising the damage. However that does not mean that they are not hit by the move and can continue that forever.

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**Introduction**

GST has been a hot topic of discussion everywhere these days. GST is hailed as the most significant tax reform since India gained independence. GST or Goods and Services Tax as the name implies, it is an indirect tax applied both on goods and services at a uniform rate. This means goods and services will be subject to a uniform tax rate and both will be treated at par. A single form of tax known as GST or Goods and services tax will be applied throughout the country, replacing a number of other indirect taxes like VAT, Service tax, CST, CAD etc.

Presently, there are around 160 countries that have implemented GST/VAT in some form or the other. In some countries, VAT is the substitute for GST, but conceptually it is a destination based tax levied on the consumption of goods and services. France was the first to introduce GST. Only Canada has dual GST model (Just like India is going to implement Dual GST Model). Rate of GST ranges between 15-20% generally (may differ to higher/lower side in few countries). Here, rate of GST is the plays a crucial role. Various countries have been struggling to rationalise the rate structure. GST has been introduced from 1st July 2017 in India as a unified (one nation, one tax) tax system to replace all the existing indirect taxes being levied across the various states of the country.

**Concept of GST:**

All the taxes mentioned earlier are proposed to be subsumed in a single tax called the Goods and Services Tax (GST) which will be levied on supply of goods or services or both at each stage of supply chain starting from manufacture or import and till the last retail level. So basically any tax that is presently being levied by the Central or State Government on the supply of goods or services is going to be converged into GST.

GST is proposed to be a dual levy where the Central Government will levy and collect Central GST (CGST) and the State will levy and collect State GST (SGST) on intra-state supply of goods or services. The Centre will also levy and collect Integrated GST (IGST) on inter-state supply of goods or services. Thus GST is a unifier that is going to integrate various taxes being levied by the Centre and the State at present and provide a platform for forging an economic union of the country.

This tax reform will lead to creation of a single national market, common tax base and common tax laws for the Centre and States.

**Advantages of GST for the common man:**

GST is a destination based taxed where the tax is paid by the consumer.

1. A unified tax system removing a bundle of indirect taxes like VAT, CST, Service tax, CAD, SAD, Excise etc.
2. A simplified tax policy as compared to earlier tax structure. However, its not as simple as it seems to be, Check disadvantages below to grab more details.
3. GST or Goods & Services tax removes cascading effect of taxes i.e. removes tax on tax.
4. Due to lower burden of taxes on the manufacturing sector, the manufacturing costs will be reduced, hence prices of consumer goods likely to come down.
5. Due to reduced costs some products like cars, FMCG etc. will become cheaper.

6. This will help in lowering the burden on the common man i.e. you will have to shed less money to buy the same products which were earlier costly

7. The low prices will further lead to an increase in the demand/consumption of goods.

8. Increased demand will lead to increase supply. Hence, this will ultimately lead to rise in the production of goods

9. The increased production will lead to more job opportunities in the long run. But, this can happen only if consumers actually get cheaper goods.

10. It will curb circulation of black money. This can happen only if the "kacha bill" system, normally followed by traders and shopkeepers is put to check.

11. A unified tax regime will lead to less corruption which will indirectly affect the common man.

12. Most importantly, experts hope to see a positive impact of GST on Indian economy in the long run.

But, this is possible only if the actual benefit of GST is passed on to the final consumers. There are various other factors also like the sellers profit margin that determine the final price of goods. GST alone does not determine the final price of goods. The anti-profiteering clause has been inserted in the GST Act to protect the interest of the consumers.

**Disadvantages of GST for the common man:**

**1. Compliance burden:**

The number of GST returns, that you need to file i.e. you have to file 3 monthly returns, this amounts to total of (3\*12) 36 returns plus 1 annual return. Filing 37 returns in a year... Moreover, this applies to one state, if you have a place of business in different states, you need to register in each state separately and file the respective returns. Although big businesses having ample staff can handle the whole process very easily. But, what about small traders/service providers or individuals who



have just started their business or service, that is getting a bit complex for them. Recently, the GST rules have been a bit relaxed to reduce the compliance burden of small businesses. Now, businesses with a turnover of up to 1.5 crore a year can file their GST returns quarterly instead of monthly returns.

2. Service tax rate @ 15% is presently charged on the services. So, if GST is introduced at a higher rate which is likely to be seen in the near future, the cost of services will rise. GST shall be charged @18% on maximum services and shall reach up to 25% for few services. In simple words, all the services like telecom, banking, airline etc. will become more expensive.

3. Increased cost of services means, add on to your monthly expenses.  
4. You will have to reschedule your budgets to bear the additional services cost.  
5. Businessmen and service providers are still learning about the new laws. This will increase reliance on tax experts and professionals and further add to your business expenses.

6. Being a new tax, it will take some time for the people to understand it completely. Its actual implications can be seen after a certain period of time.  
7. It is easier said than done. There are always some complications attached. It is a consumption based tax, so in case of services the place where service is provided needs to be determined.

8. Proper invoicing and accounting needs to be done to ensure better compliance. However, GST Accounting Software are being developed in this regard by various companies.  
9. If actual benefit is not passed to the consumer and the seller increases his profit margin, the prices of goods can also see a rising trend.  
10. An increase in inflation might be seen initially that may come down gradually.

11. A strict check on profiteering activities will have to be done, so that the final consumer can enjoy the real benefits of GST.

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of indirect taxes on goods and services would be much more transparent to the consumer. Introduction of GST would also make Indian products competitive in the domestic and international markets owing to the full neutralization of input taxes across the value chain of production and distribution. Let us hope that this new tax proves beneficial not only for the common man but for the country as a whole

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11.

**GST and it's Impact on Common people**

Shrirami M. Fartade  
Research Student Dr. B.A.M.U. Aurangabad

Latif. B. Golde  
Research Student Dr. B.A.M.U. Aurangabad

**Abstract :**

With the implementation of GST, there is amalgamation of various Central and State taxes. This will enhance the position of India in both, domestic as well as international market. At the consumer level, GST would reduce the overall tax burden, which is currently estimated at 25-30%.

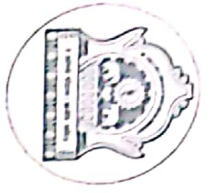
Under this system, the consumer pays the final tax but an efficient input tax credit system ensures that there is no cascading effect of taxes by providing efficient system to avail credits on inputs that go into manufacture of goods and provision of services.

For the general public, the actual impact of any economy is when the prices of their necessities become affected. For the public at large when prices reduce for the day to day goods and services which are consumed, the economy is good otherwise if the inflation rate is higher, then the public gets unsatisfied with the changes done by the government.

For successful implementation of any government policy, public satisfaction is most important as without satisfaction, the policy will not succeed in the same way in which government has planned.

The present paper tries to analyse the positive and negative impact of GST on the common man in India.

**Abstract:** Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal **Impact Factor 5.81 (2015)**



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On

**"Demonetization And GST Impact On Indian Economy"**

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On Indian Economy" organized by Department of Economics & Commerce On 3rd February, 2018. He/She has acted as a

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Head, Dept. of Commerce, VCP

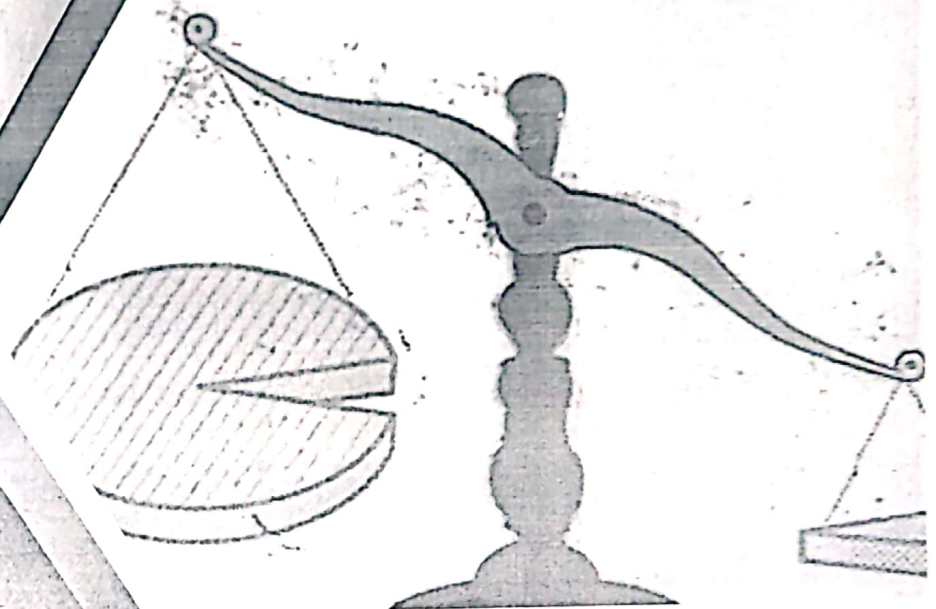


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On 30 January 2018

## Economical Study of Regional Disparity in India

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42.  
**A STUDY OF THE INDICATORS OF REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN INDIA**

**Mr. Indrajit Ramdas Bhagat**  
*Assistant professor, Department of Commerce, J.C. College, Ambajogai, Dist. Beed*

**Introduction:** The term "Regional Disparity" expresses the scope of difference of intensity manifestation of economic under investigation observed within regions of given country. India is facing the problem of acute regional imbalances and the indicators of such imbalances are reflected by the factors like per capita income, the proportion of population living below the poverty line, the percentage of urban population, percentage of working population engaged in agriculture, the percentage of workers engaged in industries, infra-structural development etc. A region may be known as economically backward as it is indicated by the symptoms like excessive pressure of population on land, too much dependence on agriculture, high incidence of rural employment and high degree of under-employment, low productivity in agriculture and cottage industry, under urbanisation, absence of basic infra-structural facilities etc.

The indicators of regional disparities in India: Regional Disparity refers to unequal development of a region or a state or country and its differential growth. It also implies differential growth of various sectors within the region and between the regions inter se over a long time; this further generates imbalance. Imbalance is thus a question of common concern to all sections in the process of development. In India, some important socio-economic indicators are very prominent to reflect the regional imbalances between various regions or states of the country.

The following discussion reveals such socio-economic indicators of Regional Disparities in

**India:**  
**1. State per Capital Income as an Indicator of Regional Imbalance:** The most important indicator of regional imbalance and disparity among the different states of India is the difference in per capita state income figures. Maharashtra has highest GDP among 33 Indian States and Union Territories. Maharashtra contributes 14.42% of total India's GDP with gross state domestic product around 1,510,132 crore INR at current prices. India's most populated state Uttar Pradesh is at second position with share of 8.24%. Tamil Nadu (8.16%) is at 3rd. India's most economically Free State Gujarat (7.31) is at 4th and West Bengal (6.75%) is at 5th position in year 2013-14. For year 2014-15, data of 23 states/UTs are available. Tamil Nadu is at 2nd place ahead of Uttar Pradesh with GSDP 976,703 Indian rupees as of 2014-15 data. At 2004-05 prices, Tamil Nadu is at second, Uttar Pradesh is at third position. India's largest states Rajasthan is at number 7, poorest state Bihar is at number 14 and capital Delhi is at number 12. Newly created state Telangana (3.74%) is at 11th position with GSDP Rs. 391,751. Andhra Pradesh (4.43%) is now at number 8. Top 5 states shares 44.87% in India's total economy. Five states of South India share 25.98%. Eight states of North-East India share 2.64%. 13 states/UTs has GSDP less than 1 lakh crore INR. (Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation) Moreover, the range of regional disparity in India has been widening continuously is reflected from the differences between per capita income of Bihar at the bottom and that of Maharashtra at the top. This shows how the regional disparity between the states is widening gradually.

**2. Inter-State Disparities in Agricultural and Industrial Development:** Another important indicator of regional disparities is the differences in the levels of agricultural and industrial development between different states of the country. In India, states like Punjab, Haryana and part of Uttar Pradesh had recorded a high rate agricultural productivity due to its high proportion of irrigated areas and higher level of fertilizer use.

Moreover, the pace of industrialization is also an important indicator of regional imbalance. Before independence, West Bengal and Maharashtra were the two most industrialized states of India. But after independence Gujarat, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have developed the industrial sector considerably by developing industrial units of all different sizes. On the other hand, states like Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have been lagging behind in respect of the pace of industrialization.

**3. Population below Poverty Line:** Percentage of population living below the poverty line in different states is another important indicator of regional imbalance or disparities. India accounted for the largest number of people living below international poverty line in 2013, with 30 per cent of its population under the \$1.90-a-day poverty measure, the World Bank said. The percentage of population living below the poverty line for the whole country was 26 per cent in 2015 and there were 12 states whose percentage of population living below the poverty line have exceeded this all-India average.

Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are the four states which have the highest percentage of population below the poverty line as well as they have the lowest per capita income in the country. Again there are some states like Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu which have achieved a comparatively higher per capita income but instead they maintain higher percentage of population living below the poverty line. The main reasons behind such poverty are greater inequality of incomes and the neglect of the backward classes of population. Punjab is the state which is maintaining the highest per capita income among all the states and the lowest percentage of population living below the poverty line i.e. only 6.16 per cent as compared to that of 42 per cent for Bihar, 47 per cent for Orissa and 26 per cent for all India.

The main reasons behind this low percentage of poverty in Punjab and Haryana are their strong production base and better distribution of income. Although Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are having a strong production base but they did not experience a fair distribution of income. This has resulted a comparatively higher degree of poverty in these states in spite of having strong production base.

**4. Spatial Distribution of Industries:** Another important indicator of regional imbalance is the uneven pattern of distribution of industries. Since independence, states like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana have achieved considerable development in its industrial sector. But West Bengal could not keep pace in its industrial growth as much as other industrially developed states. In this way disparities in industrial growth between different states have been reduced to some extent.

The present trend reveals that industrially advanced states achieved much industrial progress and industrially backward states have remained backward leading to uneven spatial distribution of industries. In respect of small scale industries, there has been a considerable concentration of such industrial unit in these five major industrially advanced states. But due to repeated efforts of the government to disperse such concentration, the degree of such concentration has been declining gradually. In recent years, the states like Punjab, Haryana, Kerala and Karnataka have recorded considerable development of industries, especially in the small scale sector.

**5. Degree of Urbanisation:** Disparities in the degree of urbanisation are another important indicator of regional imbalance. In respect of urbanisation, the percentage of urban population to total population is an important indicator. The all-India average of such percentage of urban population stands at 32.7% in 2015. The states which are maintaining higher percentage of urban population than the national average include Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat and then followed by Karnataka, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. Whereas, the states which are having a lower degree of urbanisation include Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Arunachal Pradesh etc.



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Organized by Department of Economics, Sitabai Arts, Commerce & Science College, Akola, on

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To,

Dr. Indrajeet Ramdas Bhegal  
Yashwantrao Chavan College, Ambajogai

Letter of Appreciation

Respected Sir,

We would like to express our sincerest gratitude towards you for attending and delivering an informative and thought-provoking lecture as Resource Person on 'Economical Study of Regional Disparity in India' at the One Day National Conference at Sitabai Arts, Commerce and Science College, Akola on 30th January 2018.

Thank you once again for sharing your time and experience with us.

Yours Sincerely

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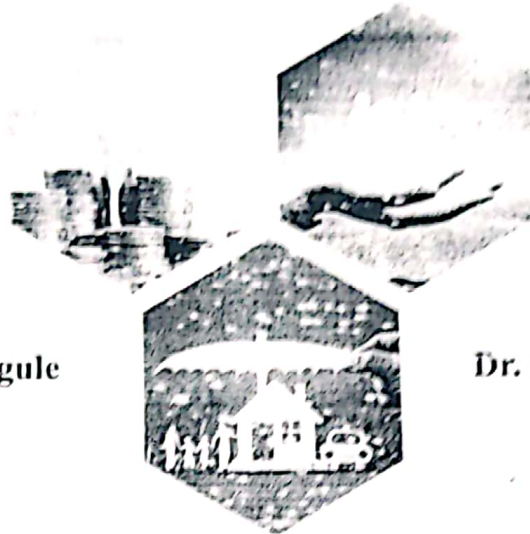
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## Online Banking: Some Issues

Prof. N.B. Devkate

### Abstract:

In this paper an attempt is made to highlight the issues which are very relevant to understand the online banking. Online banking also known as internet banking, e-banking, is an electronic payment system that enables customers of a bank or other financial to conduct a range of financial transaction through the financial institution's website. In other words online banking means a method of banking in which transactions are conducted electronically over the internet.

Online banking is very useful for electronically fund transfer, bills payments, mobile recharge, etc. You can check your bank balance, view your transaction history, keep tracks of pending transactions. Internet banking is one of the technologies, which is fastest growing banking practice. Now a day's online banking eliminates physical and geographic boundaries and time limitations of banking sectors. Online banking is low in cost and is available easily 24/7.

### Introduction:

Online banking means a system allowing individual to perform banking activities at home, via the internet. Online banking also known as internet banking, e-banking or virtual banking, online banking provides more valuable services to the common man (bank customer) like you can check your bank balance electronically, view transaction history, view cheques status, mobile recharge, bill's payments, etc. Online banking allows, you can conduct your banking transaction safely and securely without living the home. Online banking is also gives you around the clock access to your cash deposits, saving, checking balance of accounts. Now a day's online banking eliminates physical and geographic boundaries and time limitations of banking sectors. Online banking is low in cost and is available easily 24/7.

This paper is prepared for presentation in the one day National Conference on "Nation Building through Banking and Insurance" to be held at Sengaoon Dist. Hingoli on 11<sup>th</sup> January, 2018. Organized Toshniwal Arts, Commerce & Science College, SengaoonDistHingoli.

- Professor in the Kholeshwar Mahavidyalaya, Ambajogai.

### Objectives of the paper:

1. To understand & know the concept of Online Banking.
2. To identify various e-banking services/products.
3. To study the opportunities available in e-banking.
4. To study the challenges faced in e-banking.

### What is Online Banking?

Online Banking, also known as internet banking, e-banking or virtual banking, is an electronic payment system that enables customers of a bank or other financial institution to conduct a range of financial transactions through the financial institution's website.

"Electronic banking means the transfer of money between financial institutions through an exchange of electronic."

"Online Banking is a system, it allowing individuals to perform banking activities at home, via the internet."

Online banking refers to banking services where depositors can manage their accounts over the internet, rather than visiting a branch or using the telephone. Online banking typically is comprised of a secure connection to banking information through the depositor's home computer or another device.

### Product & Services of E- Banking:

Indian banks provide to their customer following E- Banking Products & Services:

1. Automated Teller Machines (ATM's).
2. Electronic Fund Transfer.
3. Smart Card's



- 4.
5. Bill's Payments.
6. Mobile Recharge.
7. Ticket booking (Air way, Railway, Bus, etc.)

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**महाराष्ट्रातील अंबाजोगाई तालुक्यातील सोपदपट्टीत स्वच्छता क्षेत्रात महिलांच्या भूमिकेतील सर्वेक्षांचा आढावा**

संशोधक मार्गदर्शक : प्रा.इंद्रजीत.आर.भगत

संशोधक विद्यार्थी : कु. फदम मोनिका मधुकर, यशवंतराव चव्हाण महाविद्यालय, अंबाजोगाई

**1. प्रस्तावना :-**

महिला आणि भूमीना स्वच्छता सुविधांच्या उपलब्धतेच्या आभाषामुळे विप्रेष जोडिम निर्माण होते. कारण त्यांच्यात घरगुती पातळीवर स्वच्छतेसंबंधीतील निर्णय घेण्याची क्षमता नाही. तसेच या अस्वच्छतेचा प्रभाव त्यांच्या शारीरिक क्षमतेवर काय होतो, याचा प्रभाव स्पष्ट करण्याची क्षमता ही त्यांच्यात नाही. प्रस्तुत शोधकार्य महाराष्ट्रातील अंबाजोगाई तहसिलच्या झोपडपट्टीतील महिलांच्या स्वच्छतेसंबंधी निर्णयाची स्वायत्तता आणि शौचालय बांधकाम यातील संबंध यांचे परिक्षण करते.

**मूळ शब्द :-** स्वच्छता, शौचालय बांधकाम, झोपडपट्टीतील महिलांची निर्णय स्वायत्तता.

**2. अंबाजोगाई शहरातील झोपडपट्टीतील महिलांची स्थिती**

भारतासारख्या विकसनशील देशात गलिच्छ वस्ती ही एक भयंकर समस्या बनली आहे. अशा घटकांमध्ये अपुरी जागा आणि अगुन्या सुविधा यामुळे लोक भिडेल त्या ठिकाणी राहू लागतात. अशा घटकांमध्ये मूलभूत सुविधांचा आभाव तर आतातच परतून येतो अनेक अतिरिक्तता सूप भोजन प्रमाणेच असतात. साधारणपणे झोपडपट्टी घटकांमध्ये लोक अतिशय दाटीवाटीने राहतात. त्यामुळे तेथील लोकसंख्येची घनता सुद्धा जास्त असते. लोकसंख्येची घनता जास्त असल्यामुळे अस्वच्छता आणि सांडपाण्याची व्यवस्था, आरोग्यवाची वातावरण याकडे दुर्लक्ष होते. अशा या घटकांमध्ये त्या ठिकाणी असणाऱ्या बकालपणामुळे रोगाई, साधीचे रोग इत्यादी समस्यांचा फैलाव होताना दिसून येतो. अशा घटकांमध्ये सांडपाण्याच्या निचऱ्याच्या योग्य सोई नसल्यामुळे त्याची डबकी साडतात. गटार बहतात. कचऱ्याचे ढीग साडण्यामुळे विविध रोगांचा फैलाव होतो, अशा भागांमध्ये कोलरा, विषमखर, कावीळ, मलेरिया, चिकनपुण्या अशा प्रकारचे रोग भोजन प्रमाणात होतात. या रोगांचा मूळतः प्रभाव महिला आणि बालकांवर येतो. कारण हा रोग बहुतांशी सांडपाणी तसेच घरगुती अस्वच्छता यांच्याशी संबंधीत असतो. अंबाजोगाई शहरात संत कबीर नगर, रमाई नगर, कागधाना परिसर, लाल नगर या इ झोपडपट्टी घटकांमध्ये महिला आणि बालक राहतात. त्यांच्या आरोग्यावर या घटकांमधील अस्वच्छता, प्रदूषण आणि सांडपाणी यांचा प्रभाव होतो. बहुतांशी कुटुंबाकडे शौचालय सुविधा नसल्यामुळे उपड्यावर शौचास जाण्यासाठी लष्करासद कृती करण्यास महिलांना सांगारे जावे लागते. उपड्यावर शौचास जाण्यामुळे महिलांच्या अंतर्गत प्रकृतीस रोगांचा फैलाव होतो. संसर्गजन्य रोग प्रसारित होतात. या रोगांबाबतची माहिती आणि जाणीव जागृती महिलांमध्ये व्हावी, तसेच आपल्या परिसरातील स्वच्छतेसंबंधीची व्युत्पत्ती त्यांना प्राप्त व्हावी हा प्रस्तुत संशोधनाचा उद्देश होता. याबाबत मार्च 2019 या कालावधीत संशोधकांनी अंबाजोगाईतील संत कबीर नगर आणि लाल नगर या भागात निर्दिष्ट सर्वेक्षण पध्दतीनुसार सर्वेक्षण केले.

**3. संशोधन पध्दती :-**

प्रस्तुत संशोधनाकरिता अंबाजोगाई शहरातील कबीर नगर आणि लाल नगर या झोपड घटकांमधील 40 कुटुंबांकडे निवडलेल्या कुटुंबांचा सर्वेक्षणसाठी समावेश केला आहे. ज्यामध्ये कायदेशिक शौचालय अकायरीतक शौचालय आणि शौचालय नसणाऱ्या कुटुंब असे वर्गीकरण करण्यात आले आहे. संशोधकांनी या तीन क्षेत्रातील घरांच्या घरगुती सदस्यांमधील महिलांवरील 10 सदस्यी मूलावृत्ती आणि 5 सदस्यी आयोजित केलेल्या प्रस्तुत संशोधनसाठी मार्च 2019 या कालावधीतील तयारीचा समावेश केला असून आकडेवारीत व माहिती प्राप्त करण्यासाठी पूर्वीनयोजित प्रश्नावलीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

**4. संशोधन उद्देश :-**

1. झोपडघटकांमधील महिलांमध्ये स्वच्छता आणि आरोग्य या संबंधीची जाणीव तपासणे.
2. झोपडपट्टी घटकांमधील किती महिला शौचालयाचा वापर करतात याची माहिती प्राप्त करणे.
3. महिलांचे आरोग्य व स्वच्छता याबाबत जाणीव जागृती करणे.

**5. निष्कर्ष आणि शिफारशी :-**

1. झोपडपट्टीतील घटकांमध्ये राहणाऱ्या महिलांमध्ये आरोग्यवाची वातावरण आणि स्वच्छता याबाबतची 80% महिला या अतिरिक्त अडवून आल्या, तर 20% महिलांना स्वच्छता आणि आरोग्य या संबंधीत पूर्वतयारी व नियोजनाची गरज याची माहिती होती. यावरून अतिरिक्त महिलांना स्वच्छता आणि आरोग्य या विषयी माहिती देण्यासाठी सामाजिक संस्था, स्थानिक वेष्टांची मार्गदर्शन तसेच स्थानिक स्वतःच्या संस्थांचा पुढाकार आवश्यक आहे.
2. झोपडपट्टी घटकांमधील बहुतांश महिलांना आरोग्यविषयक सोईसुविधांचा अभाव असणे ही समस्या संशोधनांतर्गत दिसून आली. संशोधन क्षेत्रातील 50% विद्यार्थी आरोग्यवाची वातावरण आणि सुविधासुविधांची उपलब्धता आहे असे मत दर्शविले आहे. तर 5% महिला याबाबतची समज नाही आहे, 5% महिलांनी या संबंधीत आपली प्रतिक्रिया दिली नाही. यावरून स्थानिक भागातील विद्यार्थ्यांमधील महिलांना आरोग्यवाची सुविधा पूर्णपणे गरजेचे आहे.



3. प्रस्तुत संशोधनातून असे उघड होते की, शहरील 70% घरांतले शौचालय बांधलेली असून 30% कुटुंबांकडे अद्याप शौचालय बांधलेली नाही. 70% शौचालये बांधलेली कुटुंबांपैकी केवळ 50% तर उर्वरित 50% शौचालयाचा वापर स्नानगृह, भोंडगृह, घान्याची पोती चापण्यात न येणारी भांडी इत्यादीसाठी उपयोगात आणतात.
4. झोपडपट्टी घटकांमधील शौचालय बांधी आणि यथागण या करिता शासनाने दिलेला अर्थपुरवठा हा अव्यक्त उरत असल्याचे मत 100% महिलांनी केले आहे. तसेच शासनाच्या मदती वेळेवर उपलब्ध होत असल्याने शासकीय योजनांशी संबंधित कायदाव्यतीची जबाबदारी घेऊन घराच्या अडचणी इत्यादीमुळे शौचालय बांधण्यात कुटुंबप्रमुख उदासीन दिसून आले.
5. बहुतांशी महिलांनी पाण्याची सार्वजनिक उपलब्धता तसेच सांडपाणी आणि गटार यांच्यातील अगुन्या प्रशासकीय सोयी इत्यादी कारणांमुळे बाहेर शौचास जाणे लागते असे मत व्यक्त केले आहे.
6. झोपडपट्टीत शौचालय बांधण्यात जागेची गरज आहे. आधीच छोट्याशा जागेत आपल्या संसाराचा गाढ वेगळ्या कुटुंबांमध्ये शौचालयासाठीची अतिरिक्त जागा उपयोगात आणणे शक्य नाही असे संशोधनातून समोर आले. त्यामुळेच शासनानेच झोपडपट्टी घटकांमधील महिला व पुरुषांकरिता स्वतंत्र अशी शौचालय गृहे तसेच फिरते शौचालय गृहाची निर्मिती करणे आवश्यक आहे.
7. दब कचरा आणि भन कचरा यांच्या निर्मितीमुळे विविध रोगांचा प्रादुर्भाव अंबाजोगाई शहरातील झोपडपट्टीतील महिला व बालकांवर होताना दिसून येतो. स्थानिक नगर पालिका घटनासाठीद्वारे याचे सुयोग्य व्यावस्थापन करावे आहे व त्यात वाद होणे टाळावे आहे, असे मत महिला कुटुंब प्रमुखांनी व्यक्त केले.
8. संशोधनात असे दिसून आले की घरगुती स्वच्छता सुविधांविषयी निर्णय होत असताना सर्वाधिक निर्णय पुरुष कुटुंबांकडे केंद्रित झालेला असतात. केवळ 20% महिला या स्वतः किंवा पुरुषांच्या सल्ल्याने स्वच्छतेच्या सुविधांबाबत निर्णय घेतात.
9. शौचालय बांधणीत निर्णय प्रक्रियेत 30% महिलांनी आपण पुढाकार घेतल्याची मत नोंदविले आहे. 70% महिलांनी दुर्गती येणे जाणेची कमतरता, विविध कारणास्तव शौचालय बांधणी नको अशा धर्मात कारणास्तव शौचालय बांधणी निर्णय प्रक्रियेत सहभाग नोंदविला नाही.
10. प्रस्तुत संशोधनात असे दिसून आले की, स्वच्छता आरोग्य संबंधीत निर्णय घेऊन न झाल्यामुळे सर्वांत महत्त्वाच्या कारणांमध्ये महिलांची सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक स्थिती तसेच कुटुंबप्रमुखांचा सल्ला असतानाच निर्णय घेतला जातो, परिष्कारक दबाव आणि उच्च निर्मितीची क्षमता नसणे ही कारणे आहेत. तसेच त्यांच्यात निर्णय होताना निर्णयाच्या यशासंबंधी आत्मविश्वासही नसतो.
11. संशोधनातून हे प्रगट झाले की, प्रत्येक कुटुंबात कुटुंब प्रमुखाने शौचालय बांधण्याच्या अडथळांमुळे तसेच कुटुंबातूनच काय प्रभाव हा महिलांच्या निर्णय क्षमतेवर तसेच आरोग्य आणि स्वच्छता या संबंधीत सहभागानेबाबतच प्रमुख अडथळा टाळावे आहे.

**शिफारशी :-**

1. गाव आणि तालुका पातळीवर झोपडपट्टी सुधार स्वच्छता मेळाव्यांचे आयोजन.
  2. शौचालयांना शोध टक्के वापर करणाऱ्या झोपडपट्टीतील सदस्य, सेवक, मायकरी यांचा समावेश करावे.
  3. गृहभेदी अंतर्गत आंतरव्यक्ती संवादानून उद्बोधन.
  4. शौचालय वापर वातावरण निर्मितीसाठी रजा घेणे.
  5. कलाप्रकाराच्या माध्यमातून लघुपट दाखविणे.
  6. शालेय विद्यार्थ्यांची मायातून स्वच्छता फेरी.
  7. झोपडपट्टी स्वच्छता श्रमदान करणे.
  8. गावातील सार्वजनिक शौचालय, बसस्थानक, बाजारपेठा ठिकाणे, निष्ठाच्या पाण्याच्या टांक, पाण्याच्या खोलीचे परिसराची स्वच्छता करणे.
  9. जनतागुपीवर प्रामुख्याने भर देऊन स्वच्छता दून, पाणी व स्वच्छता या विषयांवर चक्रेपुत्र व निबंध स्पर्धा, चित्रकला स्पर्धा, संगीत स्पर्धा या विविध उपक्रमांचे आयोजन विविध परिषद व स्थानिक स्वतःच्या संस्था यांच्यातर्फे करण्यात यावे.
- 6. सारांश :-**
- शासकीय योजना आणि त्यांची अंमलबजावणी यानून महिला सक्षमीकरण महिलांचे आरोग्य आणि स्वच्छता या संबंधीत वेगळेवेगळे उपाययोजना करण्यात येत आहे. परंतु झोपडपट्टी घटकांमधील महिलांच्या बाबतील आर्थिक घटक, सामाजिक घटक, भौतिक घटक तसेच कुटुंबीय घटक हे त्यांच्या सातत्याने जाणवताना अंबाजोगाई शहरातील झोपडपट्टी घटकांमधील महिलांच्या आरोग्यविषयक समस्या स्वच्छतेविषयक जागृती व शौचालय बांधण्याचे महत्त्व याबाबत जागृकता निर्माण करण्यासाठी शासनद्वारे, स्थानिक सामाजिक संस्थांद्वारे तसेच शिक्षित महिला मदतद्वारे प्रयत्न होणे गरजेचे आहे. तसेच या गरजांना पूर्णपणे साध्य ठेवण्यासाठी शौचालयातील महिलांचे ही आरोग्य व स्वच्छता या बाबत विशिष्टतः सक्षमीकरण होईल यात शक्य नाही.
- प्रश्न :-**
1. आपल्या घराची स्वच्छता कशी राखता.
  2. स्वयंचालित निर्णय कुटुंबाच्या अडथळांनी (ताकी, रवे कचराकुत्री, शौचालय, सांडपाणी)
  3. आरोग्यवाची वातावरणाच्या सोयी सुविधा उदा. ओपणे, वेडीकल, शासनाच्या योजना इ

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on

### GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND WOMEN ISSUES RELATED TO WATER,

### SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Tuesday 26<sup>th</sup> March 2019

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# The Changing Role of the Welfare State in the Last Two Decades

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**महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील कृषी पर्यटनातील अर्थसंधी : एक अभ्यास**

श्री.इंद्रजित रामदास भागत

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, वाणिज्य विभाग, यशवंतराव चव्हाण महाविद्यालय, अंबाजोगाई

**प्रस्तावना :**

भारत हा वैश्विक आणि सौंदर्याने नटलेला देश आहे. आजही या देशातील 70% जनता ही ग्रामीण भागात राहते. देशात स्वातंत्र्य मिळून पाच तप उलटले तरी ग्रामीण भागाचा उदरनिर्वाह करणारी शेती पूर्णपणे दुर्लक्षित राहिली. त्यामुळेच आज आपल्या समोर शेतकरी आतपहत्वेसारखी महत्त्वाची समस्या उभी ठेकली आहे. वाढत्या शहरीकरणामुळे शहर आणि गाव यातील दरीही तेवढीच वाढली असल्यामुळे गाव, गावाकडची संस्कृती, शैली, शेतकऱ्यांची जीवनपध्दती अशा अनेक विषयांपासून शहरी लोकांवरून दूर राहिलेले आज पुन्हा एकदा गावाकडे परत घेतात असे म्हणण्याची वेळ आली आहे. शहरी माणसाला या गावाकडच्या मातोपैी ओढ आहे तर ग्रामीण भागात शेतीसोबतच पूरक व्यवसायांची गरज आहे. या दोन्ही गोष्टींची सांगड घालून 'कृषी पर्यटन' संकल्पना आज मिळित रूज लागली आहे. सध्या महाराष्ट्रात कृषी पर्यटन व्यवसाय मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढत आहे. शेतकऱ्यांनी उभारलेल्या कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रांना शहरी पर्यटकांकडून चांगला प्रतिसादही मिळत आहे. निरगांची हानी न होऊ देता पर्यावरणाचा समतोल राखून पर्यटनाचा आनंद देणारी कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रे हा रक्षण पदाय शेतकऱ्यांना मिळाला आहे. आजमितीस महाराष्ट्रात 400 हून अधिक कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रे आहेत.

**महत्त्वाची शब्द :** कृषी पर्यटन, कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रे, शेतकडे, कृषी विभागाच्या योजना  
**संशोधन पध्दती :** द्वितीय सामुदायिक आधारे माहितीची जुळवा जुळव करणवत आली असून वर्तमान पत्र, मासिके, आणि पुस्तकांच्या संदर्भातून माहिती संकलित केल्या गेली आहे.

कृषी पर्यटन केंद्राबाबत अधिक माहिती जाणून घेण्यासाठी पुणे आणि जालना येथील 2 कृषी पर्यटन उद्योग केंद्रांना संशोधकाने भेटी देवून माहिती संकलित केली आहे. व त्या आधारे विश्लेषण आणि निष्कर्ष काढले गेलेत.

**गृहितकृत्ये :**

**H0-** महाराष्ट्रात कृषी पर्यटनातील अर्थसंधीला शासनाचा व शासकीय योजनांचा भक्म आधार आहे.  
**H1-** महाराष्ट्रात कृषी पर्यटनातील अर्थसंधीला शासनाचा व शासकीय योजनांचा भक्म आधार नाही.

**संशोधनाचा उद्देश :**

प्रस्तुत संशोधनानुसार महाराष्ट्रातील कृषी पर्यटनातील प्रगती आणि विकास अभ्यास करणवत आलेला आहे. या संशोधनाचा उद्देश कृषी पर्यटनातून ग्रामीण विकास आणि ग्रामीण विकासामुल महाराष्ट्राचा विकास कसा साध्य होवू शकतो हे याचा शोध घेणे, कृषी पर्यटनाचा शासकीय योजनाचा अभ्यास करणे. महाराष्ट्र शासनाचे कृषी पर्यटन विषयो धोरण अभ्यासणे हा आहे.

**कृषी पर्यटन :**

कृषी पर्यटन म्हणजे कृषी व पर्यटन या दोन विभागाचा समन्वय आहे. जेथे पर्यटक शेतांना भेट देतील, शेतीचा विविध पैलूंचे दर्शन व अनुभव घेतील, ताजा भाज्यांचाला, फळे, खरेदी करू शकतील प्रत्यक्ष मुक्त वातावरणाचा आनंद घेऊ शकतील, ग्रामीण भागातील भोजनाचा तसेच जागरण, तोंडवळ, भाऊड, कौतून, प्रवचन, अशा पारंपरिक लोक-व्यवसाय अनुभव व आनंद घेऊ शकतील पन्ता तसेच हवामान होऊन आपल्या शहराकडे जाऊ शकतील आणि ग्रामीण भागातील माणूस शहरासो जोडला जाणवत जाईल व आपले गाव निश्चित स्वयंपूर्ण होईल.

**कृषी पर्यटनातून ग्रामीण विकास आणि ग्रामीण विकास**

भारतात कृषी पर्यटन सुरु करणारे महाराष्ट्र हे पहिले राज्य आहे. 2015-2016 या एका वर्षात जवळपास 23 लाख पर्यटकांनी कृषी व ग्रामीण पर्यटनाला भेटी दिल्या असून 35.79 कोटी रुपयांची उलाढाल एका वर्षातून होऊन 18 कोटींचे अतिरिक्त उत्पन्न कृषी पर्यटन केंद्र चालकांना मिळाले आहे, 5000 लोकांना या माध्यमातून रोजगार मिळाला आहे, गावातील महिला वचतांगट, युवक, कारागीर, या सवना कृषी पर्यटनाला यणाच्या पर्यटकांमुळे फायदा झाला आहे. त्यामुळे कृषी पर्यटन हे गावाला पूरक व्यवसायांचे जाळे निर्माण करणारा शोभाय विभागीय उपक्रम आहे. जग भरतील देशांनी पर्यटन क्षेत्र खूप गांभीर्याने घेतले आहे, आशिया खंडातील निव्वेच दक्षिण-अन्य देशांची आर्थिक उलाढाल फक्त पर्यटनाच्या जोरावर सुरु आहे, त्या सर्व देशांचे पर्यटन धोरण खूप प्रगत आहे अर्थातच महाराष्ट्र राज्यात कृषी व ग्रामीण पर्यटनाला मोठा वाव व संधी आहे.

**कृषी पर्यटनातील अर्थसंधी आणि महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार**

कृषी पर्यटनातील रोजगार स्वयंरोजगार वाढव्या याकरिता महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार तसेच केंद्र सरकार विविध योजनांच्या सहाय्याने कृषी पर्यटनाला चालना देत असून कृषीतून केवळ शेतमालाच नव्हे तर पर्यटन केंद्राचीही उभारणी व्हावी याकरिता या योजनेतून प्रेरणा शासन देत आहे.

**कृषी पर्यटन केंद्र उभारणांसाठी कृषी विभागाच्या योजना**

कृषी पर्यटन हा शोभाय उल्लूख जोड व्यवसाय आहे मुंबई, टाणे, पुणे, नशिक, औरंगाबाद, नागपूर, नांदेड, लातूर, अमरावती, कोल्हापूर व अन्य ठिकाणी मोठ्या प्रमाणावर शहरींची वाढ होत आहे. शहरी लोकांचा कृषी पर्यटनाकडे कलवाढीस लागल्यामुळे राज्यात सध्या 400 हून अधिक कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रे सुरु आहेत कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रे उभारताय कृषी विभागाच्या विविध योजनांच्या माध्यमातून मदत मिळू शकते. त्यापैकी काही ठळक बाबी व धोरणा पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

**जमिन सुधारणा :** कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रासाठी जमिन सुधारणेअंतर्गत शेतीस वैश्विक बांध, सव्या सवतल पर, पत्राई, केसर्टे वीटल अस्ताड टाटो वगै, गाती व गिर्गटेचे बांधणे आणि यत्न बांधणे, शेतकडे या गावीगाडी शासनामार्फत 160 टक्के खर्च करणवत येते. याच सवतली सतर पर्यटन केंद्र हे शासनाचा विविध पाणलोट क्षेत्र विकास योजनेमार्फत प्राप्त आसावे आणि लोकसुधारण सतर गावा गाव असवते.

**शेतकडे :** राष्ट्रीय फलोत्पादन अभियान योजनेअंतर्गत सामुदायिक शेतकडेगावासाठी 500 एन मी ते 10,000 एन मी गावीगाड्यांच्या कडवासाठी 65,500 ते 7,53,000 रुपयांपर्यंत 100 टक्के अनुदान असते. याच हे शेतकडे खोदाई व प्लॅटिफ कडवाकडगावासाठी अनुदान, त्यांच्याकडे फळपिकांसाठी कमीत कमी 0.50 हे ते 10 हे पर्यंत क्षेत्र असवते. महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजनेअंतर्गत विविध शासकीय शेतकडे अमुन, त्यासाठी 18,577 रुपये ते 2,78, 000 रुपयांपर्यंत शेतकडेगावाच्या शासकीयमार्फत व खोदायमार्फत 100 टक्के अनुदान आहे. या अतिरिक्त गतिमान पाणलोट व इतर विकास कार्यंमार्फत देशीय शेतकडेगावी 22,329 ते 1,18,118 रुपयांपर्यंत शेतकडेगावाच्या शासकीयमार्फत अनुदान देत आहे.

**फळवा सांगवड :** या गावीगाडी महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या रोजगार हमी योजनेअंतर्गत आंबा, कडवू, चिकू, पेन, डडिडिन, विंग, लिपरी, सुपारी, योयोळ, तेलताड, रबर, पानांगिरी, ओपशी यमगाती इ अनेक नूतन लागवडीसाठी केल्याप्रमाणे कमीत कमी प्रत्येक शेतकडेगावात शैक्षणिक विभागात निश्चित केल्याप्रमाणे कमीत कमी 0.10 हेक्टर ते कमाल 4 ते 10 हेक्टरपर्यंत फळवा लागवडीसाठी 25,020 ते 1,95,640 रुपयांपर्यंत 100 टक्के अनुदान काढी अटी व शोभाय देव आहे. महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार हमी योजनेअंतर्गत वैश्विक शेतकडेगावात फळवा लागवडीस वृक्ष लागवडी आणि बांधावर फळपिकां/लागवडीसाठी आंबा, कडवू, चिकू, पेन, डडिडिन, मंग, मांयंभी, निगु, यमळ, वंग, सोलाकड, आळसा, विंग, कडव, नांदेड, कोरम, फणसा, अजीर, सुपारी, बांगू, जटोभा, माग, गिरीपुष्प, कडुनिंब,शिरी, रोजगा, हलगा, कडोयला, योयलाका आणि शोभाय करमवती लागवडीसाठी फळपिकांसाठी प्रतिहेक्टर कमीत कमी 50,814 ते जास्तीत जास्त 1,78,188 रुपयांपर्यंत अनुदान देव आहे. एकलक्षिक योजनेअंतर्गत विविध अभियान योजनेअंतर्गत आंबा, आंबा, पेन, स्ट्रीबीरी, केळी, पर्यं लागवडीसाठी प्रतिहेक्टर किमान 36,350 ते कमाल 86,660 रुपये अनुदान देव आहे.

**कृषी पर्यटनाच्या माध्यमातून नवयुवकांना रोजगाराच्या विविध संधी आणि फायदे**

महाराष्ट्रात कृषी पर्यटनामध्ये साधारणतः 69 टक्के कृषी पर्यटन चालक शेतकरी पदवीधर आहेत. 20 टक्के कृषी पर्यटन चालक नवयुवक शेतकरी नसले तरीही व्यवहारिक आणि खूप आहे. कृषी पर्यटन चालक शेतकरी उच्च पदवीधर असून 10 टक्के कृषी पर्यटन चालक शेतकरी सवती पढले शिवायलेले आहेत. 58 टक्के कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रांना शाब्द सिध्द सुविधा उपलब्ध आहेत. 30 टक्के कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रावर केंद्रीय सवती पढले. तसेच 20 टक्के कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रावर शाळेच्या सवती येतात. 5 टक्के कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रावर सर्व सवती पढले. उदा राज्या, कोल्हा, सवती, कंपने, सवती, कौटुंबिक सवती इत्यादी. आज मितिया महाराष्ट्रातील 418 कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रांना मागील वर्षी अनेक पर्यटकांनी भेटी दिल्या आहेत. त्यातून 18 कोटी रुपयांचे अतिरिक्त उत्पन्न शेतकरी बांधूना मिळाले आहे. शिकलेले युवक कृषी पर्यटन उद्योग केंद्र चालकांचे प्रत्येक चालक सवती. विशेषतः ते कृषी पदवीधर होऊन या व्यवसायात येऊ शकतात त्यांना सार्वधिक संधी आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील एकूण 418 कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रावर 927 कुटुंबात असून 28 टक्के कृषी पर्यटन केंद्र फक्त दिवसभराची सवती करतात. कृषी पर्यटनाच्या माध्यमातून नवयुवकांना रोजगाराच्या विविध संधी आणि फायदेही मिळते आहेत. त्यामध्ये शेती, शेतकरी आणि शिवाय स्वच्छता राहते. कृषि पंस्कृतीचे जतन व संवर्धन होते. ग्रामीण परिसरातील पर्यावरणाचे जतन व संवर्धन होते. ग्रामीण भागातील युवक, महिला तसेच महिला वकल गटालात महिलांनी वकललेले पदार्थ यांना गावातच बाजारपेठ उपलब्ध होत आहे. नवीन पिढीतील युवकांना रोजगाराची संधी संधी आपोआपच उपलब्ध होते. पारंपरिक शेतकरीव्यवसाय पर्यटन केंद्र उभारून आर्थिक शाब्द उत्पन्न मिळत आहे.

**कृषी पर्यटन व्यवसायासाठी कर्जप्रकरण**

कृषी पर्यटन व्यवसायासाठी कर्जप्रकरण सादर करताना ज्यासाठी कर्ज घ्यायचे आहे, त्याबाबत संपूर्ण माहिती दिवणे गरजेचे. प्रकल्प अडकवून नेमका वास्तव्य व पारदर्शक असवता. प्रकल्प अडकवतात मार्गित मनो व प्रकल्पाची पूर्णपणे माहिती असणे आवश्यक आहे. वाढावोर स्वयंसेवी, बँक, साहाय्य, व्याजदर, कर्ज परतफेडीचा कालावधी कालवधी, येणारा व जाणारा पैसा याचा समन्वय, प्रतिवर्षी होणारे वाढ, परतफेडीची तपशील, आर्थिक जमा आदी बाबींचा समावेश हवा. कर्ज घेण्यासाठी अर्ज करताना लागणारी कागदपत्रे पुढीलप्रमाणे आवश्यक असतः- गतवर्षाचा दाखला व फोटो दाखला, ग्रामपंचायतीचा व्यवसाय म्हणून दाखला, ग्रामपंचायत बांधकाम परवाना, एन्ट्रीमेंट (अर्जना-पत्रक) आर्किटेक्टर दाखला, ज्या नावो वाढवाम करायचे त्या क्षेत्राचा एनए दाखला किंवा (कलेक्टर) ज्ञान दाखला, वकलेल तारणयोग्यताच दाखला, टायटल व तर्प रिपोर्ट, त्यांच्या नावावर जमोन आहे, त्यांचे संमतीपत्रक, जागेचा नकाशा अन्य गटपारकांची संमती, कुटुंबातील अन्य सदस्यांची संमतीमोडलातला प्रत्यक्ष नोंदवतणाचे कागदपत्रे, जागेव्यययक संपूर्ण कागदपत्रे, आर्थिक कागदपत्रे आवश्यक प्रमाणपत्रे, जामोनदारांचे कागदपत्रे. जामोनदार हा कर्जदारातकवच परतफेडीतून समग्रमाणात जवाबदार असतो, कृषी पर्यटन व्यवसाय असल्याने व्याजदर 13 ते 15 टक्केपर्यंत अर्थात असतो. कर्जाचा कालावधी कर्जांनुसार 5 ते 12 वर्षांपर्यंत असू शकतो. कर्जांनुसार हप्ता मासिक, त्रैमासिक किंवा वार्षिक असतो. कर्ज परतफेडीबाबत खूप परिषद मनु होऊ शकतो. कर्ज विनियोगाचे स्वतंत्र तपशील या कालावधीत फक्त दरमहा व्याज लागतेवर पत्र देणे गरजेचे आहे.

जमोन सपाटीकरण, एंग्रेच रोड, तलाव, शेतकडी उभारणी, पाणोटाकी, पदपलादन, कोंटन, रुम बांधणी, डायनिंग हॉल, फर्निचर खरेदी, निचमनातील उपकरणे खरेदी, झोपाळा, घसरापुडी, नौकानयन, बैलगाडी, धोडागाडी, पर्यटकांना फ्रिविण्यासाठी वाहनखरेदी, सौर ऊर्जा, मोबसल, देवदिन घाबांसाठी केशा ट्रेडिंट, मालतारण कर्ज इ या गोष्टीसाठी कर्ज मिळू शकते.

**शिफारशी :**

अतिथी देवो भव ही आपल्या देशाची संस्कृती नुसार सवत महत्त्वाचे आहे ते म्हणजे आदरातिथ्य येणान्या पर्यटकांचे परचाच सदस्य असल्याप्रमाणे आदरातिथ्य करावे.

1) व्यवसाय सुरु करताना सर्व बाजूंचा अभ्यास आवश्यक आहे. त्या सोबतच आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा वापर करून स्वतःचे मार्केट करणेही महत्त्वाचे ठरते. आपल्या व्यवसायाची जाहिरात वृत्तपत्रे, मासिके, साप्ताहिके, पर्यटनविषयक मासिके यातून सतत करावे.



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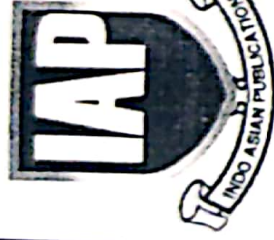
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### Introduction:

Entrepreneurs refers to a person but entrepreneurship refers to the function. including entrepreneurship including function of management. Like as planning, organization, innovation, motivation and controlling. The manufacturing entrepreneurship in second half of 19th centuries textile Bombay and Ahmadabad tata established the first steel in 1991. After the first world war the Indian government agreed production to certain industries. The Indian government agreed to discriminating factory manufacturing in 20 century.

21th century in specialized financing options relating to capital industry continues to globalise government and markets are microfinance. women across the world launching and operating new enterprises at a faster pace than positioning ventures.

### Definition of Entrepreneurship :

- 1) Schumpeter: "Entrepreneurship is based on purposeful and systematic innovation,"
- 2) Vhandkar D. S: "Entrepreneurship involving predetermined objectives, this objectives achievement from management function like as planning, organizing, decision making and controlling.

### Objectives Of Research Paper :

- 1) Develop and strength entrepreneurial quality motivation useful for achievement.
- 2) Acquire managerial skill requirement for sucession entrepreneur providing training and development programme.
- 3) To study entrepreneurship issues and solution in 21th centuries for indian industrial development.

- 4) To study governments are spreading entrepreneurship development programs to promote industrial policy 1991.
- 5) To study entrepreneurship development programs are geared towards teaching potential entrepreneurs excellent communication skill.
- 6) 21th century entrepreneurship issues solution by startup yojana, skill development program, mudra yojana, soft loan window.

### **Research Methodology;**

The research paper on entrepreneurship and related issues are descriptive and analytical in nature focus on entrepreneurs problem. The study on secondary data collection method. From various books, newspapers, National and international journals and related web sites.

### **Issues of Entrepreneurship;**

1) **Economical issue:** each and every entrepreneurs face by day to day economic problem because from opening a business, purchase raw material distributions channel advertisement expenses working capital fulfill from money. Near about 50 to 60 %weightage on economic problem.

2) **Unfavorable environmental issues:** Environment is one of the most factor affecting entrepreneurship because environment factor in uncontrollable and natural. Entrepreneurs can not control on environment some issues like as flood, war, earthquake, and desert.

3) **Legislative and political issues:** it is uncontrollable issues of entrepreneurship legal and political issues identify as boundary of entrepreneurship. Like as Indian company act 1956, partnership act 1932, industrial policy 1991 it is affecting on business same issues political policies change in each and every politician.

4) **Technical issues:** project identification and implementation than need for plant but also skillful and updated knowledge. Employees for handling a plant tools and techniques so arise problem.

5) **Human resource planning and development issues:** Every entrepreneurs human resource identifies as assets of business because need for qualify and skillful employees. HRPD risk factor work to selection workers and selection process and recruitment in business.

6) **Demographical issues :** each and every man and women entrepreneurs need four support by family when family unsupported the entrepreneurs then various problem arises mostly women household problem arises for appropriate decision making. it is create for women entrepreneurs.

7) **Issues of innovation:** when long term objective and profit maximization goals and objectives then necessary for innovation. Without innovation entrepreneurs Innovation good quality entrepreneurs because no risk no gain.

**Suggestion and conclusion:**

- 1) Economic issues solve by internal and external ways for sources of and external available for use of profit, sale of asset, issue of shares, personal loan , mudra yojna , start up india and bank loan. .
- 2) Entrepreneurs control only internal environment like as business polices, rules and regulation but uncontrollable environment like as consumer problem, competitor, supplier, government rules and regulation. Preplans for uncontrollable factor so decreasing the risk.
- 3) Legal rules implements every entrepreneurs compulsory but political polices cooperates the business working. It is option of reducing the capacity in this factor.
- 4) Entrepreneur require the updates technology for increasing productivity. Providing the start up india and skill development. It is useful for minimum cost and maximization of profit.
- 5) Human resource planning and development related problem solving by good selection process and technical employces provide us by training and development programs. Each and every district establish the skill development and training center.
- 6) Entrepreneurs first responsibilities for his families than another business responsibility. His family support than developing the firm because business unity is strength. One entrepreneurs is part of nation so personal income increase than nations income increase.
- 7) Innovation is every time required for consumer support without consumer support. The different options are available like as change in quality, change in packaging, post purchase servicing. Entrepreneurs known as innovator because" no risk no gain". Innovation is very important work for each and every entrepreneurs because without innovation impossible success of business.
- 8) 21th centuries various option available for small business and large business entrepreneurs for solving the different problems. Risk diversification is art of success the business. Mudra yojna providing poor people money and economical problem. Start India providing for capital problems in first stage and second capital stage.

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## A Study of Implication of GST on the Agriculture with Special Reference to Selected Agri-Inputs Market in Marathwada Region

Mr. Indrajit Ramdas Bhagat  
Assistant Professor, Department of commerce,  
Yeshwantrao Chavan College Ambajogai Dist Beed  
Email: profindrabhagat@gmail.com

### Introduction:

After more than a decade of intense discussion and debate, finally, GST is becoming a reality. GST was a long-awaited tax reform since Independence, which was passed by both houses of Parliament including Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and came into effect from 1st July 2017 across India. Although, in its current form, it is not the perfect GST as originally envisaged, it is being lauded as one of the most transformational reforms since 1991. GST is a single uniform indirect tax which was introduced to replace Central and State indirect taxes such as VAT, CENVAT, and others. GST is a comprehensive tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services at a national level. The main aim of implementing Goods and Services Tax (GST) is 'One Nation, One Tax, One Market'. The proposed tax will be levied on all transactions involving supply of goods and services, except those which are kept out of its purview. The implementation of GST will have its impact on every sector, and quite large at the Indian Agricultural Sector as it accounts the largest contributing sector the overall Indian GDP. It covers around 16% of Indian GDP and employs around 60% of the population. GST will improve the transparency, reliability, timeliness of supply chain mechanism for the agri-products, which have various interpretations. This study tries to explore all the possible impacts of the GST on the selected agri-input market in Marathwada region.

**Key words:** Goods and Services Tax (GST), Agriculture sector, Agriculture input market, Marathwada region.

### What is Goods and Services Tax (GST)?

GST is a single uniform indirect tax which was introduced to replace Central and State indirect taxes such as VAT, CENVAT, and others. GST applies on all types of businesses, small or large. This makes it one of the greatest tax reforms in the country. The entire nation will follow a unified tax structure.

As the name suggests, GST will be applicable on both goods and services and India will follow a dual system of GST to keep both the Centre and State independent of each other. The GST council will be headed by the Union Finance Minister and it will consist of various State Finance Ministers. GST will be devised as a four-tiered tax structure with tax slabs of 5%, 12%, 18%, and 28% for various different categories of products and services. 0% rate is kept for most essential goods such as rice, wheat.

Previously, the tax structure of India had very complexity. With comparing to the global developments and tax structure of developed countries, GST was the need of the hour and had the biggest reform in Indian taxation since 1947.

Clause 366(12A) of the Constitution Bill defines GST as "goods and services tax" means any tax on supply of goods, or services or both except taxes on the supply of the alcoholic liquor for human consumption. Further the clause 366(26A) of the Bill defines "Services" means anything other than Goods. Thus it can be said that GST is a comprehensive tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services at a national level. The proposed tax will be levied on all transactions involving supply of goods and services, except those which are kept out of its purview.

Amidst economic crisis across the globe, India has posed as a beacon of hope with ambitious growth targets, supported by slew of strategic missions like 'Make in India', 'Digital India', etc. Goods and Services Tax (GST) is expected to provide the much needed stimulant for economic growth in India by transforming the existing basis of indirect taxation towards free flow of goods and services within the economy and also eliminating the cascading effect of tax on tax.

### GST and Agriculture sector:

The implementation of GST will affect the working of every sector of the Indian economy, including the most vital and vulnerable component of the Indian Economy, i.e. Agriculture Sector, which contributes approximately 16% to the national GDP. Agriculture in all fields always had the soft corner because of which exemptions from taxes as relief has always been provided to this industry and indirect tax is no exception with GST following the same.

1. All basic agriculture goods (not processed) which are not chargeable under current VAT Laws would not be charged to GST.
  2. Service tax also exempts several services in relation to agricultural product.
- However, there is an exemption in the indirect tax in the agricultural sector but, current 4% VAT will increase to 8% on many food items including cereals and grains as the exemption under VAT is limited to unprocessed food.

Thus, there is a need to explore the possible implications of the GST on the Indian Agricultural Sector. This study will mainly focus on the Agri-inputs segment of the agricultural sector of the economy.

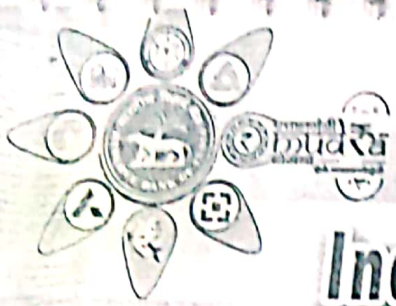
### Agri inputs:

Agri inputs are important for agriculture and their timely supply is vital for enhancing crop productivity. Agri inputs include a variety of products like, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc. for this survey a range of agri inputs were taken into consideration. As per proposed GST regime, the Government of India has decided different rate for different categories of inputs like seeds (exempted), fertilizers (12%), tractors (12%), crop protection (18%) etc. Improving the industry of equal treatment vis-à-vis other agricultural inputs.

This change in tax regime will consequently result in changes in price structure of inputs, manufacturer and dealer margin, imports and exports and ultimately farmers' income and country's economy. Overall, it seems, from the inputs side, that the cost of cultivation for farmers may increase marginally, which in turn may put mild pressure on agri-prices. But the story is not complete unless we see the taxation structure on agri-output prices.

### Marathwada Region

Marathwada is one division of Maharashtra's regional divisions. On 1st May 1960 Marathwada became the part of State of Maharashtra. Valley of Godavari River in central



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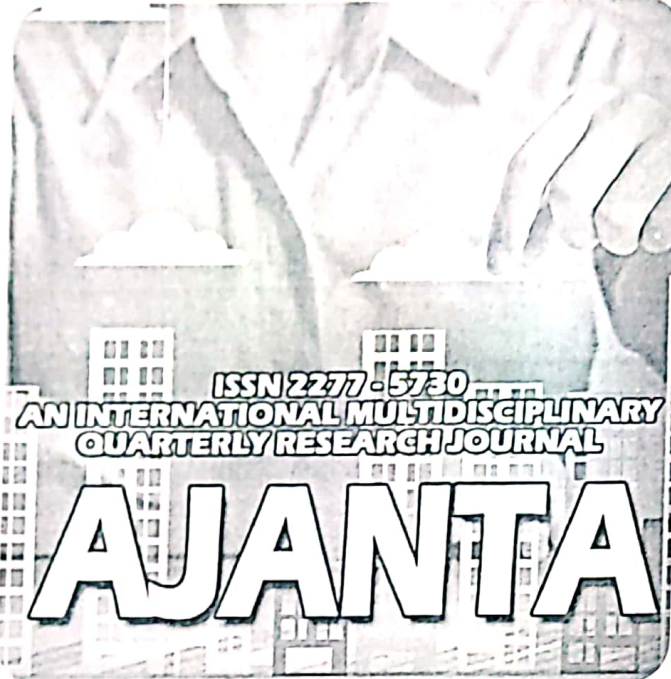
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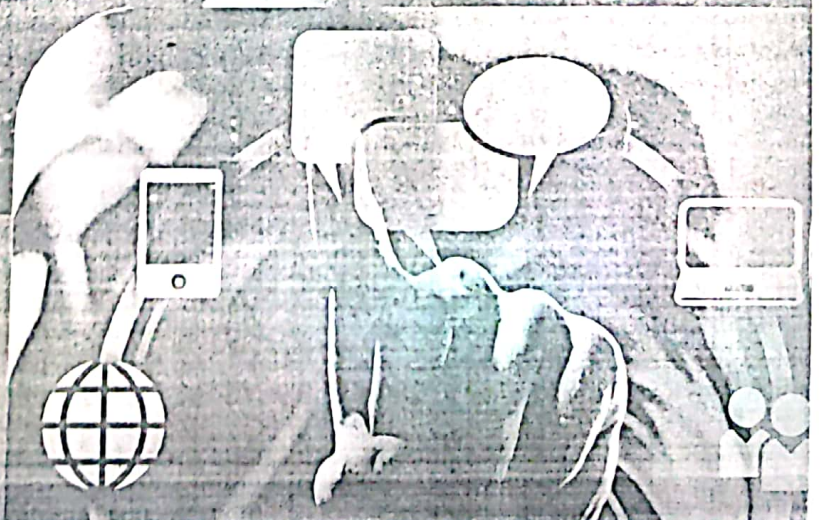
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## 5. A Study of Scio-Economic Problems and Challenges of Marginal and Small Farmers' in Latur District: with Special Reference to Present Decade

Assist. Prof. Indrajit Ramdas Bhagat  
Yeshwantrao Chavan College Ambajogai Dist Beed.

### Introduction

India is an agriculture based economy. The dependence of the populace especially in the rural segment on the sector is immense. The sector along with its allied verticals is also a key source of raw material for many agri based enterprises and a foreign exchange earner for the country. The national and regional economy experiences a multiplier effect as a result of agricultural sector. At the center of all this, the Indian farmer has never had a tangible 'income security'. Latur is a district in Maharashtra state of India. It is the 16th largest city in Maharashtra. The district comes under Marathwada region of Maharashtra. Latur is one of the worst drought-hit districts in the State. The Latur district of Maharashtra is one such chronically drought-prone area which faced acute water shortage with an annual rainfall deficiency. Such was the intensity of the drought that the state government had to run special trains called 'Jaldoot Express' to transport almost 2595 lakh liters of water to the Latur district of Marathwada at a state expenditure of Rs 52.3 million in order to meet the drinking water shortage of the region. Recently, The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme for completion of balance works of 83 Minor Irrigation projects and 8 major/medium irrigation projects of Marathwada, Vidarbha and drought prone areas of the rest of Maharashtra at an estimated cost of Rs.13651.61 Crore, over a period of 5 years (2018-19 to 2022-23). The economy of Latur district is majorly based on agriculture sector but due to unpredictable rainfall and long gap between rains, crops faced water stress. Monsoon dependant *agriculture* creates agricultural problems as well the *problems* of Irrigation.

The present study deals with to understand all the relevant dynamics related to marginal and small farmers' Scio-economic problems and challenges in the study region. The assessment was done pertaining to the parameters like Production quantum, Crop varieties, Use of inputs, Cost of Production, Marketable Surplus, Price realization, Price fluctuation, Current marketing channel, Key Infrastructure availability, Government support and Knowledge dissemination.

This paper covers trends in agricultural growth, cultivation patterns, participation of small holding agriculture, productivity performance of small holders, linking small holders with markets including value chains, role of marginal and small farmers' in enhancing food security and employment generation, differential policies and institutional support for marginal and small farmers'.

**Key words:** Marathwada region, Marginal Farmer, Farmers' in Latur District.

### Objective of the Study

1. To understanding and assessment of farmers' Scio-economic profile in Latur district through farm (agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry etc) and non-farm sources (salaries, rent, wages, income from handloom/handicraft, small enterprises etc)
2. To assess the factors of cost of production, marketing, selling price, fluctuations, post-harvest management.
3. To identify the problems and challenges faced by the farmers for each of the income sources (farm as well non-farm)
4. To provide recommendations to overcome the challenges.

### Scope and Limitation of the Study

The present study is limited to the geographical area of Latur district. The sample for the study has been taken within study area. The universe of the study is 200 small and marginal farmers from Latur district. The sample of the study has been taken randomly. A structured questionnaire has used to collect response from the respondent.

### Definitions

A farmer with a bare subsistence level of income from his or her own land, sometimes working as an agricultural laborer. In India, the percentage of marginal farmers among all farmers is nearly 70%.

As mentioned by Reserve Bank of India, 'Marginal Farmer' means a farmer cultivating (as owner or tenant or share cropper) agricultural land up to 1 hectare (2.5 acres).

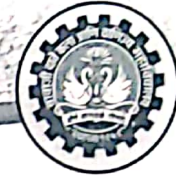
'Small Farmer' means a farmer cultivating (as owner or tenant or share cropper) agricultural land of more than 1 hectare and up to 2 hectares (5 acres).

### Socio-Economic Profile of the Farmers in Latur District

#### Gender

The survey was conducted across the district as per the predefined sampling plan so as to cover all kinds of farmers considering their cropping patterns, land holdings, location etc. It was





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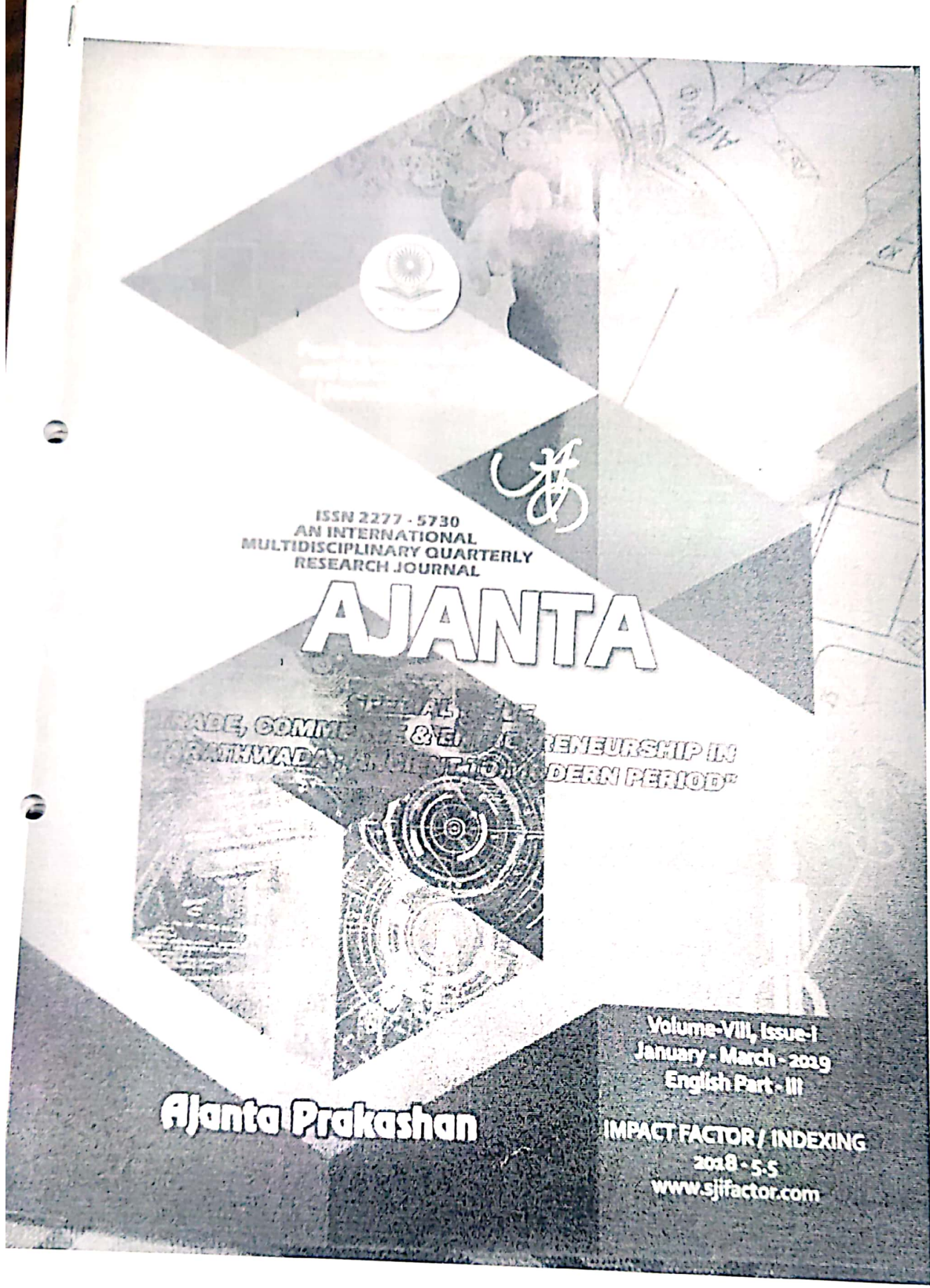
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challenges of marginal and small farmers' in Latur district :  
with special reference to present decade.*

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## 4. An Overview of Online Food Delivery Services

Dr. Rameshwar B. Jagdale

Assistant Professor, Pandit Jawahrlal Nehru College, Aurangabad.

Dr. Ashok D. Kalam

Head and Research Guide, Dept. of Commerce, Bahirji Smarak College, Basamat Nagar,  
Hingoli.

### Abstract

E-commerce in the food industry has penetrated the application of smart phones. With the information technology such as Mobile E-commerce has brought huge impact for various industries, not only in the field of fashion business or electronic equipment, but also in the field of food industry. This paper enables to study online food ordering system which is one of the largest services for fast food restaurants. This is made possible to use of easy electronic payments system, and also useful for making easy payments for credit card consumer. In this study saying about to reduce the long queues of consumer at the counter ordering for food and also reduce the workload of employees.

**Keywords:** E-Commerce, Food Delivery, Online



### Introduction

The beginning of the Internet, accompanied by the growth of related technologies, has created a significant impact on the lives of people around the world. For marketers, one of the most significant impacts has been the emergence of virtual stores that sell products and services online. Consumer can at the present purchase goods and services virtually anyplace, 24 hours a day, 7days a week, without geographical and temporal borders. The objective is to save time of customers by providing facilities like vacancy list at reception, digital food ordering, instant e-billing and fast parking service which will result in consumer satisfaction and ultimately profit the restaurant. This automated system saves time, reduce human errors, and reduce manpower and gives consumer satisfaction, thus beneficial for both restaurant and customer.

E-commerce in the food industry has penetrated the application of smart phones. With the information technology such as Mobile E-commerce has brought huge impact for various industries, not only in the field of fashion business or electronic equipment, but also in the field of food industry. With the presence of food delivery services to provide ease to consumers in getting the food products they want. The company is currently required to maintain a good status in the mind of consumers, thus the quality of service becomes an significant factor to remind.

### Literature Review

Guo et al, 2012 use of Smartphone technology can be regarded as one of the inventive ways to help companies develop their business performance in the market. The business activities of a company practically using information technology are known as E-commerce.

Sabiote et al, 2012 Satisfaction with electronic media will be determined by the apparent quality of e-service quality. E-service quality will go ahead to better customer satisfaction.

Zeithaml, Bitner, & Gremler, 2009 The magnitude of e-service quality can be seen from more than a few perspectives such as security, reliability, responsiveness, delivery, communication.

Sabiote et al., 2012 In the background of e-commerce, satisfaction is defined as customer satisfaction with high opinion to its purchasing experience through e-commerce companies.

Ghalandari et al., 2012 E-satisfaction can be regarded as a feeling that reimbursement the customer related to the company's connection.

Komara, 2013 by improving customer e-satisfaction, can show the way to customer loyalty, forming commendation and word of mouth that promote the company.

Zeithaml et al., 2009 There are four dimensions in e-satisfaction such as usefulness, enjoyment, past experience and decision.

### Objectives

1. To Study an overview of online food delivery services.

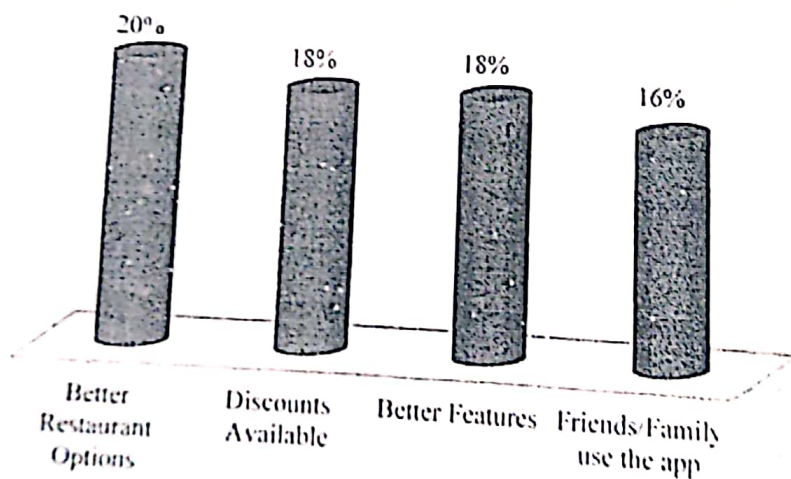
### Concept of Online Food Delivery

The online food ordering system lay down a food set of choices online and customers can simply place the order as per they like. Also with a food menu, online customers can easily follow the orders. The management uphold customers database, and advance food delivery service. The Restaurant management system motivates to expand the system. There is an assortment of facilities provided so that the users of the arrangement will get service effectively. Also, the system regard's as Restaurants as well as Mess facility to the customers. Again, the idea

move toward that mostly mess users are person who are shifted for various reason in new cities. So, they are interconnected. Increasing use of smart phones is also considered as a drive, so that any users of this system get a hold all service on single click. An additional motivation can be considered as the system will be intended to avoid users doing fatal fault, users can change their own outline, users can track their food items through GPS, users can provide opinions and recommendations and can give ratings, it will give appropriate feedbacks to Restaurants / Mess service providers.

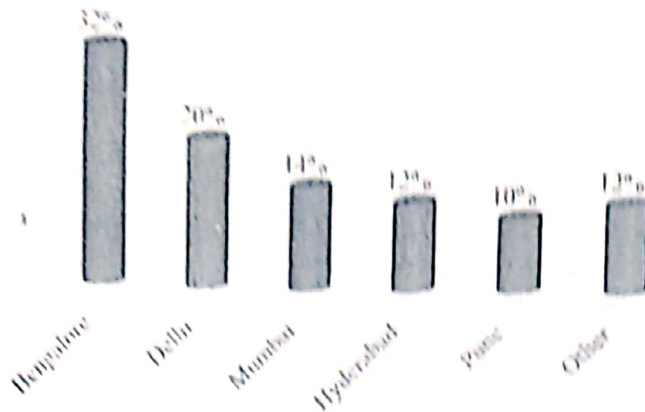
Due to lack of a full fledge application that can accomplish the customer requirements by providing him food from restaurants as well as from mess service, there is a need for the system. This proposed system will be used by the customers who keep shifting from cities to cities. As well as, it will be helpful for the students studying in dissimilar cities. The proposed system will provide the flexibility to the Customers/Users to order from either Restaurants or Mess. It will also provide Recommendations to the customers from the restaurants/mess owners uploaded on a daily basis. In the proposed system, there will be no constraints on the amount of order the customer wants. Also, same application can be used as a establish Business for the developers. It will provide real time customer's comment and ratings along with the comments to the restaurants mess owner. It gives appropriate feedbacks to users, so if there is any error happened, and then there will be a feedback dialog on the road to users.

#### Reasons for Using Online Food Delivery Services



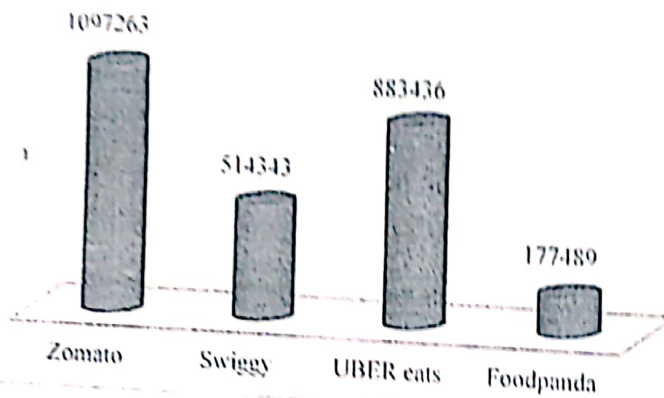
Source: The manifest 2018 Consumer App Survey

### Top Five Cities for Online Food Ordering



Source: The manifest 2018 Consumer App Survey  
User's Reviews

= No. of Reviews



Source: Google Play Store

### Findings

- Nearly one-quarter of smart phones owners regularly use food delivery apps, such as Zomato, Swiggy and Uber Eats.
- The largest Customers use their preferred food delivery app because it has better restaurant options.
- Half of Smartphone owners use branded restaurant loyalty apps, such as the McDonald's or Domino's apps.
- Smartphone owners use restaurant loyalty apps primarily to build up points or "stars" for rewards, such as free drinks and birthday meals.



### Conclusion

E-commerce is growing with the presence of Smartphone technology, in this case the company must be able to keep up with the times when information technology as a means to competitive gain of the company. Based on research and data, e-service quality and satisfaction are the key variables to improve services. In the present study has proven in the age of information technology the way consumers in buying goods has tainted, here the company is required to change how to sell and market the product, how to serve consumers to consumers feel satisfied and generate customer satisfaction.

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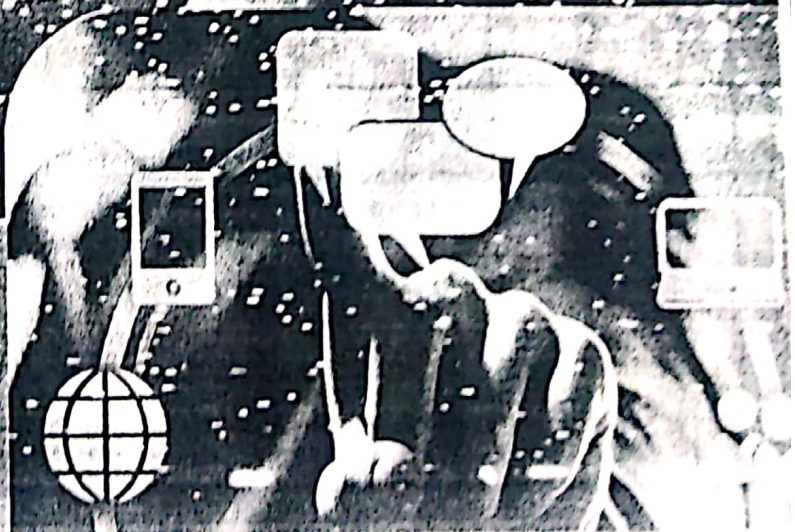
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## 29. Role and Challenges before Institutional Finance in Economic Development of India: With Special Reference to Marathwada and Vidharbha

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Research Scholar, Ambajogai Dist Beed.

### Abstract

It is now well recognized that India is one of the faster growing economy in the world. Sound & evolved banking system required for sustained economic development. India has better banking system as compared to other countries. The State Bank of India is in the list of top 100 banks globally over last few years. Financial Institutions in India are divided in two categories 1] Regulatory Institutions 2] Intermediaries. Financial institutions act as a conduit for transfer of resources from net savers to net borrowers. These institutions provide a variety of financial product & service to fulfill the varied needs of commercial sector agricultural sector & industrial sector. Besides they provide assistance to new enterprises, small & medium & firms, as well as to industries established in back areas. They helped in reducing regional disparities. Indian banks have compared favorably on growth, asset quality & profitability with other regional banks over last few years. The banking index has grown at a compounded annual rate of over 5% since 2001. Bank lending has been significant driver of G.D.P. & employment. The failure of some weak banks have often threatened the stability of system. The present paper focused on features of Indian economy types of financial institutions sectoral allocation of bank credit & challenges, some recommendations if necessary. Considering the above analysis the set hypotheses though Indian Banks are playing important role in economic development, they have to face many challenges; has proved that prospects & some challenges before the Indian banks.

**Key Words :-** Financial Intermediaries, Economic Development, Commercial Sector Industrial Sector, Agriculture Sector.

### 1. Introduction

It is now well recognized that is one of the faster growing economy in the world. Sound & evolved banking system required for sustained economic development. India has better

# Indian Financial Sector : Challenges and Prospects



State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

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## Role of Tourism in Rural Development

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### Abstract:

*One of the most popular non-traditional rural development strategies has been tourism & is associated with entrepreneurship opportunities because of tourism ability to bring in dollars & to generate jobs & support retail growth. Rural development is a crucial tool for the redevelopment of the agricultural sector & for the promotion of rural regions. The festivals of India in villages are point of attraction for tourists from within the country & from all over the world. Even after industrialization most of the Indian population is engaged in agriculture.*

### Introduction:

Is the slogan of Indian culture. Historic India is not merely a country but a culture. Successive cultural influences have fused together to form this fascinating country called India. Tourism industry is one of the most rapidly growing industries. The growth of tourism in India is rapid in the last 5 years. Indians believe in holidays. The country has among the largest number of public holidays in the world. The most common reason for getting away is to visit a native place. Migrant workers return to their family farms at harvest time. Other return to their villages for an annual pilgrimage.

India is considered as "Land of Villages" worldwide, its villages showcase India. Rural tourism is that form of tourism which showcases rural life, art, culture & heritage at rural locations. It benefits the local community economically as well as socially.

### Meaning of Tourism:

In India we see the origin of tourism concept in Sanskrit literature. It has given us 3 terms:

1. Tirthatana
2. Paryatana
3. Deshatana

The term tourism can be defined as Going out of the country for leisure & knowledge as well as for visiting different places for economic gains. Tourism is travelling for predominantly recreational or leisure purpose.

### Meaning of Rural Development:

Rural development generally refers to the process of improving the quality of life & economic wellbeing of people living in relatively isolated & populated areas. Rural development has traditionally centered on the exploitation of land intensive natural resources. Education, entrepreneurship, physical infrastructure & also social infrastructure. All play an important role in developing rural regions.

The rural tourism in india is a link between the tourist & villagers. The main focus is on the skill of artisan & other divers skills of village folks besides agriculture & agricultural products. Tourism in india can fetch great awards in the rural sectors if the state rural tourism helps in exposure of the local & regional culture & historical heritage supports movement of tourists in rural areas.

### Objectives of Study:

1. To study impact of tourism on small business.
2. To improve standard of living of rural people.
3. To develop tourism as a new income source.

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## Relevance and need of e-Agriculture Technology in Rural Development of India

Dr. Indrajit Ramdas Bhagat

ICOP, Business Economics, Assistant professor in Faculty of Commerce, Yeshwantrao Chavan College, Anandgaon, Beed (MH)

### Abstract

E-Agriculture includes the concept, structure, developed strategies, evaluation and application of innovative processes to use information and communication technology (ICT) in the rural domain, with a primary focus on agriculture. People all around the world from few years and from now are being carrying a handheld computer (also Mobile Phones) connected to the Web to get the information about the world at their fingertips. E-Agriculture is an emerging trend which focused on the enrichment of agriculture and Rural Development by innovative and improved information and communication technologies. We have 28 States and 8 Union Territories after re-organization of J&K, 626 Districts, 5936 Taluqs and near about 70% of the Indian population lives in rural areas. Agriculture in the real sense comprises 68% of Indian economy and 68% of India population is dependent for their livelihood. In this paper, we have discussed the relevance & need of e-Agriculture in Rural Development of India.

**Keywords:** E-Agriculture, Rural Development, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), E-Agriculture Technology.

### Introduction:

The e-agriculture strategies could help countries to use information and communication technology to drive rural development. Primarily, focusing on agriculture, information and communication technologies (ICTs) is useful to boost agricultural development through improving farmers' access to needed information by which farmers can take the best decisions and use their resources sustainably.

E-Agriculture is a global Community of Practice related to use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in agriculture where the information, ideas, and resources related to agriculture, for sustainable agriculture and rural development are exchanged among people from all over the world. Here, ICT is considered as the useful devices, networks, services, and applications, including computerized machinery and tools such as telephones, mobiles, televisions, radio and satellites.

E-agriculture, when Information technology can be used as a system of tool for improving decision making of Indian farmers. Here, it called as e-Agricultural Technology. E-Agricultural Technology can be used to let farmers farm management and various farming technologies by efficient farm management. As a result, e-Agricultural Technology can be resulted into improved contribution of agricultural technology. E-Agricultural Technology may Benefits as introducing impact on natural ecosystems, rural development with higher crop productivity and minimum use of water, fertilizer, and pesticides, which in turn, reduces cost prices down.

### ICT and its use in Agriculture (E-agriculture)

Farming and Information Technology are likely to be the most distant placed knowledge sets in the modern world. Farming is the oldest, historical and most basic of the jobs in India and IT related to the most advanced and most modern technology. However, we know the essence of farming as it is dependent on the maintenance on the surface of mother earth and it is needful to develop IT to aid for the development of farming to produce better.

E-agriculture is a new area of knowledge which is emerging out of convergence of IT and agriculture. It organizes and enhances the agricultural value chain through the use of information and application of related technologies. Mainly IT helps farmers to have better access to

information world which helps farmers to grab the information pertaining to agriculture related activities which increases the productivity. It also enables farmers to get the information and awareness of better prices through information of change in prices in different markets.

### Relevance and need of E-Agriculture in Rural Development of India

The agriculture sector is the backbone for India in terms of nutritional security, food security, poverty alleviation and sustainable development. It approximately contributes 14 % of GDP. Agricultural development in India includes Milestones such as Green revolution, Evergreen revolution, Blue revolution, White revolution, yellow revolution, Bio-technology revolution and the most recent one is Digital revolution and information technology revolution. Central, State Governments and Private Organizations have taken various initiatives for advancement in agriculture sector which includes e-agriculture, credit card, Rice e-shop, e-portal, management portal, etc. by Mahendra Kisan Mitra, IFFCO Kisan Mitra, Village Knowledge Centre (VKC), M.S. Swaminathan research foundation (MSSRF), e-agriculture centres (NCE), Indian Space research organization, national Telecom policy 2012, National mission on agricultural extension and Technology, Bharat Nirmal, universal service obligation (U.S.O), Mobile value added services (m-VAS), Kisan Call Centre, Kisan Call centre, Kisan SMS Portal, Sandhan Patra, application, Village Knowledge Centre (VKC), Village resource centres (VRC).

E-agriculture helps Agriculture benefit for the improvement and strengthening of agriculture sector which in turn helps which provides better information about weather forecasts and calamities, better and affordable agricultural practices, better knowledge of marketing channels and pricing, limiting the agricultural risks and give the maximum facility of online trading and e-commerce, better awareness and information, improved networking and communication, better representation at various forums, seminars and platforms, etc. E-agriculture can play a vital role in increased food production and productivity in India.

E-agriculture includes new methods for accuracy in agriculture like computerized farm machinery, fertilizers, pesticides, farm animals are monitored, fed, identified and vaccinated, electronic sensors, solar power and electricity are a major problem for Indian farmers and internet use means of power and water energy panels, regulated and optimized by ICT, can be a blessing for them. Selling or buying online began to become popular in India. Thus, e-agriculture in India can go India on the higher pedestal in making India self-sufficient in the matter of food grains.

Intensive use of IT for agriculture purposes might be resulted in increased in India's food production and productivity in the future. Instead of tractors to plough lands, the developed nations are using laser and other innovative technologies which help their farmers in optimizing the use of various inputs such as water, use of fertilizers, etc. The problem is that Indian farmers cannot afford these technologies till to be the end of government comes in support for agricultural infrastructure, the same remains a dream only.

IT is changing all the spheres of human lives and agriculture cannot be an exception. IT may act as an agent for changing agrarian and farmer's life by improving access to information and sharing knowledge. ICT tools can change the ideas, activities and knowledge of the farmers. Farmers feel empowered and eventually appropriate measures at the time of need.

Nowadays the penetration of market forces in rural India is increasing and is a potential market. With diverse cultures and languages in India, ICT provides a good platform here. Thus in future, there will be substantial upliftment and sustainable development in rural areas.

### Conclusion

E-agriculture is considered as a primary occupation for a major segment of the population in the country. A majority population of rural India depends upon agriculture as a primary occupation. Thus, e-agriculture in India is in deplorable situation due to defective land management, non-providing better prices to farmers for their crops, lack of attention, inadequate investment in irrigation and agricultural infrastructure, etc. Agriculture in India needs rejuvenation. The ultimate solution to these

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producers, a social political will among various stakeholders, the existing form of grassroots  
religion, and the paper work, including the role of the government in providing the necessary  
policy and financial support, cooperation between farmers and the government, and the role of  
the farmer, and an effective framework for the implementation of the program. This marketing and  
sales will be adopted by farmers, public awareness, and appropriate education as well as education &  
marketing support price for food grains in the market.  
Finally, it is suggested that farmers at local level are the key to increasing the agricultural  
purpose.

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## **Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic in Ambajogai Tahasil: with special reference to agriculture sector**

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### **1.1 Introduction**

*Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood to more than 60 per cent of India's population. India is a large agricultural country. Indian agriculture is contributing heavily to its GDP. Agriculture contributes about 19 % to the total GDP of Indian economy and provides employment to over 60% of the population of the country and its States. Maharashtra State is a leading State in agriculture. The State is a major producer of oilseeds, cotton, sugarcane, turmeric and vegetables. State is pioneer in onion production in the country and is emerging as an important horticultural State in the country. Beed district is one of the districts in Maharashtra state. The economy of Beed district is predominantly agrarian in nature. Agriculture provides the principal means of livelihood to the most of the population of Beed district. With more than 85 per cent of the population residing in rural areas, agriculture is, by far, the most important occupation. Now, with COVID-19 is spreading in India a massive consequences to health and livelihoods are feared. The corona virus (COVID-19) is likely to impact the results of operations in rural agriculture in Beed district of Maharashtra state. The extent of the impact as both direct and indirect on a variety of facts and circumstances, including a agriculture market, transportation, labour, customer and supplier diversification etc. At the same time, the agriculture and allied sector market are experiencing unprecedented volatility and dramatically dropped in the price of commodities. The present paper is an attempt of investigation to find out that, the volatility which COVID-19 brought in rural agriculture sector of Beed district. For the better result, researcher opted interview based sampling and data collection method. The data for the analysis is obtained by personal as well using telephonic interview with 10 Farmers, 10 daily wage laborers, 01 gram Panchayat member and 29 sellers of agri-products. The time period bound for the research is March 01 2020 To May 14 2020.*

### **1.2 Review the Literature**

Official Public Service Announcements, Official information and Recommendations on Corona virus from the World Health Organization is the major source of statistics and information of COVID19 Worldwide. However, the daily news paper articles are the main source of information about COVID-19 pandemic.

### **1.3 Research problem:**

How is the pandemic affecting agriculture and agricultural livelihoods ?



### 1.4 Rationale of the Study

The corona virus crisis may lead us to a new way of economic thinking. The present study will help local government to increase in knowing, pertaining to the effect of covid19 on agriculture sector. The study is also useful to understand socio-economical problem of agriculture sector. Farther more the study will be motivation for research scholar to do research in the field of rural agriculture.

### 1.5 Hypothesis

In the pandemic situation rural agriculture is in the state of being volatile.

### 1.6 Methodology

Two villages' from Ambajogai taluka were selected as universe for the research. Respondents from the universe were selected randomly on the basis of their work in the agriculture. The research was based on in-person interviews with 10 farmers: five small farmers (less than three acre) four large farmer (more than 15 acre), and one sharecropper. There were also 20 daily wage laborers, 10 milkman/milk collector, 09 fruits and vegetables seller and 01 member of the Gram Panchayat among the respondents. The interviews were conducted between 01 March 2020 and 25 May 2020 in the two study villages i.e. KumbefalandSheluamba.

### 1.7 Research Findings

While the number of coronary patients was increasing in neighboring districts, the number of infected people in Beed district was at zero. After the government relaxed the lockout a bit, Corona joined those who came to the district from Mumbai and Pune. Most of the talukas in the district have been found to be affected by corona. By the night of May 26, the number of Corona victims had reached 55. In every village in the rural areas of the district, a large number of people returned to the village from the infected areas of Pune and Mumbai, which led to an increase in the spread of corona.

Incidentally, the two study villages have not reported any Covid-19 cases in the timeline of proposed research, but agriculture sector in both villages felt the pinch of its economic impact. Telephonic interactions with the respondent in the 4 lockdown phases revealed that though agricultural output has remained fairly stable, income from rural-urban migration has suffered significantly.

An indication of the extent of impact is provided by the following findings from the interview and survey held in research area is:

- I. **Shortage of agricultural workers:** The lockdown has caused a shortage of agricultural workers most of the agriculture workers are afraid to leave their homes and villages to go to work. According to the respondents, many farmers had to rely on family labour to harvest their crops.



## EMERGING ISSUES IN COMMERCE, MANAGEMENT & ACCOUNTACY IN THE TIME OF COVIDE- 19

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- II. **Rise in the demand for labour and the wage rate:** Given the present shortage, the next couple of weeks are likely to see both a rise in the demand for labour and the wage rate. According to the respondents, many farmers anticipate having to rely on family labour to harvest their crops.
- III. **Crop sales slowed:** The lack of transportation facility during the lockdown had impacted on sales of crops. Only a few commission agents and traders have contacted farmers pertaining to purchasing their harvests.
- IV. **Fall in prices:** The low demand has already caused a fall in prices. The price received by farmers for their crops in mid-April this year was below that received in April last year.
- V. **Poor storage infrastructure:** poor storage infrastructure could expose the fruits and vegetables' to damage by the heat. Also, the longer these vegetables and fruits are stored at home or in farm then it will be dried up and also leading to a fall in quality and weight that could result in lower earnings. This is a concern as most small farmers do not have the necessary infrastructure to store their grain until prices improve.

As one respondent remarked that, they (farmers) could not wait for a better price, as they need urgent cash after harvest to repay the borrowed money, have to pay for irrigation, fertilizer and wages of laborers.

### 1.8 Conclusion and Suggestions

To conclude, while as a disease Covid-19 has remained largely confined to the rural agriculture sector, as a socio-economical phenomenon, it has caused widespread damage in rural areas. So the hypothesis is proved. In the pandemic situation rural agriculture is in the state of being volatile.

On the basis of interview with the respondent and personal observation it is suggested that local government should take initiative to encourage local traders to purchase from farmers. The government has perfectly implementing on lockdown guidelines which as a result exempt farm operations and supply chains. But the correctly issued lockdown implementation created problems leading to shortages and falling prices should be rectified. Farmers must have given relaxation of access to markets. This can be a sharing with private markets and government procurement. Farmers and agricultural workers should be included in the government's assistance schemes and any social protection programs addressing the crisis. Finally, Citizens should follow the rules without fear and defeat Corona.

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Special Issue on "Tax Reform for Developing Viable and Sustainable Tax System in India"



### GST : Revolutionising Step for Make in India

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#### Abstract

One of the dream policy initiatives of the PM is the Make in India project that would enable India to become a manufacturing hub. The initiative is particularly important because of the sluggish domestic manufacturing sector and the need to attract foreign investment. If implemented well, it will create employment / job opportunities for the burgeoning jobless youth of the country. In order to make India a manufacturing hub, it is imperative that the foreign investors/companies find it conducive to do business here. One of the major impediments to a smooth business, especially in the manufacturing sector, is the uncertain and unpredictable indirect tax regime. It will also boost to the Make In India Campaign as it makes India a single large market by freeing from the current mess of several complex levies along the state lines.

The primary goal of making India a global manufacturing hub by encouraging both multinational and domestic companies to design and manufacture products within the country. The initiative takes aim at increasing production capacity, stimulating job creation, and attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) as well. With the Implementation of GST, CST would be eliminated, most of the other indirect taxes would be subsumed into the GST, and because it would be applied on imports, the negative protection favoring imports over domestic manufacturing would be eliminated.

This paper clearly overviewed an initiative of Make in India for development of manufacturing sector in India and attracting FDI in India. This paper also reviewed the policy of GST and its key features. Finally paper is sum up with the roll of GST in Make in India project.

**Keywords:** GST, Make in India, key features

#### Introduction:

From July 1, with the advent of GST, India is witness to a historic transformation of numerous, inefficient, complex indirect taxes into a single tax regime to promote 'one nation, one market, one tax' regime. GST has been promulgated as a facilitator for improving the index of 'ease of doing business' as well as an economic booster that could push India's growth. 'Make in India' initiative was launched by the government on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2014 to encourage India as a global manufacturing hub. The one and only impulse of such well-thought initiative is to attract the foreign direct investment (FDI) to one of the fastest growing economies of the world. This initiative made India as one of the top destinations to welcome FDI after the United States of America and the People's Republic of China with US\$63 Billion in the year 2015. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) gave a major boost to the ongoing 'Make in India' initiative. GST gave the Indian goods and services a competitive rate in the international markets, adding benefit points to the Make in India initiative.

The current indirect tax regime is clearly one of the biggest hindrances which have adversely impacted the domestic manufacturing sector as well as flow of foreign investment to the sector and



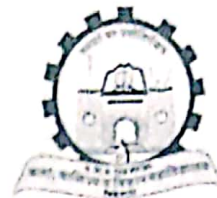


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introduction of GST is important to alleviate the situation. It would reduce the cost of manufacturing both from a tax perspective as well as on compliance front.

### Objectives of the study:

1. To study an overview of GST and Make in India.
2. To investigate how GST boost Make in India.

### An overview of Make in India:

Make in India, a type of Swadeshi movement covering 25 sectors of the Indian economy,<sup>[1]</sup> it was launched by the Government of India on 25 September 2014 to encourage companies to manufacture their products in India and enthruse with dedicated investments into manufacturing.

After the launch, India gave investment commitments worth Rs.16.40 lakh crore (US\$230 billion) and investment inquiries worth of Rs. 1.5 lakh crore (US\$21 billion) between September 2014 to February 2016. As a result, India emerged as the top destination globally in 2015 for foreign direct investment (FDI), surpassing the United States and China, with US\$60.1 billion FDI. As per the current policy, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is permitted in all 100 sectors, except for Space industry (74%), defence industry (49%) and Media of India (26%). Japan and India had also announced a US\$12 billion "Japan-India Make-in-India Special Finance Facility" fund to push investment. In line with the Make in India, individual states too launched their own local initiatives, such as "Make in Odisha", "Tamil Nadu Global Investors Meet", Vibrant Gujarat, "Happening Haryana" and "Magnetic Maharashtra". India received US\$60 billion FDI in FY 2016-17.

The World Bank latest 'Doing Business Report'(DBR, 2019) acknowledges India's jump of 23 positions against its rank of 100 in 2017 to be placed now at 63rd rank among 190 countries. By the end of 2017, India had risen 42 places on Ease of doing business index, 32 places World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index, and 19 notches in the Logistics Performance Index,<sup>[10]</sup> thanks to recent governmental initiatives, which include converges, synergies and enables other important Government of India schemes, such as Bharatmala, Sagarmala, Dedicated Freight Corridors, Industrial corridors, UDAN-RCS, Bharat Broadband Network, Digital India.

Devised to transform India into a global design and manufacturing hub, Make in India was a timely response to a critical situation. By 2013, the much-hyped emerging markets bubble had burst, and India's growth rate had fallen to its lowest level in a decade. The promise of the BRICS Nations (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) had faded, and India was tagged as one of the so-called 'Fragile Five'.

### An overview of GST:

GST is an Indirect Tax which has replaced many Indirect Taxes in India. The Goods and Service Tax Act was passed in the Parliament on 29th March 2017. The Act came into effect on 1st July 2017; Goods & Services Tax Law in India is a **comprehensive**, multi-stage, destination-based tax that is levied on every value addition.

In simple words, Goods and Service Tax (GST) is an indirect tax levied on the supply of goods and services. This law has replaced many indirect tax laws that previously existed in India. GST is one **indirect tax** for the **entire country**.



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### Important Aspects of GST:

In order to understand GST it would be better if the key features of GST model in India are detailed out which are as follows:-

- (1) The territorial spread of GST is whole of the country including the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (2) GST is applicable on "supply" of goods or services as against the present concept of tax on the manufacture of goods or on sale of goods or on provision of services.
- (3) It is based on the principle of destination based consumption taxation as against the present principle of origin based taxation.
- (4) Import of goods is treated as inter-State supplies and would be subject to IGST in addition to the applicable customs duties.
- (5) Import of services is treated as inter-State supplies and would be subject to IGST on reverse charge basis.
- (6) CGST, SGST /UTGST & IGST is levied at rates mutually agreed upon by the Centre and the States under the aegis of the GST Council (GSTC).
- (7) There are four tax slabs namely 5 per cent, 12 per cent, 18 per cent and 28 per cent for all goods or services. Precious metals would be subject to tax @ 3 per cent whereas rough precious stones attracts tax @ 0.25 per cent. Some specified goods or services have been exempted.
- (8) GST covers the entire gamut of goods and services except Alcohol for human consumption which is constitutionally out of GST. Besides, five petroleum products (Crude, Petrol, Diesel, ATF and Natural gas) are out of GST at present and can be brought into GST fold on recommendation of GST Council.
- (9) A common threshold exemption of Rs. 20 lakhs (Rs. 10 lakhs for special category States as specified in article 279A of the Constitution except State of Jammu & Kashmir) for both CGST and SGST/UTGST has been provided for. Besides, an option to pay tax under composition scheme (i.e. to pay tax at a flat rate without credits) is available to small taxpayers (other than specified category of manufacturers and service providers) having an annual turnover of up to Rs. 75 lakhs States as specified in article 279A of the Constitution except State of Jammu & Kashmir and Ultrakhand).
- (10) Exports and supplies to SEZ are zero-rated.
- (11) Credit of CGST paid on inputs may be used only for paying CGST on the output and the credit of SGST/UTGST paid on inputs may be used only for paying SGST/UTGST. In other words, the two streams of input tax credit (ITC) cannot be cross utilized, except in specified circumstances of inter-State supplies for payment of IGST. The credit would be permitted to be utilized in the following manner:
  - a) ITC of CGST allowed for payment of CGST and IGST in that order;
  - b) ITC of SGST allowed for payment of SGST and IGST in that order;
  - c) ITC of UTGST allowed for payment of UTGST and IGST in that order;
  - d) ITC of IGST allowed for payment of IGST, CGST and SGST/UTGST in that order.

### Boosting reforms of GST to Make in India:

- (i) Will help to create a unified common national market for India, giving a boost to foreign investment and "Make in India" campaign;
- (ii) Will mitigate cascading of taxes as Input Tax Credit will be available across goods and services at every stage of supply;
- (iii) Harmonization flows, procedures and rates of tax;
- (iv) More efficient neutralization of taxes especially for exports thereby making our products more competitive in the international market and give boost to Indian Exports;
- (v) Average tax burden on companies is likely to come down which is expected to reduce prices and lower prices mean more consumption, which in turn means more production thereby helping in the growth of the industries. This will create India as a "Manufacturing hub".

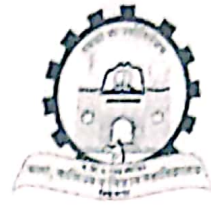


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One of the most pronounced changes to come with GST is the shift to destination-based taxation. This change has three impacts on the "Make in India" initiative.

- A) Imports: The first is that all imported goods and services are charged with an integrated tax (IGST), which is equivalent to central GST and state GST combined together, as they effectively flow into an Indian state. This brings parity in taxation on local and imported products, meaning that Indian-made goods are better able to compete with imports.
- B) Intrastate transactions: The fact that cross-state integrated tax (IGST) is the same as central and state GST for intrastate transactions also remove barriers for state-to-state commerce. Prior to GST, the tax implications of making something in one state and selling it in another were as daunting as buying from out of country. By normalizing taxes within and between states, the new tax regime makes Indian companies much more likely to purchase from one another, regardless of in what state the supplier resides.
- C) Exports: The most significant impact of destination-based taxation is that, under GST, exports are zero-rated, given they are not consumed within an Indian state. This has been instrumental in boosting Indian exports in the international market. There are also mechanisms built into the system toward exporters possessing a clean taxation record with an immediate refund amounting to 90 percent of their claims. There have been some difficulties in this regard, but more on that later.
- E) Reduced production costs: Due to the uniformity in tax structure and the seamless flow of input tax credit for both input goods and services, production costs are lower now than under the previous tax regime. Reducing production costs positively impacts the manufacturing hub and is bound to increase manufacturing sector profits in the long run. Further, GST has inspired more innovative production and opened up new markets, increasing production capacity and job creation across the nation. The "one nation, one tax" concept has effectively made geographical boundaries irrelevant.
- F) Free flow of goods: As mentioned above, GST has been successful in removing economic barriers and has paved the way for an integrated economy at the national level, which has also benefitted the logistics sector. Previously, trucks moving from one part of the country to another spent considerable time at border checkpoints waiting for documents to be reviewed and cleared. Efficiencies in logistics have reduced this time significantly, benefitting the manufacturing sector and, thereby, the "Make in India" initiative. Improvements in infrastructure are expected to bring additional benefits in time.

GST has further increased demand in various sectors such as tyre manufacturing industry as companies previously in a wait-and-watch mode have switched to execution mode. This increase in demand will trigger an increase in production in years to come. **Impact of GST on the 'Make in India' initiative** GST boosts industrial manufacturing sector The industrial manufacturing sector in India is a far-flung division that embraces machine manufacturing, metal and electrical products, construction, cement, plastic, rubber and automation technology products. This industry has faced a challenging time recently before GST's launch due to high rate of interest and domestic slow down. Therefore, the companies have focused more on export sales to boost their businesses.

### Conclusion:

GST is boost competitiveness and performance in India's manufacturing sector. Declining exports and high infrastructure spending are just some of the concerns of this sector. Multiple indirect taxes had also increased the administrative costs for manufacturers and distributors and with GST in



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place, the compliance burden has eased and this sector will grow more strongly. But due to GST business which was not under the tax bracket previously will now have to register. This will lead to lesser tax evasion. Looking at GST from a myopic view point only shades of indirect tax reform will be visible. But if we have a comprehensive view of this transformational reform it can be seen as a business change, a social regeneration, a revolution that will reenergize the sagging wheels of our economic growth, a booster dose for the immunity of our economy from the vagaries of world developments and last but not the least a future where the head will be held high and minds will be free.

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## **Roll of Smart Cities in the Sustainable Development of India**

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### **Abstract**

*Cities are engines of growth for the economy of every nation, including India. Nearly 31% of India's current population lives in urban areas and contributes 63% of India's GDP (Census 2011). With increasing urbanization, urban areas are expected to house 40% of India's population and contribute 75% of India's GDP by 2030. This requires comprehensive development of physical, institutional, social and economic infrastructure. All are important in improving the quality of life and attracting people and investments to the City, setting in motion a virtuous cycle of growth and development. Development of Smart Cities is a step in that direction. In the approach to the Smart Cities Mission, the objective is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions. The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development and the idea is to look at compact areas, create a replicable model which will act like a light house to other aspiring cities.*

**Keywords:** Smart city, sustainable development, India

### **Introduction:**

The “smartness” of a city describes its ability to bring together all its resources, to effectively and seamlessly achieve the goals and fulfill the purposes it has set itself. In other words, it describes how well all the different city systems, and the people, organizations, finances, facilities and infrastructures involved in each of them, India’s is urbanizing at an unprecedented rate, so much that estimates suggest nearly 600 million of Indians will be living in cities by 2030, up from 290 million as reported in the 2001 census. With about 30 village dwellers moving every minute from villages to become city dwellers, not many villages will be left India at the end of this century.

Today’s cities face significant challenges – increasing populations, environmental and regulatory requirements, declining tax bases and budgets and increased costs. Moreover, the cost of Information and Communication Technologies has plunged making it economical for the government to implement them. Citizens are increasingly getting instant, anywhere, anytime, personalized access to information and services via mobile devices and computers. And they increasingly expect that same kind of access to city services. With increasing urbanization and the load on rural land, the government has now realized the need for cities that can cope with the challenges of urban living and also be magnets for investment. The announcement of ‘100 smart cities’ falls in line with this vision.

### **Literature Review:**

**Holistic approach for Smart Cities mission: Need for a reference framework (Comment: Special to IANS)** study concluded that The Draft Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) released by the United Nations can be a useful and handy reference. The key principles emerging from SDGs include ensuring wellbeing, equity, efficiency, and embedding foresight in all plans and actions. Adhering to these principles at all stages of all programmes will ensure consistency in the outcomes achieved and thus enable the much intended convergence of programmes sought by the Smart Cities Mission Guidelines.

**Cairney T., & Speak G. (2000). Developing a 'Smart City'** series of studies released by the IBM Institute for Business Value identify business as one of core systems of smarter cities, which comprise city services system, citizens system, business system, transport system, communication system, water system, and energy system. Capacities for

smart business systems include ICT use by firms, new smart business processes, and smart technology sectors. The smart city initiatives are designed to develop information technology capacities and establish an agenda for change by industry actions and business development

**Mattias Höjer and Josefin Wangel** stated in their study that the concept of Smart Sustainable Cities is not relevant for all actors and perspectives. For example, from sustainability perspective it could be argued that whether or not a city uses ICT is a rather unimportant issue as long as it becomes more sustainable. Therefore, the concept of a sustainable city would be enough. And from an ICT industry perspective it could be argued that industry works with smart solutions, while the sustainability part is not their business, and therefore the concept of the smart city is appropriate and sufficient.

**Objective:**

- **To Study An Overview Of Sustainable Development Through Smart Cities.**

**Sustainable Development:**

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts: the first concept of 'needs', in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and Second is the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs. As mentioned above, initiatives on "sustainable cities" have typically focused on technical solutions for a more efficient urban metabolism. The sustainability of a city has typically also been focused on sustainability impacts occurring within the city's administrative boundaries. Together, these two practices result in a situation in which only parts of the challenges and solutions related to sustainable urban development are identified. A Smart Sustainable City is a city that meets the needs of its present inhabitants and without compromising the ability for other people or future generations to meet their needs, and thus, does not exceed local or planetary environmental limitations, and where this is supported by ICT.

**An overview smart city:**

The role of smart city standards is to support the widespread adoption of common approaches to the implementation of smart city products and services in order to facilitate the rapid development of an effective smart city market. In order to support this work, BSI is

developing a Published Document to set out a Smart City Overview. This will provide a simple and easy to read guide for smart city practitioners to help them find the standards that are relevant to what they are doing. It will include illustrations to help with the readability and impact of the text. However it will also be rigorous enough to be useful for standards professionals in providing a high level draft of reference architecture for smart cities. By providing this as a Published Document, this high level draft can be widely tested for usefulness, so that it can provide a firm foundation for its further development longer term into systematic and detailed technical reference architecture for smart cities. The core infrastructure elements in a Smart City would include:

- Adequate Water Supply.
- Assured Electricity Supply.
- Sanitation, Including Solid Waste Management.
- Efficient Urban Mobility and Public Transport.
- Affordable Housing, Especially For the Poor.
- Robust It Connectivity and Digitalization.
- Good Governance, Especially E-Governance and Citizen Participation.
- Sustainable Environment.
- Safety and Security of Citizens, Particularly Women, Children And The Elderly.
- Health and Education.

**KEY PILLARS OF SMART CITIES**

Smart Governance	Smart Energy	Smart Environment	Smart Health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget 2015-16:</li> <li>• Housing for all by 2022</li> <li>• USD 1 billion allocated for smart cities</li> <li>• USD 696 million will be spent for building 20 million houses in urban areas</li> <li>• USD 1.67 billion will be used to construct 40 million</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electrification of all households with power available for at least 8 hours per day by 2017</li> <li>• Indigenous low cost smart meter by 2014</li> <li>• Establish smart grid test bed by 2014 and smart grid knowledge centre by 2015</li> <li>• Implementation of 8</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has plans to add capacity of 30,000 MW in the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17)</li> <li>• The Indian Ministry of Water Resources plans to invest USD 50 billion in the water sector in the coming years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health budget up by 27 percent in FY 2014-15 to USD 5.86 billion, with special focus on improving affordable healthcare for all</li> <li>• To establish four new AIIMS like institutes and 12 government medical colleges in the country</li> <li>• Accessible, affordable and</li> </ul>

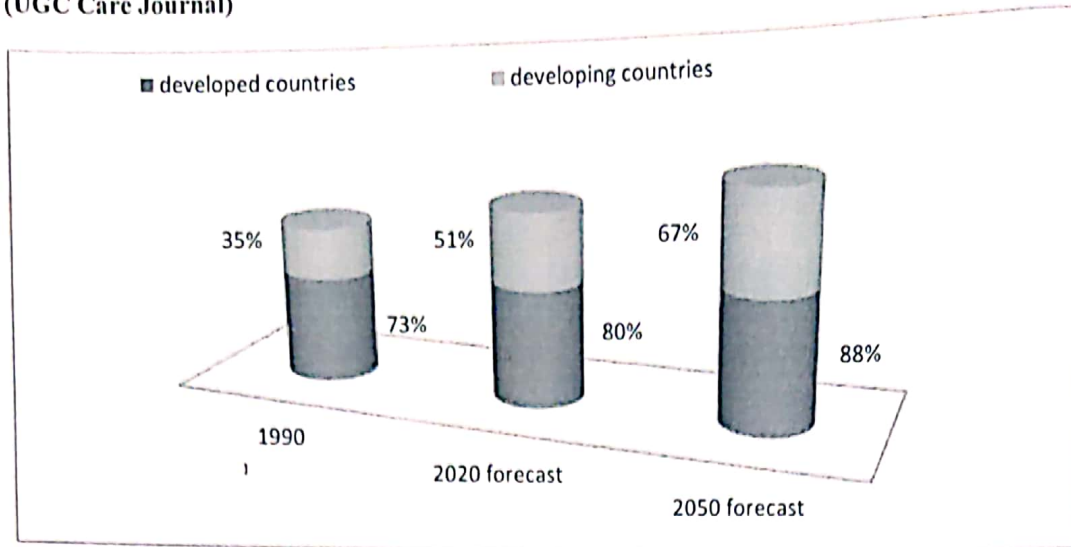


houses in rural areas	smart grid pilot projects in India with an investment of USD 10 million		effective healthcare system for 1.2+ billion citizens
<p><b>Smart Transportation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The Government of India has approved a USD 4.13 billion plan to spur electric and hybrid vehicle production by setting an ambitious target of 6 million vehicles by 2020</li> <li>•Metro: Ministry of Urban Development plans to invest more than USD 20 billion on the metro rail projects in coming years</li> </ul>	<p><b>Smart It &amp; Communications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Cloud computing will evolve into a USD 4.5 billion market in India by 2016</li> <li>• Broadband connections to 175 million users by 2017</li> <li>•Government of India and World Bank signed USD 236 million agreement for reducing disaster risks in coastal villages of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry</li> </ul>	<p><b>Smart Buildings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•India is expected to emerge as the world's 3rd largest construction market by 2020, by adding 11.5 million homes every year</li> <li>• The Intelligent Building Management Systems market is around USD 621 million and is expected to reach USD 1,891 million by 2016</li> <li>• Smart Buildings will save up to 30 per cent of water usage, 40 per cent of energy usage and reduction of building maintenance costs by 10 to 30 per cent</li> </ul>	<p><b>Smart Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The Government of India has allocated USD 13.95 billion in the Union Budget 2014-15 for the education sector, up by 12.3 percent from the previous year.</li> <li>• Budget has allocated USD 81.38 million to set-up five new IITs and IIMs</li> <li>• The Ministry of Human Resource Development plans to have 1,000 private universities for producing trained manpower to meet services and industry requirements</li> <li>• 100 percent FDI allowed in the education sector</li> </ul>

Source: SCI-Conference-Exhibitions-Brochure-2015

**PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION LIVING IN CITIES, 1990-2050  
(FORECAST).**

**Studies in Indian Place Names**  
(UGC Care Journal)



Source: IBM Institute for Business Value analysis of United Nations data.

**MAIN BARRIERS TO PROGRESS**

ISSUE	No. of CITIES	% CITIES
<b>PROCUREMENT</b>		
Procurement processes are not designed for quick uptake of 'new' solutions	22	44%
<b>FINANCE</b>		
Partnerships with the private sector were required but difficult to manage	8	16%
Finance (or it is difficult to get priority around the limited financing options available)	32	64%
Pilots require funding that is difficult to obtain	32	64%
<b>DATA SHARING</b>		
City systems don't 'talk to' one another (I can't share data between them)	16	32%
<b>BUSINESS MODEL</b>		
It was not possible with existing data to create a strong value case for the city investment	7	14%
Relevant city operators were not aware of the full benefits	11	22%
Too great a focus on short term benefits rather than longer term sustainability	13	26%
Many technologies or systems lack a credible business model to sustain them.	15	30%

<b>PEOPLE AND POLITICS</b>		
We can't be the first movers to test new technologies, there is too much risk for politicians	5	10%
Departments or employees resist implementation of disruptive systems	17	34%
Progress is slowed by elections or other political cycle challenges	19	38%
The solution required multiple departments to align	37	74%
<b>OTHER</b>	3	6%

Source: thecleanrevolution.org

**Conclusions:**

Building smart cities will involve development of technology solutions coupled with urban infrastructure, & connectivity that can address cities' growth aspirations and offer employment opportunities to its citizens. Moreover, it should be within regulatory framework of the government and must adhere to common industry standards. It should also facilitate participation from various sections of society. Smart city development is not just a technology problem but it also entails facilitation of inclusive environment where stakeholders can co-create, adapt, grow, manage and sustain rapid urbanization.

The eight clusters of factors include for success of Smart City are (1) management and organization, (2) technology, (3) governance, (4) policy, (5) people and communities, (6) the economy, (7) built infrastructure, and (8) the natural environment.

31% of urban population in India contributes to 60% India's GDP based on global urbanization patterns; pace of urbanization is typically very rapid from 30% to 60-65%. Therefore, India is currently at very strategic point where it is going to witness sudden and rapid exodus from rural to urban area. This urban growth is expected to contribute to 75% of India's GDP in next 15 years. MGI estimate following growth opportunities by 2030: 70% net new employment, 68 cities will have population 1+ million, 590 million people will live in cities, 700-900 million square meters of commercial and residential space required, 2.5 billion sq m of roads and 7400 Km of metros and subways to be constructed and \$1.2 trillion capital investment required to meet projected demands in cities.

Connecting the concepts of sustainable cities and smart cities may also raise awareness about the potential of using ICT to promote urban sustainability among planners, IT companies and policy makers. The concept of Smart Sustainable Cities can thus be used as a common framework or joint vision for elaborating new collaborations, business models and

ways of carrying out urban development. This in turn highlights the need to avoid getting caught up only in the technological challenges of developing Smart Sustainable Cities and rather taking a proactive approach to actor networks, governance, and policy innovations.

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A STUDY OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND AWARENESS AMONG MASSIVE HYDERABAD STUDENTS

Dr. Indrajit Ramdas Bhagat

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Yeshwantrao Chavan College, Ambajogga, Maharashtra

ABSTRACT

A disaster is the result of an immediate or the result of a long process which makes constraints to normal human life socially, traditionally, and economically. Disaster is a natural or human-made hazard. It may result in various disruption in the functioning of a society including human, material, economic, or environmental losses. The concern over natural disasters is increasing globally. In the last few decades, it is observed that due to disaster loss of life and property has increased. Disasters like floods, tsunami, earthquakes, fire etc. pose serious threat to people. Disaster Management is an education which includes education on disaster risks mitigation and preparedness planning. It is one of the ways to less the negative effects of disasters. It is important to emphasize the knowledge and attitude of people toward the natural and man-made disasters in order to make them able to prepare from their adverse effects. In this paper an attempt has been made to assess the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of students studying in MANSU. It includes a review regarding disaster preparedness. The results of the study revealed that there is a general lack of knowledge among students regarding disaster awareness and preparedness. This is highly on the need for disaster safety education among students. The level of practice was largely negative with no specific knowledge and positive attitude regarding disaster preparedness among university students of MANSU. It is concluded that disaster management activities are not common in our society. Students would be a useful workforce in disaster mitigation. University and college students need to know basic strategies related to disaster.

Keywords: Disaster Awareness, Disaster Preparedness, Disaster Management

INTRODUCTION

Disaster is defined as a natural or human-caused hazard that causes a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. (UNISDR) Now a day's natural disasters is increasing globally. During the last few decades, losses of human life and property due to disasters have been increased. Disasters like earthquakes, floods, fire etc. pose serious threat to people. The education of Disaster Management includes education on management of disaster and its risks, mitigation and preparedness strategies. It is one approach to reducing the negative consequences of disasters. It is concern to increase the knowledge of people regarding the natural and man-made disasters and aware them able to cope up with their adverse effects. For being well aware and prepared for disasters, we need to develop knowledge with skill and values in the society. According to the Hyogo Framework for Action (10 years plan) to make world safer from natural hazards (2005-2015), the objective of disaster education is to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels in order to reduce the adverse social and economic impacts of hazards. From the beginning of last decade emergency management agencies, schools, colleges, and non-governmental organizations have continuously targeted children as an audience for disaster education. The Gujarat Earthquake in 2001 and the Indian Ocean tsunami 2004 changed the scenario of Disaster Management in the country. The Government of India evolved Disaster Management Act 2005 and Disaster Management Policy 2009 to guide all stakeholders to move from relief centric approach to preparedness and mitigation activities. The effort also strengthened by global documents Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and Sustainable Development goals. Telangana state has exposed to natural hazards such as heat waves, Urban Flooding Droughts, Harbors and human induced hazards such as industrial and fire accidents. Based on Disaster Management act 2005 and national guidelines, the state Disaster Management plan 2018 has been prepared in the month of October-November 2018. This plan provided overall directions for work effectively and too aware of positive actions to be taken for any hazards events. It also provides Disaster Management plans including response plans and necessary standard operating procedures. Telangana government incorporated "Disaster Management" in curriculum of junior college and intermediate courses in the state. This is the step toward the dissemination of knowledge on disasters among the student community which would reach throughout the state, both in rural and urban areas. The students who are the future citizens should have a best understanding of uncertainty and certain disasters, their causes and impact and they must know the mitigation strategies. Hence, the students to whom we look as the future disaster managers should have a better knowledge on handling disaster (University, as an academic institution may need to develop and to organize a comprehensive educational disaster programs or curriculum for the community. These programs should be conducted by those who are actively

within the institutions, organizations and communities in order to provide accurate and scientifically valid training regarding disasters. In view of the above, the present study was one of the attempts made to know the actual level of knowledge and awareness about the disaster preparedness among the students in MANNU, Hyderabad university of Telangana state.

**II) POSITIONING OF THE STUDY:**

There is no difference between awareness and preparedness about the disaster among the students in MANNU, Hyderabad university of Telangana state.

**RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

The primary aim of this research is to attain better understanding of how university student prepare to deal with emergency situations. This research sought to explore general awareness regarding to disasters and their understanding about preparedness in reference to disaster management. In addition, research aimed at to uncover potential inadequacies that may exist within emergency planning that university students may not be aware of.

**RESEARCH PROBLEM**

The research questions were designed for this study is as follows:

1. To what extent have students in MANNU II been aware about disaster and disaster management?
2. What are the most common elements university students have neglected regarding to disaster and disaster management?
3. Are there any visible trends among university students about participation and/or preparedness based on various disasters?

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

In this study, a well-designed questionnaire was prepared and distributed among 100 students selected randomly from different faculties of MANNU II, University. Students were explained by Purpose and method of the study and obtained their consent. Self-administered questionnaire based on literature available on the topic has prepared and utilized for collecting data from the respondents. The questionnaire was designed to assess students' awareness and knowledge among students regarding to disaster preparedness. The data collected from the study was tabulated and analyzed using statistical tools percentage, mean and Kruskal Wallis test in which p-value less than 0.05 is considered as significant at 5% level of significance and p-value less than 0.01 is considered as significant at 1% level of significance.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Table 1 shows the disaster awareness among the students of MANNU II, University on the basis of analysis of the collected data. The Table 1 shows that all the sample have the concept about disasters, about 82.75% of students have knowledge about the meaning of disaster plan, a little percentage of 17.75% know where to obtain a disaster plan, 39.25% have known about mock drills, 32.25% have the understanding of functions during a mock drill and about 69.75% students know the disaster preparedness means. So as per the obtained results it is found that the students were unaware regarding disasters. As per the results revealed in Table 2, training of common masses, management for disasters and all they needed is the appropriate and proper planning, framing of common masses, management for disasters and preparation of proper disaster plans. Similarly Table 3 pointed out that no disaster mock drills and trainings are held in the university campus while as the students desire to be well prepared and aware for disasters in subject to condition provided the facilities by the concerned authorities. Statistically, there is a significant difference in the responses of the students ( $p < 0.01$ ).

Table 1: Disaster Awareness among students in MANNU II, Hyderabad.

SR. NO.	Questions	Response in %		p-Value
		Yes	No	
1	Do you have an idea what is a disaster?	100	00	<0.01
2	Do you have idea what a disaster plan is?	83	17	<0.01
3	Do you have idea where to find the plan?	18	82	<0.01
4	Do you know what mock drills are?	39	61	<0.01
5	Do you understand your functions during the mock drill?	32	68	<0.01
6	Do you have any idea about disaster preparedness?	70	30	<0.01

Table 2: Attitude regarding disaster preparedness among students in MANNU II, Hyderabad.

Sr. No.	Statement	Responses			p-Value
		Agree	Disagree	Not sure	
1	I need to know about disaster plans?	90	4	6	<0.01
2	Management should be adequately prepared when a disaster occurs?	90	3	7	<0.01
3	Disaster planning is for a few people in the University campus area?	84	3	13	<0.01
4	Potential hazards likely to cause disaster should be identified and deal with?	10	83	7	<0.01
5	Training is necessary for all students	83	4	13	<0.01
6	Do you think it is necessary to have a disaster plan?	90	3	6	<0.01
7	Disaster plans need to be regularly updated?	82	4	15	<0.01
8	Disasters are unlikely to happen in our campus area?	2	84	14	<0.01
9	Disaster management is important for educated people only?	4	72	24	<0.01
10	Drills should be conducted in the campus area?	74	3	23	<0.01

Table 3: Practice regarding disaster preparedness among students in Gandehral district.

Sr. No.	Questions	Response in %			p-Value
		Yes	No	Don't Know	
1	Are disaster drills done at your University?	2	91	7	<0.01
2	If Yes, is drill done useful?	2	0	98	<0.01
3	Is there any training going on in your University at any time in a year?	2	87	11	<0.01
4	Is the disaster plan periodically updated by authority?	0	95	5	<0.01
5	Have you ever been worked for disaster management team?	63	30	7	<0.01
6	Have you ever been worked for disaster management team?	3	82	15	<0.01
7	Do you know about the latest disaster your district or village/faceted?	93	2	5	<0.01
8	Do you believe your practice for disaster preparedness is insufficient?	92	2	6	<0.01
9	Disaster training should be a part of education system?	94	1	5	<0.01

The majority of the respondents (43.5%) believe that main reason behind any disaster is global warming followed by life-style (40.5%), then by biological disasters (18%). Students believe that pure lifestyle can decrease natural disasters.

**CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

The data collected through questionnaires was carefully analyzed and the conclusion was drawn on the basis of the interpretation made by using appropriate statistical tools. As per the study carried out, it can be concluded that there is a general lack of information among students regarding disaster awareness and preparedness. This highlights the need for disaster safety education. It is not possible to prevent disasters, but it is possible to be prepared for them. So, the p-value is less than the significance level, null hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded, University students are not made aware regarding the impacts of disasters.

Students can be made aware regarding the impacts of disasters through both formal and informal education. It is important we change our life-style and if we do not change our ways at a mental and spiritual level, it is inevitable that we will continue to experience the effects of global warming and unprecedented natural disasters. Hence, it is imperative that we understand the basic root causes of natural disasters and climate change and take appropriate steps to eradicate them. This way we can truly benefit the humankind.

On the basis of the findings of the study, the following suggestions were given

1. Subject of disaster management should be included in the curriculum
2. Training manuals and booklets on Disaster Awareness should be developed

3. College authorities should collaborate with concerned agencies to raise awareness among the college teachers too so that they guide the students accordingly.
4. Disaster awareness and preparedness messages can be circulated among students using posters and magazines
5. Documentaries and videos can be used to transmit knowledge and create awareness
6. Students should be involved in competitions (drawing and writing), cultural activities in order to increase their interest in the subject
7. Mock drills and evacuation drills should be exercised periodically in all the colleges in collaboration with the concerned authorities and students should be actively involved in those drills.

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I am thank full to respondents who are the students of MANLU Hyderabad for taking keen interest in present study and providing their full support





Ref. No. Ph.D./2022-23/16370-93.

To,

Dr. Indrajeet R. Bhagat,  
Asst. Professor,  
Dept. Of Commerce,  
M.S.P. Mandal's Yeshwantrao Chavan College,  
Ambajogai, Dist. Beed.

Subject :- Regarding the Recognition as Ph.D. Research Guide in the  
Subject of **Commerce** under the Faculty of **Commerce & Management**  
Ref :- As per Application Dated 18/11/2021.


Sir/Madam,

With reference to the subject cited above, as per order given by the Hon'ble Pro Vice-Chancellor, I am to inform you that your application has been accepted in Research & Recognition Committee declare as a Research Guide in the subject of **Commerce** under the Faculty of **Commerce & Management**.

The recommendation of Research & Recognition Committee for reorganization in a meeting held on 19/08/2022 as a Research Guide is as per U.G.C. norms, Maharashtra Public University Act - 2016 and revised Ordinance 1009 (B) (2) of this University.

The important instruction is printed with this letter at back side for reference and necessary action.

Further it is ink noted that, in case of violation of any Rule / Regulation / Statute / Ordinance of Maharashtra Public University Act 2016 or University ordinance 1009 (B) (2) will lead to disciplinary action or even termination of guide ship.

  
Deputy Registrar  
Ph.D. Section

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09

**An Empirical Study of Impact of Corona Pandemic and Strategies of Small-Scale Enterprises in Beed District.**

Dr. Indrajeet Ramdas Bhagat

HOD. and Assistant Professor Department of Commerce,  
Yeshwantrao Chavan college Ambajogai Dist Beed Maharashtra.**Abstract**

The upheaval caused by the spread of COVID-19 during the period 2019 to 2022 has had a devastating impact on Small-Scale Enterprises in India. A review of government-released data on the impact of Covid-19 on micro, small and medium-sized enterprises suggests that the financial impact of the pandemic has been particularly dire for small Small-Scale Enterprises and their employees. However, even in this situation, there are some Small-Scale Enterprises that have responded to this crisis by changing their business strategy and policies and you can see that their business has flourished. The main objective of the present research is to study the challenges faced by the Small-Scale Enterprises in rural India mainly in Beed district during the CORONA virus epidemic and to study the strategies adopted by them to sustain their business during this period. Descriptive research followed by secondary data analysis method is adopted in the present research. In addition, both qualitative and quantitative research methods have been used in this study. Through secondary data analysis, the challenges faced by many Small-Scale Enterprises due to the corona virus crisis have been analysed and an attempt has been made to find out the various strategies implemented by the entrepreneur to keep the businesses alive. Due to the unprecedented corona virus crisis, many Small-Scale Enterprises around the world have been destroyed, many people working in it and with it have lost their jobs. In such a situation, some Small-Scale Enterprises owners in India, particularly in Beed district, have successfully faced this crisis by communicating with customers, employees, suppliers in the market and creating a business strategy. The study provides guidance on what business strategies can be implemented to sustain Small-Scale Enterprises in the face of future crises like Corona.

Keywords: COVID-19, Small-Scale Enterprise, Entrepreneurship.

**Introduction:**

The upheaval caused by the spread of COVID-19 is having a devastating effect on small businesses. The survey, conducted by data firm Dun and Bradstreet has shown 82% of business have experienced a negative impact during the pandemic period. According to the survey, over three fourths of small business in the country have shown an adverse impact on their health during the COVID-19 pandemic, with those in the service and manufacturing sector. These statistics are alarming and suggest that the economic impact of Covid-19 will be worse before it gets better for small businesses and their employees. The Covid-related stress has significantly affected MSMEs, especially Small-Scale Enterprises. Beed is one of the District in Maharashtra state, where entrepreneurs have faced the COVID pandemic with courage and planning. The present research has studied the various strategies adopted by the small entrepreneurs of Beed district in facing these crises. This research provides insights into what policies and strategies will need to be adopted in the future to address these Small-Scale Enterprise business challenges in the Covid-19 pandemic, keeping in mind the specific context of the industry in which it developed. In fact, many businesses such as restaurants, supermarkets, beauty salons, pharmacy stores, grocery stores, logistics service providers, manufacturers and many businesses have faced financial crisis due to various challenges since the Covid outbreak. The reasons for this, according to 50 Small-Scale Enterprises interviewed during the research work and questioned them related to their challenges they faced for credit, supply chain, relocation, starting new businesses, competition, lack of customers and many more.

Objectives of the Study: This study was conceptualised and launched with the major objective of assessing the impact and strategies adopted by of COVID-19 on Indian small business in rural economy. The specific objectives of the study were to assess the impact of COVID 19 on:

- i. Small-Scale Enterprises sector production, prices, supply and demand of inputs, etc.
- ii. Small Scale Enterprises activities in terms of access to credit and digital transactions
- iii. To suggest policy measures for Small Scale Enterprises to ameliorate the adverse situation prevailing in the post COVID-19 situation

In pursuance of this objective, the following research questions were administered:

1. Do Small-Scale Enterprises have challenges in operating their business during the pandemic? What are they?
2. Which strategies are adopted by enterprises to cope of from pandemic situation?

#### Methodology and Sampling Design

A questionnaire for getting feedback from entrepreneur of Small-Scale Enterprises was designed and test checked internally. In view of restricted mobility of people owing to complete lockdown announced by the Govt. of India starting 25 March 2020, and currently changed in their native places in 2022, the online link of Goggle form was shared with 50 entrepreneurs of Small-Scale Enterprises seeking their online responses through a structured questionnaire. Data and feedback received through purposive sampling method from entrepreneur of Small-Scale Enterprises in 05 Tehasils of Beed district. Data received were tabulated and analysed using suitable statistical tools to arrive at major findings of the Survey. The responses and perception from entrepreneur of Small-Scale Enterprises were based on their interaction with their customer, supplier, Microfinance Institutions and Banks. The online survey was conducted during 01 June 2022 to 15 August 2022.

#### Significance of the study

This study contributes to the existing literature in crisis management and identifies the survival and resilience strategies of Small-Scale Enterprises businesses during a long-lasting crisis and challenge. The study also provides recommendations for Small-Scale Enterprises on how to remain flexible or competitive through resilience and renewal strategies, and the researcher has also given relevant recommendations for policymakers and other concerned bodies.

Impact of COVID-19 on Small-Scale Enterprises: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are considered to be the backbone of the Indian economy. It is the second largest employment generating sector (after agriculture), employing nearly 120 million people. It contributes over 40% of the overall exports from India. An analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on rural economy is incomplete without considering its impact on MSMEs. On consolidating the responses received, we find that the aggregate impact on the economy has been Medium. Small-Scale Enterprises were the worst hit sector by the COVID pandemic in terms of impact on price level of raw materials, employment, production level, consumer demand and disruptions in supply chains. Decline in production level and employment was reported in 97 per cent and 96 per cent in the sample Tehasils of Beed District. Similarly, adverse impact was reported on consumer demand (85%) and cash flow (80%) of Small-Scale Enterprises sector thereby increasing hardship of the people at large. The summary of reported responses regarding impact of COVID-19 on MSME sector in Beed district is given below:

- a) Impact on price level of key raw materials: Prices of key raw materials have increased or adversely affected nearly 46% in Beed district. Restrictions on the movement of goods during the lockdown which affected in an increase in the price of raw materials, which reduce their supply. A tehsil-wise analysis of the data shows that the major Tehasils with the highest proportion of increased raw material prices in Beed district include Ambajogai (69%), Beed (68%), Parli (67%), Dharur (65%) and Majalgaon (61%).
- b) Impact on Production levels of Small-Scale Enterprises: Production levels were reported to have decreased or adversely affected in nearly 97% of the sample Tehasils. Since an overwhelming majority of the enterprises were reported to face challenges in the form of restricted movement of goods and people, reduced access to credit, lower sales, etc., their

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## A Recapitulation of Tourist Capital of Maharashtra: Aurangabad

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### Abstract:

Travel is a multi-dimensional phenomenon which on the one hand, evokes images of adventure, romance, mystery and exotic places and on the other hand involves mundane realities such as business, health or personal emergencies. Tourism nowadays is one of the most popular ways of spending time. It is highly developed in almost all countries, mainly because of material profits it brings. Tourism is an important sector in every countries economy because it generates direct and indirect revenue for government, employment opportunities and most important thing is foreign exchange. Maharashtra offers attractions of varied kind. It offers natural attractions in the form of lakes, beaches, hill stations, and wild life sanctuaries etc. man made attractions like forts, caves and palaces etc.

This paper bring out for an overview of tourism as well as opportunities and challenges before tourism with special reference to the city which is known as tourism capital of Maharashtra state that is Aurangabad.

**Keywords:** Tourism, Overview, Opportunities, Challenges, Aurangabad.

### Introduction:

The Tourism Society of Britain attempt to define tourism is "a temporary, short movement of people to destinations outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at these destination, it includes movements for all purpose, as well as day visits or excursions." Tourism comprises various aspects like temporary movement from place to another place, attractive designations. It is connected with sacred environment at different religious and spiritual places. It is an activity must satisfy the physical and psychological needs of the people. It comprises travel, relaxation, holiday, exposure to the cultures.

Tourism sector is one of the world's largest industries. It results the development of economy and increase the standard of living and income of country and their people. It comprises mode of transports, accommodation facilities, information of tourist attractions, new marketing techniques which helps to increase

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the contribution from tourism to world economy, United Nations World Tourism Organisations (UNWTO) indicates that tourism sector will reach 1.5 billion by 2020. These tourists will spend trillions of dollars in the host countries resulting in great economic activity.

#### **Roll of Tourism Sector In Economic Development:**

Tourism sector is important for the benefits it brings and due to its role as a commercial activity that creates demand and growth for many more industries. It not only contributes towards more economic activities but also generates more employment, revenues and play an important role in development.

Travel and tourism industry is one of the world's highest growth sectors and it will continue in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It can be viewed from the point view of foreign exchange earnings, employment generation, revenue earning, GDP and other related factors. All the factors are related with the earnings from tourism sector. It is a great source of foreign exchange and it also stimulates the regional development by creating jobs to skilled and unskilled persons which result in increase of GDP.

Following are some direct as well as indirect benefits from tourism industry to country.

- Employment opportunity in tourism and hospitality sector.
- Development of private enterprise.
- Improved standard of living.
- Social upliftment and improved quality of life.
- Better education and training.
- Sustainable environmental practices.
- Foreign exchange earnings.
- Infrastructure development
- Market for local produce.
- Employment for local produce.
- Social benefits.
- Regional Development.
- Cultural exchange.
- International understanding.
- Communal harmony and National Integration.

### **Objectives of the study:**

1. To study an overview of the tourism sector in India as well as in Maharashtra.
2. Opportunities and Challenges before Aurangabad tourism.

### **Why Aurangabad is the tourist Capital of Maharashtra:**

Maharashtra has a historical past. It appeared in puranas and Vedas also. Maharashtra is one of the most industrialized states of India occupies the western and central part of the country with 720 km of Arabian sea coast, green kokan, western Ghats, Sahyadri, water reservoirs and forests.

Aurangabad is historic city of Maharashtra state. It was founded in 1610 by Malik Amber called Khadki. The city is a tourist hub surrounded by many historical monuments like Ajanta and Ellora caves, Bibi ka Maqbara and Panchakki etc. The Administrative headquarters of the Aurangabad division or Marathwada region. Aurangabad is also called a "City of Gates" with 52 gates including Bhadkal gate, Makai gate, Delhi gate etc. strong presence of these monuments can be felt as one drives through the city. In 2010 the Maharashtra Tourism Minister declared Aurangabad to be the tourism capital of Maharashtra.

### **Main Tourist Attractions of Aurangabad:**

Aurangabad is known for its medieval monuments and cultural heritage. It was also the seat of the Mughal Empire for a short span. The city boasts of the Bibi-ka-Makbara, a tomb that has some resemblance to the Taj Mahal. The importance of Aurangabad is great owing to its proximity to the world heritage sites of Ajanta and Ellora. These sites have Buddhist, Jain and Hindu temples. It is also famous for Daulatabad fort and silk and cotton textiles.

#### **1. Ellora Caves:**

The Ellora caves are about 30km northwest of Aurangabad, out into the hillside, and are famed for their sculptures. The earliest caves are Buddhist, but the later ones are Hindu and Jain cave temples. It is difficult to say with any degree of absolute precision when the various groups of caves were built, but archaeologists feel that some of the building was simultaneous, with the early Hindu temples being carved at the same time as the later Buddhist caves. There are 34 caves, of which 12 Buddhist, 17 are Hindu and 05 are Jain.

#### **2. Ajanta Caves:**

The site of the Ajanta caves is located to the northeast of Aurangabad, with the caves a little way off the main road. The 29 caves are built in a horseshoe shaped curve of the steep rocky gorge that rises above the river waghora. The

caves date from about 200BC to 650AD, but soon after, the site was abandoned at roughly the time that Ellora was built and the Ajantha caves were slowly forgotten. They remained unknown for centuries till in 1819, soldiers from a British party rediscovered them. The caves include paintings and sculptures considered to be masterpieces of both Buddhist religious art as well as frescos which are reminiscent of the Sigiriya paintings in Sri Lanka. The site is a protected monument in the care of the Archaeological Survey of India and since 1983 the Ajanta caves have been a UNESCO World Heritage site.

### **3. Aurangabad Caves:**

The site of Aurangabad Caves situated at a distance of 05km, nestled amidst the hills are 12 Buddhist caves probably dating back to 3A.D. of particular interest are the tantric influences evident in the iconography and architectural designs of the caves. They also offer a panoramic view of the city as well as the imposing Maqbara.

### **4. Bibi ka Maqbara:**

The site Bibi ka Maqbara is situated about 03km from the city. The burial place of Aurangzeb's wife, Rabia-ud-Durrani. It is popularly known as mini Taj of the Deccan. The Maqbara stands in the middle of a spacious and formally planned Mughal garden with axial ponds, fountains, water channels, broad pathways and pavilions, being the mausoleum is a small archaeological museum.

### **5. Deogiri (Daulatabad) Fort:**

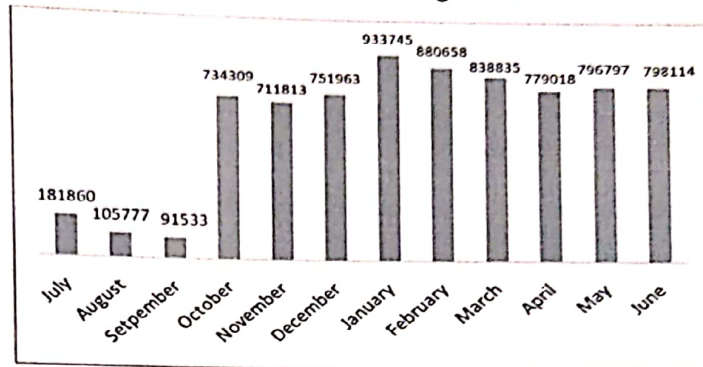
The site of fort is about 16km from Aurangabad. Daulatabad means "city of Prosperity", it is a 14<sup>th</sup> century fort city in Maharashtra. The place was once as known as Deogiri. Starting in 1327, it famously remained the capital of Tughlaq dynasty, under Muhammad bin Tughluq who also changed its name and forcibly moved the entire population of Delhi here for two years, before it was abandoned due to lack of water.

### **6. Panchakki:**

The site of Panchakki is about 1km from city. This is a 17<sup>th</sup> century water mill. Panchakki is famous for its underground water channel which traverses more than 8km to its source away in the mountains. The channel culminates in an artificial waterfall that powers the mill. It is kept fed with sufficient water by an underground conduit, which commences from a well just above the junction of the Harsul river with a tributary stream 8km away.

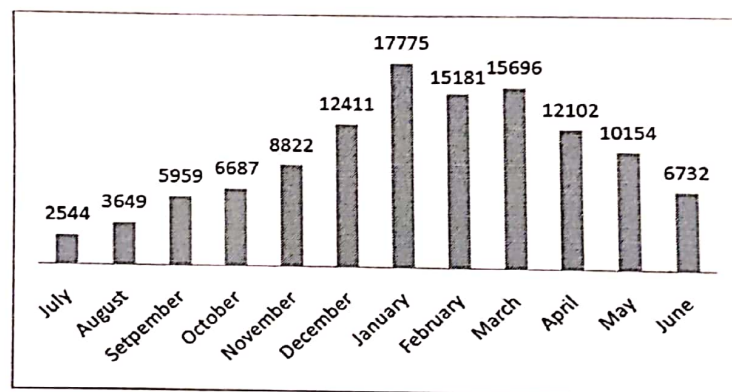
### Data Analysis:

#### Month wise Domestic Visitors Arrival in Aurangabad.



Source: Tourism Survey for Maharashtra

#### Month wise Foreign Visitors Arrival in Aurangabad.



Source: Tourism Survey for Maharashtra

Both the above graphs show that domestic and foreign visitors visited to the tourist places of Aurangabad district. It is clearly seen that in the months of December to March, the No. of foreign and domestic visitors were more as compare to other months in the year.

#### Major Challenges before Aurangabad tourism:

1. Unskilled Human Resource
2. Heavy Taxation
3. Leaden Visa Facility
4. Less Awareness



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The Ecosystem of Business and  
Economy: Challenges and Opportunities



**SBES College of Arts and Commerce,  
Aurangabad, Maharashtra**

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## **The Ecosystem of Business and Economy: Challenges and Opportunities**

### **Special Issue Editor**

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Associate Professor,  
Department of Commerce

**And**

Dr. Firoz A. Baig  
Associate Professor,  
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**SBES College of Arts and Commerce,  
Aurangabad, Maharashtra**

## **EDITORIAL**

Understanding of ecosystem of business and economy is a very important factor in the success of the organization as it strongly impact on the working of the organization. A business ecosystem is the network of organizations including suppliers, distributors, customers, competitors, government agencies, and so on involved in the delivery of a specific product or service. Each entity in the ecosystem affects and is affected by the others. Organization which do not embrace business ecosystems risk falls behind in terms of growth, development and success and therefore entity must be flexible and adaptable in order to survive, as in a biological ecosystem. We firmly believe that the future belongs to those companies who build ecosystem business models into the structure of their value creation strategy. Advances in technology and increasing globalization have changed ideas about the best ways to do business, and the idea of a business ecosystem is thought to help companies understand how to thrive in this rapidly changing environment.

Through this research journal 'Saraswati', it is an attempt to understand the importance of studying the ecosystem of business and economy. The scholarly articles published in this research journal will definitely high-lighten the various components of ecosystem of business and also the ecosystem of economy.

This journal has diversified areas covered under its ambit giving maximum option for the research scholars. We thank all the authors, research scholars, faculty members of the different organizations for their direct or indirect support and encouragement.

We are very glad to hand-over this issue of the research journal, which will definitely be appreciated by the research scholars.

Editorial Board

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**BETTERCORPORATE COMPLIANCE,GOVERNANCEININDIA:  
AN ANALYSIS OF COMPANIES(AMENDMENT)ACT2019**

DR. INDRAJEET BHAGAT,  
Yeshwantrao Chavan College Ambajogai Dist Beed

**ABSTRACT**

The Companies Act 2013 was passed by replacing "The Companies Act 1956" partially leading to many changes by introduction of Corporate Social Responsibility, One Person Company, etc. The main objective to changes the Companies Act 1956 was to create a flexible and simple formation and maintenance of companies. The corporate governance and increasing transparency was also given significance and weight age. The Companies (Amendment) Act 2019 which came after the "Committee on Review of Offences of Companies Act" Report and further recommendations received by the Ministry of Corporate Affair sought to additionally amend the Act to ensure better accountability and enforcement to strengthen the governance norms and to deal with the minor offences being tried in judicial prosecution which can be dealt by an in-house adjudicatory mechanism. This comment discusses the various changes made in the Act in 2019 to bring Companies in India at par with the global compliance standards.

**I. INTRODUCTION**

INDIA HAS seen an immense industrial growth in the recent growth, making the laws for corporate compliance to be in place for ensuring efficiency in the economic growth of the country. The Companies Act 1956 was the primary legislation which was incorporated when the companies in India were in the growing stage after independence. Many changes have taken place since that time in the national as well as the international economic environment. The expansion and the growth of the Indian economy have generated an interest in the international investors as well. This has led to the additional responsibility on the legislation to cater to the different needs of the business. The well-built statutory and the regulatory framework in a nation helps in building enterprises which are stable and progressive. The rapid changes in technology and increasing options of investments have time and again led to various amendments in the Companies Act 1956, some major changes took place in 1960, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1974, 1977, 1985, 1988, 1991, 1996, 1999, 2002, 2005 and the major amendments being made in 2013.

Companies Act 2013 has brought about the changes in the Act to provide more opportunities for new entrepreneurs and enabling wide application of information technology in the conduct of affairs by the corporate world. This Act was also brought in place to bring Indian companies at par with global level and meet the progressive and futuristic needs of the economic environment.

The introduction of Companies Act 2013, led to many changes, however there were a lot of procedural and technical glitches which were needed to be tweaked. The main feature of the Companies (Amendment) Act 2019 was to replace the ongoing system of the prosecution in the courts by a departmental system of the penalty imposition, which may increase the monetary pressure on the companies, but will save the employees of the company from facing a stigma of going to the courts and facing criminal proceedings. The other reason was to de-log the National Company Law Tribunal by giving regional director power of taking decisions. Corporate Social Responsibility as made mandatory in Companies Act 2013, it was being implemented in the strict sense despite being a statutory mandate for each and every company, thus The Companies Act 2019 provides for a change in the spending of the CSR fund and incorporates penalty in case of violation of the provision. The new Act provides for transparency, efficiency and greater corporate compliances.

The Companies (Amendment) Act 2019 was passed by Lok Sabha on July 26, 2019 and has received the assent of the President on July 31, 2019. This Act has been passed to amend the Companies Act 2013. The Act was preceded by the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance 2018; first and second, Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 and the Companies (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2019 on January 12, 2019 and February 21, 2019 respectively.

## II. Suggestions of the Committee to Review Offences under the Companies Act 2013

The main reason for promulgating an ordinance was the report<sup>1</sup> dated August 14, 2018 of the Committee "The Committee to review offences under The Companies Act, 2013" which was made under Ministry of Corporate Affairs with Secretary of Ministry as its Chairperson, along with ten other eminent members by the Government of India in July 2018 and its report was submitted in August 2018.

The prime aim of this Committee Report was to suggest the "*re-categorisation of certain 'acts' punishable offences as compoundable offences to 'acts' carrying civil liabilities, improvements to be made in the in-house adjudication mechanism etc.*"<sup>2</sup>

The members of the committee had various meetings to discuss the objective review of the regulatory framework of the Companies Act 2013. The main objective to create this committee was to study the corporate compliance and to make a regulatory framework which is workable. The other objectives included to de-log the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) by providing suitable amendments which also included significant reduction in compounding cases before the Tribunal.

The main observations of the Committee were:-

- 1) **Restructuring of the Offences:** There was a re-categorizing of 16 offences out of the 81 offences, which were compoundable offences, they would now be subjected to an in-house settlement framework wherein the defaults would be subjected to a penalty levied by an adjudicating officer. On the other hand the non-compoundable offences which related to serious offences were to be in the status quo.
- 2) **Introduction of E-adjudication system:** There were also recommendations to institute a transparent and technology driven in-house adjudication mechanism which would augment transparency by minimizing physical interface, this would include conducting of proceedings on an online platform and publication of the orders on the website.
- 3) **Reducing the Burden on NCLT:** Enlarging the jurisdiction of Regional Director ("RD") by enhancing the pecuniary limits up to which they can compound offences under section 441 of the Act. Thereby it will have the effect of reducing the burden on NCLT.
- 4) **Augmenting the Power with Central Government:** The committee recommended giving the power to the Central Government to approve the cases of conversion of public companies into private companies and also to approve the alteration in the financial year of a company.
- 5) **Corporate Compliances and Recommendations for better management:** There were many other changes which were suggested such as:



- Re-introduction of declaration of commencement of business by the companies, this would reduce menace of 'shell companies';
- Protection of public deposits through greater disclosures;
- Greater accountability with respect to filing documents related to creation, modification and satisfaction of charges;
- Holding of directorships beyond permissible limits will trigger the disqualification of such directors;
- There is an imposition of a cap on maximum remuneration to independent directors to ensure that there do not exist material pecuniary relationship between the independent director and the promoter group that can impair his independence.

### III. Changes in The Companies (Amendment) Act 2019

The Companies (Amendment) Act 2019 has amended 42 sections in total, whereas the 31 sections were brought into action through the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance 2019 on November 2, 2018. 11 new sections were added in the Act through the Companies Amendment Act 2019.

The few provisions of the amendments can be discussed as follows:

#### *Declogging National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT)*

These provisions which are amended in the Companies (Amendment) Act 2019 have been included in the Act keeping in mind the additional burden on NCLT, and thus the procedural matters are being handed over to the Regional Director (Central Government). This amendment was needed in the wake of NCLT being burdened by the winding up and insolvency provisions.

#### *Legal Provisions for corporate compliance added or modified in The Companies (Amendment) Act 2019*

The ever growing level of shell companies and bogus companies in India, has led to the re-emergence of commencement of business certificate in a new form. This has been substantiated with the penalty provision for the companies which fail to adhere to the legal provision. This provision has been further strengthened by the fact that now physical verification of the registered office of the company is to be done by the registrar, in case it is found to be fraud, he has the power to strike off the company's name. These provisions provide stringency to the procedure of the registrar.

The Companies Amendment Act 2019 has brought about a change by making certain compoundable offences to be treated by an in-house adjudication framework; this means that the burden of going to the court by the officers of the company has been alleviated to an extent. In the certain sections, the word fine is replaced by "penalty" and the amount of "penalty" for certain offences has increased. These sections to name a few are Section 53, 64, 92, 102, 165, 197, 238 of Companies Act 2013.<sup>3</sup>

There has also been a change in adjudication of penalty section 454 of the Companies Act 2013, the adjudicating officer, apart from levying penalty on the company or the officer in default, may also directly sought to rectify the default of the company. Section 454A has also been added which is a new addition, dealing with default which is repeated within a period of three years by the company or defaulting officer, in such cases the penalty would be twice the amount of penalty provided in such an offence. The fine in case of fraud under section 447 of the Companies Act has been also increased from Rs 20 lakhs to Rs 50 lakhs.

### IV. Analysis of the Amendments under The Companies (Amendment) Act 2019

The Companies (Amendment) Act 2019 has been amended in the light of the suggestions provided by the Committee to Review Offences under the Companies Act 2013 and the recommendations received by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India.

The provision of section 135, which deals with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), which was also known as a "toothless" provision has been now after the Company Amendment Act 2019, provided with the penalty provision which will push the Companies to invest in CSR activities, and to transfer the unspent fund into a special account will prevent the misuse of the CSR fund of the companies. The contravention of this section will now attract a penalty for the company as well as the officer in default. This move of the Government has been met with a lot of criticism, but Government has yet to notify this section. The High Level Committee Report on Corporate Social Responsibility was presented to the Union Finance Minister in August 2019 which considered the provisions of CSR and their impact on the corporate. The recommendations include developing a CSR exchange portal to connect contributors, beneficiaries and agencies, allowing CSR in social benefit bonds, promoting social impact companies, and third-party assessment of major CSR projects.

As recommended by the Report of the "Committee to Review Offences under the Companies Act, 2013" the several suggestions to amend the provisions to hand over the power to the Regional Director (Central Government) is a good move, which will transfer the stress of the tribunal in handling the extra burden. As per the new amendments the authority to grant orders under Section 2(41) and Section 14 of the Act has been shifted from Tribunal to the Central Government. The amendment gives the power to the Central Government to alter the financial year of a company under section 2(41).

The certain offences have augmented the fine amount and a penalty is being applied for such defaults. There has also been removal of imprisonment as a penalty from certain offences, which has provided a huge relief to the businessmen.

The amendments also provide for stricter punishment in case of the repeated offender. The penalty under the newly added section would be double the original penalty if the offence is committed again within the period of 3 years.

The power of the Regional Director has been enlarged as he has the power of compounding of offences up to 25 lakh rupees as opposed to Rs 5 Lakh rupees in the Companies Act 2013. There has been an insertion of the sec 10 A in which the signatories of the Memorandum of Association (MoA) have to file a declaration that they have paid the money for the shares they had subscribed for, within 180 days of the company's incorporation.

This will ensure that the signatories of the MoA pay-up the money in time. This provision has been introduced as it was observed that the directors did not pay up for the amount they signed up for commencing their business.

## V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion the amendments have brought the ambit of The Companies Act 2019 at par with that of International standards of corporate compliance. These amendments have shifted the objective of ease of business to better standards and measure of protection afforded to the companies. The pressure on National Company Law Tribunal will be eased by the changes brought in to empower the Regional Director for compounding of offences and for the approval of conversion of a public company to a

private company. The Corporate social responsibility on the other hand will bring (if notified) the necessary overhauling of the companies to spend the CSR fund in the rightful manner. In the end the commencement of business declaration which has been re-inserted will be able to solve the problems of the shell companies, which are at rise in India. The Companies (Amendment) Act 2019 will be able to achieve the purpose which was intended to be achieved and will ease the mechanisms of the corporate compliance and governance in India.



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Dr. D. B. Tanduljekar  
I/C Principal

YCCA /2021-2022/ 061

Date : 13/7 /2021

To,  
Dr. I. R. Bhagat,  
Head, Dept. of Commerce,  
Yeshwantrao Chavan College, Ambajogai

**Subject : Permission to Organize "Publication of a Book Based on Syllabus (500 Copies)"  
in July 2021 in the Golden Jubilee Year 2021 2022.**

**Reference : Your proposal of the department submitted for organize the activity of  
"Publication of a Book Based on Syllabus (500 Copies)" in July 2021 in the  
Golden Jubilee Year 2021 2022.**

The Academic Year 2021-2022 is The Golden Jubilee Year of our institution. In this year, certain special activities are expected to take place which will bring before us the age long history of our institution and will focus upon the progress made by the institution. At the same time, the regular activities at the level of every department are also expected to run.

It gives us pleasure to accept your proposal for organize "Publication of a Book Based on Syllabus (500 Copies)" in July 2021 as special activity of the Faculty of the Dept. of Commerce

You are expected to provide the detailed report of the activity to your department and a copy of the same report is expected to submit at IQAC office.

  
**PRINCIPAL**  
Yeshwantrao Chavan College  
Ambajogai

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# Principles of Organisational Behaviour



Dr. Indrajeet R. Bhagat  
Dr. Mohan S. Rode  
Dr. Sandip B. Vanjari  
Dr. Laxminarayan C. Kurpatwar  
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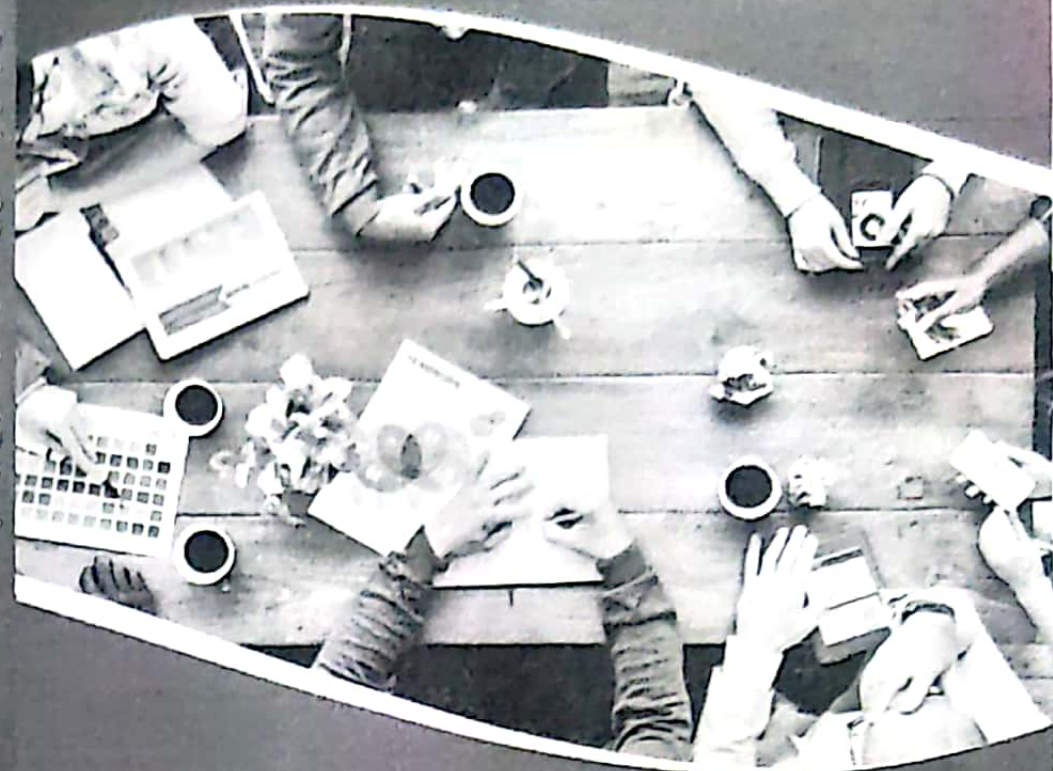
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**Dr. Laxminarayan C. Kurpatwar**

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**Dr. Dharmaraj B. Tanduljekar**



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# 1. Impact of COVID - 19 on Consumer Investment Behaviour” With Special Reference to Ambajogai City 2020-2021

**Dr. Indrajeet Ramdas Bhagat**

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Yeshwantrao Chavan College,  
Ambajogai Dist-Beed.

## 1.1 Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic has completely changed the world's economy as we know it. People are now living differently, buying differently and in many ways, they are thinking differently. In this crucial time Supply chains have been tested. Retailers are closing their shop's doors. Consumers in Indian society are looking at products and brands through a new lens. The Covid 19 is converting the consumer goods industry very fast in various changing scenario, and this rapidly moving long-term underlying trends in the time of mere weeks. The present research is concerned with new habits formed now will endure beyond this crisis, rapidly changing what we value, how and where we shop, and where we live and work.

## 1.2 Investment Behaviour

Investment behaviour is risky because it is based on uncertainty about the future. In investment market news and rumours, speed and availability of information plays important roles. Risk propensity, risk preference, and attitude are the elements of decisions in investment markets. Risk propensity, risk preference, and attitude these concepts are the major concepts and explanations of investment behaviour. Investor's attitude and employ biases, heuristics in their decisions to invest or not, and how much to invest.

## 1.3 Determinants of Consumer Investment Decisions

Both real and financial assets is closely related to consumer's investment decision if not equivalent to his savings decision. Saving is traditionally thought related to a device for achieving the preferred balance between present and future consumption, given the available opportunities for transforming current money in to future money, it is also used to acquire assets to perform a specific current and future services which are valued by the household to compete with present consumption for the household's resources. As with consumption goods, and

perhaps to a greater extent, we also find one type of asset performing more than one service, while a provided service openly may be performed by more than one type of asset. However; there do not present to be close alternatives for currency and demand deposits in balancing transactions, for insurance in providing protection against certain contingencies, or for consumer durable goods in providing the various services for which they are intended.

#### 1.4 Investment and Risk

A risk of loss may bear an investor in some or all of investor's capital invested. Investment and arbitrage are different things, in which profit is created without investing capital or bearing risk. Savings takes the risk that the financial provider may default

#### 1.5 Research Methodology

The present study seeks impact of COVID-19 on consumer investment behaviour and examines changing investment strategies to cope up with this pandemic. The statement of the problem is "Impact of COVID-19 on Consumer Investment Behaviour with Special Reference to Ambajogai City 2020-2021"

The objectives of research topic are as follows

1. To know the state of mind of investors, their thought process towards investment and it evaluates the circumstances which the market will face financially.
2. To analyse the current cash flow of the market, banks or firms related to finance, whether it seems to be as before or how much time will it take for recovery.
3. To measure the investors loss appetite.
4. To make the new entrepreneur and customers proactive for the situations like COVID19.

Hypothesis of the Study: The hypothesis of the present research work are as follows

**H0:** COVID-19 has impact on consumer investment behaviour.

**H1:** COVID-19 has no impact on consumer investment behaviour.

#### 1.6 COVID-19 Impact on Consumer Investment Behaviour

Table1 : COVID-19 impact on investment behaviour ( Source: Primary Data)

Sr. No.	Occupation	Gender	Yes	No	Total
1.	Professor	Male	10	00	20
		Female	10	00	
2.	Doctor	Male	10	00	20
		Female	10	00	

3.	Farmer	Male	10	00	20
		Female	10	00	
4.	Merchant	Male	10	00	20
		Female	10	00	
5.	Labour	Male	10	00	20
		Female	05	05	
Total			95	05	100

Table shows that impact of COVID-19 on consumer investment behaviour of Ambajogai city includes 50 male and 50 female. Thus, it can be seen that majority of the sample 95 (95%) are conveying Yes about impact on their investment behaviour.

Impact on economic position after pandemic: The main criteria which determine the impact of this pandemic is economical position. It created a void almost in everyone's economical position. Change in economic position also has an impact on standard of living. The researcher, thus have studied this point and the survey shows the following:

Table 2: Impact on economic position after pandemic

Sr. No.	Occupation	Gender	Yes	No	Total
1.	Professor	Male	06	04	20
		Female	10	00	
2.	Doctor	Male	10	00	20
		Female	10	00	
3.	Farmer	Male	08	02	20
		Female	09	01	
4.	Merchant	Male	09	01	20
		Female	10	00	
5.	Labour	Male	10		20
		Female	10		
Total			92	08	100

Table 2 describes that this pandemic rarely left someone behind from impact. Total numbers of samples are 100. Out of 100, most of the represent have said Yes about the impact on their economic position. Thus, it can be seen that in majority of cases have the impact on their economic position i.e. 92 (92%). Situation compels to take concrete steps. This pandemic severely forced to change the investment type. Due to impact on income and health issues it was necessary almost for all to take this step. Therefore, the researcher has tried to survey whether it was related to almost all or some.

Table 3: Change in investment type (Source: Primary data )

Sr. No.	Occupation	Gender	Yes	No	Total
1.	Professor	Male	10	00	20
		Female	10	00	
2.	Doctor	Male	10	00	20
		Female	10	00	
3.	Farmer	Male	00	10	20
		Female	00	10	
4.	Merchant	Male	10	00	20
		Female	10	00	
5.	Labour	Male	00	10	20
		Female	00	10	

Table 3 highlights the number of respondents who acquired data of change in investment type. Out of 100, 60 (60%) responded Yes and 40 (40%) responded No. It can be seen that in majority of the cases 60 (60%) respondent have responded that they didn't change investment type.

#### Anticipation for this Pandemic or Economic Crunch

The quantum of thought for this kind of pandemic or economic crunch has to do a lot with the investment behaviour. The researcher has tried to find out those who already anticipated for this pandemic or crunch for them and the survey indicates the following:

Table 4: Anticipation for this pandemic or economic crunch

Sr. No.	Occupation	Gender	Yes	No	Total
1.	Professor	Male	00	10	20
		Female	00	10	
2.	Doctor	Male		10	20
		Female		10	
3.	Farmer	Male		10	20
		Female		10	
4.	Merchant	Male		10	20
		Female		10	
5.	Labour	Male		10	20
		Female		10	
Total			00	100	100

Table 4 reveals the number of respondents who assumed for this state of pandemic. The study lights that all the respondents 100 (100%) didn't anticipate for this kind of pandemic or

economic crunch for them. Thus, it can be seen that in majority all the respondents 100 (100%) did not ever thought for this kind of pandemic or economic crunch for them.

### 1.7 Hypothesis Testing

The hypothesis of the present research work is as follows:

**H<sub>0</sub>:** COVID-19 has impact on consumer investment behaviour.

**H<sub>1</sub>:** COVID-19 has no impact on consumer investment behaviour.

**Table 5:** COVID-19 has impact on consumer investment behaviour.

Sr. No.	Respondent Occupation	Yes	No	Total
1.	Professor	16	04	20
2.	Doctor	20	00	20
3.	Farmer	17	03	20
4.	Merchant	19	01	20
5.	Labour	20	00	20
Total		92	08	100

#### Expected Values

Sr. No.	Respondent Occupation	Yes	No
1.	Professor	18.4	1.6
2.	Doctor	18.4	1.6
3.	Farmer	18.4	1.6
4.	Merchant	18.4	1.6
5.	Labour	18.4	1.6

#### Calculation of X<sup>2</sup> value (Chi - Square Value)

Observed Values (O)	Expected Values (E)	(O - E)	(O - E) <sup>2</sup>	(O - E) <sup>2</sup> / E
16	18.4	-2.4	5.76	0.31
04	1.6	2.4	5.76	3.60
20	18.4	1.6	2.56	0.13
17	18.4	-1.4	1.96	0.10
03	1.6	1.4	1.96	1.22
19	18.4	0.6	0.36	0.01
01	1.6	-0.6	0.36	0.22
20	18.4	1.6	2.56	0.13
$\sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$		<b>X<sup>2</sup> = 5.72</b>		

Then, degrees of freedom in this case =  $(r - 1)(c - 1) = (5 - 1)(2 - 1) = 4$

The table value of X<sup>2</sup> for 4 degree of freedom at 5% level of significance is 9.49.

Calculated value of X<sup>2</sup> is lower than this table value. Hence the result of Chi-Square test does

support the hypothesis. Thus, the 'Null hypothesis' is proved and it is accepted. The alternative hypothesis is rejected. Thus, we can conclude that, "There is impact of COVID-19 on consumer investment behaviour."

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### 1.8 Conclusion

Almost all the consumers have faced impact of this pandemic on their investment behaviour. There is more awareness among literate people than illiterate. Consumers adhered to online investment method has more convenience in doing investment than the offline investors. The number of married consumers is more interested in investment than the bachelors. Highly educated consumers have less confusion than the less educated or illiterate. Consumers with proper investment behaviour are seen as bread winner. Most of the respondent agreed that lack of knowledge has affected on their investment behaviour. The percentage of doing investment from their father or forefather is much higher. Not anticipating problems hidden in future is the main cause of negative impact on investment behaviour. Almost all consumers have dependents on them which compel them to invest. Majorly all the consumers faced this COVID-19 period as a challenge before their investment behaviour. Almost all the consumers will aware others as being a person with impact on their investment behaviour. **Here the study recommended that, Basic education for literacy is very important. Whatever occupation or job is consumer doing it must be done forever diligently and dedicatedly. Risk in investment must be calculated as per loss appetite. Financial advisors advice must be taken at the time of investment. Investment is wise behind the next stumbling block so must be taught to the next generations. Investment must be done at least like grasping at straws during difficult times. Per month salary of each of the consumer must be increased through hard work and dedication for betterment of the future. Expenditure on health must be curbed through health consciousness. Proper financial investment management must be accepted like for curbing extravagant useless expenditure. Investment can be carried in different type though there is positive or negative impact. For example stock market**

helps to Satisfaction cannot be quenched ever by nectar also. So, after booking profit if it seems problematic then immediately shift the investment.

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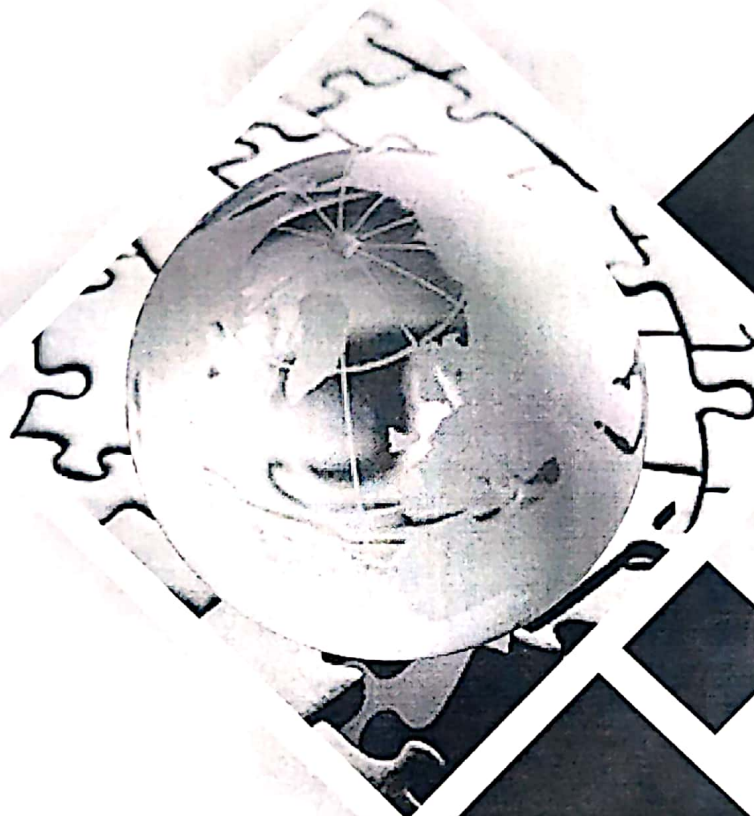
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## EFFECTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA APPLICATIONS ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE STUDENTS OF COMMERCE FACULTY: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BEED DISTRICT, MAHARASHTRA

Dr. Indrajeet Ramdas Bhagat\*

### ABSTRACT

Social Media are growing steadily among the youth generation of the world. College students are mostly found while using Social Media. This might affect students' personal and academic lives. Thus, present study is an attempt to find out *Effects of Media Applications on Academic Performance of the students of Commerce Faculty* in Beed District of Maharashtra State. The relevant data for the study has collected through Survey method. 1000 students were selected as sample from the study universe. Sample selection was made by using Random sampling technique. Subsequently, Statistical Technique was applied for the data analysis. It was concluded that, in despite of social views concerning the misappreciation of Social Media among students in the society, most of the college students were engrossed and interested in using Social Media positively for their academic purpose. This shows that the Social Media impacting the academic performance of the college students. The Social Media has its own unique features to improve the academic performance of the college students. However, results of ANOVA test showed that there are significant differences between academic achievement and impact of social media among Students, Teachers, Educators and students may use Social Media as teaching and learning tool to ease and improve learning process.

**Keywords:** Social Media, Academic Performance, Media Applications, ANOVA, Teaching and Learning

### Introduction

Social media networking is the most commonly used method for communication. In every walk of the life, it is being used by individuals. Social media was widely accepted by public in the Indian society. There are various online networking platforms which includes Facebook, twitter, Instagram, Pinterest, YouTube, LinkedIn, Google+, Flickr, snapchat, vine, Tumblr, etc. The Social Media networking is the quickest developing method of association to spread valuable data quickly has made it the more useful for communication. Numerous businesses got changed by using the Social Media, however, the most important impact of Social Media is its use in the classroom while teaching and this changed the overall important system. In the recent years, the use of digital technological innovations in teaching and learning process has attracted much interest among teachers and student. It is a common expectation of Parents and teachers to investigate options to ensure the learning environment is modern, relevant and capable of producing effective learning with attributes aligned with the work environment and their career.

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expectations respectively for their wards and students. Students studying a college campus life are carrying highly sophisticated computing devices in their pockets. Frequently, these students have used these devices for a various purpose which are not only related to learning but also highlighting a crucial disconnect exists. Institutes of Commerce education are concerned that both their staff and students are digitally literate, in the manner of learning delivery or method of instruction. Social media networking usage in education refers to online space that is used by students to connect, share, communicate, establish or maintain connection with others for academic and educational purposes. Social media networking as a communication medium is growing quickly, mostly in the prosperous development of applications for mobile devices like android and apple applications.

### Social Media in Teaching and Learning of Commerce education

Social media is internet based and computer oriented tools that allow student to create, share and exchange the information, ideas, pictures, videos for virtual communities and learners. The issue of using the social media in the classroom has been a controversial topic in recent years. Many parents and educators have been fearful of the repercussions of using the social media in the classroom. Social media is increasing rapidly throughout the Indian society. More adults and teenagers are using social media sites like Facebook, Myspace, Skype, WhatsApp and Twitter to make interaction with their friends, family and others. Social networking sites are also providing community sharing content and collaborating to build content, and allow knowledge workers to build the range and scope of their professional relationships. Social media networking allows access to commerce student to obtain various information from a social networking sites pertaining to past information and recent trends in stock markets, banking, economy and markets, etc. Students from commerce discipline also have the opportunity to connect with national level teacher beyond their traditional circle of teachers. Example SWAYAM is a social networking platform for students which make available nationwide expert's teaching. Social networking helps students and teacher's learning community that goes beyond the residential walls. Example, Facebook website of a teacher disclosed large amounts of information anticipated higher levels of effective learning, indicating positive attitudes toward the learning process. Social networking sites may give helpful information to students as well educators and help them to deal with certain situations to obtain better result.

Students from commerce discipline may also feel more comfortable while approaching with teachers and interact casually or friendly with them on social media applications like Facebook, WhatsApp, Google meet, etc. It enables student's encouragement. Social media networking is sharing and generating knowledge. It plays an important role in the field of graduate level education and student's life. It provides easier and convenient access to the information. Teachers and students can easily connect to each other and can make use of these social media platforms for the working of their education like ZOOM Meeting, Google meeting, Facebook live, etc. Commerce teachers can expand their Social Media usage to host live class, offer off-hours support for students or even host student debates. Social media helps Teachers and students to be connected to each other at off-campus.

### Review of Related Literature

Nielsen Media Research study (June 2010) examined that, nearly 25% of students spent time on the web using on social networking sites. Mr. Rahul Jain (ASMA, Adoption of social media in Academia, Feb-2019) stated that, as social media networks advance in education systems, many helpful and beneficial tools will emerge that can make students learning more effective.

### Significance of Study

New the technological innovations in the world have made the internet as an innovative way for individuals and students to communicate through Social Networks. Social media have created a phenomenon on the internet, that has received popularity over the recent days, especially among students pursuing degree in the college. The issue of adopting the social media as a tool of teaching and learning in the classroom has been a controversial topic in recent years. Social media can help Teachers to get connected with their students off-campus as well as with their ex-students. Teachers can share their ideas with students on Social Media Apps. This study is being conducted to find out the impact of social media on students' academic work. Social Media are becoming more popular among college students and are a new way of spending free time and serve as a separate channel for finding the needful educational and enlightening information. Therefore, it is relevant to examine the effect of social media on student's academic performance in particular, how the use of social media applications in the academic purpose.

**Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of the present study are to determine following in order to help to derive outcome of the research problem

- To find out the Use of Social Media and its Academic Impact on the Students
- To examine the difference between Time Spent and changes in Academic Performance of the Students after using Social Media
- To evaluate most used Social Media Platform with Academic Performance of Students

**Hypotheses of the Study**

- There is no impact between Social Media and Academic Performance of the Students
- There is no difference between Time Spent on Social Media and changes in Academic Performance of the Students

**Methodology in Brief**

The goal of this study is to learn about the social media's impact on commerce discipline students' academic performance. The investigator adopted the 'Survey' as method of data collection for the present study. The Questionnaire was developed and allotted to the Students to collect responds Annual Marks of FY B Com, SY B Com, and TY B Com have been taken to analyse the Academic Performance of the Students. The collected data have put into to SPSS get analysis of the study

**Sample for the Study**

Random sampling technique was adopted to select the sample for the present study. The collected data from Students comes under the jurisdiction of Beed District. 1000 Students were selected as the sample for this study

**Hypotheses Testing**

The hypotheses formulated for the present study were tested by applying statistical techniques Descriptive and Differential analyses were used

**Hypothesis - 1**

To find out the Use of Social Media and its Academic Impact on the Students

**Table 1: Use of Social Media and its Academic Impact on the Students**

Variable	N	Mean of Academic Performance	S.D.	T-Value
Before starting Use of SM	1000	233.6	35.6	24.6
After starting use of SM	1000	297.2	73.5	

The above Table 1 reveals that there is a positive impact between the Academic Performance Before Starting use of Social Media and Academic Performance After Starting use of Social Media at a significant of 0.01 level. The study reveals that the social media impacts the academic performance of the students. Therefore, the social media contributes to in the progress of the academic performance of the students

**Hypothesis - 2**

There is no difference between Time Spent on Social Media and changes in Academic Performance of the Students

Time Spent	N	Percentage	Mean of academic Performance	S.D.	F-Value
Less than 1 Hour	123	12.3%	197.19	4.4	
More than 1- Less than 2 hours	265	26.5%	233.27	18.5	
More than 2- Less than 3 hours	498	49.8%	326.14	35.6	2080.3
More than 3 hours	114	11.4%	427.26	12.4	
Total	1000	100%	297.2	73.5	

When respondents were asked about the time they spent on their social media applications, 123 (12.3%) of the respondents indicated that they spent less than 1hour, 114 respondents representing 11.4% said they spent More than 3 hours a day on the social media sites. The above Table2 reveals that the students who have spent More than 3 hours a day on the social media sites have more academic performance than the counterpart

**Conclusion**

The study was conducted to examine the impact of social media on students' academic performance. The study observed that most of the students had cell phones with internet facility and had knowledge of the existence and use of social media applications. As a result, the Students who have spent More than 3 hours a day on the social media sites have more academic performance than the counterpart. The study further revealed that most students are using the social media applications for educational purpose and it helped to improve their academic performance

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## A Recapitulation of Tourist Capital of Maharashtra: Aurangabad

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### Abstract:

Tavel is a multi-dimensional phenomenon which on the one hand, evokes images of adventure, romance, mystery and exotic places and on the other hand involves mundane realities such as business, health or personal emergencies. Tourism nowadays is one of the most popular ways of spending time. It is highly developed in almost all countries, mainly because of material profits it brings. Tourism is an important sector in every countries economy because it generates direct and indirect revenue for government, employment opportunities and most important thing is foreign exchange. Maharashtra offers attractions of varied kind. It offers natural attractions in the form of lakes, beaches, hill stations, and wild life sanctuaries etc. man made attractions like forts, caves and palaces etc.

This paper bring out for an overview of tourism as well as opportunities and challenges before tourism with special reference to the city which is known as tourism capital of Maharashtra state that is Aurangabad.

**Keywords:** Tourism, Overview, Opportunities, Challenges, Aurangabad.

### Introduction:

The Tourism Society of Britain attempt to define tourism is "a temporary, short movement of people to destinations outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at these destination, it includes movements for all purpose, as well as day visits or excursions." Tourism comprises various aspects like temporary movement from place to another place, attractive destinations, it is connected with sacred environment at different religious and spiritual places, it is an activity must satisfy the physical and psychological needs of the people. It comprises travel, relaxation, holiday, exposure to the cultures.

Tourism sector is one of the world's largest industries. It results the development of economy and increase the standard of living and income of country and their people. It comprises mode of transports, accommodation facilities, information of tourist attractions, new marketing techniques which helps to increase

the contribution from tourism to world economy. United Nations World Tourism Organisations (UNWTO) indicates that tourism sector will reach 1.5 billion by 2020. These tourists will spend trillions of dollars in the host countries resulting in great economic activity.

### Roll of Tourism Sector in Economic Development:

Tourism sector is important for the benefits it brings ad due to its role as a commercial activity that creates demand and growth for many more industries. It not only contributes towards more economic activities but also generates more employment, revenues and play an important role in development.

Tavel and tourism industry is one of the world's highest growth sectors and it will continue in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It can be viewed from the point view of foreign exchange earnings, employment generation, revenue earning, GDP and other related factors. All the factors are related with the earnings from tourism sector. It is a great source of foreign exchange and it also stimulates the regional development by creating jobs to skilled and unskilled persons which result in increase of GDP.

Following are some direct as well as indirect benefits from tourism industry to country.

- Employment opportunity in tourism and hospitality sector.
- Development of private enterprise.
- Improved standard of living.
- Social upliftment and improved quality of life.
- Better education and training.
- Sustainable environmental practices.
- Foreign exchange earnings.
- Infrastructure development
- Market for local produce.
- Employment for local produce.
- Social benefits.
- Regional Development.
- Cultural exchange.
- International understanding.
- Communal harmony and National Integration.

### Objectives of the study:

1. To study an overview of the tourism sector in India as well as in Maharashtra.
2. Opportunities and Challenges before Aurangabad tourism.

### Why Aurangabad is the tourist Capital of Maharashtra:

Maharashtra has a historical past. It appeared in puranas and Vedas also. Maharashtra is one of the most industrialized states of India occupies the western and central part of the country with 720 km of Arabian sea coast, green kokan, western Ghats, Sahyadri, water reservoirs and forests.

Aurangabad is historic city of Maharashtra state. It was founded in 1610 by Malik Amber called Khodki. The city is a tourist hub surrounded by many historical monuments like Ajanta and Ellora caves, Bibi ka Maqbara and Panchakki etc. The Administrative headquarters of the Aurangabad division or Marathwada region, Aurangabad is also called a "City of Gates" with 52 gates including Bhadkal gate, Mokal gate, Delhi gate etc. strong presence of these monuments can be felt as one drives through the city. In 2010 the Maharashtra Tourism Minister declared Aurangabad to be the tourism capital of Maharashtra.

### Main Tourist Attractions of Aurangabad:

Aurangabad is known for its medieval monuments and cultural heritage. It was also the seat of the Mughal Empire for a short span. The city boasts of the Bibi-ka-Maqbara, a tomb that has some resemblance to the Taj Mahal. The importance of Aurangabad is great owing to its proximity to the world heritage sites of Ajanta and Ellora. These sites have Buddhist, Jain and Hindu temples. It is also famous for Daulatabad fort and silk and cotton textiles.

#### 1. Ellora Caves:

The Ellora caves are about 30km northwest of Aurangabad, cut into the hillside, and are famed for their sculptures. The earliest caves are Buddhist, but the later ones are Hindu and Jain cave temples. It is difficult to say with any degree of absolute precision when the various groups of caves were built, but archaeologists feel that some of the building was simultaneous, with the early Hindu temples being carved at the same time as the later Buddhist caves. There are 34 caves, of which 12 Buddhist, 17 are Hindu and 05 are Jain.

#### 2. Ajanta Caves:

The site of the Ajanta caves is located to the northeast of Aurangabad, with the caves a little way off the main road. The 29 caves are built in a horseshoe shaped curve of the steep rocky gorge that rises above the river waghora. The

caves date from about 200BC to 650AD, but soon after, the site was abandoned or roughly the time that Ellora was built and the Ajanta caves were slowly forgotten. They remained unknown for centuries till in 1819, soldiers from a British party rediscovered them. The caves include paintings and sculptures considered to be masterpieces of both Buddhist religious art as well as frescos which are reminiscent of the Sigiriya paintings in Sri Lanka. The site is a protected monument in the care of the Archaeological Survey of India and since 1983 the Ajanta caves have been a UNESCO world Heritage site.

#### 3. Aurangabad Caves:

The site of Aurangabad Caves situated at a distance of 05km, nestled amidst the hills are 12 Buddhist caves probably dating back to 3A.D. of particular interest are the tantric influences evident in the iconography and architectural designs of the caves. They also offer a panoramic view of the city as well as the imposing Maqbara.

#### 4. Bibi ka Maqbara:

The site Bibi ka Maqbara is situated about 03km from the city. The burial place of Aurangzeb's wife, Rabia-ud-Durrani. It is popularly known as mini Taj of the Deccan. The Maqbara stands in the middle of a spacious and formally planned Mughal garden with axial ponds, fountains, water channels, broad pathways and pavilions, being the mausoleum is a small archaeological museum.

#### 5. Deogiri (Daulatabad) Fort:

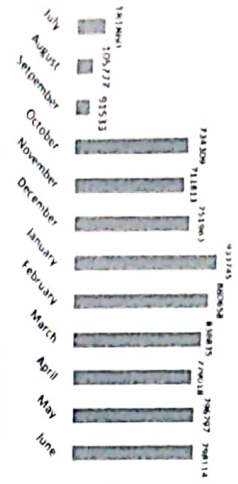
The site of fort is about 16km from Aurangabad. Daulatabad means "city of Prosperity", it is a 14<sup>th</sup> century fort city in Maharashtra. The place was once as known as Deogiri. Starting in 1327, it famously remained the capital of Tughlaq dynasty, under Muhammad bin Tughlaq who also changed its name and forcibly moved the entire population of Delhi here for two years, before it was abandoned due to lack of water.

#### 6. Panchakki:

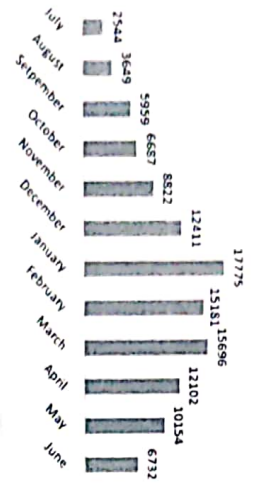
The site of Panchakki is about 1km from city. This is a 17<sup>th</sup> century water mill. Panchakki is famous for its underground water channel which towers more than 8km to its source away in the mountains. The channel culminates in an artificial waterfall that powers the mill. It is kept fed with sufficient water by an underground conduit, which commences from a well just above the junction of the horsul river with a tributary stream 8km away.

### Data Analysis:

#### Month wise Domestic Visitors Arrival in Aurangabad.



#### Month wise Foreign Visitors Arrival in Aurangabad.



Source: Tourism Survey for Maharashtra

Both the above graphs show that domestic and foreign visitors visited to the tourist places of Aurangabad district. It is clearly seen that in the months of December to March, the No. of foreign and domestic visitors were more as compare to other months in the year.

#### Major Challenges before Aurangabad tourism:

1. Unskilled Human Resource
2. Heavy Taxation
3. Leaden Visa Facility
4. Less Awareness

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5. Lack of Infrastructure facilities
6. Low degree of Marketing and Advertising
7. Security issues
8. Sanitation and health issues
9. Environmental challenges
10. Low standard of services
11. Regulatory issues

#### Conclusion:

Despite the recent growth of the tourism sector in the country, India's share in international tourist arrivals is a meager. While the share in the global international tourism receipts were very less. Tourism not only creates job in the country but also it increases and encourages growth in the primary and secondary sectors of industry. It is lacking behind because of many issues. The government should take whole responsibility and encourage the participation of the private sector in a big way for the all round development of the tourism sector which has large potential to act as the key driver of economic development of the India.

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